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

With special thanks to The Thai Red Cross Society

for hosting and organizing the event

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

1. What has happened and outcomes:

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| Day 1| **Session 0**: Participant and DRR FS introduction  
The session aims to get to know each other and what to be agenda for the next ten days. Note: no agenda is shared with participants in advance and day by day agenda is formed accordingly. | Participants found the common things such as same color shirts, same day of birth and introduce their names.  
The DRR FS introduction started with mapping out how many participants are familiar with VCA/CBHFA or other community assessment follow by the objectives and flow of the event.  
*To enhance the understanding, rational, and practice of integration in order to achieve safer and resilient community purpose through the application of community based assessment methodology.* | It is suggested that assessing participants in VCA/CBHFA or field assessment is needed to make sure all will be in the same level of understanding and orientation where applicable. |

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**Session 1**: Concept and Process of Community Safety and Resilience.  
The session focuses on defining:  
- Why resilience approach?  
- Characteristics of a resilient community?  

| Day 1 | **Session 1**: Concept and Process of Community Safety and Resilience  
The evolving concept of community resilience has been shared: "Resilience is an integrated concept that allows multiple risks and their impacts on vulnerable people to be considered together. Integrating various approaches to development work with humanitarian work".  
Seven key principles of resilience approach were discussed which are:  
- People first  
- Local onwership  
- Comprehensive approach  
- Acknowledging interdependencies  
- Long term perspective  
- Working in partnership  
- Know the limits  
In addition, a proposed approach toward resilience was discussed among participants:  
- Risk focus resilience  
- Community mobilisation to empowerment  
- Networking and collaboration  
- Mitigation and preparedness  
- Early warning early actions  
- NS development | Brain storm method in couple with group work was used to maximize the participation by asking participants to use meta cards and write up their perception against five key components:  
- Hazard/threat  
- Risk  
- Elements at risk  
- Vulnerability  
- Capacity  
Examples to illustrate those definitions were | |

**Session 2**: Terminologies  
The session aims to provide participants same understanding of some key definitions related to CSR such as: Hazard/threat; Risk/impact; Elements at risk; Vulnerability; and Capacity. | | | |
introduced and by the end of the session, participants were able to demonstrate them. These definitions will be further reinforced under the session 3 with a case study.

**Session 3: Case study**
The session objective is to get participants to deal with a complex situation of a virtual community where different threats/issues to be projected. In addition, it is suggested that participants need to get familiar with five components in identification and analysis of information.

- Threats/hazards
- Potential risks
- Elements at risk
- Vulnerability
- Capacity

Upon the introduction of the case study, four groups were formed taking into consideration of experience and background. Each group was asked to review the case study and try to respond to five questions following:
1. What threats/hazards they are facing?
2. What are impacts?
3. Who and what affected?
4. Why these impacts happen?
5. What are available resources?

All four groups were able to work on these questions using different color of meta cards. Once it is completed, plenary discussion was made to discuss and agree on methodology toward the case study analysis against five components.

The case study holds dynamic information which is useful for participants to have better view and ideas of all possible risk factors in the community. A handout with concrete examples based on the case study was distributed by the end of the session.

**Day 2**

**Session 4: Project formulation process.**
The session aims to equip participants with basic skills in how identify problems and address them step by step in programme planning manner.

Based on the session 3’ outcomes, all four groups were asked to work on the following:
- Problem identification
- Problem statement
- Problem tree
- Objective tree

- Be able to analyse the causes of problem
- Variety of ideas from participants make hard decisions
- Lack of confidence in analysis process
- Guidance notes for analysis should be provided.
- The process of solving a problem in a positive way
- Different perspectives in solving problem
- More more detailed examples should be provided.

**Session 5: Health related risks in program planning.**
The session aims to equip participant's basic knowledge and awareness of rising health related threats due to changing climate.

The presentation focused on addressing two major issues of how climate change affecting health including potential diseases/outbreaks and how to minimize the impacts within RCRC context.

To wrap up the session, four groups were asked to discuss and share their perception on adaptive measures against four major health problems:
- Air polution
- Water borne diseases
- Vector borne diseases
- Extrame weather change

Most of participants have health background then it is not so hard to get our messages crossed.

**Day 3**

**Why game:** The purpose of this game is to guide participants on how to find out direct causes/indirect causes and root causes of a problem.

The facilitator explained to all the rules and list down 5 questions below for each group to play:
- Why Thai people like to eat rice?
- Why people like Facebook?
- Why Thai people like Som Tam?
- Why do you work hard?
- Why do you think you are beautiful?

- It is well received by all participants and it is a good exercise to link up with problem tree development process

**Session 6: Advocacy introduction:**
This included a basic introduction of key stakeholders in the community based on the Nano case-study. By doing so, participants are...
### Session 7: Community briefing and field preparation.

The session objective is to get participants PREPARED and READY for field assessment. Team work is highly considered in this session.

A mountainous and rural community was selected by the Thai Red Cross as it is one of the TRC CBDRR programme areas. The community was presented to the participants with basic information and potential risks they are facing. In response to the above mentioned scenario, the group was divided into two groups in which one comprises of 12 and the other of 11. Both groups were able to well coordinate and come up with detailed step by step plan of action for the field assessment including which TOOLS to be used and who does what.

**Day 4 and 5**

Field investigation and information collection using VCA TOOLS.

Both groups came up with proposed TOOLS to be executed in the field:
- Mapping (social/hazards/resources)
- Seasonal Calendar
- FGDs
- Key informant interview
- Direct observation

The lessons learned from using these tools will be enclosed in separate file for future learning. Refer to Annex 1.

### Day 6

**Session 8: TOOLs application reflection and sharing.**

The plenary discussion with guided questions gave participants opportunities to speak out their experience and challenges in execution of tools in the community. At the same time, some useful tips and technique to perform the tools were shared to reinforce participant confidence in the future. Refer to Annex 1 for further details.

It is suggested that careful plan for choosing which TOOLS to be used should be made during secondary information study and field assessment. Flexibility should be there depending on real situation and availability of community people.

**Session 9: Information analysis**

It is extremely important to put all information collected through using tools into a right template which will be easily used for the development of problem tree and objective tree later on.

The information analysis part consists of a template which refer to five key components of any field assessment such as:
- Hazards/threats
- Risks/impacts
- Elements at risk
- Vulnerability
- Capacity

Both groups were able to extract information from used tools into this template for next steps.

- Know how to analyse information in a systematical way
- Overview of the problems
- Know where is the gap of information and further investigate
- Know how to extract information from the TOOLS into this template
- Know how to rank the hazard in the community

**Session 10: Problem identification and**

A list of problems identified by both groups were shared and discussed in plenary. After
| Day 7 | **Session 11**: Problem tree  
The session objective is to have an in-depth discussion among the group to find out direct; indirect and root causes of the problem. | Both groups are able to complete the problem trees based on the problem statement identified and largely agreed by all the group members.  
*For details, refer to the consolidated proposals.* | • Systematical way to know causes of problem  
• Know how to identify missing information  
• How to extract information from each tool into the analysis process |

| Day 7 | **Session 12**: Objective tree.  
The objective of the session is to further enhance participant skills and knowledge on how to form a good proposal based on the existing and real scenario of the community. | Both groups are able to complete the objective trees with GOAL, specific OBJECTIVES and ACTIONS.  
*For details, refer to the consolidated proposals.* | • Possibility of solving the problem  
• Process of solving the problem  
• Solution to problem in comprehensive way |

| Day 7 | **Session 13**: Action Plan.  
This session aims to identify possible intervention to address the problem | A process of triangulation was presented together with a template of Action Plan to ensure participants understand the sequence of the process moving from problem tree to objective tree and action plan. | • Know how to identify activities to fulfill the objective  
• How to organize activities which are suitable for the community  
• Resource mobilisation is important for the community  
• Know how to maximize the existing capacity to implement the activities.  
• How to synergy and network with other stakeholders |

| Day 8 | Information validation and triangulation with community people | From observation and feedback from participants, both groups were able to work with community people to go through all issues identified during the analysis in the meeting room (problem tree and objective tree). Both groups were satisfied with the methodology used and outcomes thanks to full participation and inputs from the community. | • Games and activities to engage people are vital  
• Dynamic perspectives in looking at the problem enrich the discussions  
• People are aware of their problems then easy to identify actions  
• Satisfy community planning  
• Apply learnings into practice and future planning |
| Day 9 | Revise and documentation of the consolidated proposal | Both groups have spent significant time together to revise problem tree and objective tree plus possible interventions after returning from the field. A consolidated proposal was introduced and completed by both groups. For details, refer to attached proposals. |
| Day 10 | Final Evaluation | The evaluation started with sharing the final agenda and one page process of the event and participants were asked to fill in the evaluation form and followed by a plenary discussion |

Presentation of the proposals
Closing ceremony
Both groups presented their consolidated proposals in plenary

2. Overall observation and recommendation:

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

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

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

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

Annexes to the report:
Annex 1: Final Agenda
Annex 2: Disaster Risk Reduction Field Session Process
Annex 3: Photo gallery
## Annex 1: Disaster Risk Reduction Field Session Agenda

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*Note: The agenda is subject to change based on the circumstances.*
Annex 2: Disaster Risk Reduction Field Session Process

Preparation for field visit including Community Safety & Resilience Concept & Project Formulation Process via a Case study (Day 1, 2 & 3)

- Common GOAL
- Common PROCESS
- Common TOOLS
- Health issues and Advocacy
- Field assessment plan of action

Community investigation & Information collection using TOOLS (Day 4 & 5)

- Mapping & direct observation
- Seasonal Calendar
- Historical Profile
- Interviews (LGUs, health workers, women, religious leaders

Systematization & Analysis of information (Day 6)

- Reflection on TOOLS application
- Information analysis
- Problem identification and problem statement
- Problem tree

Systematization & Analysis of information (Day 7)

- Problem tree
- Objective tree
- Possible actions to be taken

Triangulation and validation of information with community (Day 8)

- Returning information to community (main problems/risks)
- Problem tree
- Objective tree
- Actions to be taken
- Social network analysis + resource mobilisation

Fine tune information and develop the proposal to address problems (Day 9)

- Revise problem and objective tree
- Action Plan
- Documentation of the whole process

Lessons learnt and taking away Presentation of the proposals

- Final Evaluation and feedback
- Proposals presentation
- Closing
Annex 3: Photo gallery

DRR FS opening ceremony

Participants are analysing information from the case study

Problem tree analysis from the case study

Using tools to collect information with the community

Direct observation with key informants

Area which is prone to land-slide
Transforming problems into objectives

Team work preparation for field assessment

Learning by doing through a case study

FGD with Health Officer

Information analysis is a challenge as always

Validation of information with the community