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*International Federation of
Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
(IFRC)*

**Presentation to the ACDM Working
group on Prevention and Mitigation
Bangkok, 25th May 2018**

Ongoing activities with ASEAN (AADMER priorities programmes 2, 3 and 4)

1. ADDM Day Celebration
2. School Safety mapping
3. Sexual Gender-Based Violence in Disasters
4. ASEAN Disaster Law Mapping Consultation

ASEAN Day for Disaster Management 2017 [more info](#)

- Celebrating community resilience
- Luang Prabang, October 2017
- IFRC cooperation with Lao Government as ACDM Chair
- Market Place to share knowledge
- IFRC video series
- National events in several countries



School Safety mapping [access the data](#)



Myanmar Red Cross Society
Working towards
School Safety

Since its establishment in 1937, the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) works to promote a more healthy and safe environment for the people of the country, giving priority to the most vulnerable communities and individuals. The MRCS delivers services through a well-established network of 330 township branches with more than 44,000 active volunteers, and through the establishment of 184 Red Cross Youth committees with 1,320 active youth members.

In implementing school safety initiatives, the MRCS benefits from its strong partnerships with both the Relief and Resettlement Department (responsible for Disaster Management) and the Ministry of Education. MRCS is able to coordinate committees not only at the national level, but also through day-to-day cooperation at township level.

Through various activities, the MRCS contributes to the three pillars of the Comprehensive School Safety Framework. Activities in schools are embedded into more 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.



- **Objective:** document existing Red Cross Red Crescent engagement in schools across ASEAN countries
- Data collection by youth volunteers in each country
- Mapping based on the Comprehensive School Safety Framework
- National snapshots and overall publication for the 10 countries



Gender-Based Violence in Disasters

(concept note endorsed at ACDM meeting in Vientiane in April 2017)

MAIN FOCUS: AADMER Workplan 2016-2020: PROTECT

Key contribution to Component 6:

“Ensuring social protection and establishing social safety nets in the context of disasters.”

This study will help in realizing both outputs 6.1 and 6.2. IFRC and its network of National Societies propose to assist by:

- 1) Formulating the Regional Dialogue on standards of social protection engagement during disaster management. **(directly related to Key Activity 6.1.2 and 6.2.2)**

- 1) Developing part of a humanitarian assistance toolbox, dealing with gender and GBV issues of affected communities **(directly related to Key Activity 6.1.1 and 6.2.1)**

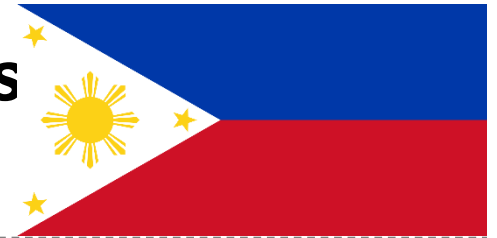
Data collection sites

Indonesia	Lao PDR	Philippines
Aceh (Pidie Jaya), December 2016 earthquake (mid-scale, rural)	Oudomxay floods 2016 (mid-scale, rural)	Tacloban (Typhoon Haiyan, 2013) (large scale, rural and urban)
Bima, Western Nusa Tenggara severe floods (January 2017) (small scale, rural and urban)	Sekong (effects from Typhoon Ketsana) (small scale, rural)	Aklan (Typhoon Ruby, 2014) (mid-scale, rural)

Data Collection: May – November 2017

Philippines – Select Research Results

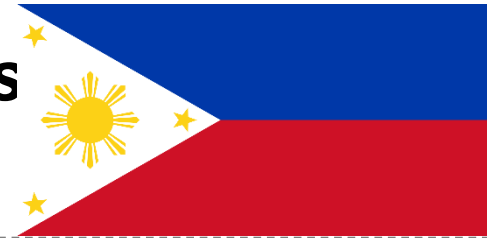
Household Survey



Out of the 528 individuals who lived in temporary housing after Typhoon Haiyan. 60 per cent said that they were living with too many people and **54 per cent said that there were no separate toilets for men and women. 44 per cent also stated that there were not enough lights in their shelter and 34 per cent expressed there were no safe spaces for women and children.**

N = number of respondents	Early marriage	Domestic Violence	Sexual harassment	Trafficking	Respondents hearing someone had been raped after the disaster	Respondents hearing someone had sustained injuries from domestic violence after the disaster
Philippines (n=805)	30%	9%	Less than 5%	5%	6%	15%

Philippines – Select Research Results Key Informant Interviews



- The **lack of separate spaces for men and women, separate toilets and bad lighting in evacuation centres** and other types of temporary housing as increasing risks to SGBV during disasters.
- The need for child protection committee, **SGBV prevention awareness in schools** and better knowledge on case handling with adolescent girls and boys as each community mentioned child sexual abuse cases.
- The need to better understand and incorporate preparedness, response and recovery for lesbian women, gay men, transgender, queer and intersex individuals, also referred to as “sexual and gender minorities.”
- The need to train and build stronger referral pathways at the barangay level and to ensure that the VAWC desks are permanently there, rather than being changed during every barangay election cycle.



Indonesia – Select Research Results Household Survey



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49 per cent of the population living in temporary housing stated there was overcrowding in shelters, 42 per cent said that there were no separate toilets for men and women and 30 per cent shared there were no allotted safe spaces for women and children. In addition, 66 per cent expressed that there was no shelter watch group and when there was, only seven per cent recalled participation by women.

Type of incident	Response
Early marriage	18%
Domestic violence	13%
Women who experienced injuries due to domestic violence and accessed health services	12%
Sexual harassment	7%

Type of perpetrator	Male respondents	Female respondents	Total percentage
Male community member	106	107	30%
Stranger	60	58	17%
Husband	22	68	13%



Indonesia – Select Research Results Focus Group Discussions

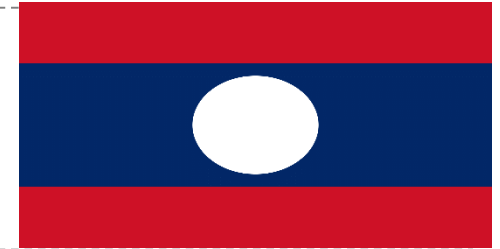


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Emergent themes:

- The increase in sexual harassment in temporary shelters due to lack of separate toilets for men and women
- The importance of well-designed livelihoods interventions preventing increased risks to SGBV
- The dependence on village level dispute resolution mechanisms

Lao PDR – Select Research Results Household Survey

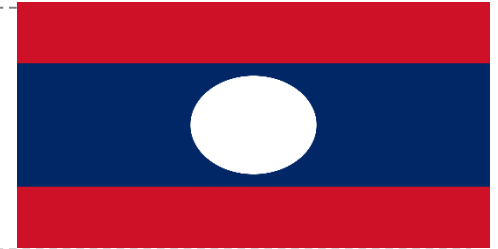


Incidents causing women, girls, men and boys distress after the disaster

N = 265	Early marriage	Domestic Violence	Communal Violence	Respondents hearing someone had been raped after the disaster	Respondents hearing someone had sustained injuries from domestic violence after the disaster
Women and girls	47%	32%	n/a	27%	43%
Men and boys		29%	30%		



Lao PDR – Select Research Results Focus Group Discussions



When SGBV incidents do occur, they often go unreported and are either settled within the family or between the village authority, the perpetrator and the survivor. The most common response during all discussions was to seek help from relatives, friends, village elders and authorities in such situations. Referral pathways do not exist and services for survivors are either not existent in these communities or far away.



Main recommendations from ASEAN Consultation

- Continue research in more disaster affected ASEAN countries.
- Integrate recommendations into Regional Social Protection Guidelines and standard operating procedures for the ASEAN Disaster Management Committee (ERAT, ACE training in partnership with AHA Centre)
- Bi-annual coordination meeting between ACDM, ACW and ACWC (September 2018)
- Engage ACDM in the implementation of the Regional Plan of Action on EVAW
- Exchange best practices on how gender mainstreaming and GBV prevention and response during disasters and other emergencies has been integrated in National Action Plans.



Main Recommendations from ASEAN Consultation

- Use already existing ASEAN tools to further our advocacy messages such as the Guidelines on the Collection and Analysis of Data on VAW which was launched last week by ACW, ACWC and ASEAN Secretariat, as well as non-ASEAN tools such as PGI
- Raise awareness and bring together not only actors who are working on disaster preparedness, response and recovery, but also individuals who are working on gender mainstreaming and GBV prevention and response.
- Focus on capacity building during already planned ASEAN meetings: i.e. ASEAN Senior Official Conference on Gender Mainstreaming in Manila in July 2018



Next steps

- Conduct the research in Cambodia and Vietnam as phase II of project implementation
- Hold National level roundtables with primary stakeholders in Indonesia, Philippines and Lao PDR
- Implement multi-sectoral community based programmes in select data collection sites
- Finalise, print and disseminate report in June 2018
- Strengthen coordination and collaboration with ACDM WG, ACW and ACWC on regional SGBV prevention and response mechanisms.

ASEAN Peer to Peer Learning : Disaster Law and Policy Platform

(concept note endorsed at ACDM meeting in Vientiane in April 2017)

MAIN FOCUS: AADMER Workplan 2016-2020: ADVANCE

Key contribution to Component 1:

“strengthening institutional capacity and policy frameworks for effective implementation of DRR and CCA actions.”

First activity : ASEAN Disaster Law Mapping (2017)

- Outputs: Regional mapping report and compiled DL country profiles on regional and domestic preparedness and response provisions as provided in AADMER. These come with an updateable [online resource platform](#) hosted by IFRC Resilience Library.
- Regional report contains recommendations for peer learning
- Online resource platform contains: country profiles, thematic analysis, regional snapshot, & legal resources
- Reports and website officially launched on 02 May 2018





ASEAN Peer to Peer Learning : Disaster Law and Policy Platform

MAIN FOCUS: AADMER Workplan 2016-2020: ADVANCE

Second activity : ASEAN Disaster Law Academic Seminar (September 2018)

Modality: 2 or 3-day regional seminar co-hosted by IFRC & ASEAN-based academic institution. Seminar will be based on academic papers selected by a “review committee”

Theme: “Effective legal frameworks for inclusive and climate smart disaster risk governance”

Outcome: Enhance knowledge sharing on different climate smart DRM policies & tools implemented across ASEAN, based on best practices in the region, for the benefit of policy-makers and other relevant stakeholders

Target participants:

- Academics & students from academic institutions in ASEAN
- NDMO staff
- non-government DRM practitioners
- Red Cross Red Crescent national societies
- legislative drafters



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***Thank you for your
attention !***

