

## **Summary of the Regional Forum for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration in ASEAN**

5-6 September 2017, Bangkok, Thailand

The Regional Forum for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration in ASEAN (hereinafter, Regional Forum) was organised in Bangkok, Thailand for 1.5 days on 5-6 September 2017. The Regional Forum was organised under the Concept Note No. 20 (CN20) Project for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration, one of the flagship priority projects under the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme Phase 2 (2013-2015), being implemented by the JICA Project Team in 2016-2017 under the supervision of the project steering committee consisting of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation, ASEAN Secretariat, AHA Centre and JICA.

The Regional Forum was organised to develop and verify a draft Work Plan for Strengthening Institutional and Policy Framework on DRR and CCA Integration and to discuss its immediate collaborative activities and roles of each stakeholder. The draft Work Plan was prepared by the JICA Project Team in consultation with the project steering committee members before the Regional Forum and was shared with the ACDM National Focal Point for their prior internal discussion.

There were a total of about 50 participants, including national government officials from six countries – Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam (Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, the Philippines and Singapore cancelled the participation) – and other organisations including the ASEAN Secretariat, AHA Centre, JICA, JICA Project Team and others. The participants from the national governments were not only from national disaster management offices but also from other agencies including the divisions in charge of climate change policies and/or hydro-meteorological data analysis under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam), the Royal Irrigation Department (Thailand) and the Economic Planning Unit (Malaysia).

There were following four sessions; of which the first three sessions were held on Day-1 and the last one on Day 2:

- Session 1: Why integration of DRR and CCA is needed?
- Session 2: Necessary actions for DRR and CCA integration in ASEAN
- Session 3: Group work and presentation
- Session 4: Finalisation of the Work Plan

### **Day-1: Tuesday, 5 September 2017**

The Regional Forum was inaugurated with the opening remarks by Mr. Chainarong Vasanasomsithi, Co-Chair of the ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation, from the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Interior, Thailand. Mr. Vasanasomsithi highlighted that the Regional Forum provides a chance to exchange ideas and experiences to develop future

work programme and strategies which would be in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

### **Session 1: Why Integration of DRR and CCA is needed?**

Mr. Toshizo Maeda, leader of the JICA Project Team, shared a summary of the assessment results of DRR and CCA integration status in ASEAN based on an assessment framework consisting of six assessment categories which complement all four Priorities for Action of the Sendai Framework for DRR. Mr. Maeda also shared selected good practices on DRR and CCA integration identified by the Project Team during their field studies in each country. Then, he explained the main outputs of the National Workshops in Myanmar, Viet Nam and the Philippines and invited the delegate from Viet Nam to share their views (delegates from Myanmar and the Philippines were absent). Following that, he explained the main features of the draft Work Plan with a focus on its scope – incorporation of climate change impact assessment in a management cycle for DRR – and the implementation structure.

### **Session 2: Necessary actions for DRR and CCA integration in ASEAN**

The Member States shared their views on the draft Work Plan and provided further inputs as follows:

- Cambodia has National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) that is the lead coordinating body for disaster and almost all 22 ministries are its members. All ministries have guidelines on how to deal during disaster. Cambodia has a disaster management law which is currently under the stage of implementation. Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of Interior are the lead ministries for search and rescue during disaster. There are offices from provincial down to the commune level. Commune level can report and request to provincial and national level if they need supports for disaster response (in case of big disasters). World Food Program is implementing new project PRISM for sharing real time information from disaster sites.
- Indonesia is preparing disaster report based on a participatory approach such as organising annual multi-stakeholder meeting and Focus Group Discussion (latest one was in October 2016) and then report the result. Each ministry also updates about their disaster related information. DRR and CCA integration at the community level is implemented through programs such as planting mangrove and coral plantation through community involvement. Indonesia is in the process of preparing DRR-CCA integration blueprint in the next annual multi-stakeholder meeting (expected in October 2017).
- Lao PDR expected that establishment of platform (and proposed Work Plan) for DRR and CCA will be useful not only for the Member States but also for other partners.
- In Malaysia, NADMA, EPU are agencies for disaster. Malaysia has National Council Directive 20 for disaster risk management. Malaysia wants to learn from other country experiences.
- Thailand has committee for implementation of DRR that includes most of the line agencies (28 ministry/agencies). Two line agencies, RID and ONEP, are also attending this Regional Forum.
- Viet Nam, like most of the Member States, has mechanisms for DRR and CCA, but specific activities on DRR or CCA are spread over multiple ministries. Viet Nam has a coordination and reporting mechanism on DRR. If ASEAN has special committee for CCA, they could also

be invited to receive specific inputs on CCA issues. Also there is a clear demand for knowledge and experience sharing as the DRR experts from relevant ministries have visited the Philippines to learn experience of post-Haiyan response and recovery.

- ASEAN Secretariat: The lead implementation is ACDM for disaster prevention and mitigation which is also linked with climate change adaptation. Environmental Committee of ASEAN is responsible for CC, but they could not attend the Regional Forum due to preparation of upcoming ASEAN minister level meeting.

Subsequently, Dr. Hitoshi Baba, Senior Advisor for JICA, introduced the integrated process of DRR and CCA highlighting three aspects: 1) concept of CCA based on experiences in Japan; 2) institutional and policy framework; and 3) DRR planning and implementation. Japan has taken a long-term perspective till the end of 21<sup>st</sup> century for CCA, while showing the basic direction in about coming 10 years as well as assessment of climate impacts and revision of the plans every five years. Seven sectoral measures, including agriculture, water resources and natural disasters, are highlighted for CCA consideration.

He then stressed that unified authority is essential for a strong institutional policy framework. Adaptation criteria has to be constantly reviewed and revised as it is expected that the target of safety level, such as for flood, will substantially deteriorate by future increase in rainfall. He shared a case of international cooperation on assessing and integrating climate change impacts into the water resources management plan for Brantas and Musi River Basins in Indonesia. Based on the assessment it was found that dry season rainfall will decrease while wet season rainfall will increase, which could induce droughts and floods, respectively. For mainstreaming DRR, he stressed on a systematic approach to assess existing and new risks and quantification of future damages. For that he showed why existing weather information satellites as well as sophisticated technologies should be used to estimate hydrological changes more accurately.

Responding to a query by a participant from Indonesia on how to integrate government, the private sector and community in DRR and CCA, Dr. Baba mentioned that we should use latest technology and science to enhance risk assessment capacity; however, it might be difficult for policy makers, the private sector and community to understand the advance scientific assessment methods and technology. General language and easy to understand infographic should be used to disseminate the results in order to get required policy attention and interests from the private sector and communities. Then all government, the private sector and community should sit together to share such information and take necessary actions.

Following that, participants shared their experiences on stakeholder participation on DRR and CCA integration:

- Thailand: A participant from the Royal Irrigation Department (RID), Thailand, shared that they have a system to acquire hydro-meteorological data from the Thai Meteorology Department (TMD), especially for Chao Phraya River Basin, where hydrological monitoring stations have been installed, and the RID analyses the data for forecasting. The RID as such is not directly involved in implementation, so the results of analysis are then sent to respective provincial offices for implementation. In addition to that, local government in Thailand has budget (about 1%) for DRR

and the DDPM gives training to local level about DRM. Thailand has also introduced insurance for agriculture products against drought impacts.

Lao PDR: Action plans and policy support for DRR and CCA at the central level is relatively good, even though it is not perfect. Main issue is the lack of capacity to implement the action plan at the local level, so Lao PDR is considering to follow an outcome-based approach for disbursing limited resources to support local level actions.

Viet Nam: There are DRM plans at national, provincial and commune level. The MARD or the MONRE could be mandated to prepare standard design values and disaster maps. We need indicator set for monitoring and evaluation and assessment of CC and for the development of the dataset.

ASEAN Secretariat: How to develop a hazard map is also a regional issue. (Mr. Maeda responded that various agencies are involved in the collection of disaster data, whilst some information is considered to be sensitive for public sharing. Collaborative actions are required to develop a national as well as regional dataset.)

### **Session 3: Group work and presentation**

In session 3, participants were grouped by each country to discuss following points to complement the draft Work Plan:

- Objectives
- Responsibilities of the Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation
- Responsibilities of each ACDM National Project Focal Point
- Items to be reported by each ACDM National Project Focal Point and their review points
- Immediate collaborative activities
- Further challenges

Outputs of each country are attached as a reference. Key points by each item are summarised as follows:

#### Objectives:

There were not many comments on the objectives from the participants except few from Cambodia, which stressed the importance of the following joint activities and knowledge sharing on DRR and CCA integration among ASEAN Member States as follows:

- Raising public awareness
- Creating a regional funding mechanism
- Building capacity to strengthen institutional and policy framework through regional training
- Establishing an ASEAN cross-sectoral collaboration mechanism to develop recommendations on the policy and implementation at national and regional levels
- Sharing good practices including a regional data sharing platform

#### Responsibilities of the WG on P&M and each ACDM National Project Focal Point:

In the draft Work Plan, following responsibilities of the WG on P&M were presented:

- Compilation and procession of the Information and knowledge collected from the Member States, sharing it among them and reporting it to the ACDM Meeting;

- Coordination and facilitation of mutual cooperation activities among the Member States by referring to their annual reviews and by using local resources; and
- Sharing regional needs for DRR and CCA integration with development partners and developing regional programmes with them.

Additionally, participants raised the following priorities:

- Need to detail out the function of the WG to implement above mentioned activities.
- Fund raising for DRR and CCA integration activities in ASEAN Member States remains a common priority area for many countries.
- Knowledge sharing and exchange of experiences among the Members States on DRR and/or CCA, including:
  - Introducing new/latest technologies;
  - Conservation of biodiversity as part of river basin management;
  - Collaborative discussion on transboundary river basin issues;
  - Land-use and forest management; and
  - Financial or funding management system for DRR and CCA.
- Monitoring, data sharing and evaluation
  - Data management
  - Information from grass-root level is not accurate as they do not use common information format. Common regional data monitoring and reporting format is necessary for reliable information, especially, for grass-root level.
  - DRR and CCA need more local level knowledge, not only regional level knowledge, such as risk information. Increasing the resolution of hydro-met information collection at the local level and feeding into a national database is needed.
  - Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an important task of the WG who can facilitate to develop guideline or framework on M&E.
- Capacity building and regional training programme
  - Assistance on the capacity building programmes among the Member States.
  - Assistance in terms of study or projects among the Member States.

#### Responsibilities of each ACDM National Project Focal Point:

In the draft Work Plan, responsibilities of each ACDM National Project Focal Point listed were collection of relevant information listed in Table 1 from line agencies, and reviewing and reporting it to the WG on P&M annually with particular focuses on:

- Management of disaster, hydro-meteorological, risk, vulnerability and socio-economic data and sharing of them with relevant agencies for synthetic analysis;
- Reviewing of DRR and CCA related plans and activities for close coordination and knowledge sharing among relevant agencies; and
- Capacity building and needs assessment based on the reviewing results, development of training programmes using domestic resources, and recommendation of resource institutions and agencies possible to provide capacity building services regionally.

Additionally, participants raised the following points and other required technical assistance to improve integration of DRR and CCA:

- Monitoring and data sharing
  - Agriculture, urban housing and public works and transport are the most affected sectors as compared to other sectors in many ASEAN Member States – data (sharing) of risk information on these sectors is therefore important;
  - Reviewing of DRR and CCA related plans and activities for close coordination and knowledge sharing among relevant agencies;
  - Monitoring of implementation of integration of DRR and CCA and enforcement of relevant laws;
  - Monitoring of the use of DRR-related expenditure of each line ministry;
  - Enforcement of early warning system;
  - Reporting on formulation of guidelines and standards; and
  - Sharing disaster database, hydro-met data, hazard and risk maps and their technologies.
- Capacity building
  - ACDM Focal Point should continue to be responsible for stakeholder engagement for integration of DRR and CCA;
  - We need to enhance our capacity on how to collect relevant information such as risk information on different sectors and how to use relevant tools to make the report; and
  - Need to develop guidelines for mainstreaming DRR and CCA at the grass-root level.
- Funding and budgets
  - Lack of funding and human resource capacities for planning and implementation remain a challenge, especially the lack of capacity to assess and understand resiliency at the community level;
  - Risk assessment is important and hence budgets should be allocated to ministries who have mainstreamed DRR and CCA using risk assessments; and
  - Since budget for implementing the plans at the national level is not sufficient – therefore, we need more bottom-up approaches for DRR and CCA integration.

Items to be reported by each ACDM National Project Focal Point and their review points:

There were no suggestions from the participants for additional items, or any changes in it, for reporting other than the ones originally listed in Table 1. Review points for each item were suggested to monitor and evaluate the progress as summarised in the same table.

Table 1 DRR and CCA activities to be implemented and reported by each ASEAN Member State

Activities		Review points
<b>1. Institutional and policy development</b>		
1.1 Policies, laws and regulations	National socio-economic development plan	■ <i>Monitoring of Current National Socio-economic Development Plan</i>
	DRR and CCA laws and regulations	■ <i>Progress of enactment and enforcement of individual DRR and CCA laws and regulations</i> ■ <i>Progress of enactment of integrated laws and regulations of DRR and CCA</i>
	DRR and CCA related sectoral laws and regulations	■ <i>Progress of enactment and enforcement of relevant sectoral laws and regulations</i>
1.2 Management system	National and subnational DRR and CCA management systems	■ <i>Progress in risk management system at national and local levels</i>
1.3 Financial arrangement	Regular budgetary arrangements of line ministries for DRR and CCA	■ <i>Progress in budget allocation and monitoring of DRR and CCA expenditures</i>
	Special funds for local and community-based DRR and CCA activities	■ <i>Progress in creation and operation of national and local DRR and CCA funds</i>
	Payment for ecosystem services (PES) and insurance scheme	■ <i>Progress in PES and insurance measures</i>
<b>2. Risk assessment</b>		
2.1 Climate change impact analysis	Observation and analysis of hydro-meteorological data	■ <i>Progress in monitoring systems and data sharing and analysis</i>
	Climate change projection	■ <i>Progress in projection of climate change impacts on rainfall, sea level rise etc.</i>
	Standard values of CC impact	■ <i>Progress in setting standard values for climate change.</i>
2.2 Hazard and risk mapping	Hazard and risk mapping of flood, storm surge, landslide and drought	■ <i>Progress in preparation of hazard maps considering the limitation of information disclosure by each Member State.</i>
<b>3. Planning and implementation*</b>		
3.1 Disaster risk reduction	DRR plans and implemented projects for flood, storm surge, landslide and drought	■ <i>Progress in planning, implementation and updating prevention and mitigation measures.</i> ■ <i>Progress in legally authorized DRR and CCA plans.</i>
3.2 Standard guideline for disaster and climate risk assessment and planning		■ <i>Progress in preparation of guidelines.</i>
<b>4. Reviewing (by the ACDM National Focal Point)</b>		
4.1 Data management	<i>Basic disaster, hydro-meteorological, risk, vulnerability and socio-economic data are periodically managed, updated and shared with relevant agencies for synthetic analysis and decision making</i>	
4.2 Reviewing	<i>DRR and CCA related plans and activities are periodically reviewed for close coordination and knowledge sharing among relevant agencies</i>	
4.3 Capacity building and needs assessment	<i>Based on the reviewing results, identify and implement capacity building programmes, identifying external technical assistances wherever necessary, and report to the WG on P&amp;M; identify resource institutions to provide capacity building services regionally and report to the WG on P&amp;M</i>	

#### Immediate collaborative activities:

Participants raised the following immediate collaborative activities to be implemented under the Work Plan:

- Capacity building for planning and implementation of measures for flood and landslide hazards with focus on spatial approaches for risk assessment and risk mapping at the local level.
- Integration and streamlining DRR and CCA laws and regulations 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.
- Develop indicators for monitoring and evaluation of programs, policies and projects on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

#### Further challenges:

Each country raised the following points as a challenge for implementing the Work Plan:

- Cambodia: Human Resources Development and capacity building
- Indonesia: Strong coordination between ASEAN and Member States and within Member States since not all ministries recognise their role in DRR
- Lao PDR: Achieving national goals and the Sendai Framework (such as understanding risk) is a future challenge. Resilience building and improving community and private sector coping capacity against future disasters is a challenge. Development of risk maps and relocation of people from risky areas is a challenge. All these need resources. Local and national socio-economic development plans already integrate DRR and CCA, but to ensure those plans are implemented and goals achieved on resilience building is an important challenge.
- Malaysia: Need to strengthen the policy and institutional framework for DRR and CCA; strengthen capacity building; and establish sustainable financing
- Viet Nam: Need to share among ASEAN Member States how to develop hazard maps and guidelines for risk assessment and planning for DRR and CCA

Participants also raised the following points for consideration for effective implementation of the regional activities:

- Viability of implementation is questionable because of the constraints of human resources and budget.
- Not all priority projects (out of 21) are implemented, so resource mobilization is a big challenge.
- Improved collaboration with other regional groups: WG on KIM, AHA Centre, AWGCC, etc., through knowledge sharing is needed.

#### **Wrap up of Day-1**

Closing the day-one session, Mr. Vilayphong Sisomvang, Co-Chair of the ADCM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation, from the Social Welfare Department, Ministry of Labour and Social



Welfare, Lao PDR, thanked all participants for important inputs to the Work Plan and stressed that the Work Plan is meant and belong to the Member States.

## **Day-2: Wednesday, 6 September 2017**

Based on the inputs on Day-1, draft Work Plan was revised and shared with the participants for further comments. Following are the additional ideas shared by the participants:

- Thailand: The speaker raised the issue of collaboration between ministries at the national level that work under diverse mechanisms and responsibilities on DRR and CCA. How to integrate overlapping work plans is a big challenge. Different ministries in Thailand need to work on integration and coordination of action plans. He also mentioned the importance of learning from other member countries and sharing knowledge at the regional level.
- Lao PDR: Avoiding duplication of existing national and regional activities and enhancing coordination and cooperation between ministries and departments is essential for effective integration of DRR and CCA. The speaker addressed the need to include private partnerships at the national level regarding the ACDM Focal Points. He stressed the importance of including and engaging the private sector particularly for big investment projects and for resources for risk assessment. He also added that it is important to learn from other Member States.
- Malaysia: DRR and CCA should also be aligned with SDGs and it has been less discussed during the Regional Forum. Future development needed to be transformed by incorporating preparedness noting that that disaster and health outcomes should also be examined such as SDG targets on health could be used within this context and that sustainable development could be linked to DRR. (Mr. Maeda replied to the comment saying that SDGs 9, 11, and 13 are relevant and also suggested that SDG indicators could be applied to the Work Plan with modification; for example, indicators relating to climate change mitigation and adaption.)
- ASEAN Secretariat: There is no regional fund except AADMER funding which is used on request basis. We need to be clear about the purpose and mechanism of fund raising, whether fund raising refers to resource mobilization (monetary contribution, in-kind contribution) or capacity building. There should be a good system for communication among the Member States on fund raising issue. (Mr. Maeda responded to the question by explaining that the idea would be that funding would come from in-kind contributions. First, the focus would be to put the Work Plan into action by 2018, and then attempts to enlarge the project would commence.)
- Co-chair of WG on P&M: Any plan we make should be implementable so the Work Plan should be prepared with this point in mind.

Following that the participants discussed about immediate regional collaborative activities further in line with the following five questions:

- 1) What/which good practices are useful for sharing? What do you want to learn from others?

- 2) What kind of facilitation mechanism do you want for that? Do you want to visit other Member States for that? Can you accept those requests from others?
- 3) What kind of capacity building is the priority? What kind of technical assistance is needed for that?
- 4) What kind of data sharing is beneficial? (Risk assessment and hazard and risk mapping methodologies? An indicator set for monitoring and assessment of the impact of climate change on disaster?)
- 5) What potential experiences/support/supply can you provide for the regional collaborative activities?

**1) What/which good practices are useful for sharing? What do you want to learn from others?**

**Cambodia**

- To share past disaster experiences among Member States – case studies
- To share methodologies on data management and risk maps

**Indonesia**

- Data and information sharing mechanism especially on DRR and CCA
- Indonesia needs to learn how to develop national policy on DRR and CCA integration from other Member States, because we still have separated laws and regulations.
- We need to learn community activities related to DRR and CCA integration from other Member States by exchange program. The local actor should be the main priority.

**Lao PDR**

- We need common steps and milestones for sharing good practices and determine what could be achieved by each country within a given timeline and share it with everybody.
- Select pilot locality to check a range of aspects of good practices that could be shared for common understanding among all Member States. By this we could learn step by step.

**Malaysia**

- Sharing knowledge on the conservation of biodiversity as part of river basin management
- Collaborative discussion on transboundary river basin issues among the Member States
- Knowledge sharing on the financial or funding management system for DRR and CCA
- Sharing on the land-use and forest management by the Member States

**Viet Nam**

- Cooperation mechanism among DRR & CCA agencies (how to work together between several committees; maybe Indonesia has a good mechanism)
- Data sharing mechanism especially for policy framework and risk assessment

**Thailand**

- Learn from Member States on data collection and knowledge management for updating and sharing information gathered by various agencies

**2) What kind of facilitation mechanism do you want for that? Do you want to visit other Member States for that? Can you accept those requests from others?**

**Cambodia**

- To make field trips to disaster-prone areas for case studies

- Formats/templates on disaster data management should be exchanged among Member States.
- The NCDM can show how the close communication is done from communities to national level and the current disaster data reporting system (PRISM: Platform for Real Time Integrated System).

#### Indonesia

- We need to visit other Member States regarding the exchange program and we need co-funding for implementing it.

#### Lao PDR

- Organise technical workshops to share good practices
- Organise field visits (bilateral, regional as well as beyond ASEAN)
- Interactive web-platform that could be used not only for sharing information but also for interaction and contacting for further support
- Need to find ways to align DRR and CCA integration Work Plan with global agreement such as the Sendai Framework, the SDGs and the Paris Agreement on CC

#### Malaysia

- Sharing knowledge among the Member States on the conservation of biodiversity as part of river basin management
- Collaborative research and pilot projects within ASEAN and technical assistance from International and advanced countries (who have good DRR and CCA practices); Funding via international support or co-funding among the Member States
- Collaborative discussion on transboundary river basin issues among the Member States
- Dialogues between related countries facilitated by the Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation
- Knowledge sharing on the financial or funding management system for DRR and CCA; discussions with advanced Member States as well as international agencies and other advanced countries
- Sharing on the land-use and forest management practices by the Member States; collaborative discussions and research with advanced ASEAN countries, other advanced countries or international agencies on land-use and forest management systems, including funding

#### Thailand

- P&M is like a routine job. We have a mechanism as well as a working group for each DRR and CCA from national to local level. Sharing approaches to integrate activities and projects on DRR or CCA is necessary but would like to know how to do that.

#### Vietnam

- Organise technical workshop to share good practices on DRR & CCA integration in ASEAN countries based on the needs of specific countries
- We'd like to visit other Member States based on the pre-survey on DRR & CCA in other countries. (Now, Indonesia and the Philippines are candidates.)

### **3) What kind of capacity building is the priority? What kind of technical assistance is needed?**

#### Cambodia

- Human resources development on data collection and analysis for preparation of risk maps

- Fundamental training programme for DRR and CCA integration

#### Indonesia

- Senior management training is required to improve our understanding on DRR and CCA integration. It should include line ministries that related to DRR and CCA.
- We are still struggling with DRR mainstreaming and we require technical assistance for that.

#### Lao PDR

- Bring Member States to learn planning and assessment of DRR and CCA. Technical assistance should not be limited among Member States but could go beyond ASEAN such as learning from Japan.

#### Malaysia

- Capacity building on climate change (prevention, mitigation and adaptation)
- Technical assistance and sharing of expertise on the analysis of data especially for disaster forecasting

#### Thailand

- We need organisation at the ASEAN level such as CITC (Climate Change International Technical and Training Center) as a one-stop technical and training support for DRR and CCA related capacity building. For Disaster we have the AHA Centre as a knowledge hub and a training centre.
- We have different line ministries and respective national laws for disaster (the DDPM Act) and climate change adaptation; often they are overlapping. Other ministry such as environment also invites the DDPM for coordination. Similarly, the RID is under agriculture and cooperative ministry while the TMD is under information and communication ministry. So the main issue is how to merge and coordinate each other's activities in a meaningful way.

#### Viet Nam

- How to integrate DRR & CCA in the legal document, for example, new or revised laws, strategies, decrees, regulations and plans, etc.
- Monitoring and evaluation on DRR & CCA integration of the legal documents
- To develop indicator sets and methods for monitoring and evaluation on DRR & CCA integration
- To implement pilot project to test the indicator sets

### **4) What kind of data sharing is beneficial? (Risk assessment and hazard and risk mapping methodologies? An indicator set for monitoring and assessment of the impact of climate change on disaster?)**

#### Cambodia

- Methodologies for preparation of risk mapping
- Standardised reporting templates from line ministries for data collection
- The NCDM can share the current operation of subnational disaster reporting system from the local levels to the central levels.

#### Indonesia

- In Indonesia, data sharing of risk assessment and risk mapping is compulsory.
- We can exchange methodologies to enrich our risk assessment and mapping, also with the indicator set for monitoring and assessment of the impact of CC on disaster.

#### Lao PDR

- Support on development of common methodology, standards, and tools for data sharing which each country can use and implement for data generation and sharing

Malaysia

- Disaster forecasting for risk transfer

Viet Nam

- Hydro-meteorological data
- Scenario of climate change
- Strategy for DRR & CCA integration

## **5) What potential experiences/support/supply can you provide for the regional collaborative activities?**

Cambodia

- Cambodia can provide other Member States with new disaster related research findings especially experiences on flood.
- Cambodia welcomes field trips from other Member States for case study. The NCDM can arrange field visit to disaster-prone areas.

Indonesia

- We accept requests from other Member States to come to our country and we can support technical assistance related to DRR activities such as how to develop risk assessment (methodology, practices), information sharing system, field visit to local community which has the best practice on DRR and CCA movement, etc. We can also send our experts to other Member States.

Malaysia

- Knowledge sharing on the financial or funding management system for DRR and CCA; discussions with advanced ASEAN Member States as well as International agencies and other advanced countries
- Sharing on the land-use and forest management practices by Member States; collaborative discussions and research with advanced ASEAN countries, other advanced countries or International agencies on land-use and forest management systems, including funding

Viet Nam

- We can accept the delegates (trainees) from other ASEAN countries (actually, we have received them before) on following:
  - CBDRM (community based disaster risk management)
  - Disaster management system
  - Documents of DRR

## **Conclusion of the Regional Forum**

Both Co-Chairs of the ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation, Mr. Chainarong Vasanasomsithi and Mr. Vilayphong Sisomvang, thanked all participants, including the delegates from ASEAN Member States, ASEAN Secretariat, AHA Centre and JICA for their proactive discussion and invaluable contributions to develop the Work Plan. They stated that the Work Plan will be further developed and refined by incorporating the outputs of the Regional Forum with the help of the JICA Project Team; it will be further discussed in the 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation on September 7; subsequently, it will be circulated to all Member States

for comments; and the Co-Chairs will report it to the 31<sup>st</sup> ACDM Meeting on October 17-19 in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR, for the endorsement.