IFRC
Regional Resilience Initiative
Endline Study

31 March 2018

Executive Summary

In April 2014 the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched the Regional Resilience Initiative (RRI), which was a 4-year endeavour funded by the Canadian Government and the Canadian Red Cross (CRC). The Initiative supports eleven National Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Societies (NS) in Southeast Asia with the overarching goal of reducing the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable communities. Specifically, the Initiative sought to enhance skills and capacities within NS so that they could advocate more strongly at national and regional levels for the needs of communities in disaster risk reduction (DRR). This approach was complemented by the strengthening of regional partnerships, both within RCRC networks and with key partners such as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat and other bodies.

The RRI was designed to maximize the valuable and unique role of the RCRC National Societies. With their network of community-based volunteers, their presence in-country is unlike any other humanitarian organisation. Combined with their mandate as an auxiliary to public authorities, this presented a unique opportunity to influence decision makers (both national and regional) and raise concerns on: issues of DRR and gender/diversity; DRR and the environment; and DRR and disaster law (DL).

The Ultimate Outcome of the RRI was to contribute to *reduced vulnerability to natural disasters for vulnerable communities in southeast Asia (SEA), with an emphasis on women, boys and girls*, which the RRI sought to secure through the three outcomes illustrated in the graphic below:

In August 2017 a consultancy was commissioned to support the IFRC RRI Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) to replicate and validate the Initiative's baseline, develop an endline, and illustrate the overall picture of RRI achievements in terms of intended outcomes, progress towards outcomes, and the main achievements secured.

The overarching method to the study combined literature review, survey techniques and case study methodology. Four (4) online surveys were conducted (aimed at NS Disaster Management Focal Points; National Disaster Management Offices/Agencies; external partners; and key IFRC Focal Points) which elicited 36/42 responses; 56 key informant interviews were conducted with a wide range of stakeholders; and 16 case/change stories were developed. Field trips were undertaken to Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) in February 2018.

The method also included two key workshops: a *Gender and Diversity Technical Review Workshop* (21-22 November 2017) to highlight G&D outcomes and contributions secured through the RRI; and a *Lessons Learned Workshop* (21-23

February 2018) that had the objectives of generating key lessons learned related to the most significant RRI outcomes for use in future contexts; and identifying how key IFRC contributions generated through the RRI could be broadened/up-scaled to the wider humanitarian system.

As a means of illustrating RRI's significant contribution to the key objectives of Global Affairs Canada (GAC), all data collection and reporting methods reflected the Government of Canada's (GoC) feminist policy objectives i.e. women's increase in decision-making, women's access to and control of assets, and support for the human rights of women, girls and boys; as well as Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in disaster risk reduction. Consequently, a higher weighting/effort was afforded to reporting on Gender and Diversity and collaboration with ASEAN achievements within the report.

An analysis of baseline/endline data indicated improvement in all outcomes and provided a strong evidence base for the considerable achievements and impact secured through the Regional Resilience Initiative. Analysis also revealed the highly challenging and complex nature of resilience when applying a 'regional' framework to the work of the Initiative and accounting for the contributions of eleven SEA National Societies, and the very different and challenging contexts in which they had to operate. Analysis also provided a clear illustration of the breadth, depth and scope of the RRI's work, the influence it has had, as well as the strategic interconnectedness of the work it has undertaken to reduce community vulnerability to natural disasters in south east Asia. Examples of these achievements are numerous, however, for summary purposes select examples are highlighted below.

The RRI together with the eleven ASEAN National Societies that it supports has established a range of new partnerships and strengthened many of its existing ones. The most notable of these in the context of the regional dimension and importance to SEA NS has been the partnership with ASEAN, specifically with the ASEAN Secretariat and the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre), in which the RRI presided over a scaling-up of engagement with ASEAN bodies including the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM). The RRI recorded a total of 13 initiatives undertaken with the ASEAN Secretariat (10 on disaster management and 3 on health), 10 initiatives with the AHA Centre and 6 ACDM initiatives.

The RRI's partnership with key inter-agencies from the United Nations (UN) family also progressively grew, most notably with UN Women, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – the latter significantly in the progression of SEA Disaster Law initiatives. Partnerships with relevant national and local government agencies in ASEAN countries were enabled principally through RRI's support to National Societies, which helped them to develop and strengthen partnerships with local authorities at both national and local levels.

Important partnerships with international non-government organisations were also established, notably those organisations closely connected to the ASEAN School Safety Initiative (ASSI), which led to key RRI contributions at the 2nd ASSI Conference and subsequent mobilisation of the ASEAN RCRC Youth Network to undertake mapping of school safety activities in the region. Analysis also indicated considerable improvement in partner perceptions of IFRC's increased effectiveness related to SEA regional DRR cooperation mechanisms that address the needs of vulnerable

communities along with perceptions of *IFRC's strong contribution to reducing vulnerability to natural disasters for vulnerable communities in Southeast Asia.*

This RRI's regional-wide peer-to-peer support cooperation and subsequent sharing of knowledge, learning and technical skills has resulted in support to four key regional networks in SEA: the annual Southeast Asia Leadership meeting; the Community Safety and Resilience Forum (that brought together Heads of Disaster Management (DM), Health, and Organisational Development from all 11 NS); the Southeast Asia Youth Network; and the highly praised Gender and Diversity Network. An important facet of this cross learning and knowledge sharing has been the production of the many RRI change stories and <u>case studies</u>, the public awareness and public education materials, the shared '<u>community voices</u>' which allow Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to promote community resilience by raising the voice of vulnerable communities to the forefront, specifically children and women; and the continued development and support of the excellent online resilience library - a best practice knowledge sharing platform for all Southeast Asia partners and stakeholders alike.

From an individual capacity enhancement perspective, the RRI has trained some 1181 individuals (52% of which were female) in important resilience building skills, including 612 people in G&D related topics; 146 individuals on climate change; 57 people as part of the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management programme; and 366 people in communications and advocacy themes. From an institutional capacity enhancement perspective, the RRI has contributed significantly to strengthening institutional development at local, national and regional levels as well as broader resilience strengthening of the ASEAN community through the RRIs' technical support to government authorities and community engagement on the development of disaster law. This unique expertise in disaster law has enabled the RRI to work with governments to develop international guidance tools and model legislation.

The RRI's G&D support has had an extensive impact and reach through the National Society owned and led Gender and Diversity Network. Direct RRI G&D Technical Assistance has resulted in a total of 66 significant G&D interventions, including 32 trainings, 26 technical support events to NS, and 8 technical support functions to IFRC's external partners. Gender and Diversity capacity building support also directly contributed to six NS completing G&D institutional policies and/or strategies; 7 NS revising, contextualizing or translating G&D tools for inclusive programming based on the IFRC's inclusive Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCAs) and Minimum Standard Commitments tools; and 3 NS conducting institutional G&D self-assessments; not to mention the support provided to helping contextualise disaster law and legislative instruments with the appropriate G&D lens. The RRI's G&D work had previously been identified as "stand out" during the 2016 M&E consultancy and this continued to be the case when this report concluded.

The RRI has contributed enormously to the establishment and strengthening of new disaster law legislative instruments. Significantly, in 2017 the Initiative led the first mapping of disaster law and the institutionalization of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management & Emergency Response (AADMER) into national laws with endorsement of the ACDM and partnership with ASEAN Secretariat. In support of creating strong inclusive and gender sensitive ASEAN disaster laws, the RRI has contributed to IFRC's recent significant SGBV research work with the view to contributing to policy development and the strengthening of preparedness and prevention tools to better prevent violence against the most vulnerable.

In overall conclusion, there is a considerable body of evidence (as contained in this report as well as in the supporting Volumes, the 2016 Monitoring and Evaluation Study, and in the Resilience Library) to illustrate how the RRI has enhanced the skills and capacities of the eleven National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Southeast Asia. The RRI's support provided to NS over the past four years has helped build their status as trusted partners to governments, authorities, international partners, and vulnerable communities. In terms of promoting the 'localisation' agenda, the IFRC with RRI support has been consistent in its advocacy for greater promotion of inclusion and the need to pay greater attention to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable groups in society who are disproportionately affected by disasters – including women, children and migrants.

The RRI has secured greater support and investment for RCRC National Societies to play a unique humanitarian role as auxiliaries to their governments. It has also encouraged governments and other stakeholders to increase their engagement with 'at-risk' communities, local leaders and civil society in efforts to reduce risks and strengthen resilience. As a direct result, the status and role of National Societies as auxiliaries to government in the field of humanitarian crises and development has been reinforced, which in turn has significantly contributed to strengthening disaster risk reduction resiliency in Southeast Asia and contributed to the overall ASEAN goal of *reducing the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable communities*. The flexibility and creativity afforded to the Initiative and its subsequent organic growth has been key to this success, and it is fair to say that the RRI has contributed to its intended outcomes far beyond original expectations and aspirations.

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Main acronyms and abbreviations used in this report

AADMER	ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management & Emergency Response
ACDM	ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management
ACE	AHA Centre Executive Programme
ACW	ASEAN Committee on Women
ADDM	ASEAN Day for Disaster Management
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre
ADRRN	Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network
AHA Centre	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management
AJDRP	ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan
AMCDRR	Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
APCSS	Asia-Pacific Coalition for School Safety
ARF DiREx	ASEAN Regional Forum civil-military disaster simulation exercise
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASSI	ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative
BOCA	Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment
BPNB	Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana
CB	Community Based (as a prefix to an acronym e.g. *CB*DRR)
CBHFA	Community Based Health and First Aid
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCST	Country Cluster Support Team
CEPREDENAC	Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America
CRC	Canadian Red Cross
CRCS	Cambodian Red Cross Society
CSR	Community Safety and Resilience (Forum)
CVTL	Cruz Vermelha de Timor-Lesté/Timor-Lesté Red Cross Society
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committees
DL	Disaster Law
DM	Disaster Management
DMHA	(ASEAN) Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness ECHO Programme
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Aid Office
ERAT	Emergency Response & Assessment Team
ESCAP	The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FP	Focal Points
GAC	Global Affairs Canada
G&D	Gender & Diversity
GiHA	Gender in Humanitarian Action
GiR	Gender Inequalities of Risk

GoC	Government of Canada
HD	Humanitarian Diplomacy
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HQ	Headquarter
ICBRR	Integrated Community Based Risk Reduction
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDCRM	Integrated Disaster and Climate Risk Management
IDDR	International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction
IDRL	International Disaster Response Laws, Rules and Principles
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IR	Inception Report
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
KI	Key Informant
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LLW	Lessons Learned Workshop
LRC	Lao Red Cross
LWU	Lao Women's Union
MoNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (Lao PDR)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
Movement	Red Cross Red Crescent Movement
MRC	Malaysian Red Crescent
MRCS	Myanmar Red Cross Society
MSC	Minimum Standards of Commitment
NCAW	National Council for the Advancement of Women
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority/Agency
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NDRT	National Disaster Response Team
NEP	No evidence presented
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NS	National Society/Societies
OCAC	Organisational Capacity Assessment and Certification
OCHA	(United Nations) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OD	Organisational Development
PAPE	Public Awareness Public Education
PDR	People's Democratic Republic
PGI	Protection, Gender, and Inclusion
PIFS	Pacific Island Forum Secretariat
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PMER	Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting
PMI	Palang Merah Indonesia/Indonesian Red Cross Society
PNS	Partner National Society

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PRC	Philippines Red Cross
RCRC	Red Cross Red Crescent
RDRT	Regional Disaster Response Team
REGA	Regional GBV Advisor
RRD	Relief and Resettlement Department
RRI	Regional Resilience Initiative
SAAD	Sex and Age Disaggregated Data
SEA	Southeast Asia
SEAYN	Southeast Asia Youth Network
SEARD	Southeast Asia Regional Delegation
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
TA	Technical Assistance
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
TRC	Thai Red Cross
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
VCA	Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
VNRC	Viet Nam Red Cross Society
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
YABC	Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change

1. Introduction

In April 2014 the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched the Regional Resilience Initiative (RRI), which was a 4-year endeavour funded by the Canadian Government and the Canadian Red Cross (CRC). The Initiative supports eleven National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (NS) in Southeast Asia with the overarching goal of reducing the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable communities. Specifically, the Initiative sought to enhance skills and capacities within NS so that they could advocate more strongly at national and regional levels for the needs of communities in disaster risk reduction. This approach was complemented by the strengthening of regional partnerships, both within RCRC networks and with key partners such as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat and other bodies.

The RRI was designed to maximize the valuable and unique role of the RCRC National Societies. With their network of community-based volunteers, their presence in-country is unlike any other humanitarian organisation. Combined with their mandate as an auxiliary to public authorities, this presented a unique opportunity to influence decision makers (both national and regional) and raise concerns on issues of disaster risk reduction and gender/diversity, disaster risk reduction and the environment, and disaster risk reduction and disaster law.

Throughout its implementation, the RRI sought complementarities within various technical teams in achieving the three following outcomes:

- **Outcome 1** brings together Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Disaster Law (DL), Communication and Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD) experts to build capacities of National Societies to promote DRR issues at national level.

- **Outcome 2** supports DRR and Organisational Development/Human Resources departments of National Societies in the inclusion of gender and diversity within DRR policies, programmes and tools.

- **Outcome 3** combines DRR and Humanitarian Diplomacy in fostering an increased DRR cooperation between the RCRC Movement, ASEAN Secretariat and other regional partners.
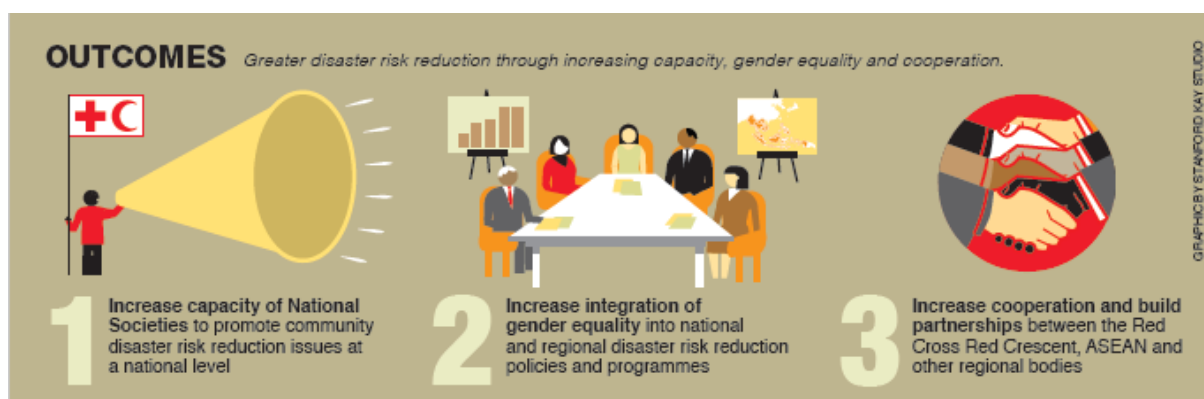
In August 2017 a consultancy was commissioned to support the IFRC RRI Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) based in Bangkok to illustrate the overall picture of RRI achievements in terms of intended outcomes, progress towards outcomes, and main

achievements secured through the Initiative. Specifically, the consultancy was required to:

- Reconstruct and/or validate baseline data of select outcome indicators (see Annex A).
- Collect end-line data of majority of outcome indicators using the same methodologies[1] as data collection for the baseline data of respective indicators.
- Gather complementary qualitative information of respective indicators and/or data about progress towards achievements of immediate and/or intermediate outcomes through a collection of stories of change.
- Gather complementary qualitative information and evidence of intended and/or unintended outcomes of RRI activities and interventions.

The key product-based outputs for the consultancy based on the above were:

1. A detailed and evidence-based consolidated report providing an overall picture of achievements to date in terms of both intended outcomes, progress towards, and contribution of the project achievements. The report should also include a summary of achievements and lessons learned.

2. Up to twelve (12) illustrations based on the Initiative outcomes i.e., change stories, infographic, or other.

The Terms of Reference (Annex B) required that data collected on each indicator should be used in the analysis to assess achievements, progress on or toward expected outcomes, in comparison to baseline data and targets; and used as evidence of such achievements in the narrative as well as in the indicator tracking table.[2]

2. Method

The overarching method to the study combined literature review, survey techniques and case study methodology.

The <u>literature review</u> comprised of two main analysis approaches. The first was a detailed analysis of the RRI's existing raw baseline data and current/past indicator tracking tables/documentation as a means of testing and ultimately verifying the original Initiative baseline. The second was an in-depth cataloguing of RRI literature into outcome groups i.e. attributing documents – in term of their main outcome contribution content – to one or more of the Initiative's immediate or intermediate outcomes e.g. Outcome 1110.

The <u>survey approach</u> primarily consisted of online surveys[3] (see further 2.1 below), structured[4] and semi-structured interviews. Data generated through these approaches fed into the case study methodology. Both approaches contributed to validating, replicating and generating baseline and endline data; as well as providing the necessary data on which to develop the change stories.[5] Both approaches were underpinned by an extensive literature review.

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[1] Wherever this was realistic and possible.
[2] Maintained by the CCST.
[3] Using Survey Monkey.
[4] In conjunction with the online surveys.
[5] Required to qualitatively illustrate achievements, progress on or toward expected outcomes.

For the case study or change story approach (see further 2.2 below), a higher weighting was afforded to reporting Gender & Diversity (G&D) and collaboration with ASEAN achievements and outcomes, which is reflected in the main body of this report (Section 3). This was done to demonstrate the G&D and ASEAN interventions' successes and to help illustrate those Initiative elements to Global Affairs Canada (GAC). Data collection methods reflected the Government of Canada's (GoC) feminist policy objectives[6]: women's increase in decision-making, women's access to and control of assets, and support for the human rights of women, girls and boys; as well as Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in DRR: for example, by engaging with the CCST G&D Advisor to ensure that all surveys, questionnaires, interview questions etc. had the appropriate gender lens as required by GoC's feminist policy objectives.

> *Readers are particularly directed to a series of five 'community voice' videos that illustrate how SEA National Societies, with RRI support, have contributed to increased women's decision-making, women's access to and control of assets, and support for the human rights of women, girls and boys.*

Acknowledging the challenges in obtaining rich, quality data from key NS Focal Points (FP)[7], the study adopted a walk-through survey approach coupled with a structured interview process. This entailed the consultant remotely interviewing NS FPs as they completed the online survey in real time.[8] This resulted in a clearer understanding of the questions/inquiry areas by responders and thus more accurate answers, and contributed to ensuring that all NS FPs completed the survey to the level of detail required, thus facilitating the gathering of more meaningful and relevant data.

In recognition of the need to better illustrate secured G&D outcomes for Intermediate Outcome 1120[9], a Theory of Change (ToC) workshop was conducted with select NS G&D FPs (as the 'verifiable' and legitimate sources of information) seeking evidence/examples of how NS have incorporated gender inclusivity in a meaningful sense in DRR policies and/or programmes. The added value and expected results of this approach and workshop were three-fold. First: richer, more illustrative evidenced-based stories of change than could be secured through interviews and questionnaires were developed. Second: to help illustrate for the next GAC proposal what continued investment needs to happen and why. Third: the opportunity to support G&D FPs to better illuminate the G&D dimension as a means of reflective practice (and thus supporting their learning from such practice).

Following analysis of data obtained through the above approaches, and the subsequent first-level re-creation of baseline/creation of endline, key data gaps were identified. Filling remaining data gaps consisted of (a) follow-up interview with key informants (KI) from IFRC, CCST, NS and Partner National Societies (PNS); (b) walk-through survey/structured interviews with ASEAN National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) Focal Points to validate baseline data, contribute to endline data and provide a triangulated perspective; and (c) field visits to selected countries (Lao PDR

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[6] See: http://international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/priorities priorites/policy-politique.aspx?lang=eng#5
[7] Many of the outcome indicators are complex in nature; and it is felt that rather than rely on NS FPs to complete indicator data unaided, the consultant would support them by remotely 'walking' individuals through the survey and explain the data required.
[8] In contexts were access or language was problematic, IFRC Focal Points carried out this role.
[9] The main indicator for this is: # of NS that have increased use of gender inclusive DRR policies and programmes; which all commentators (CRC, CCST and consultant) agreed was a restricted indicator that would not illustrate any meaningful change.

and Myanmar).

A third online survey was used to seek external partner perspectives on the RRI. This survey used recognised partnership dimensions (as identified in the literature[10]) as well as containing questions orientated to illustrating progress toward select outcomes. Specifically, the partnership survey sought to explore: commonality of objectives; aspects of communication, cooperation and collaboration; joint advocacy approaches; and partner perceptions of the RRI's contribution to stated outcomes.

All informative responses were followed-up through semi-structured interviews (face-to-face or via telecon). It was anticipated that IFRC/CRC personnel would complete the RRI provided change story templates in sufficient detail to enable a strong 'backbone', however, there was recognition that stories would need to be supplemented by data obtained from existing literature and key informant interviews (KII) to both validate and help illustrate the change that had taken place.

Extensive use was made in this consultancy of the knowledge and learning acquired through the 2017 Strengthening the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Regional Resilience Initiative work, which should be viewed as a complementary and key input report to this one. A concern in compiling this report related to not duplicating or replicating what had already been done through that consultancy, specifically in relation to the country-focused and thematic change stories previously produced. In this respect, readers interested in the depth and extent of achievements secured under the RRI are directed to those studies.[11]

The summary method (main techniques/approaches) used in the consultancy is outlined below:

1. Literature review (the RRI resilience library[12] was a key source for the literature review and readers are directed to this for resource to see the extent of documentation reviewed. Select key references are contained at Annex C).
2. Consultation and scoping with CCST DM Manager.
3. Stakeholder/Focal Point mapping.
4. Data collection instrument design.
5. Survey development and launch.
6. Structured interviews (face-to-face and via telecon) conducted in conjunction with the online surveys plus semi-structured interviews (face-to-face and via telecon).
7. Field visit 1 (November 2017) to Bangkok - comprising G&D ToC workshop, interviews and group discussions.
8. Field visit 2 (February 2018) - comprising visits to Lao PDR and Myanmar.
9. Data collection, assembly and analysis.
10. Preparation of change stories.
11. Lessons Learned Workshop (21-23 February 2018).
12. Preparation and submission of report.

The detailed method (main techniques/approaches) used in the consultancy is contained at Annex D.

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[10] The 2017 UNDP Global Partnership Survey was used as a key reference material.
[11] Five change stories and 4 thematic reviews contained within the original report.
[12] http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org

2.1. Online surveys

Four online surveys were used in the consultancy as shown in the Table below:

Interview/survey	Launched	Reminders	Response rate
NS DM FP	23 November 2017	No reminders required[13]	9/9
NDMO	7 December 2017	1st reminder sent 2 January 2018	6/10
External partners	12 December 2017	1st reminder sent 12 January 2018	11/13
IFRC external partner	18 January 2018	No reminders required	10/10

The survey results (anonymised as per Inception Report protocol) are contained in Volume 1 accompanying this report.

2.2. Change stories

As per Inception Report method, a number of change stories were developed for the consultancy. The theme and focus for each story was agreed with the CCST prior to scoping and development. The full set of change stories developed is shown in the Table below and may be found in Volume 2 accompanying this report.

	Theme	Outcome	Focus
1	Disaster Law	1100: Improved representation of community Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) issues in national policies, plans, and programs	This case focuses on IFRC's DL partnership with UNDP and the added value that IFRC was able to bring to the partnership to ensure the development of ASEAN-country disaster related laws.
2	Disaster Law	1100: As above	This case focuses on DL development in Lao and the partnership with UNDP.
3	Disaster Law	1100: As above	This case focuses on DL development in Cambodia and the partnership with UNDP.
4	Disaster Law	1100: As above	This case focuses on DL development in Myanmar.
5	Regional partnerships (external)	1200: Increased effectiveness of SEA regional DRR cooperation mechanisms	This case focuses on IFRC's partnerships with external actors and how those partners perceive IFRC contributions to reducing vulnerability in the region.
6	Regional Gender and Diversity	1200: As above	This case focuses on how IFRC has successfully worked at the regional and country-levels to ensure issues related to G&D are meaningfully incorporated into regional, national and local policies, strategies and tools.
7	Gender and Diversity	1200: As above	This case focuses on how Lao Red Cross has successfully worked at the country-level to ensure issues related to G&D are

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[13] In select countries, key IFRC colleagues supported the NS DM FPs to complete the survey.

	Theme	Outcome	Focus
			meaningfully incorporated into national and local policies, strategies and tools.
8	Gender and Diversity	1200: As above	This case focuses on how Malaysian Red Crescent has successfully worked at the country-level to ensure issues related to G&D are meaningfully incorporated into national and local policies, strategies and tools.
9	Gender and Diversity	1200: As above	This case focuses on how PMI has successfully worked at the country-level to ensure issues related to G&D are meaningfully incorporated into national and local policies, strategies and tools.
10	Gender and Diversity	1200: As above	This case focuses on how Philippines Red Cross has successfully worked at the country-level to ensure issues related to G&D are meaningfully incorporated into national and local policies, strategies and tools.
11	Gender and Diversity	1200: As above	This case focuses on how Vietnam Red Cross has successfully worked at the country-level to ensure issues related to G&D are meaningfully incorporated into national and local policies, strategies and tools.
12	ASEAN partnership	1200: Increased effectiveness of SEA regional DRR cooperation mechanisms	This case focuses on IFRC's partnership with ASEAN and how the partnership has contributed to the AADMER.
13	AMCDRR contributions	1200: As above	This case illustrates IFRC's investment in the Asian Ministerial Conferences on DRR (AMCDRR) 2014/2016 and the added value brought to those conferences.
14	ASSI	1200: As above	This case illustrates the effectiveness of IFRC DRR cooperation through the ASEAN Schools Safety Initiative (ASSI) and the promotion of youth.
15	NS and the Comprehensive School Safety Framework	1200: As above	This case documents National Society contributions to the Comprehensive School Safety Framework and illustrates how the ASSI support has translated to community level.
16	Climate Change	1210: Increased DRR cooperation between RCRC, ACDM and other regional organisations	This case illustrates IFRC's support to ASEAN's Climate Change initiatives.

The narrative elements from the above cases are included in the body of this report as a means of illustrating contribution to outcomes (achievements and/or progress towards). To ensure change story veracity, all studies were peer reviewed by the appropriate IFRC thematic expert/lead technical person.

All change stories are contained separately at Volume 2 to aid readers interested in that stand-alone feature (e.g. for use by Communications and the Resilience Library).

2.3. Supporting workshops to the consultancy

Two workshops were held as key support processes to the consultancy.

1. The Gender and Diversity Technical Review Workshop (Bangkok 21-22 November 2017)

In recognition of the need to better illustrate secured G&D outcomes for Intermediate Outcome 1120 - *Increased integration of gender equality into national and regional DRR policies and programmes* - a two-day workshop was held with select NS G&D FPs as well as Canadian Red Cross and IFRC Country Office and CCST members. The workshop gathered/documented evidence and examples of how the RRI has supported the incorporation of gender equality/inclusivity into regional DRR policies and/or programmes through the support it provided to both NS and relevant regional organisations (via *inter alia* G&D FPs and CCST members), and the contributions made/secured from this work. The workshop resulted in the G&D change stories listed in the Table above as well as a retrospective Theory of Change Model[14] (see Annex E).

2. The Lessons Learned Workshop (Bangkok 21-23 February 2018)

The Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW) had two objectives: (1) To generate key lessons learned related to the most significant RRI Outcomes that can be used by stakeholders in future contexts. This objective aimed to ensure that the learning objectives and principles envisaged in the original Project Implementation Plan (PIP) were enacted; and (2) to identify how key IFRC contributions generated through the RRI could be broadened/up-scaled to the wider humanitarian system. This objective aimed to illustrate to external stakeholders how IFRC was able to contribute and add value to the broader humanitarian system by drawing on experience and presenting learning in a well-documented, evidence-based manner. A key output of the LLW was the documentation of key lessons from the RRI and which form an integral part of this report (see further Section 4).

The outputs of both workshops are contained in separate reports held by the IFRC CCST using material supplied from this report.

2.4. Limitations: risks and mitigation measures

The consultancy Inception Report risk analysis identified a number of risks to securing the required outputs along with mitigating measures which are summarised in the table below. The *risk materialisation* column indicates the extent to which those risks materialised and the impact on the overall consultancy.

Issue	Risk	Risk materialisation
NS Key Informant (KI) interaction	*Low level of NS key informant/FP interaction:* A low level of KI/FP engagement with the consultancy would significantly reduce the quantity and quality of data	Overall, the approach adopted by the CCST DM Manager to secure NS FP engagement worked well. There were some NS staff that had very limited knowledge of 2014 baseline events but it was not felt that this limitation materially affected the baseline development.

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[14] The original RRI design did not include a ToC model, therefore, the opportunity was taken to develop a retrospective model at the workshop to help with analysis and aid any future project design.

Issue	Risk	Risk materialisation
	available for the baseline, endline and change stories.	
Partner informant interaction	*Low level of partner interaction:* A low level of partner KI engagement with the consultancy would significantly reduce the quantity and quality of data available for change stories.	External partner engagement was as expected quite limited. One reason for this related to the overlapping GAC evaluation consultancy that was taking place at the same, in which a number of the same key informants were identified. For the most part, the endline consultancy forewent KI interviews in favour of the GAC evaluation.
Change stories	*Limited evidenced based material for change stories:* It would not be possible for the NS FPs to provide sufficient evidenced-based material for a meaningful change stories.	As per IR method, change stories were developed to the best of ability with the information available at the time. The fact that a number of KI had left the CCST by the time the February field work was taking place hampered the ability to engage with some key individuals.
Baseline method	*Complexity and non-replicability of baseline method for some indicators.*	Complex and non-replicable baseline methods were disregarded (in agreement with the CCST), with baselines created from scratch using alternative approaches.

3. Baseline and Endline Results

Preamble

This section of the report provides the baseline and endline results for each of the RRI's respective outcome indicators identified in Annex A. Where relevant, each outcome baseline indicator is replicated and validated, accompanied by the necessary level of detailed evidence to support the findings. For each outcome indicator, the endline (as of December 2017) is also presented, along with a detailed evidence base as a means of validating the findings obtained through the consultancy.

Where appropriate and relevant as per IR method, supporting narrative is included in the sections below each indicator as a means of more substantively illustrating outcome achievements and/or progress towards outcomes. Including narrative in the body of the report is considered the most appropriate way to illustrate achievements against outcomes rather than directing the reader to annexes, where it is felt focus on what has been achieved will be lost if continually directed towards content outside of the report itself.

As it is not possible to report on 'everything' the RRI has achieved over the years, in agreement with the CCST, select examples have been chosen that best illustrate contribution to a specific outcome. For example, in the case of Outcome 1100 (section 3.4. below) contributions and progress made in the arena of *Disaster Law* at both the regional and country levels best exemplify the level of RCRC contribution into national DRR policy, plans and programmes (Indicator 1). This approach to illustrating achievements is adopted throughout the report. Hyperlinks are provided to select case studies/change stories where relevant.

The work of the RCRC and RRI is 'acronym heavy', and to aid the readers' understanding (and hopefully enjoyment) of narrative, full names/terms are frequently accompanied by acronyms at multiple stages throughout the report (to prevent the reader from having to continually refer to the acronyms/abbreviations table).

The terms *RRI* and *IFRC* when referring to contribution to achievements or outcomes are used synonymously unless otherwise stated. The reason for this relates to a key challenge related to 'attribution of achievement' i.e. was it IFRC, RRI or NS – one, both or all three – that contributed to or secured the outcome? (This issue is of particular importance and the reader is directed to Section 4, Lessons Learned, lesson 2 for further discussion.) At the outset of this consultancy, it was agreed that identified contributions to the RRI Project Implementation Plan (PIP) outcomes would be attributed to *both* the IFRC and the RRI on the basis that the RRI is an IFRC initiative (thus causing a 'synonymous' IFRC/RRI attribution) or by using phrasing such as "with RRI support, IFRC secured . . .". However, these distinctions are undertaken on a limited and selected case-by-case basis for purposes of narrative clarity as agreed with the CCST at the time of reporting on each outcome.

3.1 Immediate Outcome 1210: Increased DRR cooperation between RCRC, the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and other regional organisations

Immediate Outcome 1210 focused on the RRI assisting National Societies to strengthen and deepen their relationships with the various regional forums for SEA DRR cooperation as a means to improve DRR regionally. It was envisaged that targeted forums may include the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management & Emergency Response (AADMER) Partnership Group (APG) and SEA National Society forums (SEA leaders, PNS dialogue, Community Safety and Resilience Forum, Youth and Organizational Development Forum), Mekong Coordination Forum, Asia Pacific communications forums, etc.

A key aspect of this Outcome related to supporting NS to utilize existing cooperation mechanisms and tools to build greater collective responsibility and trust, nationally and regionally; and ultimately providing a conduit for the voices of vulnerable populations and raise awareness of NS capacities and their contribution to regional and global DRR frameworks. In addition to helping solidify comprehensive DRR networks and regional DRR capacities in the region, the Outcome aimed to provide a venue for new and shared learning as well as opportunities for SEA NS to share community concerns and to influence DRR decision-making processes at the regional level. The Outcome had two indicators:

- Indicator 1: Frequency of regional DRR dialogue on gender and environmental issues affecting communities
- Indicator 2: # of enhanced regional RCRC partnerships with DRR organisations

3.1.1. For Indicator 1: *Frequency of regional DRR dialogue on gender and environmental issues affecting communities*, the baseline method was straightforward, with according to data, no regional DRR dialogue on gender and environmental issues affecting communities taking place prior to project inception. The baseline is therefore validated by the project start date i.e. the fact that no activities could have existed prior to project commencement. For the endline, the proposed method consisted of: for the gender perspective as per the method for Outcome 1120 (see Section 3.3 and Volume 2); for the environmental perspective, narrative reporting of development of capacity-building on climate change is reported below.

The RRI's role in supporting ASEAN to address Climate Change through its work with SEA National Societies

The vulnerability to and impact of climate change is a major concern to ASEAN countries. The region is highly vulnerable to climate change, with Indonesia, Thailand, Myanmar, Malaysia, Vietnam and the Philippines ranked in the top twenty of the world's most vulnerable countries.[15] ASEAN plays an active and leadership role in addressing climate change in the global community. ASEAN Heads of State and Government at the regional level have over the years issued various declarations and Statements related to climate change and have expressed ASEAN's common understanding/position and aspirations towards a global solution to the challenge of climate change and their resolve to achieve an ASEAN community resilient to climate change through national and regional actions. Much of this is embedded in (i) enhancing cooperation to improve ASEAN's collective capacity to address climate change; and (ii) strengthening rapid response capacity to be more efficient and effective in the event of natural disasters through existing mechanisms under the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response.

With some ten (10) million people annually in Southeast Asia vulnerable to risks related to climate change and environmental disasters, the RRI has sought to reduce the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable communities by strengthening the capacity of eleven SEA National Societies and regional structures to better represent and communicate the needs of vulnerable groups, particularly women, boys and girls. Using the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint 2009-2015[16] (which guided ASEAN's climate change response efforts and calls for the integration of a DRR approach) as its springboard, the RRI has supported SEA National Societies to mainstream DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) into their own approaches and strategies, as well as their government's national development plans.

At the broad level, the RRI has supported SEA National Societies to identify community environmental concerns through the Vulnerability and Capacity (VCA) analysis process, and to incorporate environmental issues in DRR communications, including greater awareness of the importance of conducting environmental analysis when considering DRR initiatives. Although interventions have been relatively limited, they have extended to environmental messages (e.g. promotion of good environmental practises aimed at reducing risks) through trainings and social media platforms. RRI has also attempted to ensure environmental concerns are reflected in individual country law, for example, with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Lao PDR through the advent of the Climate Change Decree.

In 2016, a range of CCA trainings were undertaken with National Societies with the specific aim of: ensuring a shared understanding among NS about CCA–related issues, policies and guidelines; and discussing opportunities to ensure climate change is mainstreamed within existing National Society resilience programming. This resulted in four key trainings taken place as follows: in Lao PDR, training on CCA was undertaken in April 2016 for 58 people (17 Women) in partnership with the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MoNRE) and the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology. In Vietnam training was undertaken for 22 staff from Headquarters (HQ) and 16 Chapters in February 2016. In Cambodia, 29 representatives (8 females) from 25 Red Cross Branches were trained in April 2016; and a CCA Training of Trainers session was held in Myanmar in March 2016.

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[15] Source: ASEAN Cooperation on Climate Change: http://environment.asean.org/awgcc/
[16] http://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/archive/5187-19.pdf

3.1.2. For Indicator 2: *# of enhanced regional RCRC partnerships with DRR organisations*, the baseline method used for this indicator was originally numerical (counting the number of partnerships) but was instead replaced by a rating scale (1-3) to better reflect the 'maturity' level of each partnership. [17] According to CCST monitoring data[18], the 2017 target (of 82) has already been surpassed, but the measure is not considered meaningful. To validate the baseline, it was agreed not to validate/replicate the baseline, but to create the baseline from scratch. The method to do this comprised:

- Partner online survey exploring perceptions of partnership quality based on accepted partnership dimensions. The survey was sent to all 10 partners listed in the original baseline.
- IFRC online survey (as above). The survey was sent to relevant IFRC members/ Focal Points (FPs) seeking perspectives on the 10 partners listed in the original baseline. The purpose of this exercise was to help triangulate partner perspectives as a means of providing a validated assessment of IFRC's partnership with other engaged organisations.
- The results of the above were written up in narrative form, illustrating key partner dimensions/initiatives forged through the various partnerships (see Section 3.1.3 below).

The baseline for Indicator 2 based on the above method is as follows:

Partnership dimension	2014 baseline (% rating[19]) Partner Rating	2014 baseline (% rating[20]) IFRC Rating
Objectives of partnership clearly defined	56	50
Partnership demonstrates or documents outcomes of its collective DRR work	44	40
Partnership actively shares DRR-related information	44	30
Partnership engaged in joint DRR activities	44	30
Partner satisfied with IFRC's engagement/influence on Southeast Asian DRR policy matters/issues	56	Not tested[21]
Partnership engaged in joint advocacy related to DRR, Gender and/or Resilience issues	44	20
IFRC implemented DRR projects in ASEAN countries that reflected partner priorities	44	Not tested
Partnership contributes to reducing vulnerability to natural disasters for vulnerable communities in Southeast Asia, with an emphasis on women, boys and girls	67	50

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[17] 1 = Information-sharing only; 2 = Activity implemented jointly (including joint advocacy); 3 = MoU signed.
[18] In Annex 4.4b of RRI Third Annual Report
[19] Averaged partner ratings for 2014.
[20] Averaged IFRC ratings for 2014.
[21] Not tested due to the question being inappropriate for IFRC.

Partnership dimension	2014 baseline (% rating[19]) Partner Rating	2014 baseline (% rating[20]) IFRC Rating
Partnership contributes to improved representation of ASEAN country community issues in national policies, laws, plans, and programs	55	60
Partnership contributes to increased effectiveness of Southeast Asian regional DRR cooperation mechanisms that addressed the needs of vulnerable communities with an emphasis on women, boys & girls	67	50
Partnership contributes to increased integration of gender equality into national and regional DRR policies and programs	67	40
Partnership contributes to increased DRR cooperation between the Association of SEA Nations' (ASEAN) Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and other regional organizations	55	10
Capacity of Southeast Asian RCRC National Societies to promote community DRR issues at national level improved	56	Not tested

The endline for Indicator 2 based on the above method is as follows:

Partnership dimension	2017 endline (%[22]) Partner Rating	2017 endline (%[23]) IFRC Rating
Objectives of partnership clearly defined	78	70
Partnership demonstrates or documents outcomes of its collective DRR work	89	70
Partnership actively shares DRR-related information	78	90
Partnership engaged in joint DRR activities	78	80
Partner satisfied with IFRC's engagement/influence on Southeast Asian DRR policy matters/issues	78	Not tested
Partnership engaged in joint advocacy related to DRR, Gender and/or Resilience issues	78	100
IFRC implemented DRR projects in ASEAN countries that reflected partner priorities	89	Not tested
Partnership contributes to reducing vulnerability to natural disasters for vulnerable communities in Southeast Asia, with an emphasis on women, boys and girls	100	89

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[22] Averaged partner ratings for 2017.
[23] Averaged IFRC ratings for 2017.

| Partnership dimension	2017 endline (%[22]) Partner Rating	2017 endline (%[23]) IFRC Rating
Partnership contributes to improved representation of ASEAN country community issues in national policies, laws, plans, and programs	78	89
Partnership contributes to increased effectiveness of Southeast Asian regional DRR cooperation mechanisms that addressed the needs of vulnerable communities with an emphasis on women, boys & girls	89	100
Partnership contributes to increased integration of gender equality into national and regional DRR policies and programs	89	90
Partnership contributes to increased DRR cooperation between the Association of SEA Nations' (ASEAN) Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and other regional organizations	89	89
Capacity of Southeast Asian RCRC National Societies to promote community DRR issues at national level improved	67	Not tested

Data comparison between the 2014 and 2017 partner surveys - <u>as seen by IFRC's partners</u> - shows improvement in all categories between 2014 and 2017 as shown in the Table below.[24] Green coloured ratings show improvement (there are no negative 'red' ratings).

Partnership dimension	2014 rating %	2017 rating %	Difference +/- %
Objectives of partnership clearly defined	56	78	22
Partnership demonstrates or documents outcomes of its collective DRR work	44	89	45
IFRC actively shared DRR-related information with partner	44	78	34
Partner engaged with the IFRC in joint DRR activities	44	78	34
Partner satisfied with IFRC's engagement/influence on Southeast Asian DRR policy matters/issues	56	78	22
Partner engaged in joint advocacy related to DRR, Gender and/or Resilience issues with the IFRC	44	78	34
IFRC implemented DRR projects in ASEAN countries that reflected partner priorities	44	89	45
IFRC contributes to reducing vulnerability to natural disasters for vulnerable communities in Southeast Asia, with an emphasis on women, boys and girls	67	100	33
IFRC contributes to improved representation of ASEAN country community issues in national policies, laws, plans, and	55	78	23

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[24] Averaged ratings for both 2014 and 2017.

Partnership dimension	2014 rating %	2017 rating %	Difference +/- %
programs			
IFRC contributes to increased effectiveness of Southeast Asian regional DRR cooperation mechanisms that addressed the needs of vulnerable communities with an emphasis on women, boys & girls	67	89	22
IFRC contributes to increased integration of gender equality into national and regional DRR policies and programs	67	89	22
IFRC contributes to increased DRR cooperation between the Association of SEA Nations' (ASEAN) Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and other regional organizations	55	89	34
Capacity of Southeast Asian RCRC National Societies to promote community DRR issues at national level improved	56	67	11

The chart below illustrates the improvements over time (between 2014 and 2017).
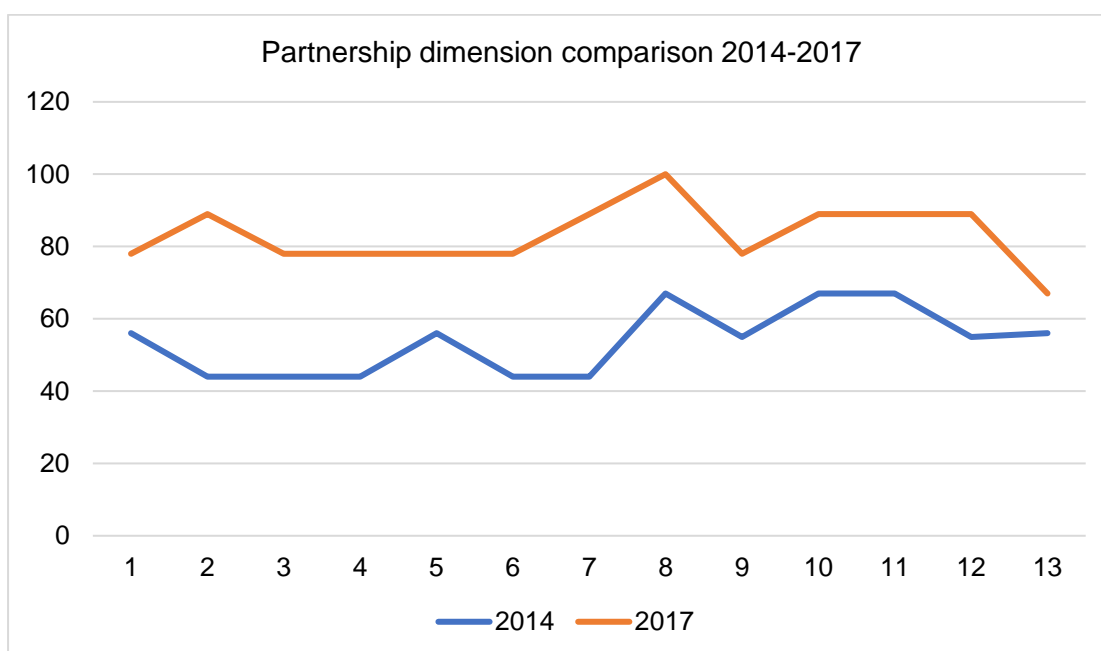
The following section of the report provides an illustration of improved partnerships between IFRC and regional organisations and thus a significant contributor to demonstrating achievements of and contribution towards securing Outcome 1210.[25]

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[25] Online partner surveys and partner interviews were used as the evidence/source material for improvements ratings.

3.1.3 Improved IFRC partnership with SEA regional organisations

Referring to the partner survey comparison in Section 3.1.2, between 2014 and 2017 there has been a marked increase in IFRC partners reporting *regular and satisfactory coordination meetings within RCRC in the region.* Whilst most RRI partners had some form of pre-existing DDR focused partnership with the IFRC[26] in SEA in 2014 (e.g. through DRM Practitioners Group; Emergency Response & Assessment Team (ERAT) Training; AHA Centre Executive (ACE) Programme participation; Asia-Pacific Coalition for School Safety (APCSS) etc.) they were not particularly formalised or characterized by a common orientation or goal. By 2017 the number of partnerships had increased, with partners noting an *improved clarity of partnership objectives* and a greater *collective ability to demonstrate or document the outcomes of joint DRR work.* Between 2014 and 2017, partners also reported a significantly heightened awareness of IFRC's DRR work in ASEAN countries, as well as improvement in the way IFRC actively shared DRR-related information with its partners. Partners also reported an increase in their organisation engaging in joint DRR activities with IFRC, as well as significant increase in working jointly together on advocacy issues related to DRR. Partnership work related to gender and resilience increased between 2014 and 2017, with the ASEAN Secretariat highlighting the *ASEAN–IFRC Joint Study on Sexual and Gender Based Violence* (SGBV), which was conducted to better understand how public authorities and humanitarian actors can prevent and better respond to gender-based violence during and after disasters through the mapping of available SGBV response services during disaster periods.[27]

In terms of IFRC's cooperation with ASEAN, partners reported *increased satisfaction* with the *way in which IFRC engaged with and attempted to influence Southeast Asian DRR policy.* There was also increased perception of *IFRC implementing DRR projects in ASEAN countries that more strongly reflected the priorities of its partners* (a key partnership dimension), but it was felt the increase here is more likely related to improved partner awareness of IFRC's work rather than actual change/re-orientation of IFRC DRR projects and practices. Significantly, partners felt that between 2014 and 2017, *IFRC had contributed to reducing vulnerability to natural disasters for vulnerable communities in Southeast Asia* (with an emphasis on women, boys and girls) by both a 'great deal' and 'above average amount'. While partners noted improved IFRC *contribution to representation of ASEAN country community issues in national policies, laws, plans and programmes* (and were described by one partner as the 'go to' organisation for DL), perceptions of progress were not as strong as in other areas of IFRC's DRR work. This is possibly due to partners conflating Movement DL work and thus not singling out IFRC's work.[28]

Partner perceptions of IFRC's cooperation with other DRR practitioners in relation to making contributions to increased effectiveness of Southeast Asian regional DRR cooperation mechanisms that addressed the needs of vulnerable communities in Southeast Asia (with an emphasis on women, boys and girls) between 2014 and 2017 improved, with IFRC being noted as "a very strong partner" with the UN on advancing the Sendai Framework (2015), with effective use being made of National Societies. Partners strongly acknowledged IFRC's continuous improvement in increasing integration of gender equality into national and regional DRR policies and programmes, with the many endline gender and diversity case studies and change stories providing a strong evidence base. Other examples of constructive partnership

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[26] IFRC in this context also includes ASEAN National Societies.
[27] The study contributes to AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 Priority Programme 4: PROTECT, component 6, on "Ensuring social protection and establishing social safety nets in the context of disasters".
[28] See further Section 3 preamble final paragraph and Section 4, lesson 2.

work include with the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and IFRC, who together are working on advocacy issues through the Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Group and collaborating on joint talking points in DRR fora (such as the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction - ISDR), participating in discussion forums, and forging agreements to action MoUs aimed at linking SEA National Societies and IPPF member associations, with a focus on providing effective response and preparedness especially within health and GBV prevention.

In terms of work that partners felt best illustrated their partnership with IFRC DRR work in Southeast Asia (and helped to highlight *peer-to-peer learning and exchanges*), cited examples were numerous and included: collaborating through the GiHA Working Group; collaborating on joint talking points in DRR fora (such as ISDR); participating in discussion forums; cross capacity building i.e. ACE programme, ERAT, and currently RDRT between AHA Centre and IFRC; and the joint lessons learned exercise with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) after the December 2016 Pidie Jaya Earthquake.[29] The ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (ASSI)/Save the Children commented that IFRC has been a consistent non-formal partner of the ASSI consortium which greatly supports the implementation of ASSI.[30] ASSI Consortium partners and IFRC have mutually supported each other's project activities in the past 3-4 years, with ASSI providing technical support to IFRC's regional learning workshops, and IFRC providing financial and technical support to the organisation of the ASEAN Regional Conference on School Safety which is led by ASSI consortium partners.

At the 8th Practitioners Workshop on risk Reduction and Resilience in Asia[31], IFRC was a member of the conference Steering Group (along with the European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and UNDP), and led the thematic session on community resilience. The same partners organized in August 2017 the Global Agenda Workshop [32] with a focus on resilience/local actors. Finally, RRI contributed technically to the Disaster Preparedness ECHO Programme (DIPECHO) 20 years of action lessons learning workshop in December 2017[33], in which the ADPC reviewed 20 years of ECHO support in SEA as part of an ECHO-funded project led by IFRC, and covered important discussions related to community resilience and the institutionalization processes for community-based DRR in selected countries such as Vietnam and Indonesia.

> *An analysis of baseline/endline data indicates considerable improvement in partner perceptions of IFRC's increased effectiveness related to SEA regional DRR cooperation mechanisms that address the needs of vulnerable communities with emphasis on women, boys and girls. Improvements were recorded in all categories, with an outstanding perception of ALL partners surveyed believing that IFRC contributes strongly to reducing vulnerability to natural disasters for vulnerable communities in Southeast Asia, with an emphasis on women, boys and girls.*

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[29] Which fed into the 2017 Indonesia Humanitarian Country Team Contingency Planning exercise for a large-scale disaster in the country.

[30] An ASEAN regional programme for implementing school safety in the region, under Priority 2 of the AWP 2016-2020.

[31] http://www.adpc.net/igo/contents/blogs/pw2015/index.asp?pid=929

[32] http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/events/demystifying-the-global-agenda-frameworks-into-practice-29-30-august-2017-bangkok-thailand/

[33] http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/events/regional-lessons-learned-workshop-on-20-years-of-dipecho-actions-in-southeast-asia/

The 'highlights' from the online surveys and key informant interviews (KIIs) are summarised in the box below, which nicely provides the concluding comments to this section from the perspective of RRI's partners.

- *Increase in IFRC partners reporting regular and satisfactory coordination meetings within RCRC in the region.*
- *Improved clarity of partnership objectives.*
- *Greater collective ability to demonstrate or document the outcomes of joint DRR work.*
- *Heightened awareness of IFRC's DRR work in ASEAN countries.*
- *Improvement in the way IFRC actively shared DRR-related information with partners.*
- *Increase in organisations engaging in joint DRR activities with IFRC.*
- *Increase in working together on advocacy issues related to DRR, gender and resilience.*
- *Increased satisfaction with the way in which IFRC engaged with and attempted to influence Southeast Asian DRR policy.*
- *Increased perception of IFRC implementing DRR projects in ASEAN countries that more strongly reflected the priorities of its partners.*
- *IFRC contributed to reducing vulnerability to natural disasters for vulnerable communities in Southeast Asia.*
- *Improved IFRC contribution to representation of ASEAN country community issues in national policies, laws, plans and programs.*
- *IFRC's increased effectiveness of Southeast Asian regional DRR cooperation mechanisms that addressed the needs of vulnerable communities in Southeast Asia.*
- *IFRC's continuous improvement in increasing integration of gender equality into national and regional DRR policies and programmes.*

Source: Online partner surveys and partner interviews.

3.2. Intermediate Outcome 1200: Increased effectiveness of SEA regional DRR cooperation mechanisms that address the needs of vulnerable communities with emphasis on women, boys and girls

Intermediate Outcome 1200 focused on improving community representation i.e. voices in regional DRR issues by increasing recognition of National Societies through their participation in relevant regional forums. The following regional agencies were provisionally identified as potential participating partners as the main hosts of the relevant forums: the UN Agencies - The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), UNISDR, UNDP, UNOCHA, World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Food Programme (WFP); the Regional Consultative Committee (RCC); the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN); the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC); the Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR (AMCDRR); the AADMER Partnership Group (APG); and the UNISDR Asia Partnership (IAP). A key aim for the Initiative was to assist National Societies to strengthen and deepen their relationships with the various regional forums for SEA

DRR cooperation as a means of improving DRR regionally. The Outcome had two indicators:

- Indicator 1: Evidence of effectiveness of Southeast Asia DRR cooperation.
- Indicator 2: # of references to vulnerable communities in regional forums.

3.2.1. For Indicator 1: *Evidence of effectiveness of Southeast Asia DRR coop*eration, the original baseline method was quantitative in nature that plotted a range of events/activities that aimed to illustrate effectiveness of SEA DRR cooperation. The indicator was tracked against five parameters/themes: (1) holding regular and satisfactory coordination meetings within RCRC in the region; (2) increasing the cooperation with ASEAN; (3) increasing cooperation with other DRR practitioners; (4) having a regional response tool (RDRT) ready to deploy; and (5) peer-to-peer learning and exchanges.

The Inception Report (IR) identified the baseline would be replicated through the original method[34], following which the baseline would be recreated and validated. For the endline, however, the quantitative scoring mechanism was considered insufficient to fully illustrate *effectiveness* of cooperation with the IR indicating that a qualitative measure would be preferable through:

- Quantitatively reporting on achievements to date (endline) compared to baseline.
- Qualitatively reporting (through change story) on each of the five parameters/themes set as indicator measures.

3.2.2 For Indicator 2: *# of references to vulnerable communities in regional forums*, the IR noted that no particular action required as evidence was likely to come through illustration from other change stories.

The validated baseline for Indicator 1 based on the above method is shown in Table 3.2a below:

Table 3.2a: Intermediate Outcome 1200 validated baseline Indicator 1

Category	Event	Original baseline rating	Evidence base (as per original baseline)
Coordination meetings	Leader Meeting held	1	11th Annual Meeting March 2014
	CSR Forum held	1	Regional CSR Forum 2017
	CSR Roadmap updated	1	No evidence provided (NEP)
	PNS meeting held	3	2 PNS meetings + 1 resilience meeting
	Number of other technical meetings organised	5	- EWEA workshop/March 2013 - DRR Practitioner workshop/DIPECHO - November 2013 - DM/Health/OD integration meeting to design CSRF in July 2013 - Urban resilience WS July 2013

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[34] Review of the original document/event sources cited in the baseline that contributed to the quantitative scoring would be undertaken.

Category	Event	Original baseline rating	Evidence base (as per original baseline)
			- CB Psychosocial support Dec 2013
ASEAN	ACDM meetings attended/include TWG	1	AADMER consultation January 2014
	Contribution report to AADMER	0	NEP
	Joint activity with Secretariat/DM	2	Urban workshop Interview in CSR review
	Joint activity with Secretariat/Health	0	NEP
	Joint Activity with Secretariat/Committee on Women	0	NEP
	Joint activity with AHA Centre	1	DiRex Cha Am
Regional Partners	Joint activity with ADPC	1	RCC meeting March 2013
	Joint activity with UNDP	0	NEP
	Joint activity with UNOCHA	1	DiREx Cha Am
	Joint activity with UNISDR	0	NEP
	Joint activity with ADRRN	0	NEP
	Joint activity with other partners	1	Conference with AIT
Response	RDRT roster updated	1	NEP
	RDRT training held / no of people training (M/F)	1	RDRT training in Singapore (9 female/7 male)
	RDRT equipment ready	0	NEP
	Number of RDRT deployment (individual)	5	Typhoon Haiyan (5 persons)
Exchanges	Peer to peer deployments by SEARD / outside of emergency	4	- Lao Floods = 1 - TRCS to VNRC (14 people) - Lao RC to TRCS on EWEA (1/M) - TL visit to PMI on DRR simulation
	KIM / number online library visitor	1,763	2013 visitors, including new and returning ones
	Number of case studies developed/shared	0	None developed

The endline for Indicator 1 based on the method described is shown in Table 3.2b below:

Table 3.2b: Intermediate Outcome 1200 Indicator 1 baseline/endline comparison

Category	Event	2014 baseline	2017 endline[35]	Comment
Coordination meetings	Leader Meeting held	1	4	Held each year
	CSR Forum held	1	3	Each year except 2016
	CSR Roadmap updated	1	3	Each year except 2016
	PNS meeting held	3	2	Not held

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[35] Minimum number established.

Category	Event	2014 baseline	2017 endline[35]	Comment
	Number of other technical meetings organised	5	19	Various each year
ASEAN	ACDM meetings attended/include TWG	1	6	Held each year
	Contribution report to AADMER	0	2	2016
	Joint activity with Secretariat/DM	2	10	Various each year
	Joint activity with Secretariat/Health	0	3	2014
	Joint Activity with Secretariat/Committee on Women	0	0	Not held
	Joint activity with AHA Centre	1	10	Various each year
Regional Partners	Joint activity with ADPC	1	6	Various each year
	Joint activity with UNDP	0	6	Various each year
	Joint activity with UNOCHA	1	5	2014/2016
	Joint activity with UNISDR	0	5	2014/2016
	Joint activity with ADRRN	0	1	2014
	Joint activity with other partners	1	1	AIT 2014
Response	RDRT roster updated	1	4	Undertaken each year
	RDRT training held/No. of people training (M/F)	1	0	Not held
	RDRT equipment ready	0	4	Ready each year
	Number of RDRT deployment (individual)	5	12	Various each year
Exchanges	Peer to peer deployments by SEARD / outside of emergency	4	21	Various each year
	Number of online library visitors	1,763	11,174[36]	> 6X increase
	Number of case studies developed/shared	0	30+	Various each year

The graph below[37] shows a comparison of SEA DRR cooperation activities between 2014 and 2017 and illustrates a significant increase in the number of events per category (e.g. coordination meetings etc.).

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[36] Figure for period 1.1.16-31.12.17. Source: Google analytics for the Resilience Library.
[37] Source: Tables 3.2a and 3.2b.

SEA DRR Cooperation activities
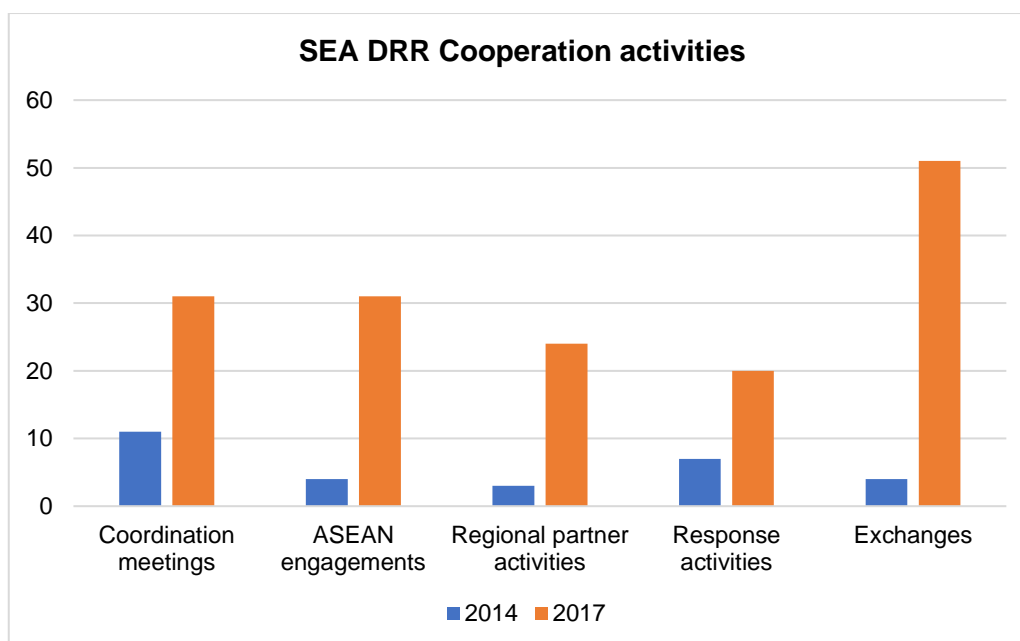
The following narrative illustrates the IFRC and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations partnership in working together to promote resilience.

IFRC and ASEAN – working together to promote resilience

IFRC is a key partner to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and contributes to ASEAN's goal of reducing the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable communities in Southeast Asia through ongoing and emerging technical cooperation with its stakeholders and as a contributor to the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management (AADMER).[38] The IFRC-ASEAN partnership operates at two key levels: (1) at a regional level where IFRC works with the ASEAN Secretariat, the ASEAN Committee on Disaster management (ACDM) technical working groups, the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre), and related key stakeholders; and (2) in ASEAN countries, where IFRC support RCRC National Societies to engage with National Disaster Management Offices (NDMO) and other relevant authorities on development of policies, strategies and tools in efforts to reduce the impact of natural causes on vulnerable communities.

A key pillar of IFRC's work with ASEAN is its partnership with the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) and its contribution to the *One ASEAN One Response*. The value IFRC brings to the ASEAN partnership is well understood by ASEAN Member States, and is strongly reflected in the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020, which recognises IFRC's contribution in 4 out of its 8 priority areas. A key added value of the RCRC is that it has the ability to operationalize AADMER through its wide network across ASEAN countries, and to scale-up initiatives and structured disaster response mechanisms that reinforce the AHA Centre's action. Another key pillar of IFRC's work is strengthening the skills and capacities of National Societies so they are able to advocate more effectively at national and regional levels for communities in disaster risk reduction. Strengthening cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat and building regional partnerships with other bodies working on the same issues complements this approach, with IFRC's support

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[38] See: http://agreement.asean.org/media/download/20140119170000.pdf

to ASEAN being strongly illustrated in the contributions it has made to the AADMER work programme 2016–2020.

> *The IFRC's partnership with the AHA Centre is a strong illustration of the productive partnership with ASEAN and how it supports the ASEAN 'RESPOND AS ONE' approach, for example, through National Societies who are part of the national response mechanisms led by the National Disaster Management Offices (NDMOs), and contribute to national contingency plans, provide response teams and develop standard operating procedures.*
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> The RRI work with the AHA Centre dates back to October 2014, where IFRC and the AHA Centre for the first time developed an action plan for sharing, coordination and communication during emergencies.

IFRC strongly supports the ASEAN Leadership for Excellence and Innovation in Disaster Management, with the RRI being a key contributor to the AHA Centre's Executive (ACE) Programme, providing RCRC induction training, visits to community-based activities and peer-to-peer learning with National Society members for ASEAN stakeholders.[39] In 2015, the IFRC-ASEAN partnership was deepened through IFRC's contribution to the ACE Programme, in which sixteen (16) NDMO staff (including three female) and nine National Society staff (including five female) were trained - a collaboration which continued into 2017 and is still ongoing. In other partnership examples with ASEAN and as a contribution to the AADMER work programme, IFRC has shared its logistics expertise as part of the *ACE Programme*, with National Societies as part of the IFRC Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) supporting each other in times of emergencies. Following the Myanmar floods in August 2015 and earthquake in Indonesia in December 2016, Indonesian Red Cross staff members were also deployed as ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT) members.

Over the past three years, there has also been a more strategic engagement with the ASEAN Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance Division (DMHA) of the ASEAN Secretariat based on joint efforts related to fulfilling AADMER. The recent SGBV Research work also represented an excellent example of collaboration with the ACDM, both through the DMHA and with the leadership of Lao PDR as the ACDM Chair in 2017, which is aimed at strengthening knowledge, awareness and evidence on gender and diversity issues and disasters. Recent agreed projects (for example the important ASEAN disaster law mapping), also demonstrate a real commitment and partnership between IFRC and ACDM/DMHA to strengthen resilience at all levels. The disaster law mapping provides a strong evidence base for operationalising AADMER in domestic law and policy in ASEAN, and also provides a baseline and good practice examples for stakeholder engagement (including at the community level) across ASEAN, and is a powerful tool in furthering law and policy revision, while the utilisation of DRR and Law checklist in recent ASEAN country law/policy provisions (as well as the aforementioned ASEAN DL Mapping and SGBV work) has resulted in a greater focus on gender and diversity in national and regional policy frameworks.

Acknowledging the role that IFRC and National Societies play in supporting ASEAN's vision of 'One ASEAN, One Response', in February 2016 the AHA Centre invited IFRC

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[39] IFRC also hosts the Knowledge and Information Management Resilience Library which showcases resources on disaster risk reduction, as well as health and cross-cutting issues such as gender and diversity, youth and volunteers, disaster law and migration from all ASEAN countries.

and all ten ASEAN-country NS (five participants, including three females) to a two-day workshop in Jakarta on the formulation of an ASEAN Joint Disaster Response Plan (AJDRP).

> *Today, IFRC continues to share its emergency operations updates with the AHA Centre to ensure the coordination of essential information, with all National Societies receiving AHA Centre disaster updates as part of the information and knowledge exchange. This is a significant contribution to effective communication and coordination between the RCRC and ASEAN.*

Further examples of how IFRC supports the ASEAN 'RESPOND AS ONE' approach can be found in contributions to the 2014 Mentawai Megathrust Disaster Relief Exercise (MMDiReX) [40], in which PMI worked closely with Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BPNB)[41] and supported the exercise through the provision of 190 Indonesian Red Cross staff and volunteers that provided specific support for mobile clinics, water and sanitation units, and community mobilization efforts. This was followed by the ASEAN Disaster Preparedness and Response Simulation Exercise, Myanmar (September 2014), in which the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) and IFRC played a key role in the organisation and facilitation of the event, with MRCS successfully advocating for the inclusion of International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) and IDRL-related events during the exercise.

Other response efforts include following the August 2015 Myanmar floods, in which one Indonesian Red Cross staff was deployed as an ASEAN ERAT member[42]; support to the ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF DiReX), Malaysia (May 2015), which was designed to facilitate disaster response coordination mechanisms between ASEAN and other states in Asia Pacific, as well as international humanitarian players. The Malaysian Red Crescent played an active role in the exercise with support from the Thai Red Cross (2 staff), PMI (1 staff) and Lao Red Cross (1 staff) as a test of emergency regional cooperation. IFRC disaster law experts provided technical advice. In 2016, the ASEAN Regional Forum Inter-Sessional Meeting on Disaster Relief was held in Myanmar, where the MRCS presented experiences and lessons learned from the 2015 flood operation, including deployment of an International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) expert from IFRC to support the national Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).

IFRC is also engaged in an ongoing dialogue with the ASEAN Secretariat, in areas of disaster risk reduction and community resilience, disaster law, gender-based violence, youth engagement, the ASEAN Safe School Initiative (ASSI) and the post-2015 AADMER Work Programme. ASEAN increasingly recognises IFRC as a technical reference resource, with illustrative examples including: ASEAN and AHA Centre attending meetings/workshops hosted by the IFRC through the RRI, along with NS and government representatives from ASEAN countries, such as the annual Community Safety and Resilience Forum in 2014 and 2015; the Pandemic Preparedness Workshop in November 2014; the Regional Resilience Workshop in February 2015; and the regional Disaster Law Forum in June 2015.

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[40] Padang, Indonesia in March 2014.
[41] Indonesian Disaster Management Agency.
[42] An IFRC Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member, trained as ERAT in 2015 as part of the ACE programme.

Significantly, an ASEAN representative attended IFRC's 2015 General Assembly in Geneva, conducting a side meeting with the leaders of the ten ASEAN-country National Societies. Select IFRC/NS tools have also been included in the 2015 ASEAN School Safety Toolkit of the Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO). In March 2016, the IFRC participated in a consultation workshop run by the ASEAN Secretariat on the development of the *ASEAN 5 Year Work Plan on Youth 2016-2020.* The potential of Red Cross Youth to help spread messages of risk reduction within communities is increasingly recognised, in particular with regards to ASSI. The IFRC and ASEAN-country National Societies have been invited to several ASEAN meetings including ACDM, ACDM Working Group meetings, ASSI technical workshops, and Senior Officials Meeting on Youth (SOMY) events – all made possible through support provided by the Regional Resilience Initiative.

Responses to a recent partner survey also help illustrate the fruitful extent of the IFRC-ASEAN partnership. ASEAN Secretariat informants in particular highlighted the ASEAN–IFRC Joint Study on SGBV in Disasters; and the ASEAN Disaster Law Mapping Regional Synthesis Report. The Joint Study on SGBV was noted for helping better understand how public authorities and humanitarian actors can prevent and better respond to gender-based violence during and after disasters through the mapping of available SGBV response services during disasters, and contributes to the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020 Priority Programme 4.[43] ASEAN Secretariat informants also recorded satisfaction with IFRC's engagement/influence on Southeast Asian DRR policy matters/issues, noting the many successful programmes and initiatives convened in the region by IFRC, particularly the IFRC's 'One Billion Coalition for Resilience' and Youth as Agents of Behaviour Change (YABC) initiative. The AHA Centre noted the cross-capacity building work undertaken through the partnership, particularly the ACE Programme, ERAT, and currently the RDRT between the AHA Centre and IFRC.

The results of the partner survey also highlighted ASEAN stakeholder perspectives on IFRC's positive contributions to:

- reducing vulnerability to natural disasters for vulnerable communities in Southeast Asia
- representation of ASEAN country community issues in national policies, laws, plans and programmes
- increasing effectiveness of using Southeast Asian regional DRR cooperation mechanisms to address the needs of vulnerable communities in Southeast Asia
- IFRC's continuous improvement in increasing integration of gender equality into national and regional DRR policies and programmes

> An important reflection on the ASEAN-IFRC partnership may be found in the ASEAN Chairman's statement at the 31st ASEAN Summit on 13 November 2017 in Manila, in which ASEAN.
>
> *"noted the ASEAN statement issued by the ASEAN Secretary-General on the important contributions of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross, collectively known as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, in providing protection and humanitarian assistance to peoples*

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[43] PROTECT - Component 4 on ensuring social protection and establishing social safety nets in the context of disasters.

> *and countries in the region affected by disasters in the spirit and vision of "One ASEAN, One Response." In line with the goal of enhancing ASEAN's resiliency, we looked forward to the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding [MoU] on Engagement between ASEAN and the IFRC which will allow both sides to work closer and in a more coordinated way. We also commended the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management for the work done on behalf of ASEAN".*[44]

While RRI's direct contribution to the development of the aforementioned MoU is complex to trace (there has been an ongoing discussion about signing a MoU with ASEAN since 2012 - pre-RRI period), important to note is that IFRC discussions on this issue have been ongoing throughout the RRI timeframe (with the IFRC Jakarta Office taking the lead role in its development since 2016). In October 2017, ACDM endorsed the MoU on Engagement between ASEAN and the IFRC, which is now scheduled to be signed in the first half of 2018; and while it is challenging to link the exact contributions of the RRI, IFRC Jakarta Office, IFRC Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur, NS Leaders[45], and the Lao Chairmanship of ACDM, the fact that a great majority of DM/DRR collaborations were supported by RRI (funding, team contributions, tools development etc.) strongly illustrates RRI's positive influence on the MoU development and signing.[46]

IFRC's future strategy for working with ASEAN is detailed in the September 2017 *IFRC engagement Strategy with ASEAN.*[47] The document outlines the importance of preparing for and strengthening resilience in the face of disasters in Southeast Asia; and how this remains a key priority for ASEAN member states, National Societies and IFRC. As reflected by ASEAN in its AADMER Work programme 2016-2020 - *One ASEAN One Response* - and for IFRC and National Societies, through its Asia Pacific Disaster Management Strategy 2016-2020, joined up and well- coordinated work is essential to contribute to safer and more resilient communities. IFRC engagement in Disaster Risk Management will be anchored across the eight priority areas of the AADMER Work Programme 2016 – 2020, and are essential to policy and practice divide and ensure that socially vulnerable groups, be they women, men, boys or girls, migrants or those residing in informal settlements are better prepared and resilient in times of disaster, including through climate change adaptation and mitigation approaches.

The following narrative illustrates RCRC effectiveness of Southeast Asia DRR cooperation through the ASEAN Schools Safety Initiative (ASSI) and thus contributes evidence to securing achievements under Outcome 3.

RCRC effectiveness of Southeast Asia DRR cooperation through the ASEAN Schools Safety Initiative

In May 2013, the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) endorsed the ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (ASSI) to be one of the flagship projects of ASEAN in the areas of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation. ASSI is implemented by the ASEAN Secretariat in close cooperation with civil society organisations (IFRC, Plan, World

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[44] Source: http://asean.org/chairmans-statement-of-the-31st-asean-summit/
[45] Through their bilateral discussions with their governments such as the Philippines during the last ASEAN Summit or as a network through the annual SEA Leadership meeting.
[46] Moreover, a conscious strategy of RRI has been to accelerate technical cooperation with ASEAN to demonstrate the concrete added value of cooperation.
[47] While not an activity led by RRI, the RRI team provided significant input to the document.

Vision, Save the Children, and MERCY Malaysia) and the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Partnership Group.[48] The Initiative is premised on broad multi-stakeholder collaboration to ensure a cross-sectoral approach in promoting school safety. Initial ASSI interventions began in January 2014, and were aimed at supporting governments and schools to make schools safer by applying and maintaining common standards to school buildings and facilities, teacher and student training, school management and planning for disasters.

During the RRI period, IFRC has played a key role in the ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (ASSI) with National Societies actively cooperating with ASSI, taking part in consultative processes led by ASEAN Member States and interacting with key technical partners under the Asia-Pacific Coalition for School Safety (APCSS); an engagement that led to co-sponsorship of the ASEAN Conference on School Safety in Bangkok in February 2017.[49] As a founding member of the APCSS, the RCRC has pledged to harmonise existing tools for school safety at the national and regional level. Through its support to ASSI, IFRC actively supports the BUILD SAFELY aspect of the AADMER work programme (Building Safe ASEAN Infrastructures and Essential Services).

During RRI, IFRC's contribution to ASSI over the years has focused on eight strategic areas:[50]

1. Implementing joint activities with ASEAN Member States and partners, building on the auxiliary role of NS and the community-based network of youth and volunteers, to strengthen the School Safety Initiative in ASEAN.

2. Harmonizing RCRC school safety initiatives with guidelines established by ASEAN Member States; including the Comprehensive Framework for School Safety (CFSS) as well as the existing ASEAN guidelines for School Safety.

3. Promoting the Public Awareness Public Education (PAPE) guideline and messages to ASSI partners, enhancing joint learning processes, improved knowledge and information management as well increasing use of new technologies and innovative approaches, for example, in partnership with Save the Children in Thailand and Lao PDR.

4. Participating in national and regional-level consultations to share experience and tools in promoting school safety, including active participation in ASSI-related technical meetings and workshops.

5. Supporting ASEAN Member States in the alignment process of the ASSI with the Sendai Framework for DRR as well as the future Sustainable Development Goals.

6. Promoting peer-to-peer collaboration among NS, public authorities and external partners.

7. Seeking funding from local and international partners to contribute to ASSI in collaboration with ASEAN Member States and technical partners.

8. Documenting RCRC contribution to school safety in ASEAN, periodically reporting on progress to the ASEAN Member States through the Prevention and Mitigation Working Group Mechanism.

Some notable ASSI regional activities in which RRI participated and/or supported in the past few years include: the official launch of the ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative in

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[48] ASEAN Member States have committed to ensuring that all girls and boys and teachers at schools have safer teaching-learning facilities and are equipped with proper training and skills in disaster risk reduction.
[49] RRI also participated in the 1st conference in 2015.
[50] Source: IFRC. Engaging in the ASEAN school safety initiative September 2015.

Indonesia, November 2014; the Regional Stakeholders' Consultation Workshop for the ASEAN Common Framework for Comprehensive School Safety and the ASEAN School Disaster Management Guidelines, September 2015, Lao PDR; the ASEAN Regional Conference on School Safety, Cambodia, December 2015; cumulating in the 2nd ASEAN Regional Conference on School Safety, that was held in February 2017 in Thailand.[51]

The 2nd ASEAN Regional Conference on School Safety reaffirmed the importance of integrating disaster risk reduction in the education sector and recognised the significance of building capacities on school safety programming through knowledge sharing and exchanges. The conference also provided an opportunity to discuss new frameworks, strategies, goals and targets, including wider partnerships and stakeholders' engagement oriented to guiding ASEAN to a more unified approach towards a comprehensive school safety. At the conference, IFRC facilitated a thematic session titled *Enhancing the ASEAN youth engagement in School Safety*, which was led by youth representatives from National Societies from Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore and Thailand and involved DRR practitioners from Brunei, Lao PDR, the Philippines and Vietnam; this was a unique opportunity to expand the focus beyond children to incorporate the important youth dimension. At the conference, IFRC made two commitments:

1. To strengthen and broaden the engagement of RCRC youth and volunteers and to scale-up school safety activities to more schools and more children at risk; and
2. To institutionalize the partnership around ASSI as an inclusive and long-term programme approach.

Through the Youth Agenda, IFRC are proposing a concrete option to ASEAN Member States in terms of sustainability and scalability of the school safety programming. As part of overall RCRC approach to supporting ASSI, and as an effort to document the overall contribution of RCRC to the ASSI across projects and sectors, IFRC/RRI supported in 2017 a series of eleven (11) ASEAN-country National Societies school safety snapshots. The collection highlights activities conducted by NSs in schools through their network of volunteers and active youth members. National Societies are also active in urban resilience initiatives, implementing innovative projects in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, and Vietnam. The following part of the study illustrates collective National Society contributions to the Comprehensive School Safety Framework over the past five years.[52]

The **Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society** (BDRCS) works in schools through a range of ongoing campaigns of which are jointly conducted with relevant ministries e.g. Ministry of Health (first aid, blood donor recruitment, awareness on non-communicable disease) and the Ministry of Communication (road safety). BDRCS is also part of the Green Earth Project to promote initiatives such as planting trees and improving waste disposal behaviour among school children.

Cambodian Red Cross contributes to all three pillars of the CSSF. Over the years, Cambodian Red Cross Youth (RCY) and Red Cross branches have focused on particular areas of risk faced by school children: road accidents, lack of access to safe

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[51] Attendees included ASEAN-country representatives of the Ministries of Education and the National Disaster Management Organisations (NDMOs) of the ASEAN Member States, as well as NGO and INGO partners and stakeholders on school safety in the region.
[52] Covering a five-year period beginning January 2012 up until the time of reporting to RRI in January 2017.

water in schools as well as poor sanitation and hygiene practices. Activities in schools contribute to the Cambodian National Disability Strategic Plan 2014-2018.

Lao Red Cross (LRC) partners with the Ministry of Education and Sports, the Ministry of Public Health, and the Youth Union and contributes to awareness-raising activities for children and youth focusing on first aid, road safety, blood donations and youth exchange (peer-to-peer support with youth members from the Thai Red Cross). The LRC National Blood Centre has Youth Donor Clubs whose members donate blood and organise new blood donor recruitment events. LRC also implements water and sanitation interventions in schools and conducts simulation exercises in targeted schools.

The **Indonesian Red Cross** (PMI) contributes to all three pillars of the CSSF and has developed guidelines to support the implementation of activities together with Disaster Management and Education authorities. In-school activities are implemented through the Red Cross Youth Club and by PMI-trained school safety facilitators, with technical support from the district branches. PMI is in discussion with the Ministry of Education to formulate an implementation guideline for the Red Cross Youth Clubs to describe their functions and focus areas, which would include: first aid, blood donor recruitment, disaster risk reduction/school safety, peer-to-peer support or coaching among youth, and community engagement activities.

The **Malaysian Red Crescent** CSSF activities are carried out by volunteers organized under its subsidiary units, namely Red Crescent Links in primary schools, the Junior Red Crescent in secondary schools, and Voluntary Aid Detachments or Health and Social Services Groups for members above 18 years old. Activities implemented in schools through the youth units contribute to pillars 2 and 3 of the CSSF, which primarily consists of first aid trainings, health and environmental promotion activities, and organising events and trainings with and for teachers.

The **Myanmar Red Cross Society** (MRCS) through various activities contributes to the three pillars of the Comprehensive School Safety Framework. Activities in schools are embedded into general programmes implemented after emergencies or as development initiatives and covering various sectors such as disaster risk reduction, health, water and sanitation, livelihoods and youth empowerment. MRCS benefits from strong partnerships with the Relief and Resettlement Department (responsible for Disaster Management) and the Ministry of Education.

The **Philippine Red Cross** School Safety initiative is led by Red Cross Youth councils and the Philippine Red Cross chapters in close cooperation with the Department of Education. articular projects include:

- Support to Disaster Risk Reduction and Management institutionalization in schools
- Managing risk through Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments
- Training of teachers and pupils
- Construction of small-scale mitigation measures following the assessments (e.g. repair of facilities, water and sanitation interventions, provision of basic response equipment)
- Extra-curricular activities (e.g. awareness campaigns, youth camps, simulation exercises, etc.)
- Advocacy on child protection and participation
- Ecosystem-based management and climate change adaptation

Singapore Red Cross Society engagement in the CSSF mostly focuses on School Disaster Management and Risk and Resilience Education. Small-scale school retrofitting activities are also undertaken where needed. Beyond the schools, youth members and children are empowered to lead risk reduction and resilience campaigns and other activities in their wider communities. In addition to the uniformed groups covering 79 schools in the country, Singapore Red Cross youth engagement programme includes 14 post-secondary institutions and communities to offer youth volunteers a seamless transition as they progress from student life into adulthood. In 2017 around 5,000 youths participated in such activities.

Cruz Vermelha de Timor Lesté (CVTL – Timor Lesté RC) implements a wide range of activities in schools related to the Comprehensive School Safety Framework, which include youth empowerment, health promotion and disaster risk reduction. Key areas of focus include delivering first aid training, awareness sessions on leading a healthy lifestyle, and conducting activities in schools such as competitions, simulation exercises and refurbishing water and sanitation facilities. CVTL also conducts training for teachers and has built facilities for children with disabilities in selected schools.

The **Thai Red Cross Society** (TRCS) focuses its CSSF activities on disaster preparedness, first aid, health and personal hygiene, as well as undertaking awareness campaigns, simulation exercises, and water and sanitation activities in partnership with the private sector. TRCS is a member of the Thailand Safe School Network (TSSN) led by World Vision which provides an opportunity for coordination, information-sharing and joint technical support to education authorities in the country. TRCS has also signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with nine ministries related to its Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) initiatives, which include school-based interventions.

Viet Nam Red Cross Society (VNRCS) contributes to the National Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) programme of the government which includes a school safety component. Trained students are encouraged to share basic disaster preparedness information with their parents, families, peers as well as others in their local community related to road safety, health and hygiene practices. VNRCS has introduced a 'Safe School' module to help those in positions of school management including teachers and board members to better prepare for the event of a disaster, and regularly provides support to schools affected by disasters, which include recovery work as well as upgrading the water and sanitation facilities and other risk mitigation measures in schools.

> Importantly, and significantly for added value purposes, the fact that RRI did not fund NS CSSF efforts does not matter, what does is the fact that the RRI contributed to the ongoing enabling framework that allowed National Societies to make, and to continue to make, contributions to the CSSF.

Annex F provides a detailed illustration of National Society contributions to the Comprehensive School Safety Framework.

3.3 Immediate Outcome 1120: Increased integration of gender equality into national and regional DRR policies and programmes

Immediate Outcome 1120 focused on supporting SEA National Societies to better incorporate gender equality as a central component in DRR programme planning and

implementation. The RRI Project Implementation Plan (PIP) considered that gender equality was a central component in DRR programme planning and implementation for SEA National Societies. However, it was acknowledged that transitioning this commitment into action would require a solid knowledge base, and the acquisition of specific capacities and skills that would enable NS to apply a meaningful gender lens to projects and programmes, and ultimately lead to advocating to key government ministries and regional bodies on gender issues. The Outcome had two indicators:

- Indicator 1: # of NS that have increased use of gender inclusive DRR policies and programmes
- Indicator 2: # of gender DRR interventions led by the SEA Regional Delegation (SEARD)/project

3.3.1. For Indicator 1: *# of NS that have increased use of gender inclusive DRR policies and programmes*, the baseline method was straightforward, in that according to data zero (0) NS[53] had a gender inclusive DRR policy and/or programme in place. Given the limited value of the baseline data, it was decided to create a baseline from scratch and develop the endline through the following approach:

- Walk through surveys with each NS.
- Interviews with 2014 NS DRR/DM Focal Points.
- NS gender FPs Theory of Change approach workshop.[54]
- Review of literature.
- Seek evidence/examples of how NS have incorporated gender inclusivity in a meaningful sense in DRR policies and/or programmes and illustrate this through a change story that illustrates the RRI support provided to each NS in terms of gender policy development, training etc. and how this has translated into gender inclusive DRR policies and programmes.

The following narrative illustrates the considerable achievements and progress made to securing Outcome 1120 through the RRI's Gender and Diversity work, beginning with a background to Gender and Diversity in the IFRC and among Southeast Asia National Societies prior to the Regional Resilience Initiative as a means for contextualising the change over the RRI's period of engagement and influence.

RRI Gender and Diversity – a regional perspective

Prior to the Regional Resilience Initiative

In 2014, the IFRC Bangkok Office showed strong leadership support for Gender and Diversity (G&D) issues.[55] The Office was leading on the migration file,[56] specifically for overseas domestic workers, and had a Focal Point for G&D-related issues. However, the direction for G&D strategy was limited and was not systematically acknowledged by staff or integrated into IFRC programme work. The term 'G&D' had also just recently been adopted by the IFRC (in the 2013 Framework) and there was some confusion

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[53] Annex 1 of the ToR states: "Baseline data shows only 1 NS has a gender policy (Cambodia) although 5 NSs integrate gender within their practice", but this is not substantiated by Annex 4.4b.

[54] The aim is to further 'unpack' the story(ies) along an axis of interconnected domain changes (formal, informal, individual and systematic) to illustrate (a) what were the expected impacts of the change (since the program does not directly work at the community/individual levels), and (b) what was actually affected by the program (e.g. systematic change in DRR policies, training of gender focal points). In essence, this is a highly qualitative method for re-creating the baseline and developing the endline.

[55] Then a regional office for SEA handling relations with ASEAN, UN regional offices as well promoting regional networks among National Societies.

[56] Not only in Asia-Pacific but also working with Middle-East National Societies.

within IFRC as well as among National Societies (NS) with regard to linkage with other cross-cutting files that were being promoted in parallel (namely: disability inclusion, social inclusion, child protection, gender, ageing populations, and migration). Within IFRC, *gender* tended to be mentioned in project proposals/documents as a cross-cutting issue, but there was little effort to consider the practical implementation of the thematic.

During this period there was also a lack of understanding of the key G&D issues at stake, as well as a lack of information and analysis of ongoing NS domestic/internationally-funded projects (outside of the IFRC-funded ones) with a G&D dimension. Furthermore, the G&D thematic lacked a set of practical tools to operationalize what was still considered by many as conceptual discussions or sensitive topics. In terms of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and disability inclusion, there was no overall IFRC strategy or commitment. Existing G&D initiatives were not necessarily recognised as such, and there was a lack of information sharing between NS, IFRC offices and partners. In terms of knowledge management, there was no repository for NS or IFRC to access G&D resources or updates.

Prior to 2014, there had been no specific G&D training in IFRC, and the necessary key tools had not been developed to support DRR programming e.g. inclusive VCAs, Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), Minimum Standards of Commitment (MSC), self-assessment tools etc. Furthermore, no standardised G&D training had been provided to NS either at regional level or at national level. It is suspected that there must have been some sensitization sessions or even short trainings on G&D-related issues (e.g. disability, gender, etc.) as part of IFRC projects, but this was certainly not standard and not systematically captured by either NS or IFRC reporting. Similarly, sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) was not systematically promoted as a key accountability and programming requirement.

The above limitations and challenges notwithstanding, between 2012 and 2014 there were consistent management advocacy efforts within IFRC and with NS leadership to promote the importance of G&D, including through the development of RRI proposals as an innovative regional project with a dedicated outcome on gender and diversity. This advocacy work was supported by the following existing IFRC policies and strategies:
- The IFRC Gender Policy (1999)
- The Global Strategy on Violence Prevention, Mitigation and Response (2011)
- The IFRC Strategic Framework on Gender and Diversity issues 2013-2020
- IFRC Child protection, anti-harassment policy
- IFRC Code of Conduct
- Gender-sensitive approaches to disaster management (Asia-Pacific)

Gender and Diversity among Southeast Asia National Societies

At national level, some NS had Child Protection policies in place, including CVTL, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Lao PDR. Cambodia had an existing gender policy, and there were G&D strategies related to Lao PDR (overall) and Indonesia (specifically for DM). At programme/project level, NS were working on good G&D initiatives. These included: community-based women's and children's health; violence prevention; working with the elderly and people with disabilities and minority groups. However, this was done through specific projects and not systematically integrated in NS strategies and/or programmes.

At NS leadership level, there were varying levels of understanding and commitment in relation to G&D. The main coordinating mechanism in the region at the time was through regional networks (with a main vehicle being the SEA Leaders Meeting and the CSR Forum[57]), with some NS having experience of working in partnerships with UN agencies and INGOs at country level. In emergencies, there were no specific gender and diversity positions, and the theme was not systematically included within emergency plans of action, RDRT or NDRT training or other regional/global tools.

Gender and Diversity partnerships in southeast Asia

In terms of G&D engagement with regional partners, there was overall limited interaction. IFRC had started to engage with ASEAN processes such as the ACE Programme 2014 (IDRL session only), but this did not include any G&D content. The ASEAN strategy on DM/DRR (AADMER Work Programme 2010-2015) only had *one* mention of gender and no practical recommendations. Furthermore, the ASEAN Commission for Women had limited interaction with the ACDM on G&D DRR collaborations. During the 2014 period, IFRC also had limited interaction with UN-WOMEN, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) or ADPC at regional level. The engagement in AMCDRR 2012 and 2014 did not include any G&D component, and IFRC was not part of the stakeholder group working on these issues.

Changes experienced by the IFRC during the Regional Resilience Initiative

A key change during the RRI implementation period was the increased understanding among IFRC and NS on G&D related issues. This was the result of various inter-connected strategies/activities that included:

- An initial mapping (scoping) of existing G&D work at national level in 2014, which increased confidence of NS staff members to provide examples of existing G&D practices;
- A series of regional trainings over the years which created a pool of facilitators (not only G&D focal points, but other NS staff involved in programming as well as IFRC/PNS staff)[58];
- The compilation of key policies, reference documents and tools by IFRC, which were made available to NS and partners through the resilience library.

The process of raising awareness and increasing G&D knowledge and skills ensured NS attitudes toward G&D gradually evolved from being 'indifferent' to ones of a more positive or proactive nature. In many contexts, there was a clear move from "talking about it" to actually "acting on it", supported by the availability of new global tools and approaches to put G&D into action.

> In parallel, the SEA Leaders meeting endorsed their respective NS G&D Focal Points, and the regional G&D Network became active.[59] This was a key change in terms of the IFRC's ability to connect both national and regional levels, and to promote a common understanding and messaging around the various issues.

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[57] However pre-RRI G&D was not part of the agenda of the CSR Forum (then called RDMC).

[58] The pool of facilitators later conducted numerous trainings and sensitization sessions in nine countries (some being directly funded by RRI, others as part of the ongoing NS programming or through other PNS funded projects).

[59] Based on a TOR drafted by its founding members in late 2014.

At the same time, broader changes in the organisation took place (starting mid-2015), which helped advance G&D issues. These included:

- The new IFRC management reorganised the global planning process, which afforded a greater visibility to the G&D, social inclusion, and migration files (and was also more linked to operations/service delivery in communities as opposed to OD/process-oriented strategies).[60]
- The Asia-Pacific (AP) Regional Office gradually increased its leadership on G&D, including having a dedicated person and G&D as a non-negotiable part of the planning. Having G&D and CEA provisions in all emergency plans of action of the IFRC throughout AP was also a performance indicator of the AP Regional Director, hence of all IFRC Heads of Offices.
- More systematic leadership and management support, which was influenced by RRI evidence from various sources that included Hanoi, UN-Women, AHA Centre, and engagement in the Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) network etc.

In terms of tools for G&D operationalization, a critical change during the period was the formulation of global tools such as the Minimum Standards of Commitment (MSC) for G&D (pilot version in 2015), the G&D self-assessment tool (2016), and the SGBV training package (2016-2017). Using these tools, the RRI team was able to maximize opportunity by investing available resources to: contextualize the tools to SEA and NS context; use the tools in regional and national trainings; translate them into various languages (based on requests by NS focal points); and create related IEC materials such as posters, the child protection comic book etc.) Other standard IFRC DM/DRR toolboxes were also reviewed with a G&D focus such as VCA, RDRT and National Disaster Response Teams.[61]

> Another key change over the years has been the appointment not only of FPs in the National Societies but in IFRC Country Offices and CCSTs. The participation of NS and IFRC in the Regional Gender and Diversity network for SEA in the past 3 years has been a successful initiative that was facilitated through the RRI. The peer-to-peer network is well recognised inside the RCRC and among external actors, with regional and national stakeholders wishing to connect with NS focal points at country level.

Having grown in confidence and expertise over the years, IFRC began to invest time and resources in fostering regional partnerships with the expectation to jointly influence DRR regional policies and plans (mostly through the AMCDRR as the official platform for the Sendai Framework roll-out in Asia, and the ACDM as the ASEAN body responsible for DM/DRR with its AADMER work programme 2015-2020). At ASEAN level, the first engagement related to G&D was the inclusion of thematic elements in the 2015 edition of the ACE programme training, which received positive feedback and was replicated in subsequent years. IFRC's AHA Centre counterparts would later comment this was the only G&D inclusion in the whole programme, acknowledging IFRC's critical added value.

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[60] This obliged every IFRC office to have a dialogue with NSs and in-country partners as part of their 2016 and 2017 planning.
[61] In the case of the VCA, the guidance note for its increased G&D inclusion was developed and tested in 2017 and fed into the global review process of the toolbox, which is an unexpected outreach of the initiative.

In parallel, IFRC was approached (mid-2015) by the ASEAN Secretariat to lead a research project on SGBV and disasters.[62] The discussions led to a research methodology endorsed by both the ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN Member States (within the ACDM) in April 2017, leading to the research implementation in three countries (Indonesia, Lao PDR and the Philippines) between May and December 2017. Beyond the research, the process resulted in many unexpected outcomes, in terms of (1) engagement with the ASEAN Commission for Women, (2) the positioning of the three respective NS vis-à-vis their national authorities, (3) attitudes of stakeholders with regards to the SGBV theme (not mentioned in AADMER work programme but discussed in several ACDM meetings as part of our research updates, and (4) skills building of many staff members and volunteers on this complicated and sensitive issue.

With regard to the AMCDRR-related influence on G&D, there was a clear change between the overall IFRC approach to the conferences.[63] The starting point was the AP Regional Conference on Gender and DRR hosted in Ha Noi (Viet Nam) organised by UN-Women. IFRC's participation in event preparations allowed for an increased engagement with UN-Women in Bangkok as well as members of the Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) working group (and bridged the gap with the work of the Gender Stakeholder Group of the AMCDRR). Such interactions also facilitated other areas of G&D work, including getting UNFPA support for the SGBV research, designing a joint global call for pledges on the Gender Inequalities of Risk (GIR) with UN-Women and UNISDR (launched at the World Conference on DRR in Cancun in 2017), and increasing the exchange of knowledge and tools across organisations (through the GiHA case study series, sharing reports, attending joint meetings, planning joint initiatives such as the 16 Days Campaign for the elimination of violence against women, etc.). The support of the UN Regional GBV Advisor (REGA) was a significant development both through the RRI and wider G&D initiatives in the region. The UNREGA provided strong support to IFRC's work with a focus on SGBV in disasters through the SGBV research in all three countries, as well as for the SGBV in emergencies training developed by the IFRC.[64]

Gender and Diversity in 2017

In 2017, the IFRC continues to receive strong support and leadership from its Senior Management in the Bangkok IFRC Office. Management ensure G&D is on the agenda for the SEA Leadership Meetings, including taking the voices of the SEA National Society Network members to these meetings (from outcomes of the Regional face-to-face network meetings). In addition to the endorsed 11 NS Focal Points, Leadership in six National Societies elected secondary HQ Focal Points, Branch Focal Points, or have formed working groups to further G&D initiatives, all of which has contributed to the outcome of having a more cohesive and common understanding of G&D between NS and IFRC - a multiplier effect and unintended outcome of RRI support.

By 2017, the IFRC Bangkok Office had also been recognised for taking a lead role in G&D and DRR, being tasked to lead the file in Asia Pacific. IFRC now has: Resolution 3 on SGBV and the Disability Inclusion Strategy 2015, both endorsed at the International Conference 2015; IFRC's Organisational Assessment toolkit for G&D (2016), which complements the Organisational Capacity Assessment and Certification

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[62] Which likely resulted from the initial changes outlined as well as the ongoing drafting at the time of a SGBV resolution in preparation of the 2015 RCRC International Conference (December 2015).
[63] Two took place during the RRI timeframe: Bangkok in June 2014 and Delhi in November 2016.
[64] The REGA invited IFRC to present during the global IASC GBV AOR call which highlights the recognition of IFRC in this space.

(OCAC) and Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) processes; Gender and Diversity sensitive VCA guidelines developed through the support of the RRI; and the Violence Prevention module in CBHFA. These have been led at the global level, but also supported or in some cases led by the Bangkok CCST G&D work (the VCA guidelines in particular). There is also a greater understanding (than 3 years ago) in terms of G&D integration within key tools and training such as RDRT, and the IFRC have noted the need to ensure Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) is included into emergency response, as seen in Myanmar, Vietnam, Laos and the Philippines.

> In 2017, the CCST Bangkok and 11 ASEAN NS have an increased and common understanding of G&D issues, with NS showing increased development of their G&D plans, polices and tools. At the national level, six NS have developed G&D institutional policies/strategies, with five having them endorsed by their National Societies. Seven NS have revised, contextualized or translated G&D tools for inclusive programming (based on inclusive VCA and Minimum Standard Commitments), with 3 having conducted institutional G&D self-assessments.[65] All of this secured through direct RRI support.

In 2017 there is also a positive, innovative and collaborative environment between staff and teams within IFRC CCST Bangkok, including among those working on Health, Knowledge Information Management, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), Disaster Management, Community Engagement and Accountability Teams. This has increased communication within the region allowing not only for a common understanding of G&D, but also allowing IFRC to raise the voices of communities. In addition, there has been an increased sharing of resources and commitments from other partners to National Societies. Several PNSs in the region have supported RRI initiatives, and by doing so furthered their own G&D activities and supported consolidation of G&D processes with National Societies.

By 2017, a number of capacity building initiatives had been undertaken, with three rounds of regional training for NS, IFRC and PNS colleagues, as well as collaboration with external partners. This led to nine NS having run awareness raising/training for their NS technical and management teams. SGBV research trainings have also been conducted in three countries with the support of the UN REGA, which recognises IFRC as a technical expert in SGBV in disasters. Regional external actors such as the AHA Centre, UN-Women and UNFPA now recognise IFRC's leadership and technical expertise on DRR and G&D/SGBV, and are working jointly to build their capacities to influence the DRR & G&D agenda. Through the partnership with UN-Women, in the development of the GIR proposal, as well as collaboration in advance of AMCDRR (with the gender stakeholder group and the ongoing role IFRC has in the GIHA group), this highlights not only the technical collaboration and influence taking place, but also the G&D provisions being included in regional tools and plans, regional policy, and conference declarations.

With regard to G&D communications, a number of initiatives have begun to connect regional and national advocacy to community voices. Examples of this include:

- Videos promoting women leadership in DRR at the ADDM 2017 (with specific requests form Myanmar RC to develop videos on gender, diversity and DRR).

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[65] These have been largely uploaded to the Resilience Library or shared between the Network members through the community of practice online, which has contributed to a strong repository/platform.

- The 16 Days Campaign is starting to be recognised and followed by some NS (e.g. Cambodia, Laos and Philippines), with NS holding national level initiatives and engaging communities and volunteers in their advocacy efforts as well as through dissemination of key messages through social media and other NS communication channels.
- As part of the ASEAN research, videos and interviews are taking place to record the experiences of communities, as well as to document the research process (with Finnish Red Cross support).[66]

With regard to co-operation with ASEAN, G&D inclusion and engagement with the ACE Programme has steadily increased. One unintended outcome at the regional level relates to ASEAN requesting IFRC to lead the research on SGBV/initial collaboration with the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW). This works towards the outcome for G&D provisions being recognised and included in regional tools and plans, regional policies, as well as IFRC being recognised as a key actor able to conduct quality research.[67]

Looking forward, the RRI has provided a foundation to support NS to mobilise resources through a number of project proposals that include: The IFRC-UN-Women-UNISDR GIR proposal (Vietnam and Indonesia); World Bank (Lao PDR); Finnish RC (Mekong countries); RRI (SEA countries). These collaborations highlight the recognised expertise of IFRC and NS in areas of G&D, as well as IFRC and regional partners working jointly to influence the DRR & GD agenda (AMCDRR).

Individual country G&D change stories (from Lao PDR, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam) are contained at Volume 2.

3.3.2. For Indicator 2: *# of gender DRR interventions led by SEARD/project*, the original baseline method for Indicator 2 was straightforward in counting zero (0) project-led activities at the time of inception. The baseline is validated by the project start date i.e. the fact that no activities could have existed prior to project commencement. The endline method for this report was to illustrate the increasing[68] number of gender DRR interventions with NS led by SEARD/project over time. The DRR-focused interventions according to the PIP were to comprise:

1. DRR-focused gender training and technical support provided to select NS.
2. Technical support provided to integrating gender equality into select NS DRR-focused policies, tools and strategies.
3. Technical support provided to relevant regional organisations on applying a gender equality approach to DRR programmes and strategies.

An analysis of the interventions (see Annex G) shows that all these have taken place as detailed below.

1. DRR-focused gender training and technical support to select NS

As per plan, a mapping of NS needs and opportunities by the SEARD Gender Focal Person took place with 6 National Societies, all of which subsequently participated in gender-related work and activities through the RRI. DRR-relevant gender trainings

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[66] Although resources are from outside of RRI, this is part of the wider initiative.
[67] Although AADMER 2015-2020 mentions social protection to an extent, since 2017, ACDM leading on development social protection guidelines in collaboration Social Welfare departments. IFRC has been invited to participate in this process.
[68] As just 'the number' would not be particularly meaningful.

(e.g. basic sensitization processes, applying Gender in VCAs, engaging in relevant data collection opportunities[69]), were provided by the SEARD gender expert to the identified National Societies, with the aim of ensuring they had up-to-date knowledge on which to build their own activities.

2. Technical support provided to integrating gender equality into select NSs' DRR-focused policies, tools & strategies.

As per plan, a number of technical support interventions aimed at integrating or mainstreaming the acquired gender knowledge and skills gained into the National Societies' DRR-focused policies, tools and strategies took place. Support was also provided to ensure that National Societies were officially recognised as DRR partners by their national governments, which also provided opportunity to support the review of relevant national policies, tools and strategies where the goal was to facilitate improvement of their gender approach.

Of key importance to this particular objective was the establishment of a SEA National Society Regional Gender Advisory Group (which came to be known as the Gender Network) and the identification of NS Gender Focal Points. These aims were secured with a number of Gender Network meetings taking place between 2015 and 2017 and the appointment and endorsement of 11 G&D FPs by National Societies. Analysis also indicates that National Societies were assisted to establish Gender policies and/or strategies based on existing IFRC tools; as well as being assisted to identify technical support needs on integrating gender perspectives into DRR policies tools and strategies. The intention of assisting National Societies to conduct impact analyses of their gender-sensitive DDR programmes was secured multiple times through various modalities e.g. film and print media. An analysis of the interventions shows that RRI technical assistance was provided to support the ongoing global revision of IFRC DRR tools (notably Minimum Standards of Commitment) accompanied by training sessions.

3. Technical support provided to relevant regional organizations on applying a gender equality approach to DRR programs & strategies

National representatives of DRR-relevant regional organisations (e.g. ASEAN and ACW representatives) and relevant government ministerial staff participated alongside National Society representatives in key gender-DRR trainings. As per plan, support was also provided to Regional Community Safety and Resilience Forum to ensure the inclusion of a gender perspective in disaster risk reduction.

The chart below shows the total number of G&D interventions by category.

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[69] Including unforeseen opportunities such as the 2017 ASEAN SGBV research initiative.

Total G&D DRR interventions by category

- G&D Training
- Technical support to NS
- Technical support to external
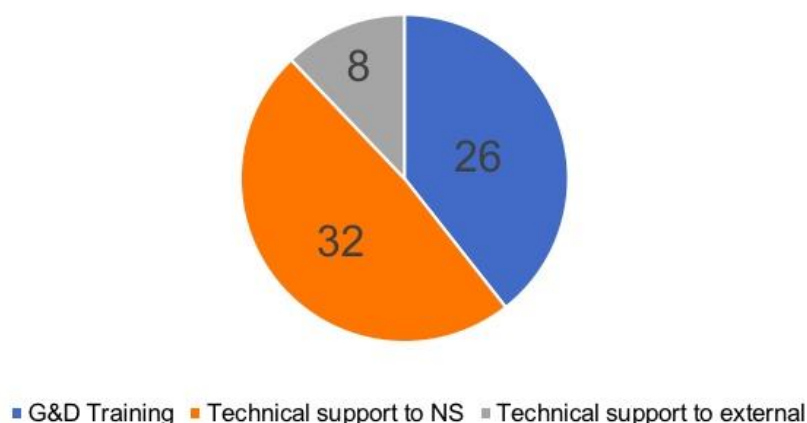
The graph below shows the number of G&D DRR interventions by category per year:

G&D DRR interventions by year
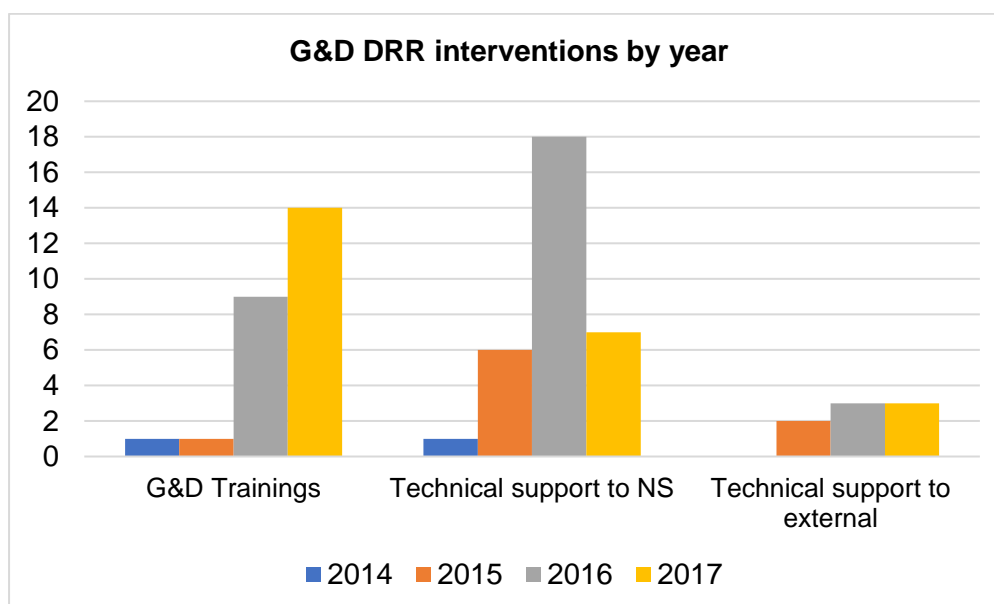
Analysis shows that the overall RRI approach to securing Outcome 1120 consisted of:

- *maximising opportunities for ensuring that gender knowledge supports national and regional DRR activities*
- *raising the profile of Gender Focal Points within their National Society and providing them with hands-on experience*
- *actively supporting the application of a gender lens to project activities*
- *encouraging and supporting National Societies to feed gender-inclusive data and information to national and regional bodies*

All of these approaches were supported by the RRI's Gender and Diversity Focal Person.

The RRI's G&D work had previously been identified as 'stand out' during the 2016 M&E consultancy and this continued to be the case when this report concluded. Readers are particularly directed to the M&E Report for more detailed reporting (and supporting case studies on this thematic).

3.4 Immediate Outcome 1110: Increased capacity of SEA National Red Cross Societies to promote community DRR issues at national level

Immediate Outcome 1110 encompassed a three-pronged approach to building SEA National Societies' capacities to influence DRR issues at national levels. The first, consolidated the "" or DRR concerns of vulnerable communities through the various VCAs undertaken by National Societies to be used for advocacy at a national and regional level. The second approach supported National Societies to advocate for and influence national DRR issues and policies, based on community-identified thematic issues by supporting the development or enhancement of the required skill sets to advocate on their behalf. The third approach assisted select National Societies to advocate for better disaster laws[70] within their respective countries. The Outcome had two indicators:

- Indicator 1: Level of DRR advocacy knowledge and skills (disaggregated staff/management and M/W)
- Indicator 2: # of NS with relevant guidelines to support DRR advocacy

3.4.1. For Indicator 1: *Level of DRR advocacy knowledge and skills (disaggregated staff/ management and M/W)*, no baseline was developed. The RRI thinking was that pre-tests, conducted with training participants over Initiative time, would be used to retrospectively develop the baseline. Given that it was not possible to validate the existing baseline, it was decided that the baseline would need to be created from scratch through any pre-tests provided by the CCST primarily via Training Monitoring System data the CCST was currently developing.[71]

3.4.2 For Indicator 2: *# of NS with relevant guidelines to support DRR advocacy*, the baseline method was relatively straightforward, however, there were gaps in the baseline resulting in an incomplete data set (only 2 of 11 NS were baselined). To complete and validate the baseline, the agreed method was to base data on: walk through surveys with each NS; interviews with 2014 NS Focal Points; and a review of literature. The endline method for indicator 2 would comprise: walk through surveys with each NS; interview with 2017 NS Focal Points; and a review of available NS policies to determine the extent to which they truly represent guidelines that support DRR advocacy.

The baseline/endline for Indicator 1 based on the above method is shown in the tables below that show the breakdown of trainings, participants by sex, and pre/post-test results.

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[70] All references to disaster law refer to the IFRC programme which includes both response and risk reduction laws.
[71] Quick win 1 of the M&E enhancement process.

Table 3.4a: Gender and Diversity Training

Training Date	Gender and Diversity Training	M	F	Total	Pre-Test results	Post-Test results
Aug-15	CVTL Gender and Diversity Awareness Raising Training	47	29	76	No Results[72]	
Oct-15	Regional Gender and Diversity Training of Trainers 5-9 October 2015 Bangkok, Thailand	4	22	26	56	73,7
Nov-15	Disaster Risk Reduction: Introduction to Resilience, 9–13 November, 2015, Phetchaburi, Thailand	1	23	24	72,87	87,3
Jan-16	Seven Moves: Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming (Philippines)	21	24	45	No Results	
Jan-16	IFRC 7 Moves to gender and diversity training | 28 January 2016 | Bangkok, Thailand	6	18	24	No Results	
Feb-16	Disability Awareness Training, 4-5 February 2016, CVTL	19	7	26	No Results	
Apr-16	Gender and Diversity Training of Facilitators (Philippines), 3-9 April	6	14	20	13,1	15,75
Aug-16	Understanding and responding to the diverse healthcare needs of people in Malaysia, 23-24 August 2016	No Results				
Aug-16	Southeast Asia Refreshers Training and Annual Network Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, 1-5 August	9	23	32	61	83
Oct-16	Gender and Diversity training, Peninsular Malaysia, 8th and 9th October 2016	No Results				
Oct-16	Gender and Diversity training, 15-16 October, Miri, Malaysia (East Malaysia)	15	17	32	No Results	
Dec-16	LRC G&D Training	No Results				
Mar-17	LRC NDRT training 21-31 March 2017, Vientiane, Lao PDR	16	11	27	40	60
May-17	Regional VCA field school, Thailand	4	17	21	45	75

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[72] i.e. no testing took place.

Training Date	Gender and Diversity Training	M	F	Total	Pre-Test results	Post-Test results
May-17	SGBV research training in Lao	5	9	14	No Results	
Jul-17	SGBV research training in Indonesia	8	8	16	No Results	
Aug-17	Regional SGBV training Manila	6	24	30	69	77
Aug-17	CTVL G&D Policy dissemination to branches			No results		
Sep-17	7 Moves to Gender and Diversity Training, Yangon, Myanmar, 26th to 28th September 2017	9	15	24	38	78
Nov-17	Gender and Diversity Refresher Training National Level, November 2017, Cambodia	17	8	25	12	60
Dec-17	VNRC training on gender sensitive VCAs Vietnam			No results		
Dec-17	Violence Prevention Integration into CBHFA Training, 12-14 December 2017, Kampot, Cambodia	18	8	26	43,5	69,6
Dec-17	Gender and Diversity Approaches to Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Training, 4-8 December 2017, Kampong Chhnang, Cambodia	10	9	19	14	79
Dec-17	G&D awareness TRC leadership programme	5	104	109	29,6	80
	Totals (M/F)	**226**	**386**	**612**		

Table 3.4b: ACE Programme Training

Training Date	ACE Programme Training	M	F	Total	Pre-Test results	Post-Test results
May-15	RCRC Induction for ACE Programme, 27 April – 2 May 2015 in Indonesia	7	12	19	58	87
May-16	RCRC Induction for ACE Programme (23-27 May 2016) Semarang, Indonesia	13	6	19	42	73

Training Date	ACE Programme Training	M	F	Total	Pre-Test results	Post-Test results
Oct-17	RCRC Induction for ACE Programme, October 2017, Semarang, Indonesia	11	8	19	52	95
	Totals (M/F)	**31**	**26**	**57**		

Table 3.4c: Climate Change Training

Training Date	Climate Change Training	M	F	Total	Pre-Test results	Post-Test results
Feb-16	Climate change training, Vietnam, February 2016	14	8	22	No Results	
March-16	Climate Change Training of Trainers (CC TOT) - Yangon, 7-11 March 2016	27	21	48	No Results	
Apr-16	National Training of Trainer on the Climate Change Adaptation and Health on 5th - 8th April, 2016, Battambang Red Cross Branch, Cambodia	21	8	29	31,4	55,17
Apr-16	Climate Change Adaptation Training, 5-8 April 2016, Vangvieng, Laos	31	16	47	52	63
	Totals (M/F)	**93**	**53**	**146**		

The 2014 and 2017 pre- and post-training comparisons are shown in the graph below, which shows considerable improvement across all training types and an averaged 27% knowledge improvement between pre-tests and post-posts.

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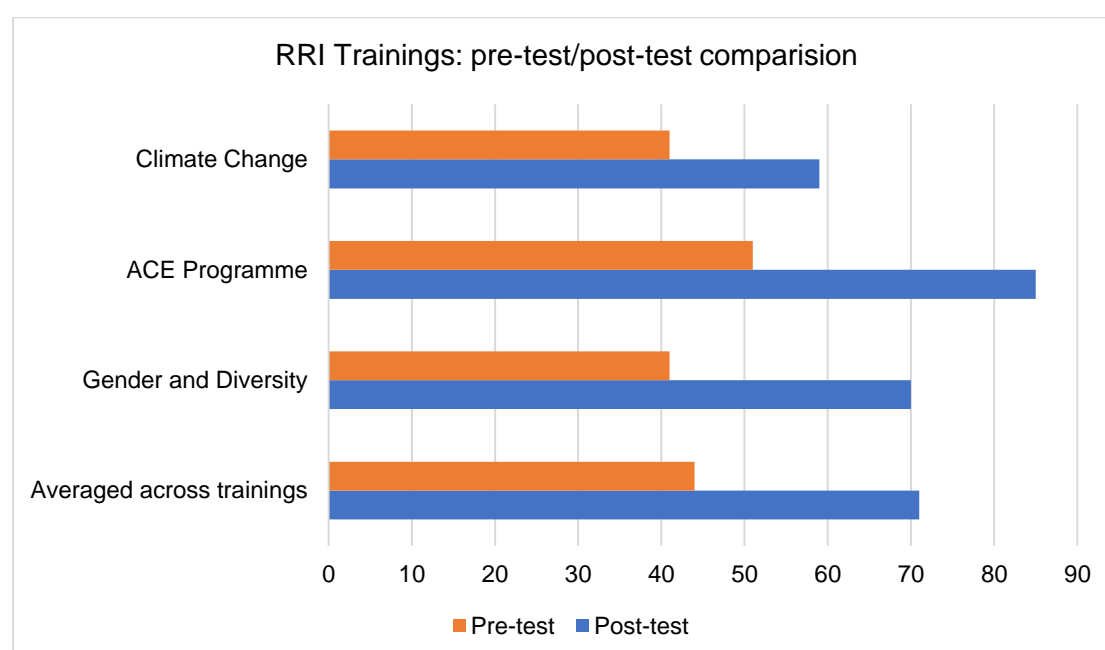
The summary pre- and post-training results are shown in the table below:

Training type	Pre-test	Post-test
Gender and Diversity	41	70
ACE Programme	51	85
Climate Change	41	59
Averaged across trainings	**44**	**71**

The totals (male/female) per training type is shown in the table below, which includes people trained on communications and HD under Output 1111.[73]

Training Type	M	F	Total
Gender and Diversity	226	386	612
ACE Programme	31	26	57
Climate Change	93	53	146
Communications and advocacy	216	150[74]	366
Totals	**566**	**615**	**1181**

The combined baseline/endline for Indicator 2 is as follows:

Country	Baseline	Endline	Evidence offered
Brunei	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cambodia	1	1	NS report guidelines developed but not approved.
Indonesia	1	1	ICBRR Advocacy Manual 2014.
Lao PDR	1	1	Baseline: Lao PDR CCA Guidelines, DRR Framework (IFRC), Children in disasters games and guidelines to engage youth in risk reduction (IFRC), CBDRR village level guidelines. Endline: VCA Guidelines and communications strategy.
Malaysia	0	0	No evidence offered.
Myanmar	0	1	CBDRR Framework 2015.
Philippines	1	1	Advocacy included in PRC DRRM programme guidelines and part of training module.

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[73] No pre- or post-test figures available at the time of reporting.
[74] 99 in management positions.

Country	Baseline	Endline	Evidence offered
Singapore	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thailand	1	1	Baseline: There were some tools and guidelines e.g. CBDRR manual for general public, guidelines on disaster preparedness for the elderly, *Mr. Radar* comic book, etc. TRC organized annual DRR Day celebration together with DDPM. Endline: There are IEC materials e.g. disaster game book for children. TRC continues to organise ADDM/IDDR (DRR Day) celebration with DDPM. *Disaster preparedness* folder distributed to audience and community video shown in 2017.
Timor Lesté	0	0	No evidence offered.
Vietnam	1	1	Baseline and endline: VNRC HQ has guidelines on DRR advocacy for chapters.
Total	**7**	**8**	The 2017 target of 8 has been reached

The consultancy believes that had a full baseline been conducted in 2015 the RRI would have unlikely chosen this indicator, as the baseline count (at 7) was already high.

Among the best illustrations towards Outcome achievements in this category are the contributions made by National Societies to the development of Disaster Law/relevant legislation in their respective countries (with extensive RRI support) as narrated below.

Disaster Law work in Lao PDR

The Red Cross has been involved in Disaster Law activities in Lao PDR since 2009 when IFRC and the Lao Red Cross (LRC) worked together to undertake research on legal preparedness for responding to disasters and communicable disease emergencies. Since 2013, IFRC and LRC have been working with UNDP and the Lao Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MoNRE) to strengthen the governance framework for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. Through the partnership, IFRC provides Technical Assistance for DL development for Lao PDR through UNDP's Integrated Disaster and Climate Risk Management (IDCRM) Project and Development of the National Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Law in Lao PDR.[75] There is strong UNDP and MoNRE recognition of IFRC's contribution, engagement and partnership in the development of the country's disaster law; and RRI funding has enabled the NS to host a national DL workshop[76] in 2015, which allowed both the LRC and MoNRE to better understand the complexities of disaster law.

Consolidating "community voices"

IFRC and LRC supported the consultation process on the draft disaster risk management and climate change adaptation law with the Lao Government, the wider humanitarian/development community, and with affected populations. IFRC provided technical input and advice into the draft law. IFRC has supported LRC to enhance its capacity on legislative advocacy and explore opportunities to deepen the capability of

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[75] Signed April 2015.
[76] Co-hosted with MoNRE.

the NS to engage in and influence national law and policy making processes. The Lao Government has committed to working with the IFRC and LRC, which puts the RCRC Movement at the centre of policy and law development in the country. IFRC TA has also included support to and facilitation of peer exchanges with the Government and Vietnam Red Cross Society, which provided a platform for peer learning on disaster risk management law and systems between the respective National Societies and governments.[77] RRI Project funding has enabled the NS to invite government officials to relevant DRR events e.g. the Asia-Pacific Field School and International DRR Day, enabling LRC to profile its work. A less visible RRI support but nonetheless of equal importance is the way social media platforms and have been used by LRC to reach out to the communities they serve.

Supporting National Societies to advocate for and influence national DRR issues and policies

Over the years *IFRC has made considerable investments in building both the capacity of LRC staff and supporting them to engage in humanitarian diplomacy and DRR advocacy.* RRI funding has enabled LRC to present data to government officials that illustrated how floods have affected communities during a RRI supported training event involving 3 representatives from the Lao Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MoNRE).[78] IFRC funding has also allowed LRC to engage with key individuals from District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC) [79] through joint training events, which increases local official awareness in LRC's Disaster Management capacity and role (and is thus an important relationship building tool) as well as helping LRC to develop its own RC law through exposure to processes related to policy and law development.

Assisting National Societies to advocate for better disaster laws

IFRC has supported LRC to influence national decrees, laws and/or guidelines specifically in relation to engaging and influencing national legal and policy discussions on DRR. Specifically, IFRC has supported LRC to adopt a more strategic approach to preparing for and engaging in regional meetings related to disaster law, which has extended to LRC identifying quality speakers, supporting speakers in preparing presentations, and enabling the production of materials for use in conferences.

Supporting National Societies to consider gender equality as a central component in DRR programme planning and implementation

In Lao PDR, IFRC's DL work supports important gender and diversity initiatives, for example, through Checklist area 9 of the DRR and Law Checklist, which is specifically oriented gender and diversity and how to integrate these themes into law; as well as IFRC's work with NS gender and diversity colleagues on SGBV and the ASEAN project. These efforts have contributed significantly to ensuring the inclusion of Gender and Diversity statements in the country's disaster law. Close Technical Assistance (TA) collaboration in advance of the *Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction* in 2016 ensured that the Disaster Law checklist was highlighted during the Gender and Diversity thematic session as good practice towards Priority 2 of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, which has now become a key regional resource for internal and external stakeholders. Technical Assistance collaboration

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[77] The occasion also enabled the Vietnam Red Cross Society to share experiences with the Lao Red Cross on the role they played in both law and policy making and the co-hosting of a draft law national consultation workshop in 2015.

[78] Plus a total of 42 LRC HQ and Branch staff.

[79] The LRC President is a member of the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC), and key LRC DM staff are engaged members of select DDMC.

also ensured effective IFRC influence and representation[80] at the Asia Pacific Regional Conference on gender and disaster risk reduction organised by UN Women and the Government of Japan.

Disaster Law work in Cambodia[81]

Since 2014 the IFRC, supported by RRI, and UNDP in Cambodia have been working together to support Cambodia's legislature to develop and pass the country's Law on Disaster Management (DM Law). The Law, which was finally passed in June 2015, has the objective of regulating disaster management in Cambodia through three goals:

- Prevention, adaptation and mitigation in the pre-disaster period due to natural or human-made causes.
- Emergency response during the disaster.
- Recovery in the post-disaster period.

The Disaster Management Law also clarifies that hazard risk prevention programmes need to address climate change adaptation and contains a chapter on international assistance and cooperation, based on recommendations made by the IFRC and the 'Guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance' (2011). In addition to a strong focus on response, the DM Law calls for the integration of disaster risk reduction measures into development planning, and mandates Cambodia's National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) to issue guidelines on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

The IFRC and UNDP partnership in Cambodia has been instrumental in ensuring the Disaster Management Law was developed. IFRC in partnership with UNDP, worked with the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia to research and make recommendations on how to best implement the DM Law through the development of subsidiary Legislation. The report, entitled Implementing the Law on Disaster Management in Cambodia: Developing Subsidiary Legislation includes an analysis of the provisions and overall priorities of the DM law, as well as Cambodia's commitments to regional and international cooperation and disaster risk reduction. Such commitments include the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and the Sendai Framework for 2015-2030 (SFDRR). The research process included key informant interviews ,focus group discussions in addition to making an assessment of the law and proposed decrees using key disaster law tools such as the IDRL Guidelines and the Checklist on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction. In early 2017, the Cambodia Red Cross in partnership with the National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) undertook two sub-national workshops to strengthen the public's awareness on the 2015 Law on Disaster Management.

The IFRC and UNDP partnership drew on a range of sources concerning international best practice on implementing laws and developing subsidiary legislation on disaster risk management and disaster risk reduction. This included IFRC and UNDP's prior work on effective law and regulation for disaster risk reduction and on legal preparedness for international assistance during major disasters.

IFRC and UNDP jointly undertook the original research, key informant interviews and focus group discussions and drafting of the initial report. The technical and funding

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[80] Thus influencing the outcome statement of that event which had a key focus on gender sensitive DRM Frameworks.

[81] Previously used sub-headings are not applicable to the Cambodia study.

support provided by IFRC enabled key consultative meetings and workshops to be held with stakeholders (that included the Cambodian Red Cross, NCDM and UNDP) to inform the development of the draft DM Law, which then underwent several rounds of reviews with inputs being provided by relevant Cambodian Ministries and Institutions.

The recommendations made in the report refer to legislative tools and research developed by the IFRC and UNDP, as well as Cambodia's regional and international commitments under the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response and the Sendai Framework. Throughout the whole process, IFRC and UNDP worked closely with the Cambodian NCDM, the Ministry of Planning, and the Joint Action Group (JAG) Cambodia.[82] Since the finalization of the research (October 2016) and publication of the report (June 2017), there has been substantial progress in Cambodia in the development of many of the suggested implementing rules and regulations. IFRC, along with other humanitarian partners in Cambodia, is also part of the Disaster Law Roadmap for Cambodia Steering Committee that supports government in development of sub decrees and relevant dissemination package. In 2017, IFRC also rolled out the 'know your 3Rs' - *rights, roles and responsibilities in Cambodia* (dissemination package) - and worked closely with the government and CRC on ASEAN DL mapping.

Disaster Law work in Myanmar[83]

In 2013 legal issues in international disaster response were being given increasing visibility in Myanmar, largely due to the advocacy work of the Myanmar Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. In July 2013, Myanmar adopted a new National Law on Disaster Management, followed by the ongoing development of a set of implementing disaster management rules involving IFRC, Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS), the Relief and Resettlement Department (RRD)[84], UNDP, UNOCHA, government ministries and other organisations through a consultation process in which DM rules for the new law and IDRL were presented.

Early 2014 saw IFRC and MRCS provide written comments on the draft DM rules. This was followed by a high-level disaster law advocacy workshop hosted in Nay Pyi Taw by the RRD, MRCS and IFRC. During this process, stakeholders agreed to undertake an international disaster response law (IDRL) research project. In late 2014 the RRD, ASEAN, MRCS, UNOCHA and UNDP hosted a National Disaster Relief Simulation Exercise which included a session on international disaster response law. The simulation was run in collaboration with the ASEAN Centre for Humanitarian Assistance, Myanmar Red Cross, and various United Nations agencies including UNOCHA, UNDP and the World Food Programme.

The simulation exercise helped reinforce the valuable role of MRCS during disasters, and emphasized the importance of IDRL with government, regional and humanitarian actors. Participants had the opportunity to review copies of the new DM law in Myanmar to identify relevant procedures for expedited visa processes, customs clearance, and provisions on how to recognise foreign medical qualifications.

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[82] Joint Action Group (JAG) presented on the nature of their role in Disaster Management as a consortium of humanitarian organizations working especially with disaster risk reduction. JAG has a permanent membership of 17 different NGOs and agencies, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, IFRC and Cambodian RC are observer members.

[83] Previously used sub-headings are not applicable to Myanmar due to the limited DL progress made.

[84] The RRD has the objective of providing relief for victims of natural disasters and taking precautionary steps to minimize loss of life and property of victims of natural disasters. It is part of the Myanmar Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.

Recommendations from the exercise highlighted the need for a stronger legal framework for international assistance.

In 2015, following the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross Red Crescent, another resolution was adopted calling for the acceleration of progress on the domestic implementation of IDRL guidelines into appropriate laws, policies, rules and procedures at national and subnational levels. In response, MRCS, IFRC and the RRD worked together with key partners including UNOCHA and UNDP to develop the Disaster Management Rules in Myanmar, which were adopted in April 2015, which included a brief chapter on international assistance and cooperation, based on recommendations from MRCS and IFRC. In August 2015 at the request of the RRD, an IDRL expert was deployed to support the national Emergency Operations Centre during the flood response: following which, the 'Guideline on International Assistance' was drafted in consultation with the Myanmar Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Relief and Resettlement Department.

In early 2016, The IDRL research began led by an international consultant and MRCS IDRL Advisor. This led to a high level IDRL consultation workshop held in Nay Pyi Taw (which brought together stakeholders including from the Union of Myanmar's parliament, national assembly and Union Government departments, international organisations, foreign donor agencies, non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations and the private sector), to discuss findings and recommendations of the IDRL research, following which the 'Nay Pyi Taw' Outcome Statement[85] was adopted, highlighting the next steps for IDRL in Myanmar. Positively, the statement acknowledged the resolutions from the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement which encouraged the Myanmar state to review and strengthen its national legal frameworks for international disaster response; and the relevant provisions of the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response.

Between March and October 2016, the IDRL Research report was drafted, however, finalisation of the report by the Government of Myanmar is pending in light of a number of other recent humanitarian challenges in the country, notably those in Rakhine State. Nonetheless, it is valuable to reflect on statements made by the Government of the Union of Myanmar[86], in which they reaffirm the partnership with the Myanmar Red Cross Society on the research report and acknowledge the support provided by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the development of the report. The Government noted how the research provided a strong evidence base on what has worked well in past operations and where improvements are needed, in addition to providing recommendations for future proofing the framework in Myanmar and to continue to develop and strengthen domestic procedures related to disaster law.

3.5 Intermediate Outcome 1100: Improved representation of community Disaster Risk Reduction issues in national policies, plans, and programmes

Intermediate Outcome 1100 focused on increasing the SEA National Societies' humanitarian diplomacy and communication capacities, including gender and environmental components, to represent vulnerable communities and to advocate with

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[85] The Nay Pyi Taw Outcome Statement Consultation Workshop on International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) in Myanmar: Strengthening the National Framework for International Disaster Response (2016).
[86] Foreword to the IDRL Report.

government and other national and regional organisations on their behalf. Outcome 1100 also aimed to promote greater recognition and engagement of SEA National Societies by their respective governments, and to increase collaboration between them as well as with other national organisations. The Outcome had two indicators:

- Indicator 1: *Level of RCRC contribution into national DRR policy, plans and programmes.*
- Indicator 2: *# of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) monitoring reports that include references to RCRC.*

3.5.1. For Indicator 1: *Level of RCRC contribution into national DRR policy, plans and programmes* the baseline method was complex and not easily replicable.[87] The original method consisted of an index of 5 sub-indicators,[88] with each sub-indicator providing a measure (i.e. score) of 'contribution' in relation to NS level of engagement in disaster response, DRR, DL and HFA reporting. Applied scoring was through analysis of a questionnaire sent to 11 NS which required converting qualitative data (responses) into a quantitative ranking[89] for ease of future measurement, which resulted in a subjective score of NS contribution against each sub-indicator.

The Inception Report identified that the original baseline would not be validated/replicated using the original method due to the complexity and non-replicability of the original approach. Instead, the baseline would be created from scratch using the walk-through survey method (see IR) and interviews with NS FPs; as well as data obtained through the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) survey approach (refer Section 2.1). The endline method would adopt the same approach. The survey method sought to obtain identical data to the original baseline method using the same measurement parameters/criteria. This was successfully achieved with results presented in Table 3.5a below. The 'replicated 2014 baseline column' shows the number of NS that had a positive/affirmative response to the baseline parameter.

Also presented in Table 3.5a is the '2017 endline, showing the number of NS that had a positive/affirmative response to the parameter.

Table 3.5a. Outcome 1100 Indicator 1 baseline and endline

	Baseline parameter	Replicated 2014 Baseline	Established 2017 Endline
1	Response is part of the NS strategic plan	9	9
2	NS has an active National Disaster Response Team (NDRT)	8	8
3	NS role is clearly identified by other humanitarian actors in the country	8	8
4	NS invited to National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) meetings	9	9

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[87] Analysis of the scoring applied is open to interpretation as the incremental scale ratings are <u>not</u> mutually exclusive i.e. a NS can exhibit characteristics that would warrant an awarding of all points on the scale - 1-5 - thus registering a score of 15 and making a cumulative score equally applicable.
[88] See: RRI Third annual report Annex 4.4b Indicator tracking table.
[89] A process undertaken by three qualified IFRC Bangkok-based staff members.

5	NS role in response clearly mentioned in Law/Regulation/Policy	8	9
6	DRR part of NS strategic plan	9	9
7	DRR unit established at NHQ level	5	7
8	NS is active in national coordination mechanism on DRR/national platform	8	9
9	NS is mentioned in national framework on DRR	6	7[90]
10	NS receives government funding to implement DRR	2	2
11	DL awareness engagement in-country or through participation in regional events	7	8
12	DL training or research implemented in country	2	7
13	DL advocacy conducted with or without IFRC support	5	8
14	NS influence of laws/regulation/policy development	6	8
	Total	**92**	**108**

The <u>baseline</u> for Indicator 1 is: **92 points**.[91] The <u>endline</u> is: **108 points**.

As illustrated by the Table above and the graph below, a comparative analysis of baseline/endline data indicates a sixteen (16) point increase over the RRI project lifespan, which would translate into a 13% improvement ratio. Given the relatively high baseline, accompanied by the fact that the indicator related to *NS receiving government funding to implement DRR activities* was beyond RRI control (and unlikely to be secured regardless of the Intervention), it cannot be said that significant achievements have been secured simply because the level of NS contributions to national DRR policies, plans and programmes was already rated as being high. This said, some strong achievements were made, notably in DRR Units being established at NHQ level (Philippines and Indonesia)[92]; and progress in DL training, research, advocacy and the NS ability to influence the development of laws/regulation/policy (notably in Myanmar, Timor Lesté and Lao PDR), of which there was a significant increase in those NS engaging in in-country DL training and/or research.[93]

What this also serves to illustrate is that some indicators are not particularly meaningful or helpful for illustrating contributions to outcomes (see further Section 4.4. Lessons Learned) and highlights the importance of the qualitative narrative provide in Section 3.5.2 below.

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[90] One NS indicated that they did not know.
[91] From a maximum 126 points.
[92] Myanmar still does not have one.
[93] Significantly, the Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) report no progress in these areas between 2014 and 2017.

Comparative analysis of Outcome 1100 baseline/endline data
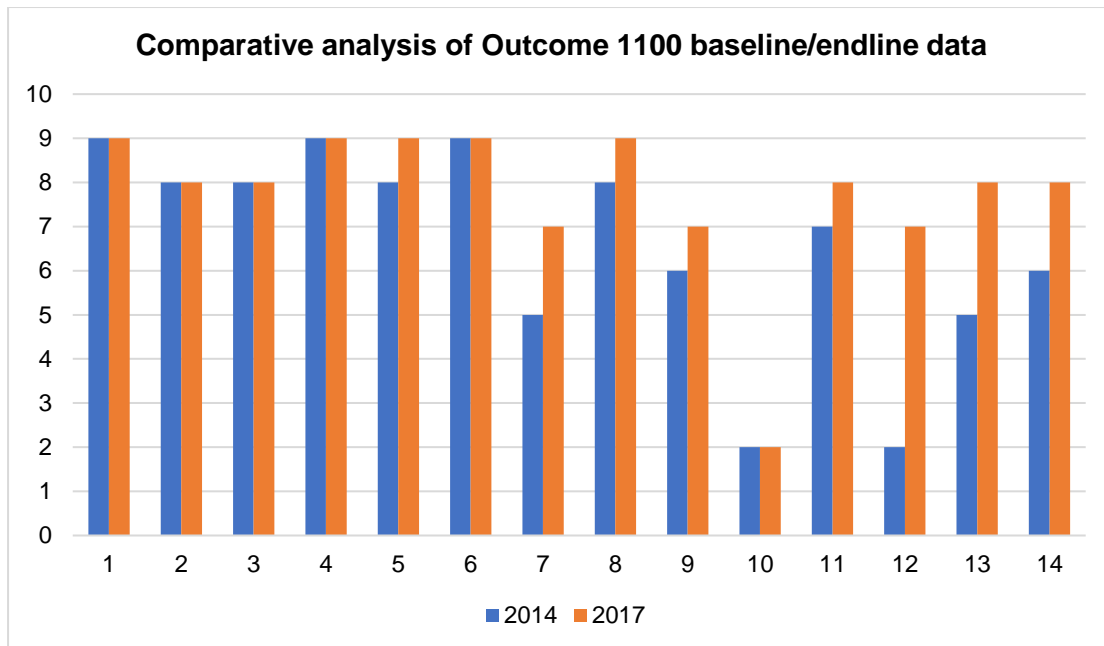
Building on the above analysis and identifying the most significant aspects of contribution to *Improved representation of community DRR issues in national policies, plans, and programmes*, the following section of this report contains a narrative that highlight the RRI's overall regional contribution to supporting Disaster Law initiatives and how it has cooperated and partnered with the UNDP on important Disaster Law work. As a further means of illustrating contribution to this outcome from a different dimension (to illustrate the diversity of the RRIs approaches when securing outcomes), a narrative on how IFRC has contributed and added value to the 2014 and 2016 AMCDRR is also included.

Promoting effective legal frameworks as a means to improving representation of community DRR issues in national policies, plans, and programmes

Context

To provide context to this section, it is important to illuminate IFRC's role in the promotion of Disaster Law. The IFRC Disaster Law Programme seeks to reduce human vulnerability by promoting effective legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction and legal preparedness for disasters. The Programme works in three main areas: (i) collaborating with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and other partners to offer technical assistance to governments on disaster law issues; (ii) building the capacity of National Societies and other stakeholders in disaster law; and (iii) DL dissemination, advocacy and research. In Southeast Asia, IFRC's DL work is part of an integrated approach to strengthening community resilience undertaken in close collaboration with initiatives related to: disaster risk reduction (DRR); disaster management (DM); humanitarian diplomacy (HD); advocacy; gender and diversity (G&D); and communications. Through these thematics IFRC aims to build capacity and sustainability within National Societies and contribute to national and regional law and policy processes.

For a number of years, the IFRC has worked in partnership with UNDP[94] to promote effective DL through joint projects, events and other disaster law related initiatives. Both IFRC and UNDP see DRR as an integral part of their development work, recognising that appropriate governance is fundamental to effective DRR. Joint IFRC and UNDP research has demonstrated that laws can play an important role in ensuring community engagement and defining the rights and responsibilities of all actors in building more resilient communities and promoting a whole-of-society approach. While IFRC has led (and currently leads) DRR research and tool development[95], there is limited information about what works and what does not regarding legislation for disaster risk reduction, and here IFRC has worked closely with UNDP to support governments with the best evidence and advice available on this topic. In 2014 the partnership developed a key joint publication: 'Effective Law and Regulation for Disaster Risk Reduction: a multi country report'.[96] Building on this collaboration, IFRC and UNDP continued to work together on:

- advocating for the recognition of DRR law in the Sendai Framework, as well as the consultations on the sustainable development goals and the universal climate agreement;
- developing programmatic and analytical tools based on the DRM law typology to be used by IFRC and UNDP staff and National Societies in supporting lawmakers;
- facilitating the exchange of best practices and lessons learned among countries;
- developing a 'DRR law checklist' to assist lawmakers, as well as DRR and development practitioners with reviewing legal frameworks for Disaster Risk Management.

Following the aforementioned multi-country report, IFRC and UNDP developed a 'Checklist on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction' (the Checklist)[97], with feedback from this publication being used to develop another joint IFRC-UNDP initiative, the 'Handbook on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction'.[98] Both tools have provided practical guidance to lawmakers, officials, and practitioners on how to review and improve laws and regulations to ensure DRR is prioritized in all sectors and at all levels with clear mandates and accountability frameworks.

Regional Resilience Initiative support to Disaster Law

IFRC's Regional Resilience Initiative's DL work focuses on strengthening legal frameworks for disaster management and responses. Through the RRI, the IFRC provides technical assistance and capacity building to both National Societies and their governments to promote the inclusion of risk reduction and best practices in related laws and regulations that are under development or review across the Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN) countries. The RRI also strengthens National Societies' knowledge of disaster law themes (including International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) and Disaster Risk Reduction and Law) helping them to

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[94] And the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.
[95] In particular, volunteer mobilisations, vulnerability capacity assessments, beneficiary communications and accountability, as well as the application of gender-positive approaches National Societies contribute to IFRC research and tool development, ensuring theoretical notions are based on and reflect grassroots applicability and are adapted to respond to and reflect the concerns of vulnerable communities within their countries.
[96] IFRC and UNDP (2014).
[97] Released as a pilot version in Sendai, Japan at the World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015.
[98] IFRC and UNDP (2015). The Handbook on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction.

contribute to policy making processes and thereby enhancing their auxiliary disaster management role to government.

With RRI support, the IFRC-UNDP partnership has pursued joint initiatives on law and DRR as a natural evolution of their engagement with countries at the national and community levels, which has been formalized through a global Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and country level agreements (in both Lao and Cambodia). This commitment is premised on the understanding that to reduce regional and national vulnerabilities; community, national and regional level efforts must be linked (National Societies have been recognised as an ideal vehicle for accomplishing this goal). The IFRC and UNDP partnership has been instrumental in supporting the development of DM/DRR policy and regulations to make changes to existing policies or to develop new subsidiary legislation, regulations, guidelines, policies and plans to facilitate the implementation of revised legal frameworks.

The IFRC-UNDP partnership has been enhanced through initiatives such as the Regional Disaster Law Forum[99], where National Societies and governments in Southeast Asia come together with key partners (the ASEAN Secretariat NDMOs, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, parliamentarians, United Nations agencies and non-government organisations - NGOs) to discuss disaster law developments at national, regional and international levels; as well as with UNDP in the Asia Pacific Disaster Law Field School in 2017, where UNDP partnered with IFRC to run sessions on DRR/climate change adaptation (CCA) and recovery and law.[100] Importantly, the Forum highlights the role National Societies have to play as the bridge between the community/local level and national level disaster law and policy making processes.

The IFRC-UNDP partnership has been instrumental in IFRC's RRI DL approach, an approach that is framed by four key aims (encapsulated in boxes) which are instrumental to ensuring Outcome 1 (refer graphic Section 1) – all supported by the Regional Resilience Initiative:

1. Consolidating the "community voices" or DRR concerns of vulnerable communities, from VCAs conducted by National Societies in the region, to be used for advocacy at a national and regional level. National Societies, through their community work combined with their engagement and auxiliary role to government, represent the ideal conduit for ensuring the voice of vulnerable communities are heard. Through regional collaborations among SEA National Societies and IFRC, the RRI has supported National Societies to air these concerns at the highest regional levels, for which the Local/Community Disaster Law Dissemination packages[101], aimed at supporting community and local level authority to know their rights, roles and responsibilities in disasters, has greatly empowered NS to be engaged in decision making.

In mid-2017, IFRC participated in ASEAN-OXFAM's Peer to Peer (P2P) Journey Learning Conference to share experiences in peer learning and exchange through its disaster law programme. The Learning Conference was the culmination of the project's mapping of Disaster Risk Management peer to peer platforms in ASEAN and a showcase of peer learning case studies implemented in Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam and Myanmar[102], which had a focus on IFRC's work with National Societies

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[99] Held in Bangkok, Thailand in June 2015.
[100] A mix of policy and interactive scenario based learning involving 3 SEA NS and 3 government ministries including ASEAN.
[101] Rolled out in 2017 in the Philippines, Cambodia and Vietnam.
[102] Cross-learning and knowledge management falls under Priority 8 of the AADMER work programme

brought community voices to decision-making tables in ASEAN, highlighting how RCRC have been supporting governments and humanitarian/ development partners to ensure that disaster law and policy frameworks are people-centred and are rooted in good coordination and communication with communities themselves through advocacy and technical support based on their global research on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction, which provides evidence and strategies for ensuring engaged communities in disaster risk management decision making.

2. Supporting National Societies to advocate for and influence national DRR issues and policies, based on community-identified thematic issues, by supporting the development or enhancement of the required skill sets to advocate on their behalf. This aspect of capacity building and operational support has included supporting the Asia-Pacific Field School and the Regional Disaster Law Forum for Southeast Asia [103]; holding sensitization, advocacy and training workshops with National Society staff, volunteers, governments, NGOs and the United Nations in Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Malaysia, Thailand and Timor Lesté; and deploying the IFRC Regional Disaster Law Delegate to provide IDRL support to the Myanmar flood operation in August 2015. Throughout this process, there was a lot of 'learning by doing' by NS staff who were involved in policy-making processes and were part of all advocacy activities in their countries.

3. Assisting National Societies to advocate for better disaster laws within their respective countries. Over the years, IFRC *Technical Assistance* (TA) has been instrumental in influencing ASEAN Member States to adopt laws and regulations drawing from the 'Guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance' (also known as the 'IDRL Guidelines') in Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines, Myanmar and Cambodia. Technical Assistance has also contributed to the development and/or review of DM laws and regulations in Indonesia, the Philippines, Lao PDR and Timor Lesté; and has helped complete International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) and/or Law and DRR projects in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam and Indonesia (and has contributed to the IDRL project currently underway in Myanmar).

4. Supporting National Societies to consider gender equality as a central component in DRR programme planning and implementation. The RRI acknowledged this would require a strong knowledgebase and range of capacities within SEA National Societies to enable them to apply a gender lens and to ultimately advocate with key government ministries and regional bodies for more gender and diversity sensitive DRM Governance frameworks. Thus, the RRI employed a combined bottom-up and leading-through-example approach in pursuit of this aim by encouraging and supporting National Societies to feed gender-inclusive data and information to national and regional bodies. This approach has helped build National Societies' gender knowledge, skill sets and capacities, and provided them with a foundation for successful integration of a gender approach into their DRR policies, plans and programmes.

2017 RRI supported DL Initiatives

(LEAD) although it is also cross-cutting to all priority areas.
[103] Held in Bangkok in June 2015 and bringing together over 60 participants from National Societies, governments, parliamentarians, NGOs, donors, international and regional organisations to discuss key disaster law issues and developments in the region.

Other RRI supported DL initiatives have included in 2017, IFRC and ASEAN Secretariat facilitated key partners to discuss how to strengthen preparedness and response through law and policy as part of the ASEAN Disaster Law Mapping Consultation, under a wider joint initiative endorsed by ACDM to promote peer to peer learning on DL among ASEAN policy-makers and practitioners. The consultation was designed to invite feedback from Member States and National Societies on the first draft of the *"Institutionalization of AADMER in Domestic Law and Policy in ASEAN: Regional Synthesis Report"*[104,] which aims to provide an evidence-base for identifying and addressing good practices, gaps and challenges in institutionalizing the AADMER provisions in domestic legal frameworks.

2017 also saw the first ever Asia Pacific Regional Disaster Law Field School. This was co-hosted by Australian Red Cross and IFRC, which brought together an extensive range of partners in key international and regional legal and policy frameworks for disaster risk management, utilizing global tools[105] and sharing experiences around national and local level implementation of law and policy best practice. The partners included the twelve (12) SEA National Societies with their respective governments, the RCRC Climate Centre, and other regional organisations that included: ASEAN and Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS); the Secretariat for Pacific Community (SPC); and the Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC). UN participants included UNOCHA and UNDP. RRI also supported the ASEAN Secretariat and three SEA RC NS - Myanmar, Lao PDR and Indonesia - to attend the Regional Disaster Law Field School. Overall, a total of 45 (20 F/25 M) participants attended the course, with 8 of those funded through the Regional Resilience Initiative.

The RRI has also supported the Vietnam Red Cross to host study exchange tours with groups from Lao PDR and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to examine good practice in development and implementation of disaster management legislation; DRR and Law research project in Indonesia (using the IFRC-UNDP 'Checklist on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction'); and the Philippines DL project which included training on DL and legislative advocacy for Philippine Red Cross. The IFRC's *advocacy and partnership* work has involved strengthening international and regional partnerships through legislative advocacy, including undertaking sessions at the ASEAN Day for Disaster Management and International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) celebrations; the ASEAN DL mapping initiative; and presenting on disaster law experience from Southeast Asia at the Canadian Risk and Hazards Network Symposium in Calgary.[106]

In parallel to RRI's support, in 2017 IFRC (under separate funding) facilitated the Pacific Islands Forum and ASEAN to share experiences on regional governance and make progress to better enable effective partnerships and support resilient communities through a learning exchange[107] between the PIF and ASEAN. The exchange was the first of its kind between these regions and enacted commitments made in the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit Agenda for Humanity, which sought to strengthen collaboration within and between regional organisations. A key learning from the event was how clear policy frameworks have paved the way for ASEAN

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[104] The research falls under the *ASEAN Peer to Peer Learning: Disaster Law and Policy Platform*, a partnership between ACDM, IFRC and Lao Red Cross.
[105] Such as the IDRL Guidelines and the Checklist on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction, Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming for scenario based application.
[106] November 2015.
[107] Development and Operationalisation of Regional Governance Frameworks on Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation.

institutions and member states to work effectively for the benefit of people in times of disasters. The added value of this initiative is in the contribution to the creation of a platform for continued dialogue and collaboration between ASEAN and the Pacific Islands Forum on how to make communities in Asia Pacific safer and more resilient in times of disasters.

Overall IFRC/RRI/NS contribution to ensuring ASEAN countries have effective disaster laws has been significant and a crucial factor in supporting vulnerable populations in times of disaster and non-disaster. With IFRC/RRI/NS support, southeast Asia has made significant strides on disaster law and risk management practices at both national and regional levels as illustrated in the two tables below. Much credit goes to IFRC/RRI/NS for these successes.

Table 3.5b: **Status of Disaster Law per country including RRI contributions**[108]

Legend	Completed	Draft/in progress	No progress
TA = provision of RRI technical assistance to support status/progress			

Country	Technical Support on DM Law, Rules and Regulations	Final and Draft IDRL Study	IDRL Law/Mechanism adopted or in process	Final and Draft DRR and Law Study	Support to Implementation and Dissemination
Brunei					
Cambodia	TA to 2015 DM law, now supporting regulations	IDRL Report Cambodia	TA	Cambodia Report	Initiated
Indonesia	TA to DM Law 2007 and National Disaster Response Framework	IDRL Report Indonesia	TA	Indonesia Report	
Laos	TA	IDRL Report Laos	TA		
Malaysia					
Myanmar	TA		TA		
Philippines	TA		TA	Philippines Study	Initiated
Singapore					
Thailand		IDRL Report Thailand	TA		

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[108] Denoted by TA = provision of RRI technical assistance to support the status/progress.

Country	Technical Support on DM Law, Rules and Regulations	Final and Draft IDRL Study	IDRL Law/Mechanism adopted or in process	Final and Draft DRR and Law Study	Support to Implementation and Dissemination
Vietnam	TA	IDRL Report Vietnam	TA	Vietnam Study	

Table 3.5b (continued):

Completed	Draft/in progress	No progress

Country	AADMER Mapping	RCRC Law Revision process
Brunei		
Cambodia		
Indonesia		
Laos		
Malaysia		
Myanmar		
Philippines		
Singapore		
Thailand		
Vietnam		

Data source: IFRC Coordinator for Asia Pacific Disaster Law Programme

Annex H provides an illustration of the DL Initiative Timeline, however, it is acknowledged that there is always more to be done. The region remains highly disaster prone and climate change and other challenges such as urbanisation and pandemics will exacerbate risk to vulnerable populations. Implementation and awareness raising at local levels remains an issue; inclusion and protection issues in many of the frameworks need to be strengthened; disaster risk reduction needs to be better mainstreamed through sectorial laws and planning processes; and more integrated disaster risk management law and climate change adaptation systems are required.

As a further illustration of contribution to Outcome 1, the added value of IFRC's investment in the Asian Ministerial Conferences on DRR in 2014 and 2016 is considered below.

IFRC's added value to the Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR

The Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR (AMCDRR) is the most important forum on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia. [109] The Conference is an established regional mechanism for disaster risk reduction and has been instrumental in increasing political commitment and strengthening the disaster risk reduction agenda at all levels. Held every two-years, the AMCDRR brings together governments, humanitarian agencies and other stakeholders to discuss the way forward in reducing disaster risk in the Asia region. IFRC is a primary stakeholder in the AMCDRR. Through its 2016 voluntary 'Statement of Action', IFRC committed to raise the voices of local actors and communities, and to multiply efforts in reaching the vulnerable and marginalized who are most at risk from disaster threats; calling on government partners, the private sector and civil society groups to join the growing 'One Billion Coalition for Resilience'. This study shows how IFRC through the 2014 and 2016 AMCDRR Conferences used its influence and voice to advocate on behalf of vulnerable and marginalized communities who are most at risk from disaster.

AMCDRR Conference 2014

The 6th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was held in Thailand in 2014. The Conference provided opportunity for countries, organisations and practitioners to discuss the way forward in reducing disaster risk in the region. It was the final regional inter-governmental meeting in Asia before the 3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) in 2015 and completion of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-15; and provided the opportunity for stakeholders to shape the post-2015 framework for DRR to be considered at the WCDRR and its Preparatory Committee meetings. IFRC had a strong presence at the Conference (through senior RCRC National Societies representatives from across Asia, and with very strategic positioning of the Thai RC Society alongside its government as host of the Conference) and played a prominent role in the conference agenda, including leading on technical sessions related to *Enhancing Resilience at Local Level*, and co-leading special sessions on *School Safety and Children and* Youth. IFRC also convened side events on issues such as Disaster Law and the use of new technology for engaging at risk communities.

During the 2014 Conference, IFRC consistently advocated for greater promotion of inclusion and paying greater attention to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable groups in society who are disproportionately affected by disasters – including women, children and migrants. IFRC also called for greater support and investment in Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies which play a unique humanitarian role as auxiliaries to their governments. IFRC also encouraged governments and other stakeholders attending the Conference to increase their engagement with 'at-risk' communities, local leaders and civil society in efforts to reduce risks and strengthen resilience; and highlighted the critical link between disasters and poverty eradication, and the need to mainstream disaster risk reduction into development planning. Acknowledging that people's vulnerability to disasters, crises and shocks are increasingly caused by a set of inter-related risks, IFRC advocated for a future global framework for action on disaster risk reduction to address a broader 'community resilience' agenda that integrates disaster risk reduction together with public health, poverty reduction and climate change adaptation strategies. IFRC also drew attention to pledges made at previous Global Platforms for DRR (including AMCDRR) which

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[109] Established in 2005, the AMCDRR is jointly organized by different Asian countries and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

have not been fully delivered[110], and argued for greater attention and investment to be paid to small and medium-scale disasters, which account for the vast majority of damage and losses in Asia and disproportionately affect vulnerable, but rarely attract sufficient government or donor assistance.

Extract from the Bangkok Declaration (AMCDRR outcome - endorsed on 26 June 2014) related to the technical lead with IFRC, led with critical financial and technical input from RRI:

On Enhancing Resilience at Local Levels: Encourage the institutionalization of integrated community resilience approaches into local development planning; promote comprehensive school safety; promote disaster resilient villages to serve as a strong basis for creating community based disaster risk reduction at the local level; promote inclusion and volunteer/community-based networks; strengthen the role of women as leaders in local level resilience building; develop community-local government and private sector partnerships and accountability, giving attention to meaningful participation and positive contribution of at- risk groups such as children and youth, the older persons, persons with disabilities, as well as other disadvantaged groups. Take advantage of traditional knowledge and communication scientific information in simple, accessible and understandable manner. Encourage the development of and the enforcement of laws and regulation to reduce exposure to risk. Recognizing the role of ecosystem based DRR and integrating livelihood resilience and natural resource management as a holistic approach to disaster resilient communities especially in coastal and mountain areas.

AMCDRR Conference 2016

This 7th Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction and the first after the Sendai Framework took place in India in November 2016. As a follow-up to the 2014 Conference and as a requirement of the Sendai Framework, the Conference provided an opportunity to shape the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework in Asia. The Conference also served as a forum for stakeholders to take a shared responsibility and make actionable commitments towards implementation of DRR in the Asia region through the exchange of experiences on successful practices and innovative approaches in reducing and managing disaster risk. IFRC again strongly supported the Conference objectives by acting on the commitment of governments and stakeholders made in Sendai during the 3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015) into national and local action through its advocacy strategy and work with ASEAN-country National Societies.

Representatives from the RCRC Movement, including thirteen National Societies, joined senior-level government delegations and experts to exchange experience and chart the way forward to build resilience and reduce disaster risk across the Asia region. Throughout the 2016 Conference, IFRC repeated its call for greater investment in local actors and new partnerships to reduce disaster risk and increase community resilience. IFRC restated its commitment to building resilience from the bottom up, by putting communities in the driving seat, and renewed the call for individuals, organisations and governments to join the One Billion Coalition for Resilience. IFRC

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[110] Such commitments include the allocation of 10% of humanitarian relief funds to DRR and pledges to adopt stronger legal frameworks including disaster management laws that provide clear mandates and resources for national and local level institutions.

again advocated for greater support to local humanitarian and development actors, addressing issues around social inclusion and diversity in disaster risk reduction, establishing stronger laws and frameworks that reduce vulnerability to disasters, and elevating the role of young people as agents of behavioural change in their communities.

At the 2016 Conference, National Societies also contributed the voices of vulnerable communities by advocating for more resources to be directed to building resilience in hazard-prone communities as a means of ensuring such communities are better placed to cope with and recover from future shocks and adversity; and as a means of promoting the 'power of youth', in that young people should be recognised as capable advocates and given lead roles in disaster education and community-driven processes related to disaster risk reduction.

As for 2014, aside from the profiling and positioning during the actual event, the technical advocacy actually started several months before. It was led by the IFRC regional team in Kuala Lumpur and RRI provided critical input in three areas:

- In terms of *Gender and Diversity*, the starting point was the AP Regional Conference on Gender and DRR hosted in Ha Noi (Viet Nam) organised by UN-Women in April 2016. IFRC's participation in event preparations allowed for an increased engagement with UN-Women in Bangkok as well as members of the GiHA working group (and bridged the gap with the work of the Gender Stakeholder Group of the AMCDRR). The Ha Noi Declaration [111] provides technical recommendations for policy-makers to increase attention to gender aspects throughout the four priority areas of the SFDRR and in particular the Asia Plan to be adopted at the following AMCDRR meeting. Subsequently, the GiHA Network issued the policy brief entitled: *Leaving No One Behind: Placing Women and Girls at the Centre Of Disaster Risk Reduction* (co-authored by IFRC G&D Officer, funded by RRI).

- In terms of *School Safety*, a policy brief[112] was developed with IFRC/RRI input which places a great emphasis on the youth role in building school safety and community resilience.

- In terms of *communications* and profiling, the RRI team led the design of the IFRC booth, the overall social media engagement as well as the re-printing of the World Disaster Report which was launched on the side of the conference.

The highlights of RCRC engagement in the conference are summarized here.

Looking forward - AMCDRR Conference 2018

As a means of illustrating IFRC's ongoing added-value to the AMCDRR Conferences and the way it tirelessly advocates for the most vulnerable communities affected by disaster, it is useful to reflect on the recent statement made by ASEAN in the ISDR-ASIA Partnership Forum in Bangkok[113] (a preparatory step to the 2018 AMCDRR in Mongolia), in which ASEAN identified DRR priorities (risk assessment and awareness; preparedness and response; prevention and mitigation; recovery; and knowledge and innovation management) and noted how regional level coordination and cooperation had been strengthened over the years particularly through the strategic partnership with the IFRC. It is also interesting to note from the ASEAN statement how the

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[111] http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2016/07/ha-noi-recommendations-for-action-on-gender-and-drr
[112] https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/51084
[113] https://www.preventionweb.net/events/view/55818?id=55818

ASEAN/AADMER level and the AMCDRR levels are interlinked, which confirms the RRI strategy to engage at both levels to influence national policy-makers is the right approach.

In terms of other *statements*, the partnership among regional actors and IFRC has been referenced in several statements, including by: UN WOMEN on collaboration related to the gendered aspects of risks; the stakeholder group on youth and children related to school safety; and ASEAN. These statements are illustrative of RRI leading IFRC's technical cooperation engagement with partners in the past years. In terms of IFRC's commitments, at the AP level, key RRI developed messages and thematic areas over the years have been taken on board by IFRC management and regional technical teams (enabled through RRI expertise and input in the drafting of statements).

3.5.2. For Indicator 2: *# of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) monitoring reports that include references to RCRC* the baseline method used was straightforward and easily replicable. The numbers used related to the level of RCRC referencing in the latest report (as per database of PreventionWeb[114]) of each of the countries targeted rather than the number of reports. The original baseline was replicated thus largely validating the original through a review of all relevant HFA National Progress Reports found on PreventionWeb.

Table 3.5c below presents the replicated baseline along with a detailed evidence base. [115] Green coloured panels indicate 'agreement' with the original baseline measure. The orange colouring indicates a disagreement from the baseline (for Indonesia and Philippines), where it was found the original baseline measure afforded was too high (this is not considered problematic).

Table 3.5c: Replicated baseline with detailed evidence base

Country	Baseline	Evidence base
Brunei	1	Mentioned only as a contributor.[116]
Cambodia	3	At local levels, the flood and weather early warning, forecast system are established, reviewed, and disseminated by concerned partner agencies in collaborating with Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology through Department of Hydrology and River Work (DHRW) and Department of Meteorology, for example, the Mekong River Commission partnered with the Cambodian Red Cross. There are developments of practical, simple and applicable methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and widely utilized in the country such as Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HVCA), Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA), developed by the Cambodian Red Cross. There are some progresses of preparedness and contingency mechanisms and plans . . . the Cambodian Red Cross has its own disaster emergency response policy. There are achievements in terms of planning to exchange the relevant information during hazard events, including a draft National Policy for Emergency Management formulated by NCDM; Disaster Emergency Response formulated by the Cambodian Red Cross. Red Cross always focus their assistance

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[114] https://www.preventionweb.net/english/
[115] The evidence base was not part of the original baseline but has been retrospectively obtained for validation purposes.
[116] HFA (2011). Brunei Darussalam National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011).

Country	Baseline	Evidence base
		to the most vulnerable groups in order to ensure that the most vulnerable are protected from existing and emerging environmental risks, and that those most affected are reached through disaster response and recovery programmes.[117]
Indonesia	1	Disputed baseline. No evidence of PMI contributing to HFA[118] therefore this should have been '0'.
Lao PDR	3	The Lao Government allocated an annual budget to the Lao Red Cross to reserve household facilities for emergency cases. The LRC has also international donation mechanism, especially from IFRC and ICRC. Many organizations are working from provincial to village level to build disaster resilience. A project joint between the DDMCC and DIPECHO (implemented by the French Red Cross) is establishing a disaster management platform for coordination in Lao PDR. At the local level, LRC together with the French Red Cross have established early warning systems. In 2015 the government held International Day for Disaster Reduction/ASEAN Disaster Management Day. The event was supported by . . . the French Red Cross.[119]
Malaysia	0	No mention of MRCS in any HFA documentation.[120]
Myanmar	2	MRCS mentioned as being a member of the Advisory Committee for Natural Disaster Management.[121]
Philippines	2	Disputed baseline. No evidence of PRCS contributing to HFA therefore this should have been '0'.[122]
Singapore	0	No mention of SRCS in HFA documentation.[123]
Thailand	3	The Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation has collaborated with other related agencies such as . . . Thai Red Cross to conduct the appropriate people participatory approach to raise public awareness and mobilize their participation in every phase of disaster management so as to build safer and resilient community.[124]
Timor	0	No mention of CVTL in HFA documentation.[125]

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[117] HFA (2009). Cambodia National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

[118] HFA (2014). Indonesia: National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015).

[119] Source: HFA (2015). Lao People's Democratic Republic, National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015).

[120] HFA (2011). Malaysia: National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011) and HFA (2012). Malaysia: National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013) – interim.

[121] HFA (2010). Myanmar: National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011) – interim.

[122] Source: HFA (2011). Philippines National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011) – interim; HFA (2015). Philippines National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015).

[123] HFA (2009). Singapore National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2007-2009).

[124] HFA (2014). Thailand National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015).

[125] HFA (2010). Timor-Lesté National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011) – interim.

Country	Baseline	Evidence base
Lesté		
Vietnam	3	One long maintained principle applied and promoted in flood and storm control is the motto: "Four-on-the-spot" which refers to command on the spot, manpower on the spot, means and supplies on the spot and logistics on the spot . . . the motto is now legitimized at point 2, article 4 of the DRM Law 2013 . . . the participation of the armed forces, the police, Red Cross volunteers. A CBDRM Technical Working Group has been established with contributions from specialists in the UN agencies, Red Cross. In some communes, under some projects funded by INGOs or the Red Cross, VCA were conducted and hazard maps developed by the communes . . . Materials were developed in partnership with key civil society organizations including the Viet Nam Red Cross. The Viet Nam Red Cross also collects disaster information through its local chapters, which is shared with the IFRC and other partners for response planning. In post-disaster situations, more detailed assessments on livelihoods and needs are carried out by INGOs or the Red Cross. PRA and VCA tools have been used and shared widely throughout project sites. Such multi-risk assessment tools are being applied reasonably consistently at the local level with the support of INGOs/Red Cross. There are also a number of national and international organizations, including the Women's Union, Red Cross . . . working on DRR in support of the national CBDRM program and providing training for leaders at all levels on disaster prevention and control in high-risk communities. 1044 provincial officials had been trained and mentored about CBDRM. The majority of those trained came from the Red Cross. At local level, annually, CFSC and local authorities usually conduct rehearsals with participation of army soldiers, police, Red Cross there is a need for standardized curricula, qualifications, ToT in DRM planning, First Responder training and other skills for DRR – some of which is being addressed by the 2012-2016 UNDP supported project with MARD, the Red Cross. There are a number of GoV and Red Cross warehouses and distribution points throughout the country in strategic locations with stockpiles for emergency response. In case of longer term evacuation, tents provided by the army and Red Cross are used to accommodate people. In December 2011, a summary of the policy on gender equality in adaptation to climate change (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) was developed with the participation of relevant ministries Women's Union, Red Cross.[126]
	18	**Original Baseline Total**
	15	**Revised Baseline Total**

While the original baseline assessment did not include or measure IFRC contribution, the consultancy established that this contribution was significant and represented an unintended outcome, for example, contributions made by IFRC to the HFA [127] included the adoption of a framework for community safety and resilience linked to HFA priorities. IFRC also conducted an internal review and noted how the HFA served as

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[126] HFA (2015). Viet Nam National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015).
[127] Source: HYGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION 2005-2015. Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. MID-TERM REVIEW 2010-2011.

a reference for programme planning and review, staff development, and capacity building at institutional and community levels.

IFRC also contributed to the Hyogo Framework Mid-Term Review itself in an advocacy capacity by providing comments on HFA implementation from several National Societies, including ideas about the next five years of HFA implementation, which identified a need for stronger international level coordination and clearer definition of stakeholder roles and responsibilities for those involved in disaster risk reduction and focusing the international system on supporting national governments to create enabling environments for community empowerment.[128] IFRC also highlighted to the Mid-Term Review that national planning and decision-making takes little account of the needs and capacities of the most vulnerable, which ultimately means that resources and support are not allocated to those who need it most. Notably, the RRI reported on RCRC contributions to HFA during the RRI timeframe, namely through the documentation of 4 country cases (Thailand, Indonesia, Myanmar and Viet Nam), which were shared with the respective governments in 2015-2016.

For the endline survey, it was necessary to develop a different method (in 2015 the HFA was replaced by the Sendai Framework), which made the indicator technically redundant. The only Sendai reporting to date relates to the global data readiness report[129], however, the first reporting against indicators will not take place until March 2018 for targets A-E (2017 data only) and October 2018 for the 7 global targets and covering 2015-2017 data.[130] As it was not possible to use the same indicator for the endline, the indicator was updated to the best possible proxy indicator feeding into Sendai reporting, which is: *ASEAN National Society countries that completed or partially completed the Sendai Framework Data Readiness Review 2017 during the period 20 February 2017 to 20 April 2017.*

The endline therefore is the following list of countries as a proxy to references to RCRC National Societies. According to the *Disaster-related Data for Sustainable Development, Sendai Framework Data Readiness Review 2017 Global Summary Report* the following RRI supported countries *completed or partially completed* the Sendai Framework Data Readiness Review 2017 during the period 20 February 2017 to 20 April 2017. Relevant countries that made no contribution are shown in the final column.

Table 3.5d: SEA country contributions to the Sendai Framework Data Readiness Review 2017

Completed	Partially completed	No contribution
Cambodia	Indonesia	Brunei
Lao PDR	Myanmar	Singapore
Malaysia	The Philippines	Timor Lesté
Thailand		Vietnam

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[128] An important component of disaster risk reduction, and an explicit requirement of the HFA, is the effective involvement of communities and local authorities in planning integrated, multi-hazard approaches to disasters triggered by natural hazards.

[129] Which shows that most countries collect a critical mass of disaster loss data required to measure Sendai Targets, but do not reference the RCRC Movement.

[130] The objective is for all countries to be able to report in the first official reporting cycle of the Sendai Framework and build the 2005-2015 baselines required for measurement. Exceptionally, the first reporting cycle will cover the two biennia 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

The next section of this report considers the main lessons learned from the baseline/endline exercise.

4. Lessons learned

This section contains the key lessons learned from the consultancy i.e. the learning that emerged in the course of undertaking the baseline/endline work and that which emanated from the February 2018 Lessons Learned Workshop following analysis of the four thematic studies (ASSI, gender and diversity, the ASEAN partnership, and regional partnerships. Suggestions and semi-recommendations[131] are made were appropriate to help guide any future project.

No.	Topic	Lessons Learned
1	*Outcome indicators and their measures*	As has been stated elsewhere in this report the outcome indicators and their accompanying measures (i.e. the measures or metrics that contributed toward the development of the baseline) as identified in the original PIP do not lend themselves well to illustrating contribution to outcomes. Many of the indicators are quantitative in nature and as a result are 'one dimensional' i.e. they account for just one dimension or aspect of the outcome. Furthermore, and connected to the one-dimensional aspect, is the fact that some indicator measures are: (a) not relevant e.g. they are beyond the control of the project, and (b) add little to aid understanding of progress towards an outcome. The learning here is that indicators can and should be orientated to better illustrating contribution to outcomes, which for any future project is an essential consideration.[132]
2	*Attribution of achievement – IFRC, RRI or NS – one, both or all three?*	A key challenge within the endline aspects of this exercise related to attribution of achievement i.e. was it IFRC, RRI or NS – one, both or all three – that contributed to or secured the outcome? At the outset of this consultancy, it was agreed that identified contributions to the PIP outcomes would be attributed to both the IFRC and the RRI on the basis that the RRI is an IFRC initiative (thus causing a 'synonymous' IFRC/RRI attribution). Any distinction between IFRC and RRI would only be undertaken on limited and selected case-by-case basis for purposes of narrative clarity as agreed with the CCST at the time of reporting on each outcome. Moreover, as there has been no overt framing of the RRI as a *distinction* of IFRC over the course of the Initiative, key informants (internal RCRC and external partners) do not necessarily see any difference/distinction between the Initiative and the IFRC i.e. they are perceived as one and the

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[131] Much more work is required with the CCST to formulate the suggestions into strong SMART recommendations.
[132] It is understood that there was opportunity for the RRI Steering Committee to reconsider the outcome indicators at various stages, the most recent being at the 2016 mid-term retreat but for various reasons this opportunity was not taken.

No.	Topic	Lessons Learned
		same and the RRI (if known) is just work that IFRC has done. For this reason, and agreed in advance with the CCST, all online survey introductions and questions, used the term IFRC rather than RRI. A key reason for this related to a belief that very few key informants would know of, or have heard of, the Regional Resilience Initiative. As a result, most key informant views in terms of contribution to outcomes are seen as a collective IFRC effort. The framing of the RRI as 'IFRC' was understood to have been a deliberate strategy to attribute collective responsibility for the entire Initiative. However, and as was previously identified in the aforementioned 2016 M&E consultancy, this has come at the cost of useful attribution. Should there be a need for clear attribution in future Initiatives of this type, the consultant recommends managing and implementing the initiative/project in a recognised best practice approach such as PRINCE2[133] or Project Management Institute guidelines.[134]
3	*Cataloguing of contributions to outcomes*	The way in which the RRI has catalogued its documents i.e. all evidenced-based written material that relate to an outcome and/or output has been through a 'thematic' cataloguing process e.g. by *disaster law*, by *gender and diversity* etc. rather than by a cataloguing by each outcome number(s).[135] This thematic cataloguing, whilst not incorrect, has meant a more difficult and time-consuming process when attempting to attribute RRI's work to immediate outcomes. The learning here is cross-referencing (or tagging) evidenced-based written material with an outcome number is an efficient monitoring strategy and would have aided annual reporting (that was able to better consider progress towards outcomes) as well as any mid-term and final evaluation efforts. This lesson is closely associated with lesson 2 above.
4	*Reporting on impact at community level*	One of the key challenges that the RRI has faced over the course of its work relates to its difficulty in illustrating its contribution to its Ultimate Outcome (1000), with a large part of this challenge relating to the fact that very few, if any, interventions took place at the community level (which was part of the Initiative design). In some ways this is ironic given the focus of the Initiative on reducing the vulnerability of vulnerable communities. Despite the above challenge, this consultancy identified a means of linking the higher-level policy work with community impact, which is exemplified in the ASSI narrative in Section 3.2.3. In this example it was possible to illustrate the impact being made at community level by tracing what National Societies were doing in relation to implementing and making contributions to the Comprehensive School Safety Framework (CSSF).[136] Importantly, and significantly for added value

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[133] Projects in Controlled Environments.
[134] As the PIP was framed.
[135] It is understood that only the CCST DM Manager adopted this latter approach.
[136] See further Annex H and Volume 2.

No.	Topic	Lessons Learned
		purposes, the fact that RRI did not fund NS CSSF efforts does not matter, what does is the fact that the RRI contributed to the ongoing enabling framework that allowed National Societies to make, and to continue to make, contributions to the CSSF. 'Joining the dots' in these ways is an important means for helping illustrate RRI impact and more consideration in future is needed to illustrate these connections through the strategic linking of 'activities' as well as through qualitative supportive reporting.
5	*Immediate Outcome 1210*	With regard to Outcome 1210, from an analysis of the 'working together to promote resilience through ASEAN partnerships' case study, workshop participants identified a number of key learning points. In the category of what worked well, these included: recognition of RCRC as key stakeholder of One ASEAN One Response; building trust and mutual understanding through ACE programme, ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF DiREx) ASSI, AON meetings and ADDN celebrations etc; and enhanced visibility/recognition of RCRC contribution to AADMER.
		In terms of what could be done better in future to strengthen the ASEAN partnership, key lessons included: better harmonise RDRT–ERAT and clarify the deployment flow; monitor the joint action plan with AHA centre more closely; link the Resilience Library with several social media platforms; promote IFRC e-learning platform to ASEAN stakeholders more systematically; and, increase information sharing and coordination among the SEA IFRC offices.
		The working group made several important recommendations and/or suggestions for improving the ASEAN partnership, which included: engage NS more in relation to specific ACDM working groups (e.g. Thai RC and Lao RC on prevention and mitigation); accelerate IFRC Emergency Operations Centre establishment and link with AHA centre; invite ERAT members to join trainings and operations; have more RDT staff and volunteers trained as ERAT, and; update the Joint Action Plan with AHA centre, including the CSR forum and leadership meeting.
6	*Immediate Outcome 1210*	With regard to Outcome 1210, an analysis of the ASSI case study, workshop participants identified a number of key learning points. In the category of what worked well, these included: an increased focus on Safe Learning Facilities (but this was only considered *sufficient* rather than *enough*); solid examples of working through existing community DM structures; close collaboration with Ministries of Education at local levels; and positive engagement with civil society (through ASSI).
		In terms of what could be done better in future to strengthen ASSI work, key lessons included: a better documentation of all safe learning facilities initiatives; distinguishing IFRC's work as a project approach or institutional approach from NS;

No.	Topic	Lessons Learned
		generating more focus on disaster preparedness than risk reduction (i.e. Pillars 2 and 3); invest more in mapping existing practices before starting new projects (that have developed organically and over many years in different localities). The working group made several important recommendations and/or suggestions for improving work with ASSI, which included: ensure engagement at all levels related to policy planning and implementation (with Ministries of Education and DM authorities); ensure a focus on Pillar 1 and help better determine the role NS have within this approach; a better profiling of NS core competencies and scope within sectors in the context of what other actors present are able to contribute; and, link ASSI discussions to the wider resilience approach (Accompanying, Connecting, Enabling – the IFRC Road Map to Community Resilience).
7	*Intermediate Outcome 1100 and Immediate Outcome 1110*	With regard to Outcomes 1100 and 1110, from an analysis of the disaster law case study, workshop participants identified a number of key learning points. In the category of what worked well, these included: supporting NS advocacy; strengthening the NS-government relationship; the DL dissemination models used; the clear understanding of roles and responsibilities of NS and government; adopting a "more of the same" approach (what has been done should continue); and the disaster law tools themselves. In terms of what could be done better in future to strengthen DL work, key lessons included: improving the accessibility of DL content at the local level; stronger focus on the local level i.e. articulate "what's in it for communities" and a contextualization towards their needs; better support for implementation and development; and creating more user-friendly information that can be readily shared. The working group made several important recommendations and/or suggestions for improving DL work, which included: create more opportunities for knowledge sharing; begin to compile best practice (and continue its promotion); create an accessible DL database; consider how to encourage stronger 'bottom up' approach to the DL work; and engage a wider variety of stakeholders in advocacy/influence efforts e.g. parliamentarians, policy makers, and private-public partnerships.
8	*Immediate Outcome 1120*	With regard to Outcome 1120, from an analysis of the G&D case study, workshop participants identified a number of key learning points. In the category of what worked well, these included the: • overall awareness and deeper understanding of G&D issues created at all levels • RRI efforts that led to an impetus for policy development

No.	Topic	Lessons Learned
		• mainstreaming of G&D across NS departments (e.g. health, DM, social welfare, etc.) made for an effective strategy • use of MSCs and G&D sensitive VCA yielded strong results • peer-to-peer support with G&D networks was a great success • added value nature of innovative partnerships and working groups e.g. Characters and Values Working Group in the Indonesia context which included IFRC, ICRC, CRC, ARC, which resulted in a PMI-joint work plan and resource mobilization and PMI code of conduct In terms of what could be done better in future to strengthen G&D work, key lessons included: challenges related to convincing senior leadership of the importance of G&D remain; there is a need to put internal policies into practice (HQ, across departments, at branch level); there is a lack of technical and financial resources for future G&D efforts; working within different socio-cultural contexts is challenging; and improved methods related to measuring the impact of programme outcomes need to be identified and established. The working group made several important recommendations and/or suggestions for improving G&D work, which included: clarify the changing terminology within G&D arena e.g. the shift to PGI; a need to provide NS with further guidance on tools and policies developed as well as on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, internal codes of conduct and reporting mechanisms; the importance of continuing with the G&D Network and inviting senior leadership to those meetings; and develop a stronger and more coordinated partnerships with government departments (e.g. with Ministry of Women's Affairs and NDMOs together and not in silos). Other important recommendations/suggestions from the G&D group included: having a clearer definition of donor priorities and strengthening of these partnerships; more capacity development of G&D interventions both during emergency and non-emergency time (for longer-term community-based programmes); clarify the role of NS on how to address specific issues e.g. SGBV prevention and response (should RCRC Volunteers be able to handle disclosure and give referral information OR be case managers); better earning from external actors on specific programme areas e.g. working with migrant workers; and finally placing a stronger emphasis on PMER and its linkages to strengthening data literacy, evaluating impact of programmes, and building on advocacy strategies for different audiences.

No.	Topic	Lessons Learned
9	*Immediate Outcome 1210*	With regard to Outcome 1210, from an analysis of the regional partnerships case study, workshop participants identified a number of key learning points. In the category of what worked well, these included: intentional framework for regional partnerships; thematic building of expertise within the National Societies raised the profile of the organisation as leaders and as auxiliary to the government authority; and the flexibility and multiple aspects of the Initiative allowed partnerships to flourish and enabled a response to a changing world. In terms of what could be done better in future to strengthen regional partnerships, key lessons included: a better set of indicators would have driven the Initiative to more meaningful, quicker partnerships with key target groups e.g. women groups; it took too long to establish partnerships at the national level; more support could have been provided to National Societies to help them implement at community level; and a more structured approach to partnership engagement with ASEAN would have been beneficial. The working group made several important recommendations and/or suggestions for improving regional partnerships, which included: channel efforts through ASEAN to better ensure NDMOs act on recommendations; link the high-level objectives and outcomes of the programme to the local level for stronger linkage; consult with National Societies about what they can offer in terms of building regional partnerships (and other aspects of the RRI); strategize the partnership approach to ensure a more systematic and structured intervention; and identify the 'Model Partnership' learning from RRI and build those parameters into a future project. This latter point built on a key understanding that the RRI brought a thematic area of expertise to the table highlighting what NS can bring to governments and partners.

5. Concluding remarks and summary of achievements

It is difficult to imagine that in the original framing of the Regional Resilience Initiative, those individuals with responsibility for shaping and guiding its direction and growth, including the many stakeholders that contributed to its success *en route*, could have envisaged the many areas into which the Initiative would lead, and the subsequent far reaching, diverse and broad impact that would take place. The flexibility and creativity afforded to the Initiative and its subsequent organic growth has been key to this success, and it is fair to say that the RRI has contributed to its intended outcomes far beyond original expectations and aspirations as has been illustrated throughout this report.

While it should be remembered that this consultancy was not an evaluation, it is nonetheless desirable to draw some 'evaluative conclusions' in relation to achievements and impact secured. It is especially appropriate to draw on the reminder provided by the Canadian Red Cross at the close of the Lessons Learned Workshop (February 2018), in that the core objective of the Regional Resilience Initiative was

about enhancing peoples' resilience i.e. "The ability of individuals, communities, organisations or countries exposed to disasters, crises and underlying vulnerabilities to anticipate, prepare for, reduce the impact of, cope with and recover from the effects of shocks and stresses without compromising their long-term prospects."[137]

The reminder was fitting as it contextualised the highly challenging and complex nature of resilience when applying a 'regional' framework to the work of the Initiative and accounting for the contributions of 11 SEA National Societies, and the very different and challenging contexts in which they have to operate and navigate. This complexity lies in the realisation that resilience can be strengthened at multiple levels:

- at the individual, household and community levels, where women, men, boys and girls, have the abilities to adapt to new situations and improve their lives;
- at the local and national government levels, where resilience strengthening at these levels deals with policy, social protection systems, infrastructure, laws and governance issues that can profoundly impact community resilience; and
- at the regional and global levels: where resilience strengthening can help alleviate the impacts of disasters, violence and insecurity; hunger; mass migration; economic recession and prosperity; pandemics; pollution and climate change.

All of these examples illustrate the inter-connectedness of the resilience levels and how actions at one level can negatively or positively impact the other levels, but at a more strategic level relevant to this report is that they also provide an illustration of the breadth, depth and scope the RRI has worked influenced, as well as the strategic interconnectedness of the work it has undertaken – across all its outcomes – to reduce community vulnerability to natural disasters in south east Asia. Examples of how this has been secured are numerous, written throughout this report, and importantly validated by key partners and stakeholders. However, for summary purposes a few key illustrations of achievements are highlighted below.

The RRI has contributed enormously to the establishment and strengthening of new disaster law legislative instruments. Significantly, in 2017 the Initiative led the first mapping of disaster law and the institutionalization of AADMER into national laws with endorsement of the ACDM and partnership with ASEAN Secretariat. In support of creating strong inclusive and gender sensitive ASEAN disaster laws, the RRI has contributed to IFRC's recent significant SGBV research work (by providing funding for the studies in Indonesia and Lao PDR as well as core research costs) with the view to contributing to policy development and the strengthening of preparedness and prevention tools to better prevent violence against the most vulnerable.

From an individual capacity enhancement perspective, the RRI has trained some 1181 individuals (52% of which were female) in important resilience building skills, including 612 people in gender and diversity related topics; 146 individuals on climate change; 57 people as part of the ASEAN ACE programme in partnership with AHA Centre; and 366 people in communications and advocacy themes. From an institutional capacity enhancement perspective, the RRI has contributed significantly to strengthening institutional development at local, national and regional levels as well as broader resilience strengthening of the ASEAN community through the RRIs' technical support to government authorities and community engagement on the development of disaster law. This unique expertise in disaster law has enabled the RRI to work with governments to develop international guidance tools and model legislation.

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[137] IFRC (2014). Framework for Community Resilience, Geneva, page 6.

The RRI's G&D support has had an extensive impact and reach through the National Society owned and led Gender and Diversity Network. Direct RRI G&D Technical Assistance has resulted in a total of 66 significant G&D interventions, including 32 trainings, 26 technical support events to NS, and 8 technical support functions to IFRC's external partners. Gender and Diversity capacity building support also directly contributed to six National Societies completing gender and diversity institutional policies and/or strategies; 7 NS revising, contextualizing or translating gender and diversity tools for inclusive programming based on the IFRC's inclusive VCA and Minimum Standard Commitments tools; and 3 NS conducting institutional gender and diversity self-assessments; not to mention the support provided to helping contextualise disaster law and legislative instruments with the appropriate G&D lens. The RRI's G&D work had previously been identified as 'stand out' during the 2016 M&E consultancy and this continued to be the case until March 2018 when this report concluded.

The RRI together with the eleven ASEAN National Societies that it supports has established a range of new partnerships and strengthened many of its existing ones. The most notable of these in the context of the regional dimension and importance to SEA National Societies has been the partnership with ASEAN, specifically with the ASEAN Secretariat and the AHA Centre, in which the RRI presided over a scaling-up of engagement with ASEAN bodies including the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM). The RRI recorded a total of 13 initiatives being undertaken with the ASEAN Secretariat (10 on disaster management and 3 on health), 10 initiatives with the AHA Centre and 6 ACDM initiatives.

The RRI's partnership with key inter-agencies from the UN family also progressively grew, most notably with UN Women, UNISDR, UNFPA, UNOCHA and of course UNDP in the progression of SEA Disaster Law initiatives. Partnerships with relevant national and local government agencies in ASEAN countries were enabled principally through RRI's support to National Societies, which helped them to develop and strengthen partnerships with local authorities at both national and local levels. Important partnerships with INGOs were also established, notably those organisations closely connected to the ASEAN School Safety Initiative, which led to key RRI contributions at the 2nd ASSI Conference and subsequent mobilisation of the ASEAN RCRC Youth Network to undertake mapping of school safety activities in the region.

An analysis of baseline/endline data indicates considerable improvement in partner perceptions of IFRC's increased effectiveness related to SEA regional DRR cooperation mechanisms that address the needs of vulnerable communities with emphasis on women, boys and girls. Improvements were recorded in all categories, with an outstanding perception of ALL partners surveyed believing that IFRC contributes strongly to reducing vulnerability to natural disasters for vulnerable communities in Southeast Asia, with an emphasis on women, boys and girls.

This RRI's regional-wide peer-to-peer support cooperation and subsequent sharing of knowledge, learning and technical skills has resulted in support to four key regional networks in SEA: the annual Southeast Asia Leadership meeting; the Community Safety and Resilience Forum (that brought together Heads of DM, Health, and OD from all 11 NS); the Southeast Asia Youth Network (through which RRI undertook the school safety mapping); and the previously cited and highly praised Gender and Diversity Network. An important facet of this cross learning and knowledge sharing has been the production of the many RRI change stories and case studies, the public awareness and public education materials, the shared '' which allow the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to promote community resilience by raising the voice of

vulnerable communities to the forefront, specifically children and women; and the continued development and support of the "stand out" online resilience library - a best practice knowledge sharing platform for all Southeast Asia partners and stakeholders alike.

In overall conclusion, there is a considerable body of evidence (as contained in this report as well as in the supporting Volumes, the 2016 M&E Study, and in the Resilience Library) to illustrate how the RRI has enhanced the skills and capacities of the eleven National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Southeast Asia. The RRI's support provided to National Societies over the past four years has helped build their status as trusted partners to governments, authorities, international partners, and vulnerable communities. In terms of promoting the 'localisation' agenda, the IFRC with RRI support has been consistent in its advocacy for greater promotion of inclusion and the need to pay greater attention to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable groups in society who are disproportionately affected by disasters – including women, children and migrants.

The RRI has secured greater support and investment for RCRC National Societies to play a unique humanitarian role as auxiliaries to their governments. It has also encouraged governments and other stakeholders to increase their engagement with 'at-risk' communities, local leaders and civil society in efforts to reduce risks and strengthen resilience. As a direct result, the status and role of National Societies as auxiliaries to government in the field of humanitarian crises and development has been reinforced, which in turn has significantly contributed to strengthening disaster risk reduction resiliency in Southeast Asia and contributed to the overall ASEAN goal of reducing the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable communities.

Annex A: Mapping of data availability and gaps according to each indicator[138]

	Improved representation of community Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) issues in national policies, plans, and programs.				
Outcome area and #	**Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Existing data as of April 2017**	**Data gap**	**Proposed methodology / timeline (calendar year)**
Intermediate Outcome 1100	Level of Red Cross Red Crescent contribution into national Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policy, plans and programs	5-level of contribution. Some ranking are subjective.	National policies and laws. Policy and institutional mapping reports by partners such as JICA, UNDP, etc IFRC Disaster Law reports Mapping from Geneva Survey findings from Community Safety and Resilience (CSR) Forum 2015 Report from M&E consultancy on NDMO feedback (Indonesia, Viet Nam, Lao PDR) RRI reports	Need to validate the rankings of baseline using documentation review where possible NS reports to their NDMOs if available. Gap: DRR funding NDMO feedback on the NS contribution	Literature review Key Informant Interview (KII) for DRR funding and feedback from governments (National Societies (NS) and National Disaster Management Offices (NDMO) 1/ Leadership meeting September (Hanoi) 2/ Workshop on global agenda in August (Bangkok) 3/ Phone calls (Q4/2017)
	# of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) monitoring reports that include references to RCRC contribution to DRR	Review of all HFA reports before project started	HFA reports no more done by governments while the Sendai reporting has not started yet. Reports of participation to ISDR-led conferences, such as AMCRR, Sendai Conference, IAP meetings, etc. HFA contribution reports produced under RRI in 4 countries	Should we use Sendai "country profile" (= baseline) or first report (if available by the end of the project?) Other NS reports to their NDMOs as part of HFA / SFDRR reporting exercises?	Literature review (Q4/2017 or Q1/2018)

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[138] Original Annex I provided with ToR.

Improved representation of community Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) issues in national policies, plans, and programs.					
Outcome area and #	Indicators	Baseline	Existing data as of April 2017	Data gap	Proposed methodology / timeline (calendar year)
Intermediate Outcome 1200	Evidence of effectiveness of Southeast Asia (SEA) DRR cooperation	Quantitative indicator	Tracking of quantitative data (meetings held, case studies, resilience library visitors, etc.) Joint documents prepared for specific conferences and workshops with other regional organizations (for example for Hanoi Conference or AMCDRR in 2016) Some qualitative data from the M&E consultancy Survey findings from CSRF 2015 MSC stories from the RRI retreat in February 2016	Need to get more stories from the quantitative data. Options below: 1/ Use videos from CSR Forum 2015 to do a story on the forum's added value 2/ Story on Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT) 3/ Story on the cooperation with UNDP on Disaster Law (DL), focusing on Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar 4/ Story on the Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR (AMCDRR) 2016 5/ One more story on Gender and Diversity (GD) at regional level 6/ Story on the A SEAN School Safety Initiative (ASSI) 7/ IFRC contribution to the AHA Centre Executive (ACE) programme	By end of May, completion of the story templated by IFRC / CRC colleagues Data verification / story writing by consultant (including KII and literature review as required) – starting as soon as June 2017

Improved representation of community Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) issues in national policies, plans, and programs.					
Outcome area and #	**Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Existing data as of April 2017**	**Data gap**	**Proposed methodology / timeline (calendar year)**
	# of references to vulnerable communities in regional forums	Assumption of 0 because of difficulty to reconstruct the same way as how it is tracked now.	Tracked references in most regional activities (either funded by the project or in which project staff / NS participate with input from the project team) Specific detailed reports for selected events with annexed presentations and declarations (AMCDRR, Hanoi Conference, IAP meetings, Civil Military events, etc.)	No particular action needed- will be covered by other indicators Possibility to write a story on AMCDRR 2014 and/or 2016 (see above)	No action required
Immediate Outcome 1110	Level of DRR advocacy knowledge and skills	Use pre-tests as baseline data	Pre-post tests for most trainings	1/ Average % of pre/post-test among all trainings implemented under 1111 and 1112. 2/ Qualitative survey by IFRC through post-training questionnaire to understand knowledge retention and application 3/ Potential story based on the result for the survey	Literature review (Q3-Q4) Consultant will (1) analyze the data gathered by IFRC among trainees / (2) collect qualitative info through KII and (3) prepare a report (Q4) Q4 / 2017 or Q1 / 2018 (consultant)
	# of NS with relevant guidelines to support DRR advocacy	Incomplete data	Resilience library Knowledge of IFRC / RRI staff	Proposition to reconstruct the baseline through literature review + KII Missing data: - Existing guidelines - Pre-existing RRI vs. supported by RRI	Potential to use the Global Communications Forum in in September in Bangkok to ask IFRC/NS colleagues to bring their documents / be interviewed (KII) Literature review (Q3-Q4)

Improved representation of community Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) issues in national policies, plans, and programs.					
Outcome area and #	Indicators	Baseline	Existing data as of April 2017	Data gap	Proposed methodology / timeline (calendar year)
				Audience: Communication and DRR colleagues from IFRC and NS

Potential sources of info:
1/ NS-wide guidelines on communications, advocacy, resource mobilization, etc.
2/ chapters on advocacy and relations with governments within DRR guidelines | |
| Immediate Outcome 1120 | # of NS that have increased use of gender inclusive DRR policies and programs | Baseline data shows only 1 NS has a gender policy (Cambodia) although 5 NSs integrate gender within their practice | The Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting in 2015 validated the shift from Gender only to Gender and Diversity

Tracking of support provided to each NS in terms of policy development, training, etc. | Lack evidence of:
1/ Linkage between training of GD champions (focal points) and changes within the NS at national level
  -   Tracked through post-training survey + literature review

2/ Linkage from policy to interventions / services
  -   Review of project proposals / documents
  -   Actual implementation
Literature review + KII (among champions above) = potential story | See above indicator 1110

Potential use of the GD network meeting in August for KII in the Philippines (consultant)

Literature review (as early as possible) |
| | # of gender DRR interventions led by the project | Baseline is 0 because this tracks activities | Tracking of sessions about GD as part of regional and national activities | Idea to show the progress from regional meeting to another, maybe through a timeline exercise. | Consultant work with IFRC Gender and Diversity officer (anytime in Q3-Q4) |

Improved representation of community Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) issues in national policies, plans, and programs.					
Outcome area and #	**Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Existing data as of April 2017**	**Data gap**	**Proposed methodology / timeline (calendar year)**
		from the projects	Timeline on ASEAN		
Immediate Outcome 1210	Frequency of regional DRR dialogue on gender and environmental issues affecting communities	Baseline is 0 because this tracks activities from the projects	Gender = tracked as part of 1120 / indicator 2 Environment = as part of climate change activities, but no data on the "so what" after the trainings	Track the story on capacity-building on climate change in Lao PDR, Cambodia, VN and Myanmar (through training post-survey)	See above indicator 1110
	# of enhanced regional RCRC partnerships with DRR organizations	# was replaced by a scoring system of the level of partnership during the baseline, which provides more qualitative info about the partnership	Tracking by year of the partnership with 10 different organizations Feedback from partners interviewed during the M&E consultancy Specific detailed reports for selected events with annexed presentations and declarations (AMCDRR with its related stakeholder groups on youth, gender and school safety), Hanoi Conference, IAP meetings, Civil Military events, etc.) Joint action plans or strategies (with ASEAN, AHA Centre, ADPC, APCSS, ASSI, GiHA, etc.)	Potential to dig more into the evolvement of the quality of some partnerships and analyze them against an "engagement or partnership framework (in particular ASEAN, UN Women and UNDP / Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) as secondary focus)	KII with IFRC colleagues leading on each partnership + the partners. Literature review (Q3-Q4) Review the rating of the partnership quality (coordination, cooperation, collaboration and partnership) – maybe during the final workshop

Annex B: Terms of Reference

<p style="text-align:center;color:red">International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies</p>
Endline study of the Regional Resilience Initiative

Purpose of Project and Background
IFRC globally and in Asia Pacific
The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, reaching 150 million people each year through its 190-member National Societies. The Organization acts before, during and after disasters, crises and health emergencies in order to meet the needs and improve the lives of vulnerable people.

Our work is guided by our Movement's seven fundamental principles (humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity and universality), policies and by Strategy 2020, which voices our collective vision and determination to move forward in tackling the major challenges that confront humanity in the present decade.

The IFRC Secretariat has a decentralized structure: five regional offices (each with several Country Cluster Support Team and country offices reporting to it) covering the globe and responsible for frontline delivery through National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, backed by the Secretariat based in Geneva.

The Regional Resilience Initiative (RRI)
Since April 2014, the IFRC launched the Regional Resilience Initiative (RRI), which is a 4-year endeavour funded by the Canadian Government and the Canadian Red Cross. This project is supporting the eleven National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Southeast Asia with the overarching goal of reducing the impact of natural disasters on vulnerable communities. Specifically, the initiative seeks to enhance skills and capacities within National Societies so that they can advocate more strongly at national and regional levels for the needs of communities in disaster risk reduction. This is complemented by the strengthening of regional partnerships, both within Red Cross Red Crescent networks and with key partners such as the ASEAN secretariat and other bodies.

The initiative was designed to maximize the valuable and unique role of the Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies. With their network of community-based volunteers, their presence in-country is unlike any other humanitarian organisation. Combined with their mandate as an auxiliary to public authorities, this presents a unique opportunity to influence decision makers (both national and regional) and raise concerns on issues of disaster risk reduction and gender, or disaster risk reduction and environment, or disaster risk reduction and disaster law.

Throughout its implementation, the initiative seeks complementarities within various technical teams in achieving the three following outcomes:

Outcome 1 brings together Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Disaster Law, Communication and Humanitarian Diplomacy experts to build capacities of National Societies to promote DRR issues at national level.

Outcome 2 supports DRR and Organizational Development / Human Resources departments of National Societies in the inclusion of gender and diversity within DRR policies, programmes and tools

Outcome 3 combines DRR and Humanitarian Diplomacy in fostering an increased DRR cooperation between the RCRC Movement, ASEAN Secretariat and other regional partners.

Alignment to the IFRC's objectives and strategy
(IFRC's *Strategy 2020*) In 2009, the Southeast Asia National Societies agreed to employ the risk reduction framework, *Reducing the Risks: A Framework for DRR in Southeast Asia*,[139] as their working document for advancing DRR, nationally and regionally. This Framework builds into the IFRC *Framework for Community Resilience*[140] released in 2014 and aligns with IFRC's *Strategy 2020: Saving lives Changing Minds*.[141] In line with Strategy 2020, National Societies work on Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management aligns with the *IFRC Strategic Framework for Gender and diversity issues 2013-2020*[142] and the *IFRC Strategic Framework on Violence Prevention Mitigation and Response[143]*.

IFRC Asia Pacific region has developed the Operational plan for 2017 in line with the overall strategic direction of the IFRC's eight Areas of Focus (AoF) and four Strategies for Implementation (SfI) of the plan and Budget 2016 – 2020. In addition, IFRC Asia Pacific regional office and the country cluster support team (CCST) office in Bangkok have been working together in enhancing the cooperation and coordination in Asia Pacific.

The "Asia Pacific (AP) Region - Disaster & Crises, Prevention, Response and Recovery – DCPRR Team" comprises of the Disaster Management, DRR and DRM Coordinators and delegates based in country offices and country cluster support teams, supported by the Asia Pacific DCPRR Unit in Kuala Lumpur. They work under the concept and technical guidance called "One DCPRRR Team approach".

The RRI is fully embedded in the Operational Plan 2017 of the CCST office in Bangkok, under the AoF 1 (DRR), AoF 6 (Social Inclusion) as well as SfI 1 (Strengthen National Society capacities and ensure sustained and relevant Red Cross and Red Crescent presence in communities), SfI 2 (Ensure effective international disaster management) and SfI 3 (Influence others as leading strategic partners in humanitarian action and community resilience).

Desired outcomes
The consultancy aims to provide evidence of achievements of the outcomes of the RRI with a specific focus on the endline study, including the following objectives:
1. To reconstruct or validate baseline data of some outcome indicators.
2. To collect end-line data of majority of outcome indicators using the same methodologies as data collection for the baseline data of respective indicators
3. To gather complementary qualitative information of respective indicators and/or data about progress towards achievements of immediate and/or intermediate outcomes through collection of stories of change

Consultancy outputs
1/ Produce an inception report that outline the approaches, methods, work plan and budget for the overall endline study, based on:
   - The annex 1 on required data collection per indicator
   - Review of relevant project documentation
   - Orientation sessions with key project staff members

2/ Lead the overall data collection phases from tools development to data analyses and reporting

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[139] http://www.redcross.or.th/old/english/extra/ReducingtherisksAframeworkforDRRinSEA.pdf
[140] http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Documents/Secretariat/201501/1284000-Framework%20for%20Community%20Resilience-EN-LR.pdf
[141] http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/general/strategy-2020.pdf
[142]http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Documents/Secretariat/201412/IFRC%20Strategic%20Framework%20on%20Gender%20and%20Diversity%20Issues-English.pdf
[143] http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/53475/IFRC%20SoV%20REPORT%202011%20EN.pdf

3/ Produce up to twelve (12) illustrations based on the initiative outcomes with the format decided by the RRI team (i.e., case studies, infographic, or other)

4/ Facilitate a 2-day lessons learnt workshop with all project stakeholders in order to discuss and validate the findings of the study

5/ Produce a detailed and evidence-based consolidated report providing an overall picture of the achievements to date in terms of both intended outcomes, progress towards, and contribution of the project to these achievements. Data collected on each indicator should be used in the analysis to assess achievements, progress on or toward expected outcomes, in comparison to baseline data and targets; and used as evidence of such achievements in the narrative as well as in the completed indicator tracking table. Any unexpected outcomes of either negative or positive change that is not part of the logic model but can be linked to the project should also be reported. A concise executive summary should also be provided with emphasis on evidence gathered and impact achieved.

Method of delivery and reasons for selecting that method

The data collection methods will largely focus on literature or document reviews and key informant interviews of the project stakeholders. Selection of these methodologies of this end-line study is guided by the following principles:

- **Non-intrusive:** Stakeholders of the project recently participated in the data collection of the M&E consultancy and will engage in the final evaluation commissioned by GAC. Therefore, primary data collection with the RRI non-project staff will be done only if it is necessary. It is expected that the triangulation of the findings with the RRI non-project staff will be done by the GAC commissioned final evaluation.
- **Utility:** data collection will be done based on clear intention of how the data will be used to provide evidence of achievements of the RRI program.
- **Feasibility:** data collection methods proposed should take into account what is feasible given resources and conflicting priorities given the ongoing implementation of the project activities until December 2017

Below is a proposed and indicative timeframe for the consultancy.

Step	Description	Indicative timeframe
1	Initial meeting with key stakeholders within the CCST office in Bangkok as well as CRC colleagues to: a) Agree on specific consultancy outputs, methodology and agenda b) Review the RRI documentation c) Draft the inception report	July-Aug 2017 (5 days)
2	Data collection including: a) Literature review (25 days) b) Key informant interviews (up to 30 interviews – 15 days) This step includes potential travel to ASEAN countries to meet informants during planned events of the project	July-Oct 2017 (40 days)
3	Drafting of report and up to 12 illustrations that are evidence based on progress towards outcomes (800 words max per illustration)	August to December (22 days)

4	Facilitate two-day lessons learnt workshop in one of the ASEAN countries with project stakeholders to discuss and validate findings *Note: logistics and administration of the meeting will be managed by IFRC*	January-February 2018 (6 days)
5	Finalize all outputs of the consultancy after compiling all the feedback from the stakeholders	February-March 2018 (10 days)
	TOTAL timeframe	**Max 83 days within 9 months**

Support to be provided to the consultant

The consultant / team of consultants will be required to travel to a few countries within Southeast Asia (to be agreed upon as part of the inception report under step 1 above) and the travel regulations of the IFRC will apply (transportation, accommodation, per diem, etc.).

IFRC will also facilitate the access to key documents and stakeholders (including National Societies and project partners) to ensure data collection is effective.

Management of consultancy

This consultancy will be commissioned by the Head of CCST office in Bangkok.

The consultancy will be overseen by a team composed of the IFRC project manager and PMER officer as well as CRC project manager and evaluation manager. Day to day management will be handled by the IFRC project manager.

Annex C: Key reference documents

AMCDRR sources (various dates):

> https://www.preventionweb.net/events/view/33753?id=33753
> http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/events/33753
> http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/press-releases/asia-pacific/thailand/6th-amcdrr-international-federation-of-red-cross-and-red-crescent-calls-for-greater-commitments-to-reduce-disaster-risks-across-asia/
> http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/events/46721
> http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/press-releases/asia-pacific/india/at-amcdrr-2016-red-cross-red-crescent-calls-for-greater-investment-in-local-actors-and-new-partnerships-to-reduce-disaster-risk-and-increase-community-resilience-/
> https://www.preventionweb.net/events/view/55818?id=55818

ASEAN (2015). ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative: A Compilation of Case Studies

ASEAN (2016). Common Framework for Comprehensive School Safety.

ASEAN (2016). Rollout manual for operationalisation of ASEAN Common Framework for Comprehensive School Safety.

ASEAN (2016). School Disaster Risk Management Guidelines for Southeast Asia.

HFA (2015). Lao People's Democratic Republic National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015).

HFA (2014). Indonesia National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015).

HFA (2011). Malaysia National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011).

HFA (2012). Malaysia National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013) – interim.

HFA (2010). Myanmar National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011) – interim.

HFA (2011). Brunei Darussalam National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011).

HFA (2009). Cambodia National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

HFA (2011). Philippines National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011) – interim.

HFA (2015). Philippines National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015).

HFA (2009). Singapore National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2007-2009).

HFA (2014). Thailand National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015).

HFA (2010). Timor-Lesté National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011) – interim.

HFA (2015). Viet Nam National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2013-2015).

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IFRC. 2008 (rev. 2011). Introduction to the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance ("the IDRL Guidelines"). IFRC; Geneva. Available at: http://bit.ly/16TxYJv.

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. 2006. The Hyogo Framework for Action and the International Federation. Geneva: IFRC. Available at <http://www. preventionweb.net/ les/8323_hyogoframework federationen1.pdf>.

IFRC RRI Library documents covering the period 2014-2017 as follows:

- PMFs
- Risk matrix
- Communication and HD reports
- DL reports
- G&D reports
- CSR/regional cooperation reports
- Reporting on outputs
- Updated indicator tracking tables
- Report from the M&E enhancement process
- Asia Pacific Disaster Law Newsletters
- Key message for the AP Gender and DRR Conference (Hanoi, Viet Nam, May 2016)
- Adopted Ha Noi recommended actions on Gender and DRR
- Guidance note Gender Inclusion & Women's Empowerment at the Centre of Resilience Building - Operationalizing the 'Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction' (prepared for AMCDRR)

- Mapping of RCRC contributions towards the AADMER Work Programme 2016-2020
- Key messages for the ACDM Meeting (Semarang, Indonesia, May 2016)
- IFRC contribution reports to the AMCDRR
- Report from the 2nd ASEAN Regional Conference on School Safety

Indonesian Red Cross (PMI). 2008. Light up: Indonesian Red Cross Contribution towards the Hyogo Framework of Action.

United Nations (2017). Disaster-related Data for Sustainable Development, Sendai Framework Data Readiness Review 2017 Global Summary Report

UNDP (2015). The Checklist on Law and Disaster Risk Reduction: an annotated outline. New York.

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UNISDR (2015). Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030.

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Annex D: Detailed method for reporting against outcomes

Outcome: Intermediate Outcome 1100: *Improved representation of community Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) issues in national policies, plans, and programs.*			
Indicator	Comments and proposed method for validation of baseline and compilation of endline	Change story options and foci[144]	Data sources
Level of RCRC contribution into national DRR policy, plans and programs.	*Comment on original baseline method*: The baseline method used for this indicator was complex and is not easily replicable.[145] The method consisted of an index of 5 sub-indicators,[146] with each sub-indicator providing a measure (i.e. score) of 'contribution' in terms of the NS level of *engagement in disaster response, DRR, DL and HFA reporting*. Applied scoring was through analysis of a questionnaire sent to all 11 NS. This required converting qualitative data (responses) into a quantitative ranking[147] for ease of future measurement; and resulted in a subjective score of NS contribution against each sub-indicator. *Validation of baseline*: The consultant will not endeavour to validate/replicate the baseline due to the complexity and non-replicability of the original approach described above. Instead, the baseline will be created from scratch using the walk-through survey method (see Annex C) and interviews with NS FPs; as well as data obtained through the NDMO survey approach. *Proposed endline method:* The endline method will follow the approach for the baseline method above.	1. Cooperation with UNDP on Disaster Law (DL), focusing on Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar. Focus would be on evidence on the level of partnership. This story would also draw on evidence obtained from methods/techniques used for Outcome 1210 Indicator No.2. 2. Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR (AMCDRR) 2014 and 2016. Focus of story would be on RRI advocacy strategies for both conferences to showcase the added value of having invested in such meetings.	For 1. ➤ DL reports ➤ Joint workshop reports ➤ Joint research initiatives (global, regional, country level) ➤ Interview UNDP/IFRC colleagues in Bangkok and in Lao PDR For 2. ➤ Technical reports ➤ Interview with IFRC stakeholders ➤ AMCDRR documentation
# of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)	*Comment on original baseline method*: The baseline method used for this indicator was straightforward and is easily replicable. The numbers used	No change story envisaged.	• HFA National Progress Reports found on PreventionWeb.

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[144] The change stories listed in this column have potential to be used to illustrate a number of Outcomes. A final decision regarding the pairing of change story with an outcome will be taken once the stories are more fully developed.

[145] Analysis of the scoring applied is open to interpretation as the incremental scale ratings are not mutually exclusive i.e. a NS can exhibit characteristics that would warrant an awarding of all points on the scale - 1-5 - thus registering a score of 15 and making a cumulative score equally applicable.

[146] See: RRI_Third annual report_Annex 4.4b Indicator tracking table

[147] A process undertaken by three qualified IFRC Bangkok-based staff members.

| monitoring reports that include references to RCRC | relate to the level of RCRC referencing in the latest report (as per database of PreventionWeb) of each of the countries targeted rather than the number of reports.
Validation of baseline:
The consultant will replicate the baseline and thus validate the original through a review of all relevant HFA National Progress Reports found on PreventionWeb e.g. as found here in the case of Lao PDR.
Proposed endline method:
Due to the fact that the HFA was replaced by the Sendai Framework[148] in 2015, this indicator is technically redundant. The only Sendai reporting to date relates to the global data readiness report[149], however it appears that the first reporting against indicators will not take place until March 2019.[150]
As it is not possible to use the same indicator for the endline, it is proposed that the indicator be updated to the best possible proxy indicator feeding into Sendai reporting, which at the time of writing may be: *ASEAN National Society countries that completed or partially completed the Sendai Framework Data Readiness Review 2017 during the period 20 February 2017 to 20 April 2017.*
The endline would list such countries as a proxy to references to RCRC. | | • Sendai Framework Data Readiness Review 2017. |

Outcome: Intermediate Outcome 1200*: Increased effectiveness of SEA regional DRR cooperation mechanisms that address the needs of vulnerable communities with emphasis on women, boys & girls*		
Indicator	Comments and proposed method for validation of baseline and compilation of endline	Change story options and foci	Data sources

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[148] The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted at the Third UN World Conference in Sendai, Japan, on March 18, 2015. The Framework is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. The Sendai Framework is built on elements which ensure continuity with the work done by States and other stakeholders under the HFA and introduces a number of innovations as called for during the consultations and negotiations. Source: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030, UNISDR.

[149] Which shows that most countries collect a critical mass of disaster loss data required to measure Sendai Targets, but do not reference the RCRC Movement.

[150] The objective is for all countries to be able to report in the first official reporting cycle of the Sendai Framework and build the 2005-2015 baselines required for measurement. Exceptionally, the first reporting cycle will cover the two biennia 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

| Evidence of effectiveness of Southeast Asia (SEA) DRR cooperation. | *Comment on original baseline method*: The baseline method used for this indicator was quantitative in nature that plotted a range of events/activities that would help illustrate effectiveness of Southeast Asia (SEA) DRR cooperation.

The indicator is tracked against five parameters/themes: (1) holding regular and satisfactory coordination meetings within RCRC in the region (2) increasing the cooperation with ASEAN (3) increasing cooperation with other DRR practitioners (4) having a regional response tool (RDRT) ready to deploy and (5) peer-to-peer learning and exchanges.[151] However, as the quantitative scoring mechanism is insufficient to fully illustrate *effectiveness* of cooperation a qualitative measure will *also* have to be used for the endline.
Validation of baseline:
The consultant will endeavour to replicate the baseline and thus validate the original through a:
• Review of the original document/event sources cited in the baseline (that contributed to the quantitative scoring), following which the baseline will be recreated.

Proposed endline method:
The proposed endline method will illustrate indicator success through:
• Quantitatively reporting on achievements to date compared to intended 2017 targets.
• Qualitatively reporting (through change story) on each of the five parameters/themes set as indicator measures.
• Analysis of partner survey results. | Options include stories on the following themes:

➢ CSR Forum 2015-17 added value.
➢ Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT).
➢ Cooperation with UNDP on Disaster Law (DL), focusing on Lao PDR, Cambodia, Myanmar.
➢ Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR (AMCDRR) 2016.
➢ Gender and Diversity (GD) at regional level.
➢ ASEAN School Safety Initiative (ASSI).
➢ IFRC contribution to the AHA Centre Executive (ACE) programme.
➢ ASEAN IFRC SGBV research.
➢ Regional G&D network. | • Joint documents prepared for specific conferences and workshops with other regional organisations (for example for Hanoi Conference or AMCDRR in 2016).
• Survey findings from CSRF 2015.
• MSC stories from the RRI retreat in February 2016. |
| # of references to vulnerable communities in regional forums | No particular action required. Evidence likely to come through illustration of other change story. | N/A | N/A |

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[151] These themes will be explored through the partner online survey.

Outcome: Immediate Outcome 1110: Increased capacity of SEA National Red Cross Societies to promote community DRR issues at national level.			
Indicator	Comments and proposed method for validation of baseline and compilation of endline	Change story options and foci	Data sources
Level of DRR advocacy knowledge and skills (disaggregated staff/ management and M/W)	*Comment on original baseline method*: There is no current data to baseline this indicator. RRI comments suggest that pre-tests conducted with training participants will be used to retrospectively develop the baseline, but to date this information has not been compiled.[152] *Validation of baseline*: The consultant will endeavour to <u>create</u> the baseline through the pre-tests provided by the CCST. Use will also be made of the training monitoring system the CCST is currently developing (Quick win 1 of the M&E enhancement process) which will include a post-training survey sent to all participants (in particular the trainings on communications and gender). At the time of Inception Report, the database is almost completed with the aim to launch the survey end October/early November. *Proposed endline method:* As per above method.	Possible change story on improved advocacy knowledge and skills.	• Pre- and post-test survey reports (CCST generated). • M&E enhancement process data. • Possible online survey (to be developed between consultant and best placed CCST 'Advocacy' FP.
# of NS with relevant guidelines to support DRR advocacy	*Comment on original baseline method*: The baseline method is relatively straightforward, however, there are gaps in the baseline resulting in an incomplete data set (only 2 of 11 NS were baselined). *Validation of baseline*: The consultant will endeavour to <u>complete</u> the baseline through: • Walk through survey with each NS. • Interview with 2014 NS Focal Points. • Review of literature. *Proposed endline method:* • Walk through survey with each NS. • Interview with 2017 NS Focal Points.	No change story envisaged.	• NS-wide guidelines on communications, advocacy, resource mobilization, etc. • Chapters on advocacy and relations with governments within DRR guidelines.

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[152] This issue is considered further in the Limitations Section (5) of this Inception Report.

	• Critical review of available NS policies to determine the extent to which they truly represent guidelines that support DRR advocacy.		

Outcome: Immediate Outcome 1120: Increased integration of gender equality into national and regional DRR policies and programs.

Indicator	Comments and proposed method for validation of baseline and compilation of endline	Change story options and foci	Data sources
# of NS that have increased use of gender inclusive DRR policies and programmes	*Comment on original baseline method*: The baseline method is straightforward. According to data zero (0) NS[153] had a gender inclusive DRR policy and/or programme in place. *Validation of baseline*: Due to the limited value of the baseline data the consultant will not endeavour to replicate the baseline method. Instead, the approach will be to create a baseline from scratch and develop the endline through the following approach: • Walk through survey with each NS. • Interview with 2014 NS DRR/DM Focal Points. • NS gender FPs Theory of Change approach workshop.[154] • Review of literature.	Possible focus on successful NS Gender FP. The consultant will seek evidence/examples of how NS have incorporated gender inclusivity in a meaningful sense in DRR policies and/or programmes and illustrate this through a change story. This could include illustrations of RRI support provided to each NS in terms of gender policy development, training etc. and how this has translated into gender inclusive DRR policies and programmes.	• Primarily CCST Gender and Diversity Officer with input from NS Gender FP.[155] • ToC Workshop.
# of gender DRR interventions led by SEARD/project	*Comment on original baseline method*: The baseline method is straightforward in counting zero (0) project-led activities at the time of inception. *Validation of baseline*:	Timeline illustration.	CCST Gender and Diversity Officer

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[153] Annex 1 of the ToR states: "Baseline data shows only 1 NS has a gender policy (Cambodia) although 5 NSs integrate gender within their practice", but this is not substantiated by Annex 4.4b.

[154] The aim is to further 'unpack' the story(ies) along an axis of interconnected domain changes (formal, informal, individual and systematic) to illustrate (a) what were the expected impacts of the change (since the program does not directly work at the community/individual levels), and (b) what was actually affected by the program (e.g. systematic change in DRR policies, training of gender focal points). In essence, this is a highly qualitative method for re-creating the baseline and developing the endline.

[155] The NS FP as a full data source is not considered sufficiently robust for the study.

	The baseline is validated by the project start date i.e. the fact that no activities could have existed prior to project commencement. *Proposed endline method:* • Illustration of increasing number of gender DRR interventions with NS led by SEARD/project over time. This will involve the consultant working closely with the IFRC Gender and Diversity officer.		

Outcome: Immediate Outcome 1210*: Increased DRR cooperation between RCRC, Association of SEA Nations' (ASEAN) Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), & other regional organisations.*			
Indicator	Comments and proposed method for validation of baseline and compilation of endline	Change story options and foci	Data Sources
Frequency of regional DRR dialogue on gender and environmental issues affecting communities	*Comment on original baseline method*: The baseline method is straightforward. According to data, there was no regional DRR dialogue on gender and environmental issues affecting communities prior to project inception. *Validation of baseline*: The baseline is validated by the project start date i.e. the fact that no activities could have existed prior to project commencement. *Proposed endline method:* For the gender perspective as per Outcome 1120. For the environmental perspective, it is proposed to develop a change story based on capacity-building on climate change.	• Gender - as Outcome 1120 indicator No. 2 above. • Environmental - capacity-building on climate change in Lao PDR, Cambodia, VN and Myanmar.	CCST Gender and Diversity Officer.
# of enhanced regional RCRC partnerships with DRR organizations	*Comment on original baseline method*: The baseline method used for this indicator was originally numerical (counting the number of partnerships), but was replaced by a rating scale (1-3) to better reflect the 'maturity' level of each partnership.[156] According to Annex 4.4b the 2017 target (of 82) has already been surpassed. *Validation of baseline*:	1. CSR Forum and regional cooperation among NS - discussing the effectiveness of CSR Forum as a tool for technical cooperation/regional dialogue.	For 1. ➢ Reports from annual meetings (three last years funded by RRI). ➢ CSRF 2015: video interviews from participants. ➢ Online survey to NS in 2015.

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[156] 1 = Information-sharing only; 2 = Activity implemented jointly (including joint advocacy); 3 = MoU signed.

The consultant will not endeavour to validate/replicate the baseline. Instead, the baseline will be created from scratch based on the endline method below. *Proposed endline method:* • Partner online survey exploring perceptions of partnership quality based on accepted partnership dimensions. The survey will be sent to all 10 partners[157] listed in the original baseline. Questions will be developed following approval of Inception Report method. • CCST/NS online survey (as above). The survey will be sent to relevant CCST members/NS FPs seeking perspectives on the 10 partners listed in the original baseline. • The results of the above will be written up as a change story, illustrating key partner dimensions/initiatives forged through the various partnerships.	2. Change story illustrating 'partnership dimensions' through a range of key initiatives forged through the various partnerships. 3. Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT). Through the ACE program, RRI supported NS to be trained as ERAT with 1 colleague deployed to Myanmar and Indonesia.[158] 4. ASEAN School Safety Initiative (ASSI). Illustration of how RRI has pushed youth involvement in ASSI, culminating in the ASEAN regional conference in Feb 2017.[159] 5. IFRC contribution to the AHA Centre Executive (ACE) programme. Focus could be on the 'intangible impact of trainings, beyond knowledge acquisition among participants; and looking at individual relationships that have resulted in increased cooperation.[160]	➢ Interviews with the CSR Forum steering group. For 2. ➢ CCST/NS/Partners KIs. ➢ Partnership survey results. For 3. ➢ ACE programme reports. ➢ ERAT deployment reports. ➢ Interview with AHA Centre FP on ERAT. For 4. ➢ ASSI reports. ➢ Interviews with stakeholders, including youth representatives from SEA Youth Network. For 5. ➢ ACE reports ➢ Interviews with former trainees.

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[157] See Table 3.1. Phase IV.
[158] There are currently technical discussions to align tools between RDRT and ERAT.
[159] This illustration could include aspects of advocacy, both internally to RCRC and externally with the ASSI partners.
[160] Good examples exist in Lao PDR and Thailand.

Annex E: RRI Theory of Change Model

Immediate Outcome: Increased integration of gender equality into national and regional DRR policies and programs

NS has communicated best practice within and outside of NS (newsletter, social media, radio . . .)

NS worked with governments and external agencies o increases coordination to share resources in GD

Capacity building of GD to government and other humanitarian actors

Advocacy dissemination of GD to government an other Humanitarian actors (stakeholders)

Clear collection and analysis of SADD data

State DRR policies plan are GD inclusive/sensitive

NS policies plans are GD sensitive

NS has contextualized tools and guides to integrate G& in NS training and programmes

NS recognized by external agencies for GD

NS endorsement of SGBV research which facilitated partnership with govt and other actors

G&D provisions included in regional tools and plans, regional policy, conference declaration

IFRC and regional partners (UNWomen, UNFPA, APPC, AHA Centre) have jointly built their capacities to influence the DRR & GD agenda (AMCDRR)

Having a common understanding of issues between IFRC and NS

NS has multiple focal points at branch level (trickle down effect)

NS has staff and vols with enhanced GD understanding and skills to integrate GD into programmes

NS engaged in regional GD network

NS well resourced for GD commitments (staffing/consultants)

NS appoints additional staff support

IFRC was recognized to have the expertise to conduct research in GD in DRR

NS has endorsed GD Focal Point

Leadership commits to GD mainstreaming and linking to NS strategic direction (budget, policies etc).

Shared resources and commitments from other partners to NS

IFRC has open and accessible repository/platform with all GD & DRR tools, policies, guides

IFRC has increased its technical collaboration with regional partners working in GD & DRR through training, shared resources, research, joint advocacy

IFRC and NS has promoted community stories/ evidence related to GD & DRR

IFRC and NS has recognised expertise in GD for programming (HR, GD network, tools)

Org assessment of NS conducted (OCAC/BOCAC)

NS has GD champions at leadership level

NS conducted GD analysis and strong evidence to support GD programmes and organisations

Color codes:

Regional component (Output 1123)

Regional unexpected result

National Society (NS) (Outputs 1121 and 1122)

NS' unexpected result

Annex F: National Society contributions to the Comprehensive School Safety Framework (CSSF)[161]

Country	CSSF Pillar			Schools reached	Children reached	RC Youth Units	CSSF Contributions
	SFL[162]	School DM[163]	RR & RE[164]				
Brunei	-	●	●	15	780[165]	15	The Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) works in schools through a range of ongoing campaigns of which are jointly conducted with relevant ministries e.g. Ministry of Health (first aid, blood donor recruitment, awareness on non-communicable disease) and the Ministry of Communication (road safety). BDRCS is also part of the Green Earth Project to promote initiatives such as planting trees and improving waste disposal behaviour among school children.
Cambodia	●	●	●	472	60,623 (32,222 girls/28,401 boys)	78	Cambodian Red Cross (CRC) contributes to all three pillars of the CSSF. Over the years, CRC Red Cross Youth (RCY) and Red Cross branches have focused on particular areas of risk faced by school children: road accidents, lack of access to safe water in schools as well as poor sanitation and hygiene practices. Activities in schools contribute to the Cambodian National Disability Strategic Plan 2014-2018.
Lao	●	●	●	64	3,708 (1,128 girls/2,580 boys)	-	Lao Red Cross (LRC) partners with the Ministry of Education and Sports, the Ministry of Public Health, and the Youth Union and contributes to awareness-raising activities for children and youth focusing on first aid, road safety, blood donations and youth exchange (peer-to-peer support with youth members from the Thai Red Cross). The LRC National Blood Centre has Youth Donor Clubs whose members donate blood and organise new blood donor recruitment events. LRC also implements water and sanitation interventions in schools and conducts simulation exercises in targeted schools.
Indonesia	●	●	●	8,224	3,708[166]	17,956	PMI contributes to all three pillars of the CSSF and has developed guidelines to support the implementation of activities together with Disaster Management and Education authorities. In-school activities are

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[161] Source: 2017 mapping reports from all countries listed.
[162] Safe learning facilities e.g. school retrofitting, water and sanitation interventions, small-scale constructions.
[163] Disaster management e.g. safety plan, evacuation training, First Aid trainings, Contingency planning for school and neighbouring community.
[164] Risk reduction and resilience education e.g. awareness sessions, campaigns and competitions, club activities with scouts etc.
[165] SAAD not available.
[166] SAAD not available. Of which 150 were children with special needs.

Country	CSSF Pillar			Schools reached	Children reached	RC Youth Units	CSSF Contributions
	SFL[162]	School DM[163]	RR & RE[164]				
							implemented through the Red Cross Youth Club and by PMI-trained school safety facilitators, with technical support from the district branches. PMI is in discussion with the Ministry of Education to formulate an implementation guideline for the Red Cross Youth Clubs to describe their functions and focus areas, which would include: first aid, blood donor recruitment, disaster risk reduction/school safety, peer-to-peer support or coaching among youth, and community engagement activities.
Malaysia	-	●	●	15	3,878[167]	2,068	The Malaysian Red Crescent CSSF activities are carried out by volunteers organized under its subsidiary units, namely Red Crescent Links in primary schools, the Junior Red Crescent in secondary schools, and Voluntary Aid Detachments or Health and Social Services Groups for members above 18 years old. Activities implemented in schools through the youth units contribute to pillars 2 and 3 of the CSSF, which primarily consists of first aid trainings, health and environmental promotion activities, and organising events and trainings with and for teachers.
Myanmar	●	●	●	84	2,520[168]	131	The Myanmar Red Cross through various activities contributes to the three pillars of the Comprehensive School Safety Framework. Activities in schools are embedded into general programmes implemented after emergencies or as development initiatives and covering various sectors such as disaster risk reduction, health, water and sanitation, livelihoods and youth empowerment. MRCS benefits from strong partnerships with the Relief and Resettlement Department (responsible for Disaster Management) and the Ministry of Education.
Philippines	●	●	●	422	163,874 (79,437 girls/84,437 boys)	576[169]	School Safety initiatives are led by Red Cross Youth councils and the Philippine Red Cross chapters in close cooperation with the Department of Education. articular projects include: • Support to Disaster Risk Reduction and Management institutionalization in schools

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[167] SAAD not available.
[168] SAAD not available.
[169] 40,562 members.

Country	CSSF Pillar			Schools reached	Children reached	RC Youth Units	CSSF Contributions
	SFL[162]	School DM[163]	RR & RE[164]				
							• Managing risk through Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments • Training of teachers and pupils • Construction of small-scale mitigation measures following the assessments (e.g. repair of facilities, water and sanitation interventions, provision of basic response equipment) • Extra-curricular activities (e.g. awareness campaigns, youth camps, simulation exercises, etc.) • Advocacy on child protection and participation • Ecosystem-based management and climate change adaptation
Singapore	●	●	●	93	5,057 (2,956 girls/2,101 boys)	93	Singapore Red Cross Society engagement in the CSSF mostly focuses on School Disaster Management and Risk and Resilience Education. Small-scale school retrofitting activities are also undertaken where needed. Beyond the schools, youth members and children are empowered to lead risk reduction and resilience campaigns and other activities in their wider communities. In addition to the uniformed groups covering 79 schools in the country, Singapore Red Cross youth engagement programme includes 14 post-secondary institutions and communities to offer youth volunteers a seamless transition as they progress from student life into adulthood. In 2017 around 5,000 youths participated in such activities.
Timor Lesté	●	●	●	40	11,980 (6,013 girls/5,967 boys)	10	Cruz Vermelha de Timor Lesté (CVTL) implements a wide range of activities in schools related to the Comprehensive School Safety Framework, which include youth empowerment, health promotion and disaster risk reduction. Key areas of focus include delivering first aid training, awareness sessions on leading a healthy lifestyle, and conducting activities in schools such as competitions, simulation exercises and refurbishing water and sanitation facilities. CVTL also conducts training for teachers and has built facilities for children with disabilities in selected schools.

Country	CSSF Pillar			Schools reached	Children reached	RC Youth Units	CSSF Contributions
	SFL[162]	School DM[163]	RR & RE[164]				
Thailand	●	●	●	N[170]	6,852[171]	1,663	The Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) focuses its CSSF activities on disaster preparedness, first aid, health and personal hygiene, as well as undertaking awareness campaigns, simulation exercises, and water and sanitation activities in partnership with the private sector. TRCS is a member of the Thailand Safe School Network (TSSN) led by World Vision which provides an opportunity for coordination, information-sharing and joint technical support to education authorities in the country. TRCS has also signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with nine ministries related to its Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) initiatives, which include school-based interventions.
Vietnam	●	●	●	553	350,045[172]	N[173]	Viet Nam Red Cross Society (VNRCS) contributes to the National Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) programme of the government which includes a school safety component. Trained students are encouraged to share basic disaster preparedness information with their parents, families, peers as well as others in their local community related to road safety, health and hygiene practices. VNRCS has introduced a 'Safe School' module to help those in positions of school management including teachers and board members to better prepare for the event of a disaster, and regularly provides support to schools affected by disasters, which include recovery work as well as upgrading the water and sanitation facilities and other risk mitigation measures in schools.

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[170] Figure not available.
[171] SAAD not available.
[172] SAAD not available.
[173] Figure not available.

Annex G: G&D DRR interventions

Date	DRR intervention led by RRI	Evidenced-based report or link	PIP cf [174]
May - December 2014	Gender and Diversity scoping missions with RCRC Societies in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam	1. Cambodia Report December 2014 2. Indonesia Report December 2014 3. Lao Report December 2014 4. Myanmar Report December 2014 5. Thailand Report December 2014 6. Vietnam Report December 2014	1
November 2014	First Annual Southeast Asia Regional Gender and Diversity Network Forum	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Highlights-from-First-Annual-SEA-Regional-Gender-and-Diversity-Network-Forum.pdf	2
February 2015	Endorsement of Gender and Diversity (G&D) Network	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Terms-of-Reference-South-East-Asia-Regional-Gender-Forum.pdf	2
April – September 2015	Online compendium of G&D resources	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/gender-and-diversity/	2
April – May 2015	Induction Training for Governments of ASEAN in ACE Programme (27 April–2 May 2015) Semarang, Indonesia	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/event/apr-2015-rcrc-induction-training-for-governments-of-asean-in-ace-programme-semarang-indonesia/	3
May 2015	Gender and Diversity for Urban resilience initiative	http://www.preventionweb.net/files/44450_genderdiversityurbanresilience.pdf	3
September 2015	Support to the Philippines G&D Focal Point to attend a masters training in G&D in Sweden	Confidential report	

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[174] Categorisation of the intervention as follows: 1. DRR-focused gender training and technical support provided to select NS. 2. Technical support provided to integrating gender equality into select NS DRR-focused policies, tools and strategies. 3. Technical support provided to relevant regional organisations on applying a gender equality approach to DRR programs and strategies.

October 2015	Regional Gender and Diversity Training of Trainers 5-9 October 2015 Bangkok, Thailand	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/event/oct-2015-regional-gender-and-diversity-training-of-trainers/ http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/document/voices-from-the-training-regional-gender-and-diversity-training-of-trainers-2015/	2
October 2015	Southeast Asia Regional Gender and Diversity Network Meeting	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/SEA-Regional-Gender-and-Diversity-Network-Meeting-Report_October-2015-1.pdf	2
November 2015	G&D community DRR with Thai Red Cross	Training Report on Disaster Risk Reduction: Introduction to Resilience, 9 –13 November, 2015 Phetchaburi, Thailand	1
November 2015	Development of strategy for advancement of women 2016-2020 with Lao Red Cross workshop 1	LRC Gender Strategy 2016-2020	2
December 2015 – January 2016	Vietnam Red Cross Society G&D self-assessment	No report due to VNRC leadership not having endorsed the report	2
January 2016	Seven Moves: Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming (Philippines)	Seven Moves: Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming Training Report	1
February 2016	G&D Network Teleconference	Confidential report	2
February 2016	Development of strategy for advancement of women 2016-2020 with Lao Red Cross workshop 2	LRC Gender Strategy 2016-2020	2
April 2016	Gender and Diversity Training of Facilitators (Philippines)	Training Report Gender and Diversity Training of Facilitators, 3-9 April	1
March 2016	Development of strategy for advancement of women 2016-2020 with Lao Red Cross workshop 3	LRC Gender Strategy 2016-2020	2
March 2016	LRC G&D Minimum Standards of Commitment (MSC) Health and DRR Workshop 1	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/document/minimum-standard-commitment-to-gender-and-diversity-in-emergency-programming-in-lao-red-cross/	2
March 2016	G&D Network Teleconference	Confidential report	2

March 2016	Gender in Humanitarian Action Asia and the Pacific Working Group. Input into Integrating Gender into Humanitarian Action: Good Practices from Asia-Pacific	http://www.adpc.net/igo/contents/Publications/publications-Details.asp?pid=1051&t=Integrating%20Gender%20into%20Humanitarian%20Action:%3Cbr%3EGood%20Practices%20from%20Asia-Pacific%203#sthash.538EXtSk.ue4B8kis.dpbs http://www.adpc.net/igo/contents/Publications/publications-Details.asp?pid=1127&t=ADPC%20General%20Brochure%202016#sthash.G9UmRI5x.OH2yEd9k.dpbs http://www.adpc.net/igo/contents/Publications/publications-Details.asp?pid=1255#sthash.Bb7MSgUS.dpbs	3
April 2016	G&D Network Teleconference	Confidential report	2
April 2016	Support to Malaysian RC for G&D Policy development	Internal document not released by National Society	2
May 2016	Asia Pacific Regional Conference on Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction (16-18 May 2016) Hanoi, Viet Nam	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/event/may-2016-asia-pacific-regional-conference-on-gender-and-disaster-risk-reduction-hanoi-viet-nam/	3
May 2016	G&D OD Assessment Tool Write shop, Kuala Lumpur	G&D OD Assessment Tool Write Shop Report, 3-5 May	2
May 2016	Red Cross Red Crescent Induction Training for Governments of ASEAN in ACE Programme (23-27 May 2016) Semarang, Indonesia	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/event/may-2016-red-cross-red-crescent-induction-training-for-governments-of-asean-in-ace-programme-semarang-indonesia/	3
June 2016	Consultative workshop for Cambodian Red Cross G&D Policy	Consultative Workshop for Development of Gender & Diversity Policy, Event Evaluation Report	2
June 2016	Support for development of G&D OD Assessment Tool - Philippines	Gender and Diversity (GAD) Organizational Assessment Lessons Learnt and Analysis Workshop, 21-22 September 2016	2
July 2016	LRC G&D Minimum Standards of Commitment (MSC) Health and DRR Workshop 2	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/document/minimum-standard-commitment-to-gender-and-diversity-in-emergency-programming-in-lao-red-cross/	2
August 2016	G&D awareness raising for CVLT	Finalization and dissemination of CVTL Gender Policy and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) basic introduction Report	1
August 2016	G&D Training for Malaysian Red Crescent	Regional Southeast Asia Gender and Diversity Training Report, 1-3 August 2016, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	1

August 2016	Southeast Asia Refreshers Training and Annual Network Meeting in Kuala Lumpur, 1-5 August	https://sites.google.com/site/drrtoolsinsoutheastasia/gender-and-diversity/southeast-asia-refreshers-training-and-annual-network-meeting	1
August 2016	Minimum Standard in Disasters for Men and Women and Challenges: Disaster Risk Reduction IEC material	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/document/poster-lrc-minimum-standard-in-disasters-for-men-and-women-and-challenges-disaster-risk-reduction/	2
August 2016	G&D integrated into Lao Flood Response through RDRT member	DREF Operation N° MDRLA004 Report 9 March 2017	1
August 2016	PMI Translation of G&D Minimum Standards of Commitment	Komitmen Standar Minimum terhadap Gender dan Keberagaman dalam Program Darurat	2
August 2016	G&D Training for NDRT Vietnam	N	1
August 2016	G&D F2F Network Meeting	Confidential report	2
August 2016	LRC G&D Minimum Standards of Commitment (MSC) Health and DRR Workshop 3	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/document/minimum-standard-commitment-to-gender-and-diversity-in-emergency-programming-in-lao-red-cross/	2
October 2016	Two trainings for Malaysian RC on G&D	Gender and Diversity in Emergencies Training Workshop 8-9 October 2016, KL, Malaysia Gender and Diversity in Emergencies Training Workshop 15-16 October 2016, Miri, Malaysia	1
October 2016	Support to Philippines for G&D strategy development	N	2
November 2016	G&D Network Teleconference	Confidential report	2
November 2016	PMI G&D workshop and endorsement of nine (9) provincial FPs	LAPORAN KEGIATAN LOKAKARYA GENDER DAN KEBERAGAMAN PALANG MERAH INDONESIA Bogor, 16-19 November 2016	1
December 2016	Cambodian Red Cross Gender and Diversity Policy	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/document/cambodian-red-cross-gender-and-diversity-policy-in-khmer-and-english/	2
December 2016	LRC G&D Training	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/document/poster-lrc-minimum-standard-in-disasters-for-men-and-women-and-challenges-health/	1

March 2017	LRC International Women's Day support	http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/lao-peoples-democratic-republic/lao-red-cross-joins-international-womens-day-celebration-73882/	1
March 2017	LRC G&D training incorporated in NDRT	Strengthening on Disaster Management training toward National Disaster Risk Team Training Report, 27-31 March 2017	1
May 2017	Regional VCA field school	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/event/gender-and-diversity-approaches-to-vca-field-school-may2017/ http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/guidance-note_gender-and-diversity-sensitive-vca.pdf http://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/2017/06/05/helping-villages-in-thailand-improve-their-old-ways/	1
May 2017	SGBV research training in Lao	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/SGBV-in-ASEAN-Progress-Report_4Sep2017.pdf	1
May 2017	SGBV research training in Philippines	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/SGBV-in-ASEAN-Progress-Report_4Sep2017.pdf	1
April 2017	CTVL G&D Policy	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/document/gender-policy-cvtl/	2
April 2017	Technical support for Gender and Diversity Organizational Assessment Workshop | 17-18 July 2017 and G&D self-assessment and SGBV research	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/event/gender-and-diversity-organizational-assessment-workshop-17-18-july-2017-manila-philippines/	2
July 2017	SGBV research training in Indonesia	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/SGBV-in-ASEAN-Progress-Report_4Sep2017.pdf	1
August 2017	RCRC Community Safety & Resilience Southeast Asia	2 videos developed on Myanmar plus others RCRC Community Safety & Resilience Southeast Asia https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCALzCfWJb4fGFtpTcDIOJ7A/featured?disable_polymer=1	1
August 2017	Regional SGBV training Manila	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/event/southeast-asia-gender-and-diversity-network-meeting-and-sexual-and-gender-based-violence-sgbv-training/ https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/2017/09/08/red-cross-partners-join-forces-tackle-sexual-gender-based-violence/	1
August 2017	G&D F2F Network Meeting	Confidential report	2
August 2017	Demystifying Global Agenda Frameworks into Practice	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/event/demystifying-the-global-agenda-frameworks-into-practice/	3

August 2017	CTVL G&D Policy dissemination to branches	Finalization and dissemination of CVTL Gender Policy and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) basic introduction Report	2
September 2017	Gender and Diversity Sensitive Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) in Vietnam	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/document/gender-and-diversity-sensitive-vulnerability-and-capacity-assessment-vca/	2
September 2017	G&D Training with Myanmar RC	Report being finalised	1
October 2017	G&D in the ACE Programme	AHA Centre Executive (ACE) Programme 2017, Red Cross Red Crescent Induction 9-13 October 2017 – Semarang, Indonesia – programme schedule	3
October 2017	SGBV research progress report ACDM Team	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/SGBV-in-ASEAN-Progress-Report_4Sep2017.pdf	3
October – November 2017	Comic Book development on Child Protection in disasters.	http://www.rcrc-resilience-southeastasia.org/document/comic-preparing-for-disaster-protecting-girls-and-boys-in-disasters/ English and translated into Laos, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam languages	2
November 2017	Advocacy events for 16 days Cambodia, Lao and Regional communications	N	1
November 2017	G&D refresher training Cambodia	Pending report	1
December 2017	VNRC training on gender sensitive VCAs Vietnam	Upcoming	2
December 2017	Violence prevention in CBHFA Cambodia	Upcoming	1
December 2017	VNRC training on gender sensitive VCAs in Cambodia	Upcoming	1
December 2017	G&D awareness TRC leadership programme	Upcoming	1

Annex H: Disaster Law Initiative Timeline[175]

2005: ASEAN member states sign the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER), with the aim to improve effective and efficient disaster risk management in the region by putting in place supportive policies, systems, plans, procedures, mechanisms, and institutional and legal frameworks, at both regional and national levels.

2009: AADMER enters into force. The accompanying AADMER Work Programme (2010-2015) is adopted, which promotes the use of the *Guidelines for the domestic facilitation and regulation of international disaster relief and initial recovery assistance* (IDRL Guidelines).

2012: ASEAN, Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) National Societies from Southeast Asia and IFRC develop a *Joint Action Plan* with the AHA Centre, which strongly features disaster law as a component in key areas of cooperation in its ACE training programme.

2015 June: ASEAN and AHA Centre participate in the *Regional Disaster Law Forum for South East Asia*, attended by NDMOs, ministries of foreign affairs, parliamentarians, and National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies from South East Asia, UNOCHA and UNDP. The Forum discussed disaster law developments at the national, regional and international levels, Red Cross Red Crescent's contribution to the implementation of AADMER through disaster law initiatives, and preparation for the post-2015 AADMER work programme.

2015: The East Asia Summit Rapid Disaster Response Toolkit, prepared by Emergency Management Australia and BNPB, Indonesia, in collaboration with relevant agencies from all 18 East Asia Summit participating countries and in consultation with the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), promotes disaster law tools including the IDRL Guidelines and the Model Act for the Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance.

2016 April: The AADMER Work Programme for 2016-2020 is adopted. Priority Programme 3 prioritises legal and policy architecture in support of an integrated system of good governance for risk and climate change management from national to local and community levels.

2017 April: The ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) agrees to partner with IFRC on the *ASEAN Peer to Peer Learning: Disaster Law and Policy Platform*. As part of this platform a research initiative testing institutionalisation of AAMER into law and policy frameworks within ASEAN is planned.

2017 April: ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC) attends the IFRC Asia Pacific Disaster Law Field School.

2017 August: ASEC and AHA host a delegation from Pacific to discuss and share learnings on development and operationalization of

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[175] Source: IFRC Asia-Pacific Disaster Law Programme.

regional DRM/CCA governance frameworks.

2017 September: ASEAN Member State and National Societies will attend the *ASEAN Disaster Law Mapping Consultation* to confirm research findings on domestic disaster laws assessing the institutionalization of AADMER provisions in domestic legal frameworks. The comparative analysis and online platform will be presented to the ACDM Ministerial Meeting in October 2017.

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