



South-East Asia

Regional Community Safety Resilience Forum

18- 20 April 2017

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Report



1. Introduction

The Regional Community Safety and Resilience Forum 2017 was hosted by Malaysian Red Crescent Society, with the support of IFRC CCST Bangkok and AP Regional Office, from 18- 20 April 2017, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The Forum was held with the participation of 32 representatives (Disaster Management, Health, OD and Youth) from 11 National Societies in the South East Asian Region – Brunei Darussalam Red Crescent, Cambodian Red Cross, Indonesian Red Cross, Lao Red Cross, Malaysia Red Crescent, Myanmar Red Cross, Philippines Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross, Thai Red Cross, Timor-Leste Red Cross and Viet Nam Red Cross. It was also attended by more than 10 IFRC observers from AP Regional Office Management and Technical Leads (Disaster and Crisis, Health, Policy, Strategy and Knowledge, Gender and Diversity, Disaster Law) and Bangkok CCST.

The Forum was opened by Martin Faller (Deputy Director of AP Regional Office), Datuk Wira Dr Hj Bahari bin Datuk Hj Abu Mansor (Deputy National Chairman of Malaysian RC) and Dr. Amnat Barlee (Chair of CSR Forum). Three speakers appreciated the importance of this network in translating the SEA Leadership recommendations into practice and praised its existence and growth in the last 15 years and continue to support the network technically and financially.

The purpose of the Forum is to enhance regional integration, coordination, communication and cooperation between SEA RCRC members. It is tasked to translate the results of the strategic policy and direction decisions of the Leaders into the operational action to promote the establishment of safer and resilient communities. This Forum is responsible for escorting (i) the Global Agendas of SDGs, Sendai Framework for DRR and Paris Agreement; (ii) Engaging with ASEAN; (iii) 1 Billion Coalition; (iv) Cross Border Cooperation; (v) School Safety as well as Sustainability of National Societies.

The Forum saw a significant increase in terms of participation and ownership of National Societies in debating and finding better ways to work together as well as to advocate for the key outcomes of the meeting along with some exchange learning sessions among National Societies.

Malaysian RC offered an opportunity of visit to either Anjung Singgah Temporary Transit Shelter for homeless people or the People with Disability Centre.

2. Meeting Structure and Agenda

The Forum is an annual meeting of managers of Disaster Management, Health and Organizational Development (OD)/Youth as well as Gender and Diversity focal person from all the National Societies in South-East Asian region to come together to discuss about how to work in an integrated manner as well as about strategic planning, road map of regional cooperation, programming (which comprises of resilience, National Society development, partnership) and the way forward. The last meeting was organized in Jakarta in August 2015. Read more about the last meeting [here](#).

The detailed agenda of the meeting was finalized by the Forum chair along with chair of each technical working group. The agenda and participation list are attached in **Annex-1**. The structure of meeting is given below.

On the first day, the forum was started in plenary to discuss about the outcomes of the last Leadership meeting, followed by the reports of each National Society against the Regional Community Safety and Resilience Forum (RCSRf) roadmap, then the discussion of how the NS relates with the global agenda, as well as engaging with ASEAN.

The second day saw the discussions in 3 technical working groups: (1) health, (2) OD/Youths and (3) DM in parallel, followed by thematic discussions in 5 parallel sessions: (1) road safety, (2) gender and diversity, (3) integrated school safety approach, (4) cross border cooperation, and (5) sustainability of NSs. Afterwards, each group reports on key discussion points, followed by discussion on emergency response framework and 1 Billion Coalition for Resilience.

The third day focused on the feedback, revision and adoption of the roadmap, after which a field visit ensues.

3. Key Discussions and Sharing

Significant progress was reflected by National Societies through their programmes against the **RCSRF Roadmap** which was updated in 2015 Forum. Major achievements are: (i) Mainstreaming of social inclusion (PWDs, homeless, elderly) in general and Gender and Diversity in particular into various programme interventions; (ii) Disaster preparedness for response capacities at various levels including consolidation of disaster response teams, prepositioning stocks and policy as well as contingency plans are in place; (iii) disaster law development as well as dissemination; (iv) OCAC and BOCA assessment and interventions; (v) pandemic preparedness and response through revised SoPs as well as training of staff and volunteers; (vi) community based DRR interventions through VCA and mitigation measures at both communities and schools; (vii) positioning RCRC through engaging with ASEAN networks (ERAT, ACE, ADDM, ACDM) both at regional and national levels; (viii) joint disaster management exercises with local authorities and partners; (ix) Youth and Volunteer Engagement through SEAYN and school based DRR interventions; and (x) peer to peer learning.

Engagement with ASEAN, all NSs realised the added value of ASEAN to our work and expresses willingness to be present and known by ASEAN entities through (i) profiling our capacities in terms One Asean One response; (ii) consistently participating in ASEAN simulation exercises and reflecting our right position; (iii) doing a stock-taking of each NS strengths to share with ASEAN/AHA Centre as well as aligning our RDRT with ERAT for better use; (iv) improving and fostering our internal communications about events/exercises to make sure we do not miss any opportunities; and (v) recognising and working together with RCRC to maximise our presence, strengths and opportunities as well as resource mobilisation. The discussion also urged that there is a need to formalize the relationship with ASEAN through a signed MoU and Strategy and these should be thoroughly recognized by each member state and disseminated at various levels.

In terms of **RDRT**, all stated that there is an urgent need to improve the “spirit of volunteerism” within RDRT, opening the opportunity for everyone to be trained as RDRT member. There are good experiences with PNSs on this in which SEA NSs train with PNSs colleagues. As such, the RDRT would be more a qualification (a level of competency) than a body, and it will help to position ourselves with ERAT. There is a misperception in some NSs that once you are trained as RDRT, you would only be deployed internationally. In addition, RDRT deployment needs to go beyond relief as there is a lot of competition in this field. For example, we can look at medical rescue team/SAR. The discussion also revealed that there has been no RDRT training in the past three years because of the transition process. It is suggested that a way to handle this is to have IFRC lead on the setting of competencies a/standards and then NSs can have more role in the member selection and training.

1 Billion Coalition (1BC), it is a collective brand to build up our profile and show case who we are and what we do but we don't do that ourselves but partnership with others. It is a marketing tool and planning framework. In order to achieve it, each NS needs to have its own strategic plan with clear indicator vs. specific target and timeframe so each year we can increase the numbers of beneficiaries. The strategic plan acts as an umbrella then look at working plan and focus more at the community level. Many initiatives can be used for this as a planning tool e.g. ambulance services, first aid services, blood donation as well as community based interventions. The group also discussed and agreed that there will not be a need to “own” the concept or the “1 BC product” as what we have been doing could all contribute to the narrative/impact as a RCRC movement. For instance, some National Societies can implement 1BC beyond a Marketing Tool as it could be a solution-based approach. In the meantime, case study reference could garner more confidence as well as approach in disseminating information or concept could be more inviting. 1BC focuses on a bigger vision to achieve the scale of change required to meet escalating humanitarian needs and that vision is based on the idea that together we are stronger, and our strength lies in our diversity.

School Safety- this area of expertise by NSs around SEA has been increasingly acknowledged by partners and recently the youth (through SEAYN and at country level in some cases) have expressed the willingness to be

more engaged. In 2016, a [guidebook](#) on “youth in school safety” was developed and piloted in several countries. Early 2017, youth leaders participated in the ASEAN regional conference on school safety along with DM or Health colleagues and facilitated a session of the conference focusing on youth engagement in building safe schools. Finally, the SEAYN has initiated a mapping exercise of school safety initiatives throughout ASEAN to be used as a baseline while also supporting advocacy efforts at both national and regional levels. The data collection was led by youth departments of NSs and was completed in February 2017. The data analysis and report writing will take place later in 2017.

Cross- Border Cooperation, two National Societies of Laos and Thailand came together during the Forum to reinforce the bilateral cooperation through sharing some on-going initiatives and successes in the areas of DRR and Disaster Response as well as health and care and youth development between the two national societies in the past years and the future possibilities. The **contingency planning** process idea came in to reinforce the existing practices to ensure that a comprehensive and quality interventions to be taken to strengthen the capacities of branches along the Mekong River of both sides. The expected outputs of the process are to: (i) enhance understanding of external risks pertinent to both countries (mapping of external environment with a special focus on hazards, risks, challenges and vulnerabilities of the most vulnerable groups of population; (ii) develop scenarios for joint response, especially related to environmental hazards around the Mekong River for possible cross- border movements; (iii) prepare a comprehensive response plan that will take into consideration identified external risks as well as response capacities of the border branches; and (iv) foster in-country and cross-border cooperation between National Societies and the respective government agencies (NDMO, border authorities etc.).

OD, Youth and Gender & Diversity Technical Working Group, led by its chair, Mr. Dato Sayed, SG of Malaysian RC, has addressed the following key issues: (i) good practices from national societies in the region through updates; (ii) gaps and challenges vs. recommendations through the revision of RCSR Road Map:

- Best practices are: (i) capacity building for branches to incorporate the BOCA results to the NS strategic planning process and branch development plans as well as working together with DM and Health to enhance the service delivery of branches; (ii) escalation of Youth in School Safety (YSS) tools in the region such as Laos, Myanmar, Malaysia, and the Philippines which showed its acceptance and recognition at the local level and targeted schools; (iii) Southeast Asia Regional School Safety Mapping which documents and showcases RCRC contribution toward three Pillars under the ASEAN's Comprehensive School Safety Framework and all 11 case studies are in the finalization process to consult with the NS leadership; (iv) NS G&D focal points have been supported by the leadership and basically majority of the national societies have them in place, however it is agreed that social inclusion interventions are still being treated as stand-alone rather than integrated approach and social inclusion is a cross- cutting issue with shared responsibility in the NS not just reliance on the focal point.
- Gaps and challenges through the revision of the Road Map are: (i) lack of integration between DM, Health and OD and GD which made no idea of where or how linkages can be made. (ii) youth and volunteer management and retention is still an issue due to passive and limited support to youth and volunteers to engage in all programmes (iii) multi-year funding is an issue to OD and Youth group, (iv) no regular communications through regular meetings, workshops and webinars (v) lack of investment to staff motivation and the development (inadequate opportunities & resources).

Health and Care Technical Working Group led by its Chair Dr. Sok Long- Director of Health Department of Cambodian RC, all health representatives from the national societies have shared some updates on its situation and trend in the region including public health in emergencies and the outbreaks of H5N1, H7N9, H5N2, H5N8, Dengue, Zika as well as HFMD and it was agreed that better information sharing and regular updates among NSs and between IFRC and NSs should be exercised to ensure that NSs are alerted and ready to respond to potential outbreaks. In the meantime, the group also shared some good practices from (i) Cambodia RC on the integration of DM and Health interventions in some targeted areas toward building resilience; (ii) Lao RC on the roll out of CBHFA Mosquito Borne Disease and Vector Control and ECV trainings in Laos as well as E-WASH training and

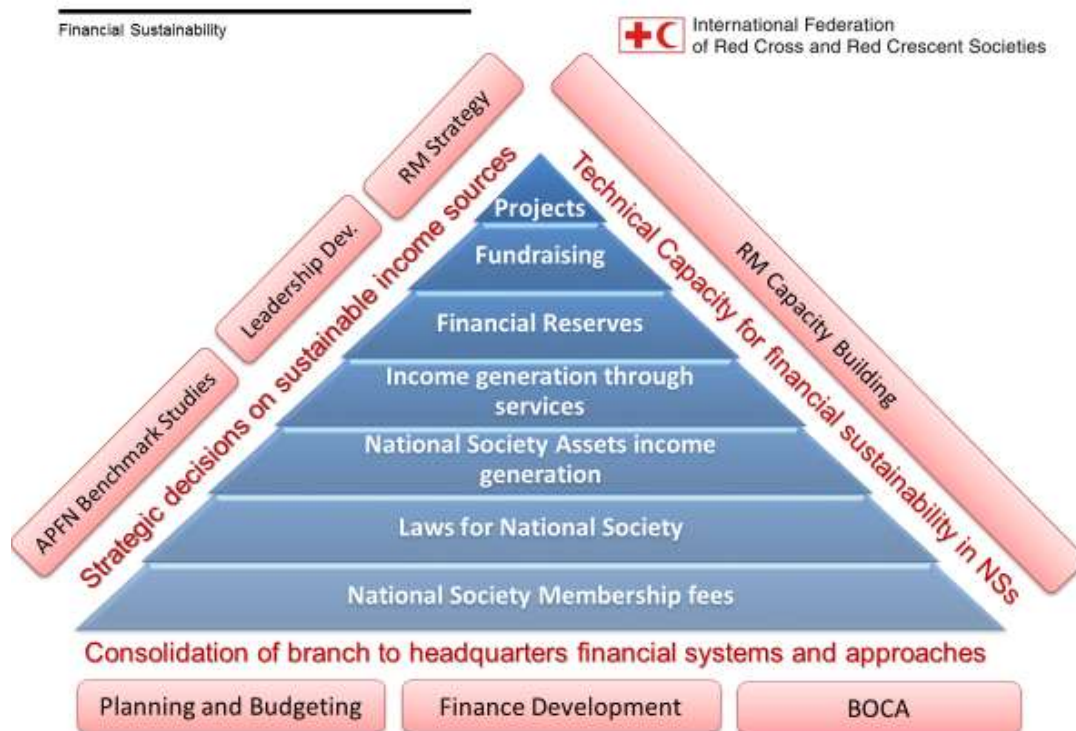
equipment to Lao RC staff and volunteers. In addition, the group spent considerable time to discuss and update on four issues below:

- Cross-border cooperation in relation to HIV/AIDS ARV referral system among migrants living in Thailand and along the cross-border areas under the management of ART Network;
- Road Safety and national society scaling up to address this issue through mainstreaming and partnership with Grab taxi, a practice from Thailand and Malaysia;
- Revision of the RCSR Road Map which includes CBHFA, First Aid and CPR, blood services / club 25 to ensure mainstreaming of the cross-cutting areas (gender and diversity, people living with disabilities, climate change and youth).

Sustainability of National Societies, the Forum discussion admitted that some National Societies are strong and stable and others have taken and continue to take significant steps forward. At the same time, some face serious problems, often in spite of ongoing political, technical and financial support from Movement actors and others. The following issues have become increasingly apparent over the past years: (i) the real threat of bankruptcy and hence either dormancy or dissolution faced by a considerable number of National Societies suggests that these have not been able to establish operating models adapted to their own domestic environments; (ii) while lack of finance, financial dependency and weak organizational capacities may be the most immediate symptoms of organizational challenges, these often reflect broader issues of a National Society's identity, relevance and image within its domestic environment; (iii) there are a number of National Societies largely or wholly dependent on the limited funding provided by Movement partners, with no realistic opportunity for significant organizational growth and significant risks to their own solvency should Movement funding reduce further. Furthermore, financial dependency seems to lead to a mental dependency which sees National Society identity determined by funding availability; (iv) there is a proportion of National Societies which are failing to meet basic standards required for Certification under the Organisational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process, suggesting widespread systemic weaknesses across National Societies. Such issues have serious implications for individual National Societies, and for the health and reputation of the Red Cross Red Crescent network itself but, above all, for the vulnerable people who have needs and expectations of the Movement's humanitarian services.

4. Key Recommendations

Sustainability of national societies: (i) to enhance financial sustainability including through partnership with government, private sector and the public; (ii) to enhance the integrity of NS (accountability, transparency, etc.); (iii) to improve the marketing of our strategy / skills to access fund; (iv) greater access to government funds and global funds; and (v) to revitalize stable membership income. Please refer to Figure below for further information.



Engagement with ASEAN, formalization of RCRC relationship with ASEAN through a signed MoU and Strategy as well as a joint flagship program where both sides could maximize strengths. At technical level, focus on One ASEAN and One Response and in particular the RDRT/ERAT alignment.

1BC, it is imperative to have the following in place such as (i) operational guideline for its implementation with inclusive of all RCRC activities (First Aid, Trainings, Youth, Volunteers, Beneficiaries); (ii) improve stakeholders support and collaboration; (iii) allocation of funds to escalate local actions; (iv) a common reporting template 'plug and play' to show statistics and infographics; (v) strategic planning for each NS (target and timeframe) so each year we can increase the numbers of beneficiaries follow by an action plan at community level.

OD, Youth and Social Inclusion, the following recommendations are put forward: (i) allocation of certain % of funds or spaces from each programmes for the organisational development and capacity building to build an effective motivation (trainings, meetings and representations); (ii) resource mobilization to strengthen the HR management and regulation for an effective recruitment, smart retention and reward for volunteers and staffs; (iii) promote a volunteer database system and volunteer programmes with a clear and specific data to mobilise in an effective way (different ages, gender, categories of volunteers -online, corporate, disabled, specialists etc); (iv) support NSs to complete the BOCA and develop a strategic plan/branch development plan cum monitoring plan; (v) endorsement and support to fully implement SEAYN action plan 2016-2017—Meaningful Youth engagement in School Safety as best example from Myanmar RC integration; (vi) create enabling environment for youth to continue the Youth Empowerment in Community (YEC) by allocating resources at amount of less than CHF 1,000 per project in an integrated approach; (vii) certification and qualification of Youth to be the part of NDRT and invite them to all technical trainings (at least 30-40% of participants) and create a space of YABC in programmes.

National Societies need to invest more in **community level preparedness** as well as institutional preparedness. Integrated planning, which is defined to include DM, Health, OD as well as cross-cutting components such as gender and diversity, disaster law, migration and climate change, is key to decrease vulnerability and strengthen community resilience.

Health and Care: (i) strengthening and mainstreaming the community based health and first aid for vulnerable populations and communities in all national societies; (ii) improving the local, regional, and international capacity in responding to public health emergencies and the epidemics in the region; (iii) scaling up the actions and resources with vulnerable populations and communities in health promotion, health education and behaviour change and disease prevention and control and public health emergencies; (iv) increasing the regional cooperation of ART (HIV/AIDS) Network for implementing a project on “Regional multi-lateral cross-border cooperation project on improving access to ART for migrants living in Thailand, 2017-2018”; (v) increasing the capacity of local communities, civil societies, and national societies in addressing and concerning about road safety and first aid and public awareness and policy advocacy on road safely.

School Safety: (i) continue to invest in youth development and involvement in school safety initiatives, either through rolling out the Youth in School Safety guidebook or in adapting some of its contents in ongoing youth activities; (ii) finalize the School Safety mapping to be shared as part of the CSR Forum report to the RCRC Leadership Meeting in September 2017.

Cross- Border cooperation, Thailand and Lao PDR enjoy close and wide ranging cooperation in political, economic, social and cultural domains. In addition to long-standing ties and common borders, both countries share similar challenges and vulnerabilities, especially those related to natural disasters. Lao PDR and Thailand frequently experience droughts, storms, floods, heatwaves and other meteorological events that have a devastating impact on the most vulnerable populations and their livelihoods. According to experts, the effects of El Nino will continue longer and increase vulnerabilities of millions of people, especially in countries with limited preparedness and response capacity. For a region at such high risk of slow onset and sudden disasters, building resilience and cross-border cooperation is not a question of choice, but rather a collectively imperative. On this note, most of national societies express their interest in learning more from this model to be able to adapt and replicate for instance between Thailand and Myanmar, Thailand and Cambodia, Cambodia and Viet Nam and many more.

Global Agenda Frameworks of SDGs, SFDRR, Paris Agreement, it is noted that significant progress has been made in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, humanitarian response, and in development under the global frameworks that guide them. However, due to their respective mandates, government agencies have been working in silos towards reducing disaster and climate risks. The evolution of the global frameworks and creation of new ones calls for a universal and more comprehensive approach, which focuses on sustainability and resiliency. These global frameworks are considered as tools to support government agencies and relevant stakeholders on their progress towards sustainability and resiliency. The common areas among SFDRR, SDGs and CCA include food security, health, education, ecosystem protection, natural resources management, capacity-building, technology and innovation, and sustainable consumption and production, which should be placed with high priority in the next 15 years. It is strongly recommended that RCRC National Societies should work together with various partners including national and local actors to transform the global frameworks into practice by: (i) identifying challenges, and existing key linkages between the global frameworks for countries and selected cross-cutting themes (risk-informed planning; data, monitoring and reporting; and financing); establishing and agreeing on key entry points to strengthen the linkages between the global frameworks for achieving optimum impact in the selected cross-cutting themes (risk-informed planning; data, monitoring and reporting; and financing); (iii) supporting the long-term agenda of sustainability and resiliency by identifying key actions to operationalize the frameworks at the national, sub-national and local level; (iv) identifying actions on how Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies and community based organizations can contribute to help countries operationalize the global frameworks at the local level.

5. Conclusions

The Forum saw a significant increase in terms of participation and ownership of National Societies in debating and finding better ways to work together as well as to advocate for the key outcomes of the meeting along with some exchange learning sessions among National Societies.

The Forum saw intense and constructive discussions. The forum outlines overall areas of prioritization as well as carried out interest mapping for peer-to-peer learning and optimizing collaboration among and between the National Societies.

The Forum demonstrates strong ownership and initiatives of the National Societies technical managers in translating the direction and policies from the leaders into operational actions and priorities collaboratively among the National Societies in the South-East Asia region.

Annex:

1. Agenda and participant list
2. Road map for regional collaboration

Annex 1: Agenda and participation list

Regional Community Safety and Resilience Forum Meeting

18-20 April 2017

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Day-1 (18 April 2017)

Time	Agenda	Facilitators/Presenter	Chaired by
08.30 -9.00	Welcome	Speaker- SG of MyRCS; IFRC	MyRCS
09.00 - 09.15	Self-introduction	All	Chair of CSR Forum
09.15 -09.45	Jakarta Leadership Decision and Directions	IFRC/PMI	Chair of CSR Forum
Tea Break- 30 min (Group Photo)			
10.15 – 12.30	Reports against CSRF Road Map by respective National Society	National Society	Chair of CSR Forum
Lunch 12.30- 13.30			
13.30- 15.00	Global agenda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDGs • SFDRR • COP22 	IFRC	Chair of CSR Forum
Tea Break- 15 min			
15.15 – 17.00	Engaging with ASEAN- Strategy and Plan of Action	IFRC	Chair of CSR Forum
17.00 – 17.15	Day-1 wrap up		Chair of CSR Forum
19.00	Welcome dinner		

Day-2 (19 April 2017)

Technical sessions chaired by Chairperson of thematic working group

Time	Health	OD / Youths	DM
08.30 -10.30	Strategic agenda and Key issues of Health including revision to the Road Map	Strategic agenda and Key issues of OD / Youths including revision to the Road Map	Strategic agenda and Key issues of DM including revision to the Road Map
Tea Break- 15 min			
10.45 – 12.30	Parallel Sessions <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Road Safety• Gender and Diversity• Integrated School Safety Approach• Cross- Border Cooperation• Sustainability of NSs		
Lunch 12.30 -13.30			
Return to Plenary sessions			
13.30- 14.15	Reports on key discussion points	All	

14.15- 14.45	Global Tool Review	IFRC	Chair of CSR Forum
14.45-15.15	1 Billion Coalition for Resilience- Strategy and Plan of Action	IFRC	Chair of CSR Forum
Tea Break- 15 min			
15.30- 16.45	Group Discussion on 1BC	All	Chair of CSR Forum
16.45- 17.00	Day-2 wrap up		Chair of CSR Forum
17.00- 18.30	Consolidation of inputs to the Road Map by the drafting Committee		Four TWG Chairs

Day-3 (20 April 2017)

Time	Agenda	Facilitators/Presenter	Chaired by
08.30-10.15	Group feedback		
Tea Break- 15 min			
10.30-11.00	Presentation of revised Road Map for final comments and adoption	Chair of CSR Forum	
11.00 – 11.30	Closing		MyRCS, IFRC, Chair of CSRF
	Lunch 11.30 -12.30		
13.00-17.00	Field visit organized by Malaysian Red Crescent	All National Societies	MyRCS

Participant list
Regional Community Safety and Resilience Forum Meeting
18-20 April 2017
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

No.	Name	Position	Organization	Country (office)	Email
Participants (NSs)					
1	Mr. Sheikh Kadir Abdullah	Secretary General	BDRC	Brunei	sheikhkadir@bruneiredcrescent.com
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3	Mr. Mohd Rosdi Bin HJ Ruslan	Director of Youth and Volunteer Development	BDRC	Brunei	youthandvolunteer@bruneiredcrescent.com
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6	Dr. Uy Sam Onn	Deputy Director, Disaster Management Department	CRC	Cambodia	samonn_uy@yahoo.com
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26	Dr.Amnat Barlee	Director of Relief and Community Health Bureau, TRCS	TRC	Thailand	abarlee@redcross.or.th
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29	Mr. Agapito da Silva	Organizational Development Coordinator	CVTL	Timor Leste	agapitodasilva_cvtl@redcross.tl
30	Mr. Le The Chuong	Deputy Director of Health Care Department	VNRC	Vietnam	lethechuong@gmail.com
31	Mr. Tran Si Pha	Deputy Director of Disaster Management Department	VNRC	Vietnam	tranphavnrc@gmail.com

Annex 2: CSR Road Map for regional cooperation (2016 – 2020)

No	Key Action	Sub items	Year				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Policy, tools and guidelines for integration and cooperation	Effective response tools (RDRT, CP, SOP, MSC for GD, CEA, etc.) Community Safety and Resilience Tool (including health and DRR in schools) Disaster law / advocacy / Humanitarian Diplomacy PMER	See updates as part of the CSR Forum (April 2017)	Establish national CSR Forum Quarterly National Meeting Review all national Society policies e.g. GD, DM, Health, etc. Development of integration guideline and operational framework for resilience to sit within PMER/OD and to ensure inclusion of all crosscutting issues e.g. GD Dissemination and socialisation of guidelines Revise curriculum and tools, and SOPs for RDRT to ensure full integration by mainstreaming crosscutting issues (GD/Green response, etc) into the tools and future training packages Ensure awareness of and implementation of key safety and protection policies such as anti-harassment, child	Implement integrated guidelines developed in 2017 and conduct a review and strengthening process Deployment of RDRTs who have been trained in specialised capacities e.g. Protection gender and inclusion Conduct RDRT integrated training developed in 2017 to ensure all RDRT have crosscutting knowledge of key issues Promotion of toolkit for pandemic preparedness	Implementation and monitoring	Implementation and monitoring.

No	Key Action	Sub items	Year				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
				protection and code of conduct			
2	Sustainability of National Societies	Youth & volunteer development Branch Development and BOCA/OCAC	See updates as part of the CSR Forum (April 2017)	Increase youth involvement in the NS Use BOCA as a planning tool Include funding for branch development within programmes and projects Peer to peer support on BOCA among NSs Empower volunteers through specific trainings and let them lead programmes Diversification of resources for services Identify projects can generate income / donation campaigns	Follow-up of 2017. Increase skills on resource mobilization (both domestic and international)	Implementation and monitoring	Implementation and monitoring.
3	Mainstreaming	Violence prevention / SGBV Migration Gender and Diversity Green Response	See updates as part of the CSR Forum (April 2017)	Operational Plans Translation of G&D Assessment Tools G&D Advocacy and Dissemination	Operational Plans Strategic Plan G&D Advocacy and Dissemination	Ensure integration throughout all programmes	Ensure integration throughout all programmes

No	Key Action	Sub items	Year				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
				Provide trainings and building capacity Development of G&D Strategy Translation and adaption of G&D tool Translation of Violence Prevention 10 steps and trainings	Provide trainings and building capacity		
4	Partnerships	ASEAN / AHA Centre 1 Billion Coalition (BC)	See updates as part of the CSR Forum (April 2017)	Review and update joint action plan with AHA Center Enhance communication and collaboration with AHA Center ACDM and Ardex as key platform for engagement in DM Increase NS trained on ERAT and ACE Use 1BC platform and national contribution to bring other stakeholders across ASEAN. Strengthen link between NDMO and NS is key for effective engagement with		Implementation and monitoring	Implementation and monitoring.

No	Key Action	Sub items	Year				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
				AHA centre, key ministers (interior, MoFA) and ASEAN at large.			
5	Resilience at community levels	CBDRR, SBDRR, school safety, CBHFA, First Aid and CPR, PSS, PHAST, Road Safety, Blood / Club 25, Youth Empowerment programme, livelihoods, YSS, YABC, SGBV etc.	See updates as part of the CSR Forum (April 2017)	<p>Ongoing implementation of community-based initiatives by NSs</p> <p>Engage youth and volunteers to all programmes.</p> <p>Cross-cutting areas (disability, G&D, climate change): see actions on mainstreaming</p>	<p>Ongoing implementation of community-based initiatives by NSs</p> <p>Engage youth and volunteers to all programmes.</p> <p>Cross-cutting areas (disability, G&D, climate change): see actions on mainstreaming</p>	<p>Ongoing implementation of community-based initiatives by NSs</p> <p>Engage youth and volunteers to all programmes.</p> <p>Cross-cutting areas (disability, G&D, climate change): see actions on mainstreaming</p>	<p>Ongoing implementation of community-based initiatives by NSs</p> <p>Engage youth and volunteers to all programmes.</p> <p>Cross-cutting areas (disability, G&D, climate change): see actions on mainstreaming</p>
6	Knowledge sharing / peer to peer / innovation	Joint learning Resilience Library Facebook groups Cross-border cooperation Sub networks	See updates as part of the CSR Forum (April 2017)	<p>This is not a new role / function but rather should be embedded in our work.</p> <p>Consider assigning focal point (s) in each NS to champion knowledge sharing, both internally and with other NSs in SEA. Such FPs can liaise with IFRC to feed into the resilience library.</p>	Continuation of 2017 efforts	Implementation and monitoring	Implementation and monitoring.

No	Key Action	Sub items	Year				
			2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
				Encourage 2-way learning through exchange visits, social media, etc. Identify best practices to be documented and shared Expand the use of e-learning, web platforms, gamification, etc.			