

Process Report on Disaster Risk Reduction Field Session

24 April- 3 May, 2012

Chiang Mai, Thailand



*With special thanks to The Thai Red Cross Society
for hosting and organizing the event*

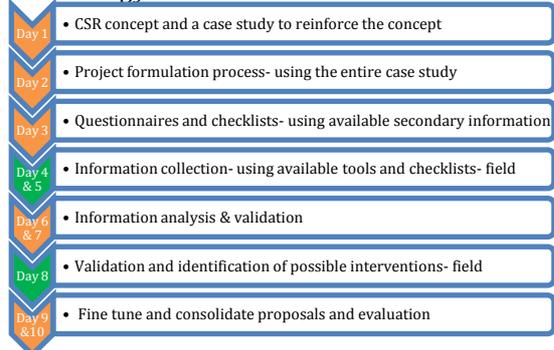
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The report consists of two main parts (1) the process and outcomes of the event day by day (2) some observation and recommendation for future replication and follow up actions.

1. What has happened and outcomes:

Day	Contents	Outcomes	Remarks/lessons
Day 1	<p>Session 0: Participant and DRR FS introduction The session aims to get to know each other and what to be agenda for the next ten days. Note: no agenda is shared with participants in advance and day by day agenda is formed accordingly.</p>	<p>Participants found the common things such as same color shirts, same day of birth and introduce their names. The DRR FS introduction started with mapping out how many participants are familiar with VCA/CBHFA or other community assessment follow by the objectives and flow of the event. <i>To enhance the understanding, rational, and practice of integration in order to achieve safer and resilient community purpose through the application of community based assessment methodology.</i></p> 	<p>It is suggested that assessing participants in VCA/CBHFA or field assessment is needed to make sure all will be in the same level of understanding and orientation where applicable.</p>
	<p>Session 1: Concept and Process of Community Safety and Resilience. The session focuses on defining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why resilience approach? - Characteristics of a resilient community? 	<p>The evolving concept of community resilience has been shared: <i>“Resilience is an integrated concept that allows multiple risks and their impacts on vulnerable people to be considered together. Integrating various approaches to development work with humanitarian work”</i>. Seven key principles of resilience approach were discussed which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People first - Local ownership - Comprehensive approach - Acknowledging interdependencies - Long term perspective - Working in partnership - Know the limits <p>In addition, a proposed approach toward resilience was discussed among participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk focus resilience - Community mobilisation to empowerment - Networking and collaboration - Mitigation and preparedness - Early warning early actions - NS development 	
	<p>Session 2: Terminologies The session aims to provide participants some understanding of some key definitions related to CSR such as: Hazard/threat; Risk/impact; Elements at risk; Vulnerability; and Capacity.</p>	<p>Brain storm method in couple with group work was used to maximize the participation by asking participants to use meta cards and write up their perception against five key components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazard/threat - Risk - Elements at risk - Vulnerability - Capacity <p>Examples to illustrate those definitions were</p>	

		introduced and by the end of the session, participants were able to demonstrate them. These definitions will be further reinforced under the session 3 with a case study.	
	<p>Session 3: Case study</p> <p>The session objective is to get participants to deal with a complex situation of a virtual community where different threats/issues to be projected. In addition, it is suggested that participants need to get familiar with five components in identification and analysis of information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Threats/hazards - Potential risks - Elements at risk - Vulnerability - Capacity 	<p>Upon the introduction of the case study, four groups were formed taking into consideration of experience and background. Each group was asked to review the case study and try to respond to five questions following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What threats/hazards they are facing? 2. What are impacts? 3. Who and what affected? 4. Why these impacts happen? 5. What are available resources? <p>All four groups were able to work on these questions using different color of meta cards. Once it is completed, plenary discussion was made to discuss and agree on methodology toward the case study analysis against five components.</p>	<p>The case study holds dynamic information which is useful for participants to have better view and ideas of all possible risk factors in the community. A hand-out with concrete examples based on the case study was distributed by the end of the session.</p>
Day 2	<p>Session 4: Project formulation process.</p> <p>The session aims to equip participants with basic skills in how identify problems and address them step by step in programme planning manner.</p>	<p>Based on the session 3' outcomes, all four groups were asked to work on on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Problem identification - Problem statement - Problem tree - Objective tree 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to analyse the causes of problem • Variety of ideas from participants make hard decisions • Lack of confidence in analysis process • Guidance notes for analysis should be provided. • The process of solving a problem in a positive way • Different perspectives in solving problem • More detailed examples should be provided.
	<p>Session 5: Health related risks in program planning.</p> <p>The session aims to equip participant's basic knowledge and awareness of rising health related threats due to changing climate.</p>	<p>The presentation focused on addressing two major issues of how climate change affecting health including potential diseases/outbreaks and how to minimize the impacts within RCRC context.</p> <p>To wrap up the session, four groups were asked to discuss and share their perception on adaptative measures against four major health problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air pollution - Water borne diseases - Vector borne diseases - Extreme weather change 	<p>Most of participants have health background then it is not so hard to get our messages crossed.</p>
Day 3	<p>Why game: The purpose of this game is to guide participants on how to find out direct causes/indirect causes and root causes of a problem.</p>	<p>The facilitator explained to all the rules and list down 5 questions below for each group to play:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Why Thai people like to eat rice? - Why people like Facebook? - Why Thai people like Som Tam? - Why do you work hard? - Why do you think you are beautiful? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is well received by all participants and it is a good exercise to link up with problem tree development process
	<p>Session 6: Advocacy introduction:</p> <p>This included a basic</p>	<p>The session started with identification of key stakeholders in the community based on the Nano case- study. By doing so, participants are</p>	

	assessment of the group's understanding, review of key policy and guidelines, and an interactive activity to explore the differences between 'advocacy', 'public campaigns', and 'service delivery'.	able to map out key players in the community and know how to build relationship with relevant ones during the intervention. Followed by an exercise on how to get prepared to work/talk with external stakeholders. To wrap it up, the facilitator shared some key messages and activities such as campaigns to advocate other stakeholders.	
	Session 7: Community briefing and field preparation. The session objective is to get participants PREPARED and READY for field assessment. Team work is highly considered in this session.	A mountainous and rural community was selected by the Thai Red Cross as it is one of the TRC CBDRR programme areas. The community was presented to the participants with basic information and potential risks they are facing. In response to the above mentioned scenario, the group was divided into two groups in which one comprises of 12 and the other of 11. Both groups were able to well coordinate and come up with detailed step by step plan of action for the field assessment including which TOOLS to be used and who does what.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is perfect plan to have selected this community as the TRC is planning to work with this community in the future.
Day 4 and 5	Field investigation and information collection using VCA TOOLS.	Both groups came up with proposed TOOLS to be executed in the field: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mapping (social/hazards/resources) - Seasonal Calendar - FGDs - Key informant interview - Direct observation The lessons learned from using these tools will be enclosed in separate file for future learning. Refer to Annex 1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good collaboration from the community • Good team spirit and respect each other • Committed community • Get the right information if right questions used.
Day 6	Session 8: TOOLS application reflection and sharing. The session objective is to share real life experience of using tools in community assessment.	The plenary discussion with guided questions gave participants opportunities to speak out their experience and challenges in execution of tools in the community. At the same time, some useful tips and technique to perform the tools were shared to reinforce participant confidence in the future. Refer to Annex 1 for further details.	It is suggested that careful plan for choosing which TOOLS to be used should be made during secondary information study and field assessment. Flexibility should be there depending on real situation and availability of community people.
	Session 9: Information analysis It is extremely important to put all information collected through using tools into a right template which will be easily used for the development of problem tree and objective tree later on.	The information analysis part consists of a template which refer to five key components of any field assessment such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazards/threats - Risks/impacts - Elements at risk - Vulnerability - Capacity Both groups were able to extract information from used tools into this template for next steps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to analyse information in a systematical way • Overview of the problems • Know where is the gap of information and further investigate • Know how to extract information from the TOOLS into this template • Know how to rank the hazard in the community
	Session 10: Problem identification and	A list of problems identified by both groups were shared and discussed in plenary. After	

	statement	review them, both agreed to come up with one problem statement as follow: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loss of properties and crops due to flash flood 2. Sickness as a result of cold weather Once these above statements formed, the groups worked on the problem tree by identifying: direct; indirect and root causes.	
	Session 11: Problem tree The session objective is to have an in- depth discussion among the group to find out direct; indirect and root causes of the problem.	Both groups are able to complete the problem trees based on the problem statement identified and largely agreed by all the group members. <i>For details, refer to the consolidated proposals.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematical way to know causes of problem • Know how to identify missing information • How to extract information from each tool into the analysis process
Day 7	Session 12: Objective tree. The objective of the session is to further enhance participant skills and knowledge on how to form a good proposal based on the existing and real scenario of the community.	Both groups are able to complete the objective trees with GOAL, specific OBJECTIVES and ACTIONS. <i>For details, refer to the consolidated proposals.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of solving the problem • Process of solving the problem • Solution to problem in comprehensive way
	Session 13: Action Plan. This session aims to identify possible intervention to address the problem	A process of triangulation was presented together with a template of Action Plan to ensure participants understand the sequence of the process moving from problem tree to objective tree and action plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how to identify activities to fulfill the objective • How to organize activities which are suitable for the community • Resource mobilisation is important for the community • Know how to maximize the existing capacity to implement the activities. • How to synergy and network with other stakeholders
Day 8	Information validation and triangulation with community people	From observation and feedback from participants, both groups were able to work with community people to go through all issues identified during the analysis in the meeting room (problem tree and objective tree). Both groups were satisfied with the methodology used and outcomes thanks to full participation and inputs from the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Games and activities to engage people are vital • Dynamic perspectives in looking at the prolem enrich the discussions • People are aware of their problems then easy to identify actions • Satisfy community planning • Apply learnings into practice and future planning

Day 9	Revise and documentation of the consolidated proposal	Both groups have spent significant time together to revise problem tree and objective tree plus possible interventions after returning from the field. A consolidated proposal was introduced and completed by both groups. <i>For details, refer to attached proposals.</i>	
Day 10	Final Evaluation	The evaluation started with sharing the final agenda and one page process of the event and participants were asked to fill in the evaluation form and followed by a plenary discussion	
	Presentation of the proposals	Both groups presented their consolidated proposals in plenary	
	Closing ceremony		

2. Overall observation and recommendation:

2.1. Participants:

Strong commitments from participants were seen throughout the event. Participants are rich in terms of experience and background leading to dynamic discussion. However, to ensure all to best perform the job, strict criteria for selection to be followed as clearly stated in the DRR Field Session Concept Paper by the IFRC SEA Regional Delegation.

2.2. Administration and logistics:

The venue and logistics wise for the event were a perfect choice.

2.3. Community selection:

A rural and mountainous setting community was selected for this time. It is suggested that one semi-urban and one rural setting community to ensure cross and dynamic learning for participants in the future.

2.4. Recommendation:

Since this session has so far taken at the regional level, it would be good to roll out at national level by maximizing existing human resources at the national society level.

Annexes to the report:

Annex 1: Final Agenda

Annex 2: Disaster Risk Reduction Field Session Process

Annex 3: Photo gallery

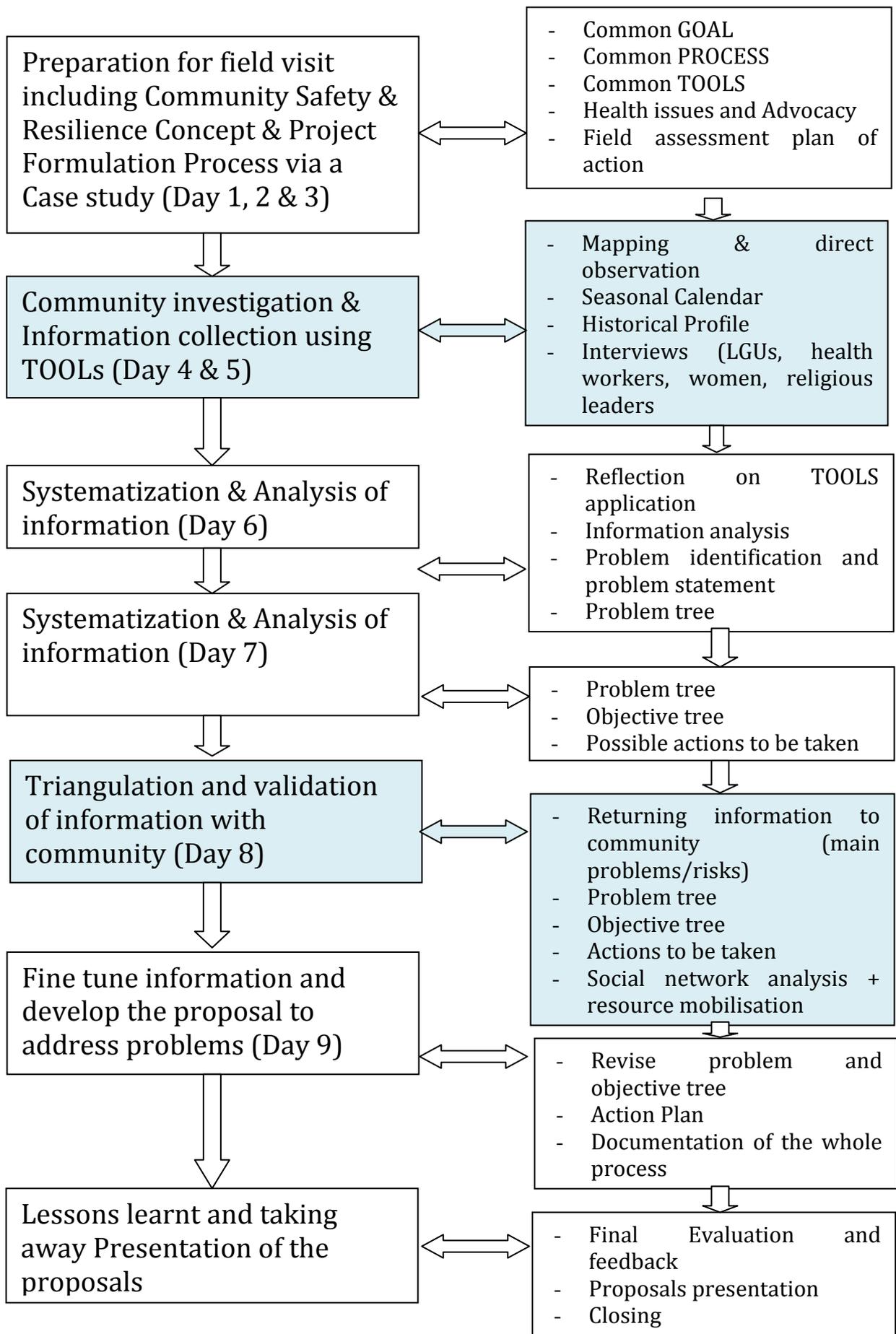
Annex 1: Disaster Risk Reduction Field Session Agenda



Disaster Risk Reduction Field Session Chiang Mai, Thailand, 24 April- 3 May, 2012

	Day 1, Tue 24 Hotel	Day 2, Wed 25 Hotel	Day 3, Thur 26 Hotel	Day 4, Fri 27 Community	Day 5, Sat 28 Community	Day 6, Sun 29 Hotel	Day 7, Mon 30 Hotel	Day 8, Tue 1 Community	Day 9, Wed 2 Hotel	Day 10, Thur 3 Hotel
8:30-10:00	8:00 - 9:00 Participants registration 9:00- 10:00 Opening ceremony	53: 8:30 – 10:00 Case study to identify Hazard/threats; Risks /impacts; Factors at risk; Vulnerability; and Capacity Tao	56: 8:30- 10:00 Advocacy (its general scope and advocacy at community level) Jessica	Leaving hotel at 7:00 Meeting & introduction to community members	Leaving hotel at 7:00 Community investigation and information collection	58: 8:30- 9:00 Experience sharing and reflection on TOOLS application Ha/Tao 59: 9:00- 10:00 Information analysis process	511: 10:15- 11:00 Problem tree (cont)	Leaving hotel at 7:00 Information validation with community Problems tree & objective tree	Revise problem tree, objective tree and Plan of Action	9:00 - 10:00 Final Evaluation and recommendation
10:00-10:15	Coffee & tea break									
10:15-12:00	50: 9:00 - 10:00 Introduction (participants & DRR Field Session) by Ha 51: 10:15 - 12:00 Concept & Process of Community safety and Resilience by Indira	54: 10:00- 12:00 Project planning process: Problem Identification; Ranking; Problem Tree; and Action Plan Sanjeev	57: 11:30- 12:00: Community profile briefing and field assessment preparation Ning/Tao	Community investigation and information collection	Community investigation and information collection	59: Cont Information analysis process	512: 11:00- 12:00 Objective tree	Possible activities Resourcing the action plan	Working on Consolidated Proposal All	Consolidated Proposal Presentation All Closing ceremony
12:00-13:00	LUNCH									
13:00- 15:30	52: 13:00- 15:30 Key terminologies Tao	54: Cont Project planning process: Problem Identification; Ranking; Problem Tree; and Action Plan	Group preparation: Review community profile and other source of info, decide key area of info enquiry, design key questionnaires, assign role amongst group member, selecting & preparing material/equipment needed. Ning/Tao	Community investigation and information collection Leaving community at 3:00	Community investigation and information collection Leaving community at 3:00	510: 15:30- 15:30 Problem identification and problem statement by Ha	513: 13:00- 15:30 Plan of Action and Resource mobilisation	Community Action Plan and final inputs Appreciation and leaving the community	Working on Consolidated Proposal All	Free time
15:30-15:45	Coffee & tea break									
15:45- 17:00	53: 15:45- 17:00 Case study to enhance CSR concept and terminologies Ha	55: 15:45- 17:00 Health related risks in programme planning Abishek	Group coordination and agreement on tools and tasks among team members Ning/Tao	At hotel : Review the day and prepare for next day.		511: 15:45- 17:00 Problem tree All	Tips for validation of information in the community		Working on Presentation All	
	Daily evaluation									

Annex 2: Disaster Risk Reduction Field Session Process



Annex 3: Photo gallery



DRR FS opening ceremony



Participants are analysing information from the case study



Problem tree analysis from the case study



Using tools to collect information with the community



Direct observation with key informants



Area which is prone to land-slide



Transforming problems into objectives



FGD with Health Officer



Team work preparation for field assessment



Information analysis is a challenge as always



Learning by doing through a case study



Validation of information with the community