

# Minutes of 15<sup>th</sup> Regional Disaster Management Committee Meeting

24<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> May 2011  
Bangkok, Thailand



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**Day 1: Tuesday, 24<sup>th</sup> May 2011**

**Opening ceremony and welcome**

**Dr. Amnat Barlee, Director of Relief and Community Health Bureau, Thai Red Cross (TRC)**

**Mr. Trishit Kanti Biswas, Cooperation Delegate, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Bangkok**

**Ms. Anne E. LECLERC, Head of Regional Office, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Southeast Asia (SEA), Bangkok**

The Director of Relief and Community Health Bureau of Thai Red Cross, The Cooperation Delegate of ICRC and the Head of Regional Office for IFRC welcome participants and give opening remarks to the meeting.

**15th RDMC Objective of the meeting**

*Patrick Fox, Head of Regional Disaster Management Unit, IFRC Bangkok*

By the end of the meeting, the participants will have:

1. Followed up on the activities achieved against the action plan developed during the last RDMC Meeting.
2. Received presentations from all National Societies (NSs) on any innovative project they have or are implementing; understand the focus for the Regional Disaster Management Unit (RDMU); opportunities for updates and sharing of NSs innovative projects, and obtain an update on the work of the Disaster Management Unit (DMU) in the Asia Pacific Zone office
3. Knowledge shared from ICRC and from IFRC
4. Agreed on action plan and priority issues for the 8th sub-groups RDMC meeting to take forward in 2011 and the venue and date for the next 16<sup>th</sup> RDMC meeting in 2012

**Report Back on the 8<sup>th</sup> RDMC Sub-Committee Meeting**

*Dr. Amnat Barlee, Director Relief and Community Health Bureau of TRC*

- RDMU has completed many events from January - May 2011, such as:
  - The Logistic workshop in January, hosted by TRC in Chiang Mai,
  - The Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) workshop in February, hosted by the Philippine Red Cross (PRC) in Laguna, Philippine;
  - The Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) Water and Sanitation (Watsan) sessions in April, hosted by Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) in Bandung,
  - The Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) field session in April, hosted by Cruz

- Vermelha Timor-Leste (CVTL) in Dili,
- The RDRT Induction Course in May, hosted by Singapore Red Cross (SRC); and
- The RDRT refresher course to take place in Brunei 14-16 June, to be hosted by Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent (BDRC).
- Update on Thai-Cambodian border. There is an exchange security information between TRC and Cambodian Red Cross (CRC)
- The Thai government election is on 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2011, after the election there may be protests once again.

**An innovative project of each NS is summarised below:**

National society	Key points
<p><b>Viet Nam Red Cross</b>  <i>Tao Van Dang, Disaster Management Manager, IFRC Viet Nam Country Office</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Focus on impact analysis of coastal afforestation for DRR in Viet Nam</li> <li>● Mangrove Plantation program took root between 1994-2010. The programme scale was USD 8.8 Million and for 17 years. There are 166 (110 + 56) plantation communities, 300 communities for disaster preparedness (DP), 30,000 households (HH) , 350,000 direct beneficiaries, 2 million indirect beneficiaries who are living in those selected communities</li> <li>● Survived plantation as of today 8,961 ha of mangrove exists today. 4.27% of all existing mangroves in Viet Nam today and 23.80% of mangroves in the eight programme provinces are descendants of this programme. 100 km of sea-dykes are protected by the Viet Nam Red Cross's (VNRC). VNRC planted 103.8 ha of bamboo, 398 ha of casuarinas trees to support the mangrove programme.</li> <li>● Mangrove plantation reduced disaster losses, Communities feel safer, <b>and</b> increased incomes</li> </ul>
<p><b>Malaysia Red Crescent Society</b>  <i>Dr. Hj Bahari Bin Datuk Abu Mansor</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Malaysian Red Crescent Society (MRCS) has responded to local disasters in 2011. There have been Major Floods Operations, Flash Floods Operations, Landslides and Major Fire Operations</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MRCS has trained a special unit to assist in response to disaster: Rapid Deployment Squad (RDS). It is similar to the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT). This team has been formed in all 15 branches as a branch tool for response to any disaster situations for the first 24 - 48 hours.</li> <li>• MRCS has launched the Emergency Motorbike Unit (EMU). The EMU is an initiative of MRCS in order to give a better service to the public in any emergency situations especially during peak hours in Klang Valley before the arrival of ambulance.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cruz Vermelha Timor-Leste</b>  <i>(East Timor Red Cross)</i>  <i>Luis Pedro Pinto, Disaster Management Programme Coordinator, Cruz Vermelha Timor-Leste.</i></p>	<p><b>Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In consideration with the global challenges posed by climate change, Cruz Vermelha Timor-Leste's (CVTL) strategic plan 2010-2014 endorsed climate change as a cross-cutting issue; therefore, climate change has become a common priority to all programmes for this period.</li> </ul> <p><b>Climate Action Plan outlines six sets of actions that CVTL aims to implement in the period of its current Strategic Plan (2010-2014):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To build CVTL Capacity to respond to climate change and climate variability, strengthen vulnerability and risk assessment, surveillance, monitoring and forecasting.</li> <li>• A national campaign to raise awareness of environment and climate issues and promote adaptation</li> <li>• Strengthen CVTL preparedness and response for emergencies and recovery</li> <li>• Review and strengthen CVTL first aid services and programmes</li> <li>• Strengthen CVTL's core strategy for building resilient communities</li> </ul>
<p><b>Palang Merah Indonesia</b>  <i>(Indonesian Red Cross)</i>  <i>Tia Kurniawan, Disaster Management Officer</i></p>	<p><b>Strengthening Palang Merah Indonesia's Satgana capacity on dead bodies management (DBM)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DBM is one of the most difficult aspects in disaster and conflict emergency response operation.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI) is concerned about DBM because of the increasing number of disasters, and conflict situations and incidents where these have the potential to cause and onslaught of victims. PMI is actively involved as “The First Responder” in search and rescue (SAR), assessment, evacuation, and dead bodies evacuation. Also PMI is actively involved in the dead bodies management process. These are either natural disasters, disasters caused by technology, armed conflict and terrorism.</li> <li>• In cooperation with disaster victim investigation (DVI), PMI has taken the lead in the dead body identification process.</li> <li>• The process of evacuating dead bodies should be carried out by “<i>skilled volunteers and staff</i>” who have basic knowledge of identification skills related to restoring family links (RFL)</li> <li>• To improve DBM service the process needs to include improved evacuation and transportation where dead bodies are removed and transported with respect and dignity.</li> <li>• DBM should be part of PMI’s Satuan Tugas Siaga Bencana (Satgana) Training</li> <li>• Each PMI branch should have a <i>dead body specialist</i></li> <li>• Developing and networking with institutions that are linked with DBM’s role and responsibilities and coming to terms with a memorandum of understanding (MoU).</li> <li>• Commitment to professional care and dignified services both for survivors and the dead.</li> <li>• Development of a plan for DBM among partners and players</li> </ul>
<p><b>Thai Red Cross</b>  Dr.Amnat Barlee, <i>Director Relief and Community Health Bureau of Thai Red Cross</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update on flood in southern part of Thailand in 2011</li> <li>• Thai-Cambodian border crisis, there is an exchange of information between the two NSs and each NS has supported the population who live in the border.</li> </ul>

**Taking Recovery Forward**

*Nigel Ede, Recovery Delegate*

Recovery is not a sector but an approach; part of a disaster response which comes after immediate life saving activities undertaken by the national society. Recovery focuses on helping disaster affected families to restore their lives to their pre disaster situation, including having access again to basic services and re-establishing their livelihoods. Recovery interventions do not have to wait until relief activities are completed. Often interventions to support recovery can run parallel to the immediate relief response and can improve its quality and appropriateness. Thinking about the recovery process to come can lead to smarter relief interventions.

While recovery planning often takes place in the relief phase of a disaster response, this would be better done before a disaster happens. It should be included in pre disaster planning and also a component of contingency planning. Designing recovery support is significantly strengthened by knowledge of community livelihoods and coping mechanisms – information which is generated by VCAs and community based disaster risk reduction programming – a current strength of national societies.

The recovery session reviewed the Relief to Recovery (R2R) training provided to the RDMC in 2009 and provided an update on recovery resources and technical support available within the AP Zone. Group discussions focused on how best to strengthen recovery knowledge and capacity within the region and country level, both in terms of recovery expertise and training approaches. The outputs of these discussions are as follows;

<b>Group questions/Groups</b>	<b>Indonesia, Timor Leste</b> (regularly engaging in recovery programming)	<b>Myanmar, Vietnam, Laos , Thailand</b> (developing recovery capacity)	<b>Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei</b>
Related to your context and NS mandate in disaster response, what are your priorities in recovery?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hygiene promotion</li> <li>• Water and sanitation</li> <li>• PSP</li> <li>• Basic health services</li> </ul>	Assessments (DANA) for recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid creating dependency</li> <li>• Integrating recovery response (inc relief items that can help them in recovery stage)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RFL</li> <li>• Temporary shelter</li> <li>• NFI (early recovery)</li> <li>• Livelihood (long term recovery)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early recovery programmes</li> </ul> <p>Priorities: timely, right place, right quantity, right quality, right price</p> <p>Sectors: shelter, medical, LLH</p> <p>Promote: ownership, engagement, return to normality and early recovery (long term recovery is based on programming)</p> <p>Donor to understand needs of NS and each effort towards recovery</p>
What trainings and technical support would help you improve your recovery planning and implementation?	<p>Recovery areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R2R</li> <li>• Assessment and planning for recovery</li> <li>• Integrating recovery into the response training</li> <li>• Strategic framework</li> <li>• Lesson learn and best practice</li> <li>• Livelihood training</li> </ul>	<p>Recovery areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihoods</li> <li>• Housing/shelter</li> <li>• NFRI</li> <li>• Health and Care</li> <li>• Watsan</li> </ul>	<p>Recovery areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment</li> <li>• Technical training</li> <li>• Intellectual property – expertise</li> <li>• Logistics</li> <li>• Funds</li> </ul> <p>Recommend to have;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Regional trainings (standardised)</li> <li>b) Country level trainings (inc TOT element)</li> <li>c) Local trainings focused on community ownership, (top down approach with feedback from the community)</li> </ol>

<p>What are the preferred options to deliver training and build your NS capacity?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internship</li> <li>• Practical training</li> <li>• Intensively mentoring</li> <li>• Developing clear guideline for user</li> </ul>	<p>R2R training (general)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical (specific)</li> <li>• Cash transfers</li> </ul> <p>Advocate leaders in R2R</p>	<p>Depending on the NS structure, consciously include early recovery considerations in all disaster response plans</p>
<p>What should be the next steps and who will be your NS recovery focal point?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing recovery guideline based on national context</li> <li>• Advocacy, socialization and promotion</li> <li>• Commitment to implement</li> <li>• Recovery focal Points :</li> </ul> <p>PMI: Tia Kurniawan CVTL:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lucas Godinho</li> <li>2. Maria Pasquela</li> </ol>		

The conclusions from the group feedback and subsequent discussion were;

- Revise and expand R2R training in the region maintaining a more general focus with emphasis on recovery assessments, recovery programming and its components. Training in cash and vouchers should also be provided and where agreed mainstream within disaster response
- Support individual NS to develop country specific recovery plans and approaches building on local contexts, preferences and understanding.

Other specific initiatives discussed and to be taken forward with individual NS include;

- Initiate the proposed network of recovery practitioners/focal points within NS to build capacity and lead recovery planning and coordination. Select a number of focal points to review the first draft recovery guidance to be piloted later this year
- Selected recovery focal points proposed for FERST training in late 2011

- Develop recovery profiles for key positions to assist NS recruitment and specific training needs
- Support increased NS networking with ASEAN and other major recovery actors within the region when requested.

## **RDRT Update**

*Suvapa Hongsirivon, IFRC Bangkok*

As of 24 May 2011 the total number of trained RDRT members is 252, of which only 168 are active. There are only 50 RDRT members available to be deployed on a quarterly basis. In 2010, 6 RDRT members were deployed to Pakistan for the floods operations. The total number of RDRT members deployed from 2005 to 2010 numbers 92.

Key discussion points during the meeting include: i) selection criteria for RDRT training as it affects the number of deployable RDRT members, ii) commitment of availability after RDRT trainings and iii) the way forward for RDRT development.

The ownership of SEA's RDRT for all regional NSs was encouraged, in particular when SEA DM managers are urged to take a more active part; and are more involved with RDRT development in the region.

A questionnaire was distributed to all participants with five questions: Namely, selection criteria, alert and mobilisation procedure; the future of RDRT in the next three years; the availability of trained RDRT members; and individual updates through the web.

Feedback from the questionnaire includes: i) an agreed selection criteria; ii) a commitment letter from RDRT candidate's line manager -- the person who is to be trained, ensuring that the RDRT candidate once trained will be available for deployment; iii) the submission of lists of available RDRT members from each Regional NS on a quarterly basis; iv) utilizing RDRT members in other activities such as RFL, dead body management and recovery and lastly, individual update via web base is acceptable for SEA DM managers.

## **Disaster Risk Reduction(DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)**

*Hung Ha Nguyen, DIPECHO Project Manager, IFRC Bangkok IFRC BKK*

- The animated DRR games movie is shaping well. A draft version was presented for initial feedback from RDMC members regarding names of characters. Support from the NSs was requested to translate the movie into local languages. RDMC has agreed

that there is a need to integrate DRR awareness and activities in a creative way for children, for risk reduction in their respective locations. In addition, a supplementary comic book in several languages for children's education and awareness has been proposed.

- Phase II for the Preparedness for Climate Change (PfCC), supported by the Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Climate Centre saw active participation from the Myanmar Red Cross Society and Cruz Vermelha Timor-Leste. Both NSs made progress integrating CCA into existing community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programmes. In addition, information, education and communication materials were developed and distributed to chapters and branches for further dissemination.
- Two regional workshops supported by ECHO and the Climate Centre were hosted by the Cambodian Red Cross and the Philippine Red Cross. These workshops targeted eight NSs in the region. The event attempted to consolidate and develop a common approach and understanding on how NSs should approach climate change in programming - especially through the existing structure and programs. Particularly in connection with DRR (including Health) processes. There is a need to roll out similar events on a national level to better engage chapters in order to place these processes in operation.
- Two DRR field sessions were also organized. These saw participation from health and DM practitioners from eight NSs. It is a good initiative that brings together health and care; and disaster management groups to discuss common approaches in the agenda to achieve "safer and resilient communities". There will be more DRR field sessions in 2011 and 2012 to roll out this concept and initiative to lower levels.
- In addition, Palang Merah Indonesia also shared the integration approach among all programmes. This was achieved by PMI through the "Community based programmes review workshop" event which was supported by ECHO, American Red Cross and Danish Red Cross.

## **Day 2: Wednesday, 25<sup>th</sup> May 2011**

### **Contingency Planning and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) Development in SEA**

*Wayne Ulrich, Disaster Management Delegate, IFRC Jakarta*

Mr. Wayne Ulrich's presentation indicates that IFRC is trying to accommodate the National Society's ideas. He said that IFRC has requested for National Societies to refine the planning process and to make the plans fit all respective National Societies.

Mr. Ulrich urged all participants to think about what is best suited for respective National Societies. Consider long term needs. The final plan is not just a document but should be how the National Society understands its role in response to anything.

National society	Key points
Malaysian Red Crescent Society	The Malaysian Red Crescent Society (MRCS) needs to find a balance between its role and the government's role in a disaster. In addition, MRCS needs to understand where its contingency plan comes in.
TRC	TRC's Dr. Barlee advises that the Malaysian Red Crescent Society needs an open dialogue with government.
SCR	SCR stresses that coordination is key and that how all the actors work together is most important.
LRC	LRC only has contingency planning at target areas. Meetings will be held with stake holders only.

### **Shelter,**

*Heikki Vaatamoinen, Shelter Delegate, IFRC KL*

Mr. Vaatamoinen mentioned that Shelter is part of building a resilient community. And that there is a need for that element in Shelter.

He stresses that the experts on Shelter at the Asia Pacific Zone Office are:

Mr. Felix De Vries

Shelter Delegate

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Should any National Societies need any form of advice or have any queries, that they should contact either Felix or Gregg.

Mr. Gregg MacDonald

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### **Road Safety and Disaster Risk Reduction**

*Ryan Duly, Head of Mekong Countries Programme*

Mr. Ryan Duly stressed that road safety actions can link to Disaster Management. Road disasters (not accidents – as a matter of semantics, the word accident implies by chance and without prevention); are emerging disasters. Road disasters are even more dangerous than the usual disaster because they are silent disasters.

Trends for malaria and tuberculosis going down and road disasters going up.

By 2015 road disasters will be the main factor for death and disability for children ages 5 – 15.

In Cambodia, the loss in livelihoods from road disasters is equivalent to the humanitarian aid received.

Families are driven into poverty because of road disasters.

In 1999, 12 years ago, the first IFRC disaster report indicated that road traffic is a worsening global disaster. The report encouraged national societies to focus on protecting vulnerable road users. And over the last six years road fatalities have increased by more than 200%.

Mr. Duly believes that being prepared and being road aware can increase community resilience in the face of road disasters. Mr. Duly states that the Movement should be discussing about Road Safety as a collective body for collective action in the region.

National society	Key points
Palang Merah Indonesia	Suggests putting together commitments from sectors to share for Road Safety.

### The Gender Issue

*Samban Seng, Regional Disaster Management Programme Officer*

<http://generoyambiente.org/blog/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/IFRC-GenderDM-Guideline-v6.pdf>

<http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Governance/Policies/gender-policy-en.pdf>

[http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/rounds/8/R8Gender\\_Factsheet\\_en.pdf](http://www.theglobalfund.org/documents/rounds/8/R8Gender_Factsheet_en.pdf)

Gender sensitivity is not only about gender balance but equity.

Reinforced gender issue is not about representation by issue, ladies are well represented. However, the issue is to be mindful during the delivery of services – starting from assessment following the DM cycle, staff members and volunteers need to be more gender sensitive: to be aware. For example, if there is a hygiene pack, a pack for ladies may include sanitary pads, panties, bras, etc.

In Viet Nam, participation from women counts for 70%. Men are in the urban areas, so women stay at home.

There is a guide for the Gender Sensitive approach. It is something we can disseminate. Mr. Seng Samban encourages everyone to take an active approach to the sensitivities of gender.

National society	Key points
MRCS	The word reinforce, what we are doing, if ladies require what they need, we should do so automatically, we should

	not reinforce, we should just know. We are treating ladies very well. We do not have to go out of the way.
LRC	The Lao Women’s Union was established a while back. However, over the last three years, this union has been asking the LRC to do better with gender issues.
SRC	Highlighted that gender issues are about being aware, mindful and considerate.

### Restoring Family Links (RFL)

*Beatrice Munier, ICRC KL*

The experience from Japanese Red Cross during the last Tsunami underlines the need for being prepared.

All National Societies need a clear role defined with governments. Without a defined role the National Society will be unable to act in a time of disaster. Look at the manuals:

#### Restoring Family Links Strategy

[http://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/icrc\\_002\\_0967.pdf](http://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/icrc_002_0967.pdf)

#### Missing People, DNA Analysis and Identifying Human Remains

[http://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/icrc\\_002\\_4010.pdf](http://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/icrc_002_4010.pdf)

#### Management of Dead Bodies after a Disaster

[http://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/icrc\\_002\\_0880.pdf](http://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/icrc_002_0880.pdf)

The most important lesson in preparedness is to speed up progress for RFL integration into disaster response; and the preparation of tracing services.

Once again coordination with key government actors; and strengthening coordination within the Movement is necessary.

Whereupon participants were broken into two groups and each group had to think about: **“How to integrate RLF into disaster response operations”**.

<b>Group 1</b>	<b>Group 2</b>
- Guidelines	Similar to Group 1. But adds:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorporate RFL need into our assessment format/check list</li> <li>- Set up SOPs for specific hazards but including RFL services (these exist – there is such a manual)</li> <li>- Train RFL persons under Disaster Response Team (but you cant have one in 3 days)</li> <li>- Equipment: RFL Kit – should have sat phones</li> <li>- For better services RFL should be ready for coverage using sat phones and even social media – information and communication</li> <li>- Accommodate RFL mechanisms and services (based on the Indonesian Embassy in Japan)</li> <li>- Coordination with your authorities (embassies or not)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RFL should be parked under Disaster Management. (This could be a solution and can help to integrate. This would depend on the NS. RFL is actually with the Migration and Refugee Department. So each NS has to identify where it is to have RFL. At least to make sure there is a close relationship with RFL</li> <li>- Government should also know that the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are doing RFL.</li> <li>- Have simulations which include RFL problems. Create leads as an exercise</li> <li>- Have something in RDRT which has something on RFL.</li> </ul>
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**ASEAN’s Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER)**

<http://www.alnap.org/pool/files/dato-m-karmain-asean.pdf>

<http://www.asean.org/PR-AADMER-EIF-End-2009.pdf>

**Patrick Fox**

ASEAN has no structure. It is a fragile egg shell.

There are a number of back donors. There are governments who are interested in helping ASEAN come to be. However, there is a need for funding.

How do ASEAN countries provide funding when there is no absorption? How can civil society contribute?

National Societies in the region will need to look at the vision embodied by ASEAN as auxiliary partners. And how can we support this vision as a collective movement.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (RCRCS) have community based systems, community resilience and so on. The community based system already exists for the

Movement. This is strength. Together, the National Societies need to persuade ASEAN to recognize the need of what we have and to undertake what we have.

We are competing for space. So how can we protect the RCRCS?

We need to support the ASEAN vision not the institution through the Red Cross and Red Crescent membership in Southeast Asia.

The first RDMC was held in Melaka in 2000. Over the years the RDMC became a group that suggested how could the Southeast Asian National Societies would work in disasters in different areas.

The nature of our work has changed over 10 years. We are now looking at community resilience and we will be fighting for our space.

## **Review**

*Dr. Amnat Barlee, Thai Red Cross*

The Regional Disaster Management Unit (RDMU) is invited to elect and select the Chair and Co-Chair.

The RDMU is divided into four different groups because there are four key objectives.

RDMC started on 4 key points. These areas corresponded to **preparedness, response and communications.**

Discussions have revealed some members with outgoing interests, and other members with more interest in internal issues.

During the discussion, response shows networking and coordination. There is no specific point of reference because the discussion was an informal dialogue.

The evolutions of the different subjects have changed. A new course of action is toward a civil direction.

How do the National Societies in Southeast Asia position themselves in response.

## **Civil Protection**

*David Lynch, Disaster Management Delegate, IFRC Budapest*

Mr. Lynch engaged the participants in a new topic and an emerging trend where it is better to react to it now than after.

The people have all noted that governments are slow to respond to major disasters; and are driving governments to answer the need to speed up response. The only way to speed up

response is to drive integration.

There are many kinds of disasters in many countries. Each one different with a specific set of complexities. The ways of response are equally as complex. Could this be happening in Southeast Asia?

Disaster in one territory will affect various places and different countries. For example, a volcanic eruption in Iceland impacts the rest of Europe.

How do governments react and how do the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies act? There is a relevant need for the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to adapt in order to serve the humanitarian effort: Without compromising the Red Cross and Red Crescent's fundamental principles.

Are there similarities or differences between response in Europe and Southeast Asia?

So, what is civil protection and civil contingency? An organisational approach to emergency management and a category of actor.

In the group discussion it became clear that regional structures were not the primary drivers for nations in the region to provide Humanitarian assistance to other countries in need. Public donations and Govt donations were significant drivers for the delivery of Humanitarian assistance in via a Govt to Govt approach (G2G). National Societies in the region were considered as important actors in this approach. In each country the role of the RC and contextual issues had to be clearly understood and there are many differences between the RC/RC of the region. Participants thought that it was important to complete successfully for domestic funding and increase the volume of the NS international work. It is noted that RC/RC commands respect in their countries, this proves a strong endowment and brand image. Whilst both must be protected, it is recognised that there are new challenges and the RC/RC must move forward, innovate and be relevant. RC/RC must demonstrate openness to new ideas and change but there can be no compromise on our fundamental principles.

Mr. Lynch leaves all participants thinking about this question.

If there are further questions and queries, Mr. Lynch can be contacted using the following details:

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## Southeast Asia Fund

Singapore Red Cross raised very pertinent points:

National society	Key points
SRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Contention on who should get how much</li><li>- Key issue of this fund is sustainability</li><li>- There is a need for a good “terms of reference” for management and usage</li><li>- Who and how to manage the funds</li><li>- What is the criteria of this fund?</li><li>- Draft to be sent to all members mid-June</li><li>- Declaration needs to be put into real action</li><li>- Next leadership meeting will report some progress of work</li><li>- Whether or not the next RDMC can come back with a list of actions we can take on at follow up meetings.</li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Next session is about developing work plans for the next RDMC</li><li>- Continuation of the position paper</li><li>- Defining and deciding the action plan</li></ul>

IFRC will wait for the action plan, and with that to assist the NS to raise funds.

### Day 3, Thursday, 26<sup>th</sup> May 2011

#### **RDMC structure**

It has been decided that the RDMC hosts for 2012 and 2013 will be SRC and the Myanmar Red Cross Society respectively.

Disaster Preparedness will be led by CRC.

Disaster Response will be led by PMI.

Coordination will be done by the TRC

SRC will provide further information closer time.

## About our Disaster Management Information System (DMIS)

*Heikki Vaatamoinen, Operations Coordinator, IFRC KL*

DMIS is for the National Societies. All National Societies need to have a focal point and the focal point will feed information into the fields necessary for DMIS during an emergency. Southeast Asia has the capacity to provide basic DMIS training if need be. In

Mr. Vaatamoinen from the DMU in the Asia Pacific Zone office also raised the topic of climate change. He mentioned that this was important to the future of disasters and he stressed that future reports from DMU will include weather charts. Whereupon, RDMC participants raised the issue that they were interested in seeing weather warnings from IFRC.

(Reference sites include: <http://www.climatecentre.org/> and <http://ptwc.weather.gov/?region=1>)

National society	Key points
MRCs	Dr. Bahari hopes that Mr. Vaatamoinen will be able to send out weekly weather charts to help NSs pre-empt disasters.

**Lay Eng Tan (陳禮瓊)**

**FedNet**

The new FedNet (Beta) was launched end of May 2011. It has the same mandate since 2003 – to offer an enhanced intranet/extranet system for all National Societies. On this occasion, it has been re-launched by Jason Smith, IFRC's relatively new Corporate Communications Manager and Ed Happ, IFRC's Chief Information Officer.

FedNet has improved in layout as SRC indicated. It also appears to be a lot more streamlined. It does however still have bugs. In addition, many sections are now unavailable: the Geneva Directory, for example. Its data migration process was badly managed; and it never requested for opinions from the field. For example, if the National Societies are meant to use FedNet, then the National Societies should be consulted.

For further information on FedNet, please contact:

Mr. Jason Smith  
**Corporate Communications  
Manager**

Mr. Edward Happ  
**Chief Information  
Officer**

Ms. Reeni Amin Chua  
**Communications Officer  
Supporting Asia Pacific and**

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[edward.happ@ifrc.org](mailto:edward.happ@ifrc.org)

**FedNet**  
 Email:  
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 Direct Line: +6 03 9207 5789  
 Mobile: +60 19 274 4968

If you have queries or if you are looking for missing **documents and links** on FedNet and for FedNet **training**, please **contact Ms. Reeni Amin Chua.**

Once Southeast Asia has received instruction FedNet training will be available from the Southeast Asia Regional Office as well.

### Resource mobilization

Position paper on resource mobilization has been submitted to leadership and got positive feedback from the leadership.

Today will see a deeper discussion to seek for a way forward and concrete direction.

National society	Key points
SRC Col. Lim	<p>The first thing is to write the terms of reference (ToR).</p> <p>Possible sources of funding;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEA NSs committee show certain money</li> <li>• Fund raising by each NS</li> <li>• SEA Regional Office’s contribution, partner national societies (PNS), ECHO and others.</li> </ul> <p>Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who is custodian of the funds?</li> <li>• What are the rules and regulations of using fund?</li> <li>• What activities are we expecting?</li> <li>• What are we using the fund for?               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Response in the region, exchange programs?</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>There is a need to scope within the region first and expand cross region if sufficient money.</p>
MRCS Dr. Bahari	<p>Lesson learned from ART that not progress much and still lots of challenges. Nobody wants to contribute money when time passed.</p>

SRC Col. Lim	There has to be a clarification on management funds. Is it the same as DREF in way of replenishment?
Patrick	RDMC is permanent regional structure. Use the funds to deploy person/team from one NS to support another NS.
PMI Arifin	The reasons to us raise contingency funds are: increasing disasters and how we may promote DRR.  How would SEA NSs work together by way of the utilized fund collected by members?  Will the leadership accommodate the idea of funding?
VNRC	Agrees with the idea of fund raising.
TRC	Lesson learned from Art is for AP but RDMC is regional. The costs that support the members for activities such transportation is quite high.
CVTL	Good to get support from other NSs. Sub-groups in fourth or third should include fund raising to secure continuity.
BDRC	Good ideas but the issue is how to mobilize fund
MRCs	Agree with the idea. RDMC should have some secure budget but how to manage in longer term.
SRC	Need clear ToR to avoid controversy and keep sustainability.
LRC	Strong support but need to propose to leadership meeting.

## CONCLUSION

There is a unanimous consensus for fund raising and a request for updates once proposed to the leadership.

Patrick Fox states that there has to be support NS to NS in any operation. What is the objective? It is to support. However, there is a need to determine who will manage the fund; and how will the fund be managed?

Sub-group: Disaster Response for response team support?

Sub-group: Disaster Preparedness for an exchange of lessons learnt?

Sub-group Coordination: One working area for fund raising and will concern how funds are pursued and how funds are deploy

Expected to get first draft in mid of June by SRC and finalise for concept paper. All related

follow up issues should be identified for upcoming leadership meeting.

### Action Plan in 15<sup>th</sup> RDMC Meeting 2011

Action	Who	When
National Contingency Planning's	PMI, CVTL, PRC (RDMU+ DMU)	June- July 2011
RDRT (Logistics, Induction)	RDMU	Log- Nov 2011 Induction- May 2012
IDRL orientation for managers	KL IDRL + RDMU + All NSs	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 2012
Emergency Health	KL RHU + RDMU + NSs (tbc)	18- 23 July 2011 in Manila
DRR Field Session (3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> )	RDMU+ NSs, venue (tbc)	4 <sup>th</sup> quarter 2011; 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter 2012
Recovery (R2R refresher; FERST; Seminars)	Alls (R2R + FERST)	Nov 2011
DRR animated games translation	CRC, LRC, PMI, MRCS, CVTL, VNRC & RDMU	6 June 2011
DRR Comic book for children	CRC, LRC, PMI, MRCS, CVTL, VNRC & RDMU	Dec 2011
Gender outlines	All	3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter 2011
Gender orientation for NS focal points	All	4 <sup>th</sup> quarter 2011
Gender into on-going programmes	All	On- going
GRSP orientation to NSs	All + Ryan	3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter 2011
RFL in Response and Recovery, DBM	RDRT refresher	14- 16 June 2011 in Brunei
ASEAN representation and engagement	Group 4 + RDMC	On going
Leadership meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resource Mobilization paper</li> <li>- Paper Feedback</li> <li>- Representation</li> <li>- DBM Paper</li> <li>- Paper feedback</li> </ul>	SRC All SRC+ CVTL+ RDMU PMI+ All All	June 15 25 June 21-24 July 2011 15 June 25 June
CCA into DRR programming	All	On-going
DMIS/Fednet internships to RDMU	TBD by NS	
Distribution of meeting minute to RDMC members	RDMU	10 June 2011
Feedback from NSs on the minutes	All NSs	20 June 2011
Final minute dissemination to RDMC and SGs	RDMU	25 June 2011
Endorsement of meeting minute	All NSs	30 June 2011

16 <sup>th</sup> RDMC meeting hosted by Singapore	All	May 2012
9 <sup>th</sup> sub committee meeting in BKK	4 sub and RDMU	4-8 July 2011, TBC, BKK
10 sub meeting on ToR RDMC	Brunei RC hosted	Nov 2011

Closing comments:

DVI: There will be a refresher in June. What documents and forensic information are needed? RFL for RDRT is to identify RFL needs.

Arising: DBM for natural disasters on a big scale. According to the context of Muslims for DBM. Only basic training to the first responder. Thereafter, handling lies with the host NS.

### **Closing Ceremony**

**Dr. Amnat Barlee** was selected to be representative of the RDMC to deliver speech.

**Patrick Fox**, head of RDMU, on behalf of facilitator of the meeting delivered his speech to thank you for all contribution to the meeting.

**Annex: Minutes of the 15th RDMC Meeting Adopted By:**

**Indonesia**

Arifin M. Hadi

Head of Disaster Management Division

Signature:

  
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**Malaysia**

Datuk Wira Dr.Hj.Bahari bin Datuk  
Hj.Abu Mansor.

Chairman Disaster Management & Emergency Services

Signature

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**Myanmar**

Mr. Maung Maung Khin

Head of Disaster Management Department

Signature:

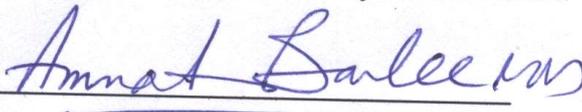
  
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**Thailand**

Dr. Amnat Barlee

Director Relief and Community Health Bureau

Signature

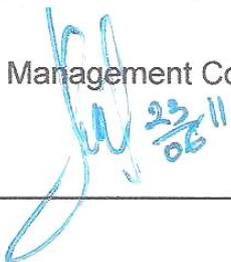
  
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**Timor – Leste**

Mr.Lui Perdro Pinto

Disaster Management Coordinator

Signature

  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Viet Nam**

Mr. Nguyen Huu Thang

Deputy Director, Social Work Disaster Management  
Department

Signature

  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Singapore**

Serene CHIA

Head Services

Signature

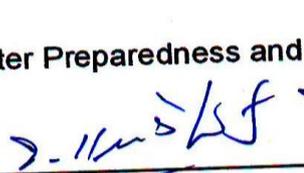
  
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**Laos**

Dr. Bountheung MENEVILAY

Head of Disaster Preparedness and Relief Division

Signature

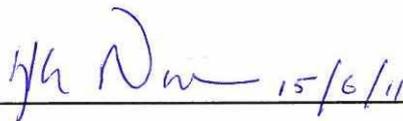
  
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**Brunei**

Ms. Hajah Noraini Dato Paduka  
Haji Abd Wahab

Assistant Director V.A.D

Signature

  
\_\_\_\_\_

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