



**REGIONAL WORKSHOP
ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION,
PREPAREDNESS AND DISASTER DISPLACEMENT**

19 TO 22 JUNE 2018, BOHOL, PHILIPPINES

IN SUPPORT OF THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
2015-2030, REGIONAL AND
NATIONAL DRR STRATEGIES
AND THE NANSEN INITIATIVE
PROTECTION AGENDA IN
THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

CONFERENCE REPORT



**PLATFORM
ON DISASTER
DISPLACEMENT**

FOLLOW-UP TO THE NANSEN INITIATIVE



PLATFORM
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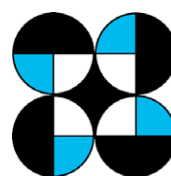
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Workshop was held under Chatham House Rule and this workshop report does not attribute any statement to workshop participants other than the organizers/ panelists.

The Regional Workshop was organized by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines



in partnership with



PLATFORM
ON DISASTER
DISPLACEMENT
FOLLOW-UP TO THE NANSEN INITIATIVE



UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

The organizers would like to thank

- the governments of Germany and Switzerland for their generous support
- Ms. Michelle Yonetani for her work as workshop methodology designer and facilitator
- IOM (Pacific and Philippines) for having contributed to this workshop with resource persons.

The organizers would like to thank the participants from the Pacific for their great interest and active participation throughout the process, including pre-workshop communications and surveys. The Government of the Philippines was excited to receive such a great interest from the participating countries and their immediate next steps as active participants in the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR), aiming to incorporate the three themes of the workshop into the Regional Conference. UNISDR was particularly impressed with the workshop as a model for innovative South-South cooperation. The PDD Coordination Unit was pleased to support this workshop through providing expert input on disaster displacement and is grateful to the Government of the Philippines for convening such a number of experts from the Pacific, willing to engage in mutual learning and sharing their effective practices from across the region.

ABOUT THE HOST GOVERNMENT

The Philippine Government's National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) was established by Republic Act 10121 (2010) to ensure the protection and welfare of the people during disasters or emergencies. It is a working group of various government, non-government, civil sector and private sector organizations. The four Philippine agencies, which worked

together in preparing this workshop, are part of the NDRRMC— the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) and the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA).

- The [Office of Civil Defense \(OCD\)](#) is the implementing arm of the NDRRMC. Its primary mission is to administer a comprehensive national civil defense and disaster risk reduction and management program. The OCD provides leadership in the continuous development of strategic, systematic approaches and measures to reduce the vulnerability of communities to hazards and enable their management of the consequences of disasters.
- The [Department of Science and Technology \(DOST\)](#) provides central direction, leadership and coordination of scientific and technological efforts, and ensure that the results generated are geared and utilized in areas of maximum economic and social benefits for the Filipinos. In the field of disaster risk reduction and climate change, the department maximizes the use of science, technology and innovations in generating the hazard and risk knowledge, as well as science-informed solutions needed to lead the Filipino communities towards becoming safer, more resilient and sustainable societies.
- The [Department of Social Welfare and Development \(DSWD\)](#) is the government's executive department responsible for the protection of social welfare rights and the promotion of social development. The DSWD is mandated to lead the Response Cluster as Vice Chair of the Disaster Response pillar of the NDRRMC. The DSWD's Disaster Response Management Group (DRMG) leads efforts across all phases of response. This includes policy development and planning, implementation, monitoring and

evaluation of disaster-related operations related to preparedness, response, early recovery, rehabilitation, disaster risk reduction, and disaster information management.

- The [Department of Foreign Affairs \(DFA\)](#) is the government's executive department tasked with enhancing national security, protecting territorial integrity and national sovereignty, participating in the national endeavor of sustaining development and enhancing the Philippines' competitive edge, projecting a positive image of the Philippines, and increasing international understanding of the Philippines for mutually-beneficial relations with other countries. The Philippine Mission to the UN and other international organizations in Geneva as well as the Office of the UN and International Organizations, jointly work to promote the country's interest and lead role in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the multilateral field.

ABOUT THE ORGANIZING PARTNERS

The [Platform on Disaster Displacement \(PDD\)](#) is a state-led process that is working towards enhanced cooperation, coordination and action to improve the protection of

people displaced in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change. Its main goal is to follow up to the Nansen Initiative and support States and other actors in implementing the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda that was endorsed by over 100 States in October 2015. PDD promotes concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels among stakeholders dealing with a broad range of policy and action areas including humanitarian assistance and protection, human rights, migration management, refugee protection, disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and development.

[UNISDR \(UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction\)](#) supports the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, which was adopted by the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction on 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan. UNISDR's mandate has been defined as "to serve as the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction activities of the United Nations system and regional organizations and activities in its socio-economic and humanitarian fields" (UN General Assembly Resolution 56/195).

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AGROMET	Agro-meteorological stations
AMCDRR	Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
ASTI	Advanced Science and Technology Institute
CBEWS	Community-based Early Warning System
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DRMB	Disaster Response Management Bureau
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
FRDP	Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
IEC	Information and Education Campaign
JAP	Joint Action Plan
LGU	Local Government Unit
OCD	Office of Civil Defense
PAHR	Predictive Analytics for Humanitarian Response
PDD	Platform on Disaster Displacement
PIFACC	Pacific Islands Framework for Action on Climate Change
PHIVOLCS	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
REDAS	Rapid Earthquake Damage Assessment System
RESPOND	Rescue and Emergency Service Provider on Disaster
RFA	Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action
SFDRR	Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction
SMSG	Special Representative of the Secretary General
TaRSIER	Telephone and Radio System Integrated Emergency Response
UNISDR	United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the outcomes of the Regional Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Disaster Displacement, hosted by the Government of the Philippines in Bohol from 19 to 22 June 2018, in partnership with the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).

The Asia-Pacific region is highly exposed and vulnerable to natural hazards and the adverse effects of climate change and it sees large numbers of disaster displacement, which are projected to further increase in the coming decades. This Regional Workshop, a South-to-South learning and experience sharing exercise, sought to explore how to achieve greater resilience in that region using important tools such as science and technology to prevent and address disaster displacement.

This regional workshop brought together technical experts from the Philippines, Timor Leste and 11 Pacific Island Countries, including Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Each government nominated up to three technical experts from their agencies responsible for disaster risk management, climate change action, and human mobility (migration/planned relocation/displacement).

A small number of national and international experts on disasters and human mobility have also been invited to contribute with their substantive expertise to the workshop objectives, these included International Organization for Migration (IOM) Philippines, IOM Pacific and GIZ Pacific as an observer.

OBJECTIVES OF THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP

The workshop's main objective was to provide a space for participants to share and exchange good practices, lessons learned and experiences in disaster risk reduction and risk management. The workshop further served for participants to identify elements from the three main themes: science and technology; community resilience; and human mobility/displacement to consider in the development or revision of their DRR strategies and plans.

Finally, the workshop provided an opportunity for participants to prepare their substantive engagement at the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR), which took place two weeks later, from 3 to 6 July 2018, in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, as well as discuss expectations and input for the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, which will take place in May 2019 in Geneva.

The workshop design reflected the cross-cutting nature of the three workshop themes and allowed participants to choose from a number of sub-themes, tailored to both their interests and the needs of their countries and communities. The design also allowed significant time to reflect and discuss, “harvest” ideas and take-away messages and create dialogue among government representatives to inspire learning and further collaboration.

SUMMARY OF THE WORKSHOP SESSIONS

The first day of the workshop served to welcome the participants to Bohol in an official opening ceremony, with the participation of high-level representatives from the Province of Bohol, the Philippine Government, organizing partners UNISDR and PDD as well as Germany and Switzerland. After an introductory discussion of the context and systems for governing disaster risk in the Philippines and in the Pacific respectively, the three Philippines agencies presented their approaches to the workshop themes with a focus on practices that had been pre-selected by the invited participants. The participants’ main interests were around applying science and technology to monitor and assess risk; early warning and early action; data/information and analytics for preparing for displacement; and supporting



The organizers and the participants of the Regional Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Disaster Displacement in Bohol, Philippines at the opening ceremony on 19 June 2018.

transition to solutions for displaced persons. Specific presentations and discussions included: hazard observation and monitoring, tools for disaster risk assessment, community based early warning systems, preparing for evacuations, disaster displacement data and information management; analytics for preparedness and response, and supporting recovery and progress towards solutions for displaced persons.

The second day was dedicated to visiting two communities on the island of Bohol, one affected by frequent flooding, the other impacted by the major 2013 earthquake disaster. Participants had the opportunity to directly observe the local context for disaster risk management and engage with local authorities and community members. A range of issues were highlighted including community-based preparedness for

evacuations with attention to persons with specific protection needs, the various roles played by local authorities and community organizations, short to long term impacts on the natural and built environment and livelihoods, and progress and challenges in the wake of disaster including on the issue of permanently relocating families or communities out of hazard prone areas.

The third day began with a debrief on the field visit. After time for each participant to reflect on their “take-aways” from practices shared and discussed, the workshop then shifted focus to the development and content of DRR strategies, in line with Target E of the Sendai Framework. Participants from each participating country reported back in plenary, after reflecting on the content of their current DRR and other relevant public policies and strategies (such as climate change



and displacement/relocation). They identified issues or aspects in relation to the workshop themes that might be included or strengthened through further implementation or strategy revision. In a final session on collaboration and next steps, preparations and opportunities were presented for taking forward learning from the workshop through engagement in upcoming policy events in the region, including the Asia Ministerial Conference on DRR and the Global Platform on DRR 2019 as well as through other ideas including the potential for further exchange events.

The three-day technical workshop was followed by a one-day “Exposure Trip on DRR”, organized by the government of the Philippines, which allowed participants to visit disaster affected areas on the island and exchange with staff of the award winning Telephone and Radio System Integrated Emergency Response (TARSIER 117), among others.

OUTCOMES OF THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP

Through presentations from the government officials of the Philippines, a field visit, country level group work and ample dialogue and reflection sessions, this workshop generated nationally and also some regionally relevant “take-away” learnings and ideas for each participant to take home to their respective Climate Change, DRR or human mobility related workplace in the Philippines and the Pacific.

Some proposals for new or strengthened provisions for DRR strategy were discussed,

with reference to the draft Words into Action guidance on disaster displacement. Areas for further exchange or collaboration were identified and participants exchanged ideas in preparation for the upcoming Regional DRR Platform in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, in July 2018 and the Global Platform for DRR, in May 2019 in Geneva.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

Based on this three-day workshop, the organizers have compiled the following three main points as orientation for possible future steps, to follow up on the outcomes of this Regional Workshop:

1. Feed learning from the workshop into strategy development at the national level, including when revising national climate change adaptation plans, DRR Strategy (implementing the Words into Action) or other domestic guidelines, in cooperation with UNISDR, PDD and partners.
2. Consider holding a follow-up event in the Pacific, where the Philippines and other countries from Southeast Asia could be invited, to focus on more on presentation and exchange around the effective practices generated and applied in the Pacific region.
3. Hold in-depth follow-up workshops focusing on specific topics such as, e.g. on displacement/ evacuation/ planned relocation or Science, Technology and Innovation and DRR exclusively.

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTORY REMARKS



Welcome Remarks were given by the Host and Organizer of this Workshop, the Government of the Philippines, represented by the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) as well as the Provincial Government of Bohol. Its co-organizers, the Platform on Disaster Displacement and the United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction followed suit, as well as Germany and Switzerland who supported the workshop as a contribution to the work of PDD in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction.

**MR. ALFONSO DAMALERIO II,
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATOR
OF BOHOL AND OFFICIAL
REPRESENTATIVE OF ATTY.
EDGARDO MIGRIÑO CHATTO,
GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF
BOHOL**

The Welcome Remarks at the Regional Workshop on Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Disaster Displacement were given by the local host, the Provincial Administrator of Bohol, Dr. Alfonso Damalerio II. The Provincial Administrator introduced the workshop as an opportunity for participants and organizers to share ideas and experiences to advance their common goal: strengthening disaster resilience and supporting the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which was adopted in March 2015.

He described how the Province of Bohol has made efforts to position itself as a sustainable and resilient province. Notably, the local government had introduced innovative emergency management approaches, such as through the establishment of a disaster risk reduction program, an emergency management plan and the 24-hour TARSIER integrated emergency response system. Furthermore, the province has been working to comply with a mandate from the national government to ensure that all local governments have disaster risk reduction plans. Provincial Administrator Damalerio closed by expressing his excitement for this opportunity to share knowledge with and at the same time to learn from the distinguished participants.



Philippine and partner officials in the Regional Workshop Opening Ceremony. Assistant Secretary Noralyn Jubaira-Baja (center of photo) of the DFA Office of United Nations and International Organizations (UNIO), welcomed more than 60 government officials and experts from Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Timor Leste as well as international partners. Also in photo are (from left) Mr. Atle Solberg, Head of Coordination Unit, Platform on Disaster Displacement; DOST Undersecretary for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Renato U. Solidum, Jr.; Swiss Ambassador to the Philippines H.E. Andrea Reichlin; Bohol Provincial Administrator Alfonso R. Damalerio II; Undersecretary Ricardo B. Jalad of the Office of Civil Defense; Ms. Anna-Margherita Ventura, Economic Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid Officer, German Embassy in Manila; and, Mr. Andrew McElroy, Pacific Coordinator of the UNIDSR Office in Suva, Fiji.

HONORABLE NORALYN JUBAIRA-BAJA, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PHILIPPINES

The Assistant Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, welcomed the workshop participants as neighbors, tied by a special connection of ancestral and cultural linkages including language, values and sentiments. The Philippines and the invited Pacific countries are also similar in their topography, vegetation, and landscapes and in their exposure to natural hazards. Bohol was chosen as the workshop location so that participants could witness how communities effectively build resilience and address disaster displacement in the Philippines. As the Philippines is exposed to a variety of natural hazards that cause casualties and damage to property, livelihoods and infrastructure, the country has worked hard in recent years to be a disaster risk reduction (DRR) champion and to build community resilience, mentioning specifically that this endeavor is a common responsibility and no one should be left behind. The Department of

Foreign Affairs advocates for DRR priorities and the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) on the multilateral level. Looking forward to the 2018 Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Assistant Secretary Jubaira-Baja expressed hope that the outcomes of the regional workshop will serve as inputs to country reports and as a starting point for contributions to the Global Platform in 2019.

DR. RENATO U. SOLIDUM JR., UNDERSECRETARY FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE, DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DOST), PHILIPPINES

Dr. Solidum described Asia-Pacific as one of the regions most highly prone to natural hazards and the adverse effects of climate change, which can cause an array of social and economic impacts. The Philippines is a natural laboratory for hazards and climate change, and as a result the Philippines is envisioning to be a Science, Technology and Innovation Hub for collaborative research and capacity building

for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

He explained the reasons why Bohol province was chosen as the workshop location: as a result of its recurrent experiences of diverse hazards, including a big earthquake in 2013; and leaders and community members have united in working towards greater resilience and have made great strides to bounce back better following disasters and build their communities in a way that reduces disaster risk.

The Department of Science and Technology contributes to the overall disaster resilience efforts of the country with its Science and Technology Agenda focused on monitoring and forecasting, hazards and risk assessment, warning and risk communication and developing technology solutions for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation and mitigation. Undersecretary Solidum concluded by describing this workshop as a testament of the Philippine's commitment to the Sendai Framework and the government's commitment to a successful 2018 Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2019.

UNDERSECRETARY RICARDO B. JALAD, ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE (OCD), AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NDRRMC), PHILIPPINES

Undersecretary Jalad reflected on the changing landscape of disaster risk reduction coupled with climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts across the globe. He pointed out how essential it is for public servants and disaster managers to be well informed of the available systems, good practices, lessons learned and useful mechanisms to best serve their people. Investment in disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures is essential for saving lives and preventing economic losses. Each participant came to the workshop with invaluable insights and experiences with regard to community resilience, the use of science and technology and disaster displacement. The goal of the workshop was not just to share and gain insights and experiences on the

practitioner level, but, through a field visit, also to engage with local constituents to hear real-life stories highlighting resilience on the Island of Bohol. Hosting the event is an honor for the Philippines, Undersecretary Jalad underscored, in line with the country's firm commitment to implement the Sendai Framework.

H.E. (MS.) ANDREA REICHLIN, AMBASSADOR OF SWITZERLAND TO THE PHILIPPINES

Ambassador Reichlin recognized the great exposure and vulnerability to disasters in the Asia-Pacific region and described this workshop as a significant opportunity for exchange of experiences and best practices that will inform and inspire solutions and collaboration in the field of DRR, with specific focus on disaster displacement. Switzerland has made DRR a priority back in the 19th century already, due to the many hazards that put its infrastructure and population at risk. Beyond reducing national risk, Switzerland is committed to international cooperation both actively engaging in international agreements, like the Sendai Framework, and working on the ground with partners. As a former Co-Chair of the Nansen Initiative and current member of the Platform on Disaster Displacement Steering Group, Switzerland is strongly engaged in the field of disaster displacement and actively promotes the implementation of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda. Policy coherence among DRR, climate change adaptation and human mobility is essential – also in view of the upcoming Global Platform 2019, which will emphasize the interlinkages between DRR and other global themes and processes. Discussions at the Global Platforms are shaped by input from the various regional and sub-regional DRR platforms and meetings, including this workshop.

MR. ATLE SOLBERG, HEAD OF THE COORDINATION UNIT, PLATFORM ON DISASTER DISPLACEMENT

Mr. Solberg introduced the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) on behalf of its Chair, Bangladesh, and Vice-Chair, France. Following up on the work of the Nansen Initiative, PDD works to implement

the recommendations of the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda – a non-binding document endorsed by 109 countries in an Intergovernmental Consultation that took place in October 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland. The Protection Agenda consolidates a broad set of effective practices and policy options that can be used by States and others to reduce and manage disaster displacement risk, and to better protect and assist people displaced by disasters, either internally or across borders.

The Protection Agenda provides outcomes and recommendations from the regional consultations held with governments and civil society stakeholders, including in Asia and the Pacific, providing us with the tools to build resilience, reduce risks and to manage human mobility and displacement. Mr. Solberg concluded his intervention by encouraging participants to discuss ways in which their government have integrated human mobility concerns into climate change action, disaster risk management, environment and development policy.

MS. ANNA-MARGHERITA VENTURA, ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND HUMANITARIAN AID OFFICER AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMBASSADOR OF GERMANY TO THE PHILIPPINES

The representative of the Ambassador began by welcoming the participants on behalf of the Federal Government of Germany. She went on to describe why Germany is particularly eager to address human mobility and its interconnections with disasters and climate change. Furthermore, she mentioned the opportunity presented by the Global Compact for Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees to integrate protection for disaster displaced persons on the global policy level.

Evidence of Germany's support to the topic, the government launched the Platform on Disaster Displacement in 2016 and was honored to be its first chair until handing over the Chairmanship to Bangladesh in January 2018. Notably, this workshop fulfilled at least two of the Platform's objectives: to support the exchange of lessons learned how to better protect people displaced in the context of

disasters and to increase policy coherence by encouraging dialogue between actors from climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. As disaster displacement is not included among the global targets and indicators as part of the Sendai Monitoring, it is crucial that States make an effort to include it in their national strategies.

MS. MAMI MIZUTORI, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL (SRSG), UN OFFICE FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (UNISDR) (VIDEO MESSAGE)

The Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction, Ms. Mami Mizutori, welcomed participants, organizers and distinguished guests with a video message. She acknowledged the importance of partnership to strengthen disaster resilience and remarked on this workshop's innovative format.

Ms. Mizutori welcomed the three themes of the workshop, science, technology and innovation; community resilience; and disaster displacement, as particularly timely and to be addressed in detail at both the upcoming Regional Platforms, including the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in July 2018. Disaster displacement is of particular concern as large numbers of people are displaced as a result of extreme weather events, especially in areas where population growth in hazard prone areas is increasing exposure. Small Island States in the Pacific are disproportionately affected, in fact, each of the 13 countries participating in the workshop have extensive first-hand experience with the negative impacts associated with disasters and climate change. With such experiences also comes the awareness of how risk understanding, risk governance and disaster risk reduction investment can save lives and protect livelihoods. The Sendai Framework brought about a paradigm shift from managing disasters to managing disaster risk. Three years after its adoption, it is time to accelerate efforts to accomplish the goals that the framework set out.

The Philippines stand as a global leader in strong disaster risk governance and early warning systems that translate to early action at the community level. The Pacific Region is a leader in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, the inclusion of vulnerable groups and community engagement.

The Special Representative closed by acknowledging that participants at this workshop are in a strong position to lead our efforts to deliver on Target E of the Sendai Framework, putting in place local and national disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.

The SRSG's full video message can be viewed on UNISDR's facebook page:
<https://www.facebook.com/UNISDR/videos/2276218895723434/>

2

INTRODUCING THE PHILIPPINES AND THE PACIFIC

The Philippines is situated in the Pacific Ring of Fire, meaning that in addition to the 300 volcanoes, 24 of which are active, there is a lot of earthquake activity. In fact, according to Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), there are an average of 20 earthquakes a day. Additionally, the country is located in a typhoon belt and, on average, experiences 20-22 typhoons each year that can result in high flooding.

Around 2010, the Philippines experienced a paradigm shift in the way that the country managed disaster risk, going from reactive response to proactively reducing risk. This shift consisted of four pillars: the use of a bottom-up, participatory approach; the recognition that disasters are a reflection of societal vulnerability; the use of an integrated approach; and the close coordination with NGOs and Civil Society Organizations.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (DRRM) not only has a role for representatives of various government agencies, but also for Civil Society and Private Organizations. This structure is replicated at the regional, provincial, city, municipality, and "barangay" (community) levels. The DRRM addresses four thematic areas: disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation, response and rehabilitation and recovery, in order to ensure a safer, climate change adaptive, resilient Filipino community that is developing sustainably.

The Pacific is a diverse region made up of 30 countries and 19.2 million people, divided into the three sub-regions of Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia. Countries and Island territories vary in size, culture, geography, economy, language and government.

Pacific Island States share similar hazards and challenges. 70% of communities are located in coastal areas, increasing their risk to the adverse effects of climate change. For some countries, sea-level rise poses a huge threat due to the low-lying nature of their atoll islands. Furthermore, a majority of the region is regularly exposed to hydro meteorological events.

In recognition that climate change is rapidly affecting the Pacific, governments are working

together to identify actions and develop policies to reduce disaster risk. The islands mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and advocate for others to do the same.

At the regional level, policy documents include the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005 (RFA), Pacific Islands Framework for Action

on Climate Change 2006 (PIFACC), and the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP): An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction. Such policy focuses on ways in which Pacific Island Countries can adapt to the impacts of climate change and align relevant policies.

3

DRR PRACTICE EXPO

This session served to introduce the three workshop themes – science and technology, disaster displacement and community resilience – in short presentations. These highlighted effective practices and approaches conducted by the government of the Philippines and gave participants from the Pacific the opportunity to make observations, ask questions and add knowledge from their own practice. A total of seven short presentations by DOST, DSWD and ODC were given with a view to presenting experiences and lessons learned as well as possibly inspiring ideas for exchange and potential collaboration with the Pacific island representatives.

The government of the Philippines developed a list of potential topics of relevance and the Pacific participants, via an online survey in April/May 2018, chose seven items.

UNDERSTANDING RISKS, INNOVATING FOR SOLUTIONS

TOPIC 1:

Ground to Space: Observation and Monitoring

Dr. Joel Joseph S. Marciano Jr., Director, Advanced Science and Technology Institute (ASTI) of DOST presented various systems and instruments for observing, monitoring and forecasting natural phenomena. He explained how gathered data and analysis is applied for disaster management, including forecasting, assessment, risk communication and monitoring government DRR and climate change programs in the Philippines. Ground-based instruments presented include automated rain gauges, Agro-meteorological stations (AGROMET) for agricultural use to monitor wind speeds and humidity, automated weather stations, tsunami detection sensors that collect data and alert the community, and meteorological buoys. He also presented space-based platforms that use imagery regularly gathered from other satellites, developed by ASTI.

Systems such as small satellites are being used for observing natural phenomena through the gathering of data and images to strengthen monitoring, forecasting, assessment and risk communication. Success in the use of these systems and technologies is also contingent



The participants and organizers of the workshop actively participate in the various sessions of the workshop.

on the appreciation of the community of data, as technology alone cannot reduce disaster risk. Therefore, community involvement in this process is very important.

TOPIC 2:

Disaster risk assessment: The READY project and the REDAS tool

DOST Undersecretary Renato Solidum, Jr. presented the Philippines' approach to hazard and risk assessment for disaster preparedness and development planning, highlighting the READY project and the REDAS tool, which aim to address challenges in disaster risk reduction at the national and local levels. The READY project is a "hazard mapping and assessment for effective community-based disaster risk management." It was a multi-agency, multi-year project that developed multi-hazard and risk information for 30 vulnerable provinces in the Philippines between 2006 and 2014. The project has continued to pilot community-based preparedness and early warning systems, and to capacitate local stakeholders

to integrate the information in their disaster preparedness and development planning. The READY project also includes an assessment tool and system called the Rapid Earthquake Damage Assessment System (REDAS). REDAS prepares earthquake scenarios, updates an exposure database and estimate damages to buildings, casualties and replacement costs of homes and buildings based on its scenarios. It has been introduced to local and national government organizations, businesses and academia, including exposure databases and estimating loss and damage related to earthquakes, floods and severe wind.

For any government project to succeed, it is important to ensure multi-agency involvement as well as very strong links with local government units as partners.

EARLY WARNING, EARLY ACTION

TOPIC 3:

Community-based Early Warning Systems

The session looked at technologies and innovations used to establish Community-based Early Warning Systems (CBEWS) for different hazards, including tsunami, storm surge, floods and landslides. Dr. Ma. Mylene Martinez-Villegas, Chief of Geologic Disaster Awareness and Preparedness Division of the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), DOST, cited the importance of preparedness to respond to warnings at all levels. Further, timely and accurate warning communication is essential, as is active stakeholder participation and community ownership.

Ensuring that all stakeholders participate and have ownership of the CBEWS process contributes to reducing natural hazard impacts and effectively saving lives. Such initiatives aim to develop cost-effective monitoring and early warning systems that empower partners to lead in reducing risks and provide accurate and timely warnings. In Bohol, for example, PHIVOLCS and ASTI collaborated to establish local tsunami warning systems on the island. Implemented in 2011, these are now existing in several sites across the Philippines. While the technology is in place, the active involvement of the community is crucial, as they are the ones that would operate the system. However, the challenge is in making the data not only available but also easy for community members to understand. Partnership and the involvement of local leaders are also important. In order to encourage more participation from the community, in 2015 DOST began conducting regular trainings and seminars to ensure awareness and knowledge of those tasked with using early warning system technology.

TOPIC 4:

Preparing for evacuations

Ms. Esther Geraldoy, Chief of the DRMB Disaster Response Operations Management Division of DSWD, shared approaches and activities undertaken by DSWD at the local and national levels in order to prepare communities

and local government units for evacuations to safer areas and camps. The presentation included how DSWD identifies and constructs evacuation centers, builds capacity for camp coordination and management, pre-positions resources and warehouse management, conducts fire and earthquake drills, and capacitate volunteers and Quick Response Teams as first responders.

The Philippines has a comprehensive multi-sectoral approach, as also indicated in the DRRM plans. The cluster approach aims to harmonize efforts by the UN Humanitarian Agencies with NGOs and Philippine National Government in assisting affected populations during disasters. There are established protocols followed in evacuation procedures, and DSWD coordinates with Local Government Units (LGUs) if communities under their jurisdiction will be evacuated. In managing displacement, DSWD provide and augment resources and provide training on managing camps. There are also specific provisions that ensure protection of children and women. Evacuation centers have dedicated spaces for them. Other best practices include the stockpiling and prepositioning of food and non-food items and effective evacuation management.

DISASTER DISPLACEMENT: DATA AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FOR RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS AND TRANSITION FOR SOLUTIONS

TOPIC 5:

Disaster displacement data collection, information management and predictive analytics for preparedness and response

Ms. Mapet Bulawan, Division Chief, and Mr. Eugene Lanuza, GIS Specialist at the Disaster Response Management Bureau (DRMB), a division under DSWD's Disaster Response Management Group, presented the latest developments and challenges in gathering, capturing, sharing and analyzing disaster displacement data in the Philippines. Such challenges refer to difficulties collecting information on displaced people staying inside and outside evacuation centers, their needs and their movements over time. This session

highlighted innovative approaches, tools and methods, including the Predictive Analytics for Humanitarian Response (PAHR), a tool that makes predictions on potential disaster events to prepare humanitarian response using mathematical theories, scientific processes, and spatial technologies, and the use of the Family Access Card for mobile beneficiary registration, identification and benefit transfer. The tool overlays hazard maps with population data to get an idea of the number of people at risk.

One of the important challenges in gathering data on disaster displacement is the difficulty of reaching geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas to create a master list/profiles of families as well as institutionalizing an information system. DSWD is using the Rapid Emergency telecommunications infrastructure (e.g., satellite phones) as a way to address this challenge. There is also a virtual operations center – an online facility that provides relevant information to any potential emergency situation.

TOPIC 6:

Supporting recovery and progress towards solutions for displaced households

Engineer Honesto Pardo, Project Development Officer III, DRMB Early Recovery and Rehabilitation Division at DSWD, explained the ways in which early recovery and long term rehabilitation needs of IDPs are supported by the Philippine Government. Short-term, early recovery examples include Post Disaster Needs Assessments, transitional shelter/housing, early livelihood recovery (e.g., Cash / Food for Work through Emergency Cash Transfers; and Emergency Shelter Assistance), and return (or relocation where return is not safe or possible). Longer-term rehabilitation considers prolonged displacement, challenges regarding land tenure and relocation needs where no-build zones are declared in hazard-prone areas.

In the Philippines, shelter assistance began in the 1970s. The project is a disaster preparedness/mitigation intervention, which aims to provide environmentally and structurally strong shelter. DSWD caters to families affected by disasters, choosing areas that are accessible to transportation, not prone to hazards and certified by the appropriate agency. Beneficiaries are provided

with food/cash for work, technical assistance for construction of new housing and financial assistance.

LOCAL INITIATIVES FOR COMMUNITY RESILIENCE, CHAMPIONING GOOD PRACTICE

TOPIC 7:

Promoting good practice for community resilience: Philippines' Gawad Kalasag National Award and the Seal of Good Local Governance

Mr. Edwin Salonga, OCD, and Dr. Anthony Damalerio, Provincial DRR Management Office, Bohol, presented the Philippine National Gawad Kalasag award given each year to recognize outstanding contributions to disaster risk reduction and management throughout the country.

The Seal of Good Local Governance is a tool used by the Department of Local and Interior Government to evaluate over 80 provinces across the Philippines based on six indicators: financial administration, disaster preparedness, social protection, business friendliness and competitiveness, peace and order and environmental management. Dr. Damalerio described the many aspects of the island of Bohol's disaster risk reduction efforts that culminated in receiving the award three years in a row, 2015 – 2017. Bohol champions its Telephone and Radio System Integrated Emergency Response (TaRSIER) 117 program, spearheads search and rescue efforts and is known for quick response. The province has international partnerships, allowing responders to train with colleagues in the United States, Japan, Taiwan and China to develop particular specializations and expertise. Dr. Damalerio also described the importance of inter-agency cooperation and how the cluster system ensures that work is efficient and not duplicated.

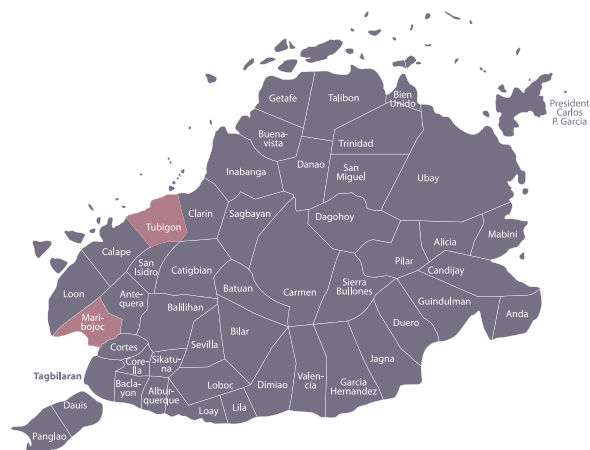
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FIELD VISIT TO TUBIGON AND MARIBOJOC

The co-organizers decided to include a field visit day in the programme, to give participants the opportunity to see firsthand how communities in Bohol implement programs, projects and plans to achieve community resilience, utilize Science, Technology and Innovation for DRR and address disaster displacement. Two communities were chosen and an itinerary developed accordingly. For more visual impressions of the field trip, please refer to the website and flickr account of the Platform on Disaster Displacement under this link: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/125895769@N07/albums/72157670875479478>

Participants first visited the Municipality of Tubigon in the north-west of the island, where they were welcomed by local government officials at the Tubigon Cultural Center. An interactive discussion took place with community members and representatives of the local government on how their community implements activities related to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, using science and technology and making provisions for disaster displacement.

At the outset, Mr. Noel C. Mendeña, Tubigon's Municipal Planning Development Coordinator, presented the profile of Tubigon (population, land area, economy, climate story, etc.) and shared how the Barangay DRRM Council implements community-based DRRM. He presented the DRRM system at the barangay level, its organizational structure, and the tasking of each member. He then showcased examples of concrete activities related



to disaster risk reduction climate change adaptation and the workshop's themes.

Tubigon has traditionally been affected by tropical storms, typhoons and tropical depression. It experiences regular flooding and the communities are trained for quick evacuation in these cases, by regular drills. Tubigon is also earthquake prone and thousands of houses were partially or totally damaged in the 2013 earthquake that hit Bohol with a magnitude of 7.2. This event really triggered the local authorities to prioritize disaster preparedness and 2014 saw the development of a DRRM plan. The Tubigon authorities consider themselves lucky to be engaging with JICA on community-based trainings and a partnership with the Japanese Nagoya Institute of Technology. Tubigon DRRM engages in regular drills and workshops, lectures and trainings to engage the community in disaster preparedness, including hazard mapping.

Tubigon will continue on this ambitious path for improved DRR planning and implementation, in that they will reflect on lessons learned from the past years and seek greater application of science and technology. They are entering into agreements with local business such as construction firms and for food provision/

prepositioning. They are working towards the enforcement of strict compliance with the national building code and continue their practice of regular emergency drills and training of the local population.

After the presentation, families from two barangays of Tubigon – Barangay Sentro and Barangay Pinayagan Sur –participated in small group breakout sessions in which they shared their experiences during the recurrent flooding they are facing and the impacts of the 2013 earthquake. Participants from the Pacific enquired with them what they are currently doing as preventive measures if these events should occur again. Some were struck by the strong resilience and positive mindset that the families and community leaders adopt, trying to make Tubigon a disaster resilient place for their families to live and thrive.

Following these discussions, participants and local families visited a local landmark together – from Tinangnan Bridge you can see a part of Tubigon which is regularly submerged due to flooding during high tide.

In the afternoon, participants visited a second community, Maribojoc, in the south-west of the island.



Community members and local officials of the Municipality of Tubigon in Bohol share their community local-level experience and initiatives on DRR with the participants and organizers of the workshop.



Participants look at the river gauge at Bateria River, which measures and monitor the water level rise during a disaster during the community visit in the Municipalities of Tubigon and Loboc in Bohol, Philippines.

Mayor Gumersindo M. Arocha and his local government team welcomed the participants. Mr. Herculino Fuertes, Municipal DRRM Officer, and Ms. Nenita R. Chiu, Municipal Planning and Development Officer gave a presentation on the socio-economic as well as DRR profile of Maribojoc.

The local authorities impressed participants from the Pacific countries with the accurate and detailed statistics available on the demography and socioeconomic profile of the population. Compared to Tubigon, Maribojoc has fewer resources available but is just as progressive in championing preparedness and DRR at the local level.

Maribojoc also suffers mostly from flooding and landslides brought about in the monsoon season. The impact of the 2013 earthquake was immediately visible to workshop participants who convened at the coast to view the uplift of the shore following the earthquake, which impacted on communities and their livelihoods. Numerous families had to leave their destroyed houses behind and resettled elsewhere on the island. Especially fisherman had to switch livelihoods and took up work in the construction and other sectors given their main sources of income were no longer available.

Participants visited the uplifted coral terrace on the sea shore and had the opportunity for in-depth discussion with affected families and members of the local community.

The community impressed workshop participants by highlighting their rehabilitation programme and the activities undertaken from a prevention and mitigation viewpoints including mangrove farming, hazard mapping, installation of Early Warning System signage, etc. Evacuation centers and plans include special provisions for vulnerable groups. This second community visit, again allowing for interaction of participants with families from the barangay, showed how action at the local level includes the use of science and technology and the reduction of displacement risk as well as planning for displacement with a view to achieving greater resilience.

FROM DRR PRACTICE TO DRR STRATEGY

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The implementation of the Sendai Framework requires, under Target E, to substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020. This workshop session focused on the experiences of participants with the development of DRR Strategies and the inclusion of the three workshop themes therein, from different perspectives – the national, local and regional level.

The session was moderated by **Mr. Andrew McElroy**, Sub-Regional Coordinator of UNISDR in the Pacific.

On the panel, the **Provincial Administrator from the Government of Bohol, Mr. Alfonso II Damalerio**, shared his experience with provincial and local strategies. He described the factors for success as a combination of the leadership and shared responsibility among members of the local government and the willingness to invest in training and capacity building. A comprehensive strategy should include the different themes discussed at this workshop. As government changes with every election, he also highlighted the importance of having continuity.

Undersecretary Dr. Renato U. Solidum, Jr., of the Department of Science and Technology discussed his role at the national level, mentioning the importance of working directly with local governments as well as citizens in the communities. From his perspective, scientific findings and information must be translated into action for both preparedness and response, via the national DRR plan.

Ms. Jennifer de Brum, National Coordinator, Joint National Action Plan for DRR and CCA, Office of the Chief Secretary, Marshall Islands, was asked to reflect on the usefulness of DRR plans and strategies from the perspective of a small country with limited resources and highly exposed to a variety of hazards. The Marshall Islands response to this has been the creation of a Joint National Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction to efficiently and effectively use the country's limited resources and work across sectors. Barriers in the plan's implementation, as elsewhere, include coordination, communication and institutional setup.

Atle Solberg, Head of the PDD Coordination Unit, was asked to explain why disaster displacement is such an important consideration to include in disaster risk reduction strategies and plans: The Sendai Framework recognizes displacement as a key consequence of disasters, with every disaster impacting the movement of people; on average, 25 million people are displaced each year as a result of sudden-onset events. Displacement creates a great challenge for disaster risk management and needs to be anticipated and response needs to be planned. Measures have to be put in place to reduce

risk of displacement and provide protection and assistance for when it does take place: as neither disasters nor the adverse effects of climate change are natural, there are things that can be done to prevent them. Mr. Solberg explained how helping people to move may help reduce risks, especially when areas become more difficult to sustain livelihoods. When done properly, good DRR also aims at reducing displacement risks, so both can go hand in hand. It is important however, that both DRR and preventing/ addressing disaster displacement are people centered and follow a human rights based approach.

FROM PRACTICE BACK TO GOVERNANCE: DEVELOPING DRR STRATEGIES

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This session served for each participating country, including the government of the Philippines, to evaluate and assess their existing DRR strategies and consider how these address the workshop themes, what issues and elements might be missing, what elements or issues it might be useful to strengthen or further develop or where more knowledge was needed.

Throughout the workshop, there were moments synthesizing previous input and giving participants the opportunity to reflect on the practices shared at the workshop and identify elements they would like to take home with them, for implementation. In country working groups, participants, based on these inputs, began to think forwards, about how to go about translating all of these new ideas into national and local strategies as they [develop or revise their DRR strategies in line with Target E of the Sendai Framework](#).

A useful tool on the inclusion of disaster displacement considerations into national DRR Strategies was presented, in the form of a [Word into Action guidance on disaster displacement](#), which is open for public consultation on the DRR Website until the end of 2018 and will be launched at the Global Platform 2019. Countries interested in implementing the Words into Action in their national context may seek support from UNISDR and the Platform on Disaster Displacement.

All countries reported the results of their discussions back to plenary. Participants presented their stand-alone disaster risk reduction, climate change and sustainable development strategies as well as joint action plans addressing those themes together. This summary can only describe some of the points that were mentioned since different countries are in different stages of their plans, in the midst of either implementation, reviewing current/past strategies or drafting and publishing new strategies.

Participants were able to take note of the many common challenges in producing DRR strategies. For example, many noted the challenge of mainstreaming DRR and ensuring stakeholder participation, Beyond drafting the strategies, having [financial and human resources for implementation is key](#), otherwise,

as one participant noted, the strategies will likely just “sit on a shelf collecting dust”.

A number of participants mentioned a divide between the national level, where policy is decided, and the local level where implementation happens. In order to bridge this gap, there was a common call for increased resources, both financial and with regards to personnel. Data and knowledge provision and management was another common concern, and one that participants also mentioned is in bridging the national/local implementation gap.

Summary of Key Needs identified during the workshop:

- Need for capacity in form of Human Resources, especially to support the implementation of drafted policy/strategy and monitor/ enforce compliance with laws, standards, codes etc.
- Need for capacity in form of financial resources to acquire basic equipment as well as science and technology solutions for improved DRR Preparedness and Response including the presented Early Warning and forecasting systems
- Need for a centralized hub or other capacity/process for data and knowledge management including risk mapping and baselines at community level to a) inform policy decisions and planning with missing information e.g. on actual displacement numbers and/or vulnerabilities and b) ensure there is evidence for lesson learning
- Need for better transfer of knowledge to national institutions as well as subnational levels (communities, municipalities) to localize global/ regional/ national frameworks
- Need for more science and technology applications and solutions and their integration in DRR Management and Programming
- Need for more clarity in roles and responsibilities across government ministries and the national-local level and better coordination among them
- Need for more guidance and clarity around the concept of disaster displacement in national and local DRR strategies, especially around evacuation and planned relocation

- Need for coordinated assessments among climate change, DRR etc.

Participants also mentioned a number of opportunities, including using past experiences, to help shape future strategy drafts and revisions, the potential for strengthening partnerships and sharing information and localizing national policies. Many participants also mentioned the opportunity of streamlining resilience throughout various strategies across sectors.

The Pacific participants made recommendations regarding **integrated approaches between climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience/ development planning**. The Philippines once again highlighted the benefits of **using science and technology** to forecast, anticipate, plan and communicate with the affected population. Participants welcomed the Words into Action on disaster displacement as a useful and concrete tool helping them to address displacement challenges more specifically in their respective strategies.

Summary of key suggestions for further exchange and support as identified during the workshop:

- Support in the inclusion of displacement considerations in the ongoing or planned revision of national and local DRR strategies
- Support to draft displacement policies or relocation guidelines and/or integrate existing ones into broader frameworks
- Interest to continue learning within and across regions; opportunity for Asian countries to inform themselves similar to this workshop from effective practices in the Pacific such as integrated approaches to DRR and Climate Change Adaptation, such as Joint National Action Plans
- Interest to work bilaterally with the Philippines on specific topics e.g. for a stakeholder training

WORKSHOP SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

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The workshop generated rich discussions relating to the three workshop themes of community resilience, disaster displacement and science, technology and innovation. The organizers hope that participants were able to harvest a number of take-away messages including solutions, best practices, and ideas to influence their policies and practices back at home as well as contribute to substantive involvement in the Asia Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

The following is an attempt to compile some of the main items that emerged during these rich discussions, on each of the three themes:

1. The development and use of Science, Technology and Innovation alongside local knowledge, have a key role in DRR to reduce disaster and displacement risk and its impacts. It is essential to have national or local leadership in this regard however, as well as the necessary financial and human resources. The Philippines have many effective practices to showcase already, but they have further work to do to purchase, install, maintain and use science and technology such as satellite technology, rainfall gauges, etc. throughout the country. Representatives from the Pacific identified investment in science and technology as an area they would like to see strengthened in their national DRR policy and practice since it is an investment that 'pays off' and contributes to saving lives in the mid- to long-term. A requirement for progress in this area would be access to funding for the substantial set-up costs of some technologies, as well as capacity development.
2. Community resilience is a shared overall goal of DRR professionals both in the Philippines and the Pacific. Participants not only agreed on the importance to adopt people centered and context specific approaches but they also shared a large number of examples and practices from their respective regions. The field visit was especially useful in highlighting again the importance of provincial and local leadership, such as by the provincial governor and community-level organizations in combination with access

to funding, such as through assigned portions of the government's budget to the local level for DRR.

Both of the visited communities showed high levels of preparedness in their awareness of the main hazards, creation of hazard maps and evacuation plans and were gathering data to monitor and improve their DRR action, with detailed attention to specific needs of women, children, older persons and people with disabilities. Examples were also seen of measures to address the longer-term reduction of disaster and displacement risk through efforts such as risk assessments or the enforcement of building codes. Pacific participants were able to compare the island of Bohol's challenges and effective practices with scenarios in their own communities and took lessons regarding the importance of census and assessments as important sources of data to guide planning as well as examples of community-level engagement for participatory planning of evacuations and preparedness.

3. **Disaster displacement** represents a major challenge to officials and communities across Asia-Pacific. While evacuations seem to be well organized, in the two visited communities, participants from the Pacific and the Philippines identified, inter alia, the following challenges: a) providing protection and basic services to those displaced in different locations and over time in the context of a disaster, b) the strain on financial and human resources in communities when evacuations last for longer than a few hours or days c) missing data to fully understand the impact of disaster displacement as well as the gender-, age- etc. dimension and needs profiles of affected persons, d) the question whether and how to evacuate persons who do not wish to leave their homes, e) that planned relocation needed a long term plan, full community participation a human rights-based framework to guide the moving of entire communities as a measure of last resort, f) creating durable solutions for displaced persons, including access to land and livelihoods.

Most meeting participants came from national government departments in charge of disaster risk reduction, disaster risk management or emergency management with a smaller number from departments dealing with climate change and human mobility/migration/displacement. With these different perspectives as well as the contributions from national and international experts, it was possible to also discuss the importance of **land issues** and the **integration of DRR, development and climate change action**.

Many countries of the Pacific region as well as Timor Leste and the Philippines, are in the process of **revising their national and local DRR strategies** to align them with the Sendai Framework and contribute to Target E. Workshop participants recognized the need to **strengthen provisions on human mobility in their policies and strategies**. Reporting back from their country group discussions, participants identified the following gaps in their strategies in this regard: the absence of specific displacement language or references to evacuation only; the absence of long-term displacement issues beyond emergency response (including pre- and post-disaster relocations), and the need for stronger data to inform planning. Examples were also shared of complementary national policy and guidance being developed and implemented, such as building codes in Samoa, Vanuatu's displacement policy and Fiji's draft relocation guidelines. There is an opportunity for PDD and UNISDR to engage with all workshop participants to help them do this, notably through piloting the Words into Action guidance on displacement, under the PDD 2016-2019 Workplan.

In discussing what they will take home with them, participants mentioned that they will share what they have learned with decision makers, review their DRR strategies with the three themes in mind, mainstream resilience, manage data and information in order to set up a baseline and continue learning from other countries. A few participants mentioned the importance of bringing Science and Technology to the forefront of their DRR strategies as well as the need for more guidance to understand the implications of climate change and disaster impacts.

There is a video documentation on the workshop available on the PDD Website and on youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OYL6GOQLcnk>

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

Based on this three-day workshop, the organizers have compiled the following three main points as orientation for possible future steps, to follow up on the outcomes of this Regional Workshop:

1. Feed learning from the workshop into strategy development at the national level, including when revising national climate change adaptation plans, DRR Strategy (implementing the Words into Action) or other domestic guidelines, in cooperation with UNISDR, PDD and partners.
2. Consider holding a follow-up event in the Pacific, where the Philippines and other countries from Southeast Asia could be invited, to focus on more on presentation and exchange around the effective practices generated and applied in the Pacific region.
3. Hold in-depth follow-up workshops focusing on specific topics such as e.g. on displacement/ evacuation/ planned relocation or Science, Technology and Innovation and DRR exclusively.

ANNEXES

REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, PREPAREDNESS AND DISASTER DISPLACEMENT

19 TO 22 JUNE 2018, BOHOL, PHILIPPINES



in support of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, regional and national DRR Strategies and the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda in the Asia-Pacific Region

CONCEPT NOTE

Date	19 to 22 June 2018
Venue	Bohol, Philippines
Host/Organizer	<p>The Philippine Government (The Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), Office of Civil Defense (OCD), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and the Department of Science and Technology (DOST))</p> <p>In partnership with the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)</p> <p>With the support of the governments of Germany and Switzerland</p>

BACKGROUND

The Asia-Pacific region has seen great progress in social and economic development and poverty reduction, yet remains highly vulnerable to natural hazards and the effects of climate change. Between 1980 and 2015, the number of people and assets exposed to floods and cyclones in the region has increased by an estimated 70 per cent (UNISDR, GAR 2015). In 2017 alone, an estimated 8.6 million people in the region were displaced from their homes by disasters brought on by sudden-onset natural hazard events (IDMC, GRID 2018). Per capita, Small Island Developing States in Asia-Pacific and the Philippines are among countries with the highest levels of disaster displacement. In response to these challenges, much is being done at the community level to increase the resilience of the population and reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, including through the development and use of scientific knowledge and technology.

Countries in the Asia-Pacific have developed a wide array of programs and strategies to reduce disaster risk. These countries' governments and other DRR stakeholders share a sense of urgency to identify, develop and implement effective strategies and practices to advance the reduction of disaster risk and strengthen resilience.

In the Philippines, there is a continually growing wealth of knowledge and experience in the governance and management of disaster risk at local community to national levels. This is borne out of its high exposure and vulnerability to a wide range of hydrometeorological hazards, including tropical storms and coastal and riverine floods, and geophysical hazards, including earthquakes,

tsunamis and volcanic activity. The Philippine government gives high priority to strengthening resilience and reducing disaster risk as demonstrated by its firm commitment to implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2015-2030 and to supporting other States and stakeholders in doing so. It is in this spirit that the Philippine government is organizing this Regional Workshop to share innovative and effective approaches and practices to reduce and manage disaster risk, including displacement risk.

The Philippines' and the Pacific region's approaches to DRR respond distinctly to their diverse, respective socio-economic, cultural, political, geographical and environmental contexts - but they also have much in common. This includes their particular challenges as island countries or archipelagos and their championing of action on climate change. They also place great importance on building community resilience for sustainable development and addressing the risk and reality of disaster displacement. Science and technology plays a very important role in creating the knowledge, tools and innovation needed to achieve the goal of greater community resilience to avoid, withstand and recover from shocks.

METHODOLOGY

The workshop will be held at the technical level, bringing together government experts from Pacific Island Countries, Timor Leste and different Philippine government agencies that are leading on strategy and action in disaster risk reduction/disaster risk management, science, technology and innovation for DRR, climate change and displacement/migration-related policy, strategy and practice.

Its content will be structured around the exploration of three cross-cutting themes:

- 1) A Goal: Community Resilience
- 2) An Issue: Disaster displacement
- 3) Knowledge and tools: Science, technology and innovation

The methodology will aim to maximize participation and dialogue around the exchange of knowledge, experience and good practice to inform and inspire solutions and further collaboration and to identify substantive elements for DRR strategy. This last point also recognizes opportunities to inform the focus on DRR strategies (Sendai Framework Target E) in upcoming Regional and Global Platforms on DRR in 2018 and 2019.

OBJECTIVES

The workshop will bring together technical experts from the governments of 12 Pacific Island Countries, Timor Leste and the Philippines, to:

1. **Share and exchange good practices, lessons learned and experiences** in disaster risk reduction and risk management around three cross-cutting themes: building community resilience; preventing, preparing for and addressing disaster displacement; and science, technology and innovation to achieve this.
2. **Identify elements for potential inclusion in the development/revision of DRR strategies and plans**, including on science and technology, community resilience as well as provisions to address challenges related to human mobility/displacement.
3. **Prepare for substantive engagement at the upcoming Regional and Global DRR Platforms** in the Asia-Pacific region in 2018 and to feed into the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2019.

OUTCOMES/OUTPUTS

Expected outcomes/outputs of the workshop are:

1. Nationally- and/or regionally- relevant “takeaway” learning or ideas for each participant.
2. Proposals for new or strengthened provisions for DRR strategy and for further areas for exchange or collaboration, including at the Regional DRR Platforms and the 2019 Global Platform on DRR.
3. A meeting report providing a summary of the workshop proceedings together with an audiovisual record of the workshop, such as photographs / video.

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

The governments of 12 Pacific Island Countries and Timor Leste have been invited to participate in this Regional Workshop. Each was invited to nominate up to three technical experts from their agencies responsible for disaster risk management, climate change action, and human mobility (migration/planned relocation/disaster displacement).

Participating governments will include:

- Cook Islands
- Fiji
- Kiribati
- Nauru
- Palau
- Papua New Guinea
- Republic of the Marshall Islands
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- Timor Leste
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- Vanuatu

Participants from the Philippine government will come from the different hosting ministries listed below as well as from the Bohol Provincial government:

- Department of Foreign Affairs (Office of the United Nations and International Organizations [UNIO] and the Philippine Permanent Mission to the United Nations and Other International - Organizations in Geneva, Switzerland)
- Office of Civil Defense (OCD)
- Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
- Department of Social Welfare and Social Development (DSWD)

A small number of national and international experts from partner organizations have also been invited to help facilitate the workshop proceedings and contribute to meeting the workshop objectives through their substantive expertise. The workshop is funded with support from Germany and Switzerland who will be represented as observers. There will be a total of about 60 workshop participants.

ABOUT BOHOL

Due to its geography and geology as an island, Bohol Province is exposed to a variety of natural and human-induced hazards. On 15 October 2013, Bohol Province was put on the disaster map when homes, livelihoods, infrastructure and cultural assets were damaged or destroyed by the devastating impacts of a 7.2 magnitude earthquake. At the same time, under the leadership of the indefatigable Governor, Edgar M. Chatto, awareness, momentum and commitment increased among the Boholano people to work together to “build back Bohol better” and pursue sustainable development. The disaster further inspired provincial leaders and stakeholders, especially the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (PDRRMC), to revise Bohol’s existing Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management (PDRRM) Plan to better address the exposure and vulnerability of Bohol’s population and assets to disaster, ensure social protection and economic security.

As the chosen location for this workshop, Bohol offers participants the opportunity to learn from its lessons, best practices and progress made, guided by effective local governance, a socially-inclusive approach and a strong spirit of stakeholder commitment to achieving disaster-resilient, climate change adaptive and safe communities.

ABOUT THE HOST GOVERNMENT

The Philippine Government

The Philippine Government’s National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) was established by Republic Act 10121 (2010) to ensure the protection and welfare of the people during disasters or emergencies. It is a working group of various government, non-government, civil sector and private sector organizations. The four Philippine agencies who worked together in preparing this workshop are part of the NDRRMC– the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) and the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA).

- The [Office of Civil Defense \(OCD\)](#) is the implementing arm of the NDRRMC. Its primary mission is to administer a comprehensive national civil defense and disaster risk reduction and management program. The OCD provides leadership in the continuous development of strategic, systematic approaches and measures to reduce the vulnerability of communities to hazards and enable their management of the consequences of disasters.
- The [Department of Science and Technology \(DOST\)](#) provides central direction, leadership and coordination of scientific and technological efforts, and ensure that the results generated are geared and utilized in areas of maximum economic and social benefits for the Filipinos. In the field of disaster risk reduction and climate change, the department maximizes the use of science, technology and innovations in generating the hazard and risk knowledge, as well as science-informed solutions needed to lead the Filipino communities towards becoming safer, more resilient and sustainable societies.
- The [Department of Social Welfare and Development \(DSWD\)](#) is the government’s executive department responsible for the protection of social welfare rights and the promotion of social development. DSWD is mandated to lead the Response Cluster as Vice Chair of the Disaster Response pillar of the NDRRMC. DSWD’s Disaster Response Management Group (DRMG) leads efforts across all phases of response. This includes policy development and planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of disaster-related operations related to preparedness, response, early recovery, rehabilitation, disaster risk reduction, and disaster information management.

- The [Department of Foreign Affairs \(DFA\)](#) is the government's executive department tasked with enhancing national security, protecting territorial integrity and national sovereignty, participating in the national endeavor of sustaining development and enhancing the Philippines' competitive edge, projecting a positive image of the Philippines, and increasing international understanding of the Philippines for mutually-beneficial relations with other countries. The Philippine Mission to the UN and other international organizations in Geneva as well as its Office of the UN and International Organizations, jointly work to promote the country's interest and lead role in DRR in the multilateral field.

ABOUT THE ORGANIZING PARTNERS

The [Platform on Disaster Displacement \(PDD\)](#) is a state-led process that is working towards enhanced cooperation, coordination and action to improve the protection of people displaced in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change. Its main goal is to follow up to the Nansen Initiative and support States and other actors in implementing the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda that was endorsed by over 100 States in October 2015. PDD promotes concerted efforts at the national, regional and international levels among stakeholders dealing with a broad range of policy and action areas including humanitarian assistance and protection, human rights, migration management, refugee protection, disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and development.

[UNISDR \(UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction\)](#) supports the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, which was adopted by the Third UN World Conference on DRR on 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan. UNISDR's mandate has been defined as "to serve as the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction activities of the United Nations system and regional organizations and activities in its socio-economic and humanitarian fields" (UN General Assembly Resolution 56/195).

WORKSHOP FLOW

Days 1 and 3 at the workshop venue will start with registration from **8h30 to 09h00**, close at **18h00/18h30**, including **two coffee breaks** (mid-morning and mid-afternoon) and a **lunch break** (at approx. 12h30-14h00). Day 2 will be a full-day field visit. A detailed agenda will be provided.

Day one: Introductions and Practice Expo

OPENING CEREMONY

Introductions: To the programme, workshop themes and to each other.

INTERACTIVE PANEL AND AUDIENCE DISCUSSION: AN OVERVIEW OF DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE

The overall disaster risk governance system and approach in the Philippines and Pacific will be introduced and discussed.

PRACTICE EXPO

The Philippine agencies will lead a series of focused, interactive sessions presenting seven topics on DRR/DRM practices, initiatives or tools on the workshop themes - science and technology, disaster displacement and community resilience - as pre-selected by participants from the Pacific.

Participants will be invited to make observations, ask questions and add knowledge from their own practice, and then reflect on ideas they will take away as useful to their own work and which may inspire ideas for further exchange and potential collaboration.

Pre-field visit briefing

Evening Reception/Welcome Dinner

Day two: Field visit (full day)

Moving out of the workshop setting to the field, participants will spend the day visiting communities in Tubigon and Maribojoc municipalities in the surrounding areas of Bohol. They will have the opportunity to observe the context for DRM and discuss local-level experience and initiatives directly with community members and local officials involved in prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, with attention to the three workshop themes.

Day three: Strategy, Collaboration and Next Steps

REVIEW OF DAYS 1 AND 2: HARVESTING IDEAS AND "TAKE AWAY" POINTS

This final day will begin with sharing reflections and capturing take away points and questions from the Practice Expo (Day 1) and Field Visit (Day 2) through group work and in plenary.

The focus will then shift from practice back to considering DRR strategy and policy in relation to the workshop themes.

DEVELOPING DRR STRATEGIES: INTERACTIVE PANEL, GROUP WORK AND PLENARY DISCUSSION

Through a moderated panel discussion, speakers will share insights from different perspectives including provincial/local strategy, national/line-agency strategy and on integrating displacement issues, with questions and further contributions from the floor.

Participants will work in small groups to consider the workshop themes and take away points in relation to their own national and regional DRR strategies and feed back into plenary discussion.

COLLABORATION AND NEXT STEPS

Opportunities and ideas for further collaboration and exchange will be shared including preparations for engagement at the upcoming Regional and Global DRR Platforms and other relevant processes.

Closing Ceremony

Day four: Exposure Tour on DRR

Exploration of the workshop themes and time for participants to talk with each other will continue through a tour visiting some of the beautiful and interesting sites around Bohol, with local guides explaining places and points of interest related to disaster risk reduction.

AGENDA

Day 1: 19 June 2018 | Opening and Practice Expo

08h30- 09h00	Registration
09h00- 09h45	<p>OPENING CEREMONY</p> <p>MCs: Mr. Dominic Imperial, Director, Office of United Nations and other International Organizations, Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) and Ms. Sharon Johnnette M. Agduma, Third Secretary and Vice Consul, Philippine Mission to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva</p> <p>WELCOME REMARKS</p> <p>Dr. Alfonso Damalerio II, Provincial Administrator of Bohol, Official representative of Atty. Edgardo Migriño Chatto, Governor, Province of Bohol</p> <p>KEYNOTE REMARKS</p> <p>Assistant Secretary Noralyn Jubaira-Baja, Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)</p> <p>Dr. Renato U. Solidum, Jr., Undersecretary for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Affairs, Department of Science and Technology (DOST)</p> <p>Undersecretary Ricardo Jalad, Administrator, Office of Civil Defense (OCD) and Executive Director, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council</p> <p>H.E. (Ms.) Andrea Reichlin, Ambassador of Switzerland to the Philippines</p> <p>Mr. Atle Solberg, Head of the Coordination Unit, Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD)</p> <p>Ms. Anna-Margherita Ventura, Representative of the Ambassador of Germany to the Philippines</p> <p>Ms. Mami Mizutori (video message), Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG), UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)</p>
09h45-10h00	<p>Group photo</p> <p>Coffee Break/ media interviews</p>
10h00-10h45	<p>Welcome and information from the Hennan Resort Hotel management</p> <p>Introducing the participants and programme</p> <p>Facilitator: Ms. Michelle Yonetani, workshop consultant</p>

10h45-11h30	<p>INTRODUCING THE PHILIPPINES AND THE PACIFIC – NATIONAL AND REGIONAL DRR FRAMEWORKS</p> <p>PANEL DISCUSSION</p> <p>Moderator: Ms. Sharon Johnnette M. Agduma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippines Mr. Edwin Salonga Chief, Disaster Risk Governance Division, Office of Civil Defense (OCD) • The Pacific Countries Ms. Josephina Chan-Ting Disaster Management Officer, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment <p>Contributions and questions will be invited from the floor.</p>
11h30-12h20	<p>DRR PRACTICE EXPO</p> <p>The Philippine agencies will lead a series of focused, interactive sessions presenting seven topics on DRR/DRM practices, initiatives or tools on the workshop themes - science and technology, disaster displacement and community resilience - as selected by the participants via a menu of options offered by the Philippines before the workshop.</p> <p>UNDERSTANDING RISK, INNOVATING FOR SOLUTIONS</p> <p>Topic 1: Ground to Space: Observation and Monitoring</p> <p>Presenter: Director Joel Joseph S. Marciano, Jr. (DOST)</p>
12h20-13h50	Lunch break
13h50-14h40	<p>Topic 2: Disaster risk assessment: the READY Project and the REDAS tool</p> <p>Presenter: Under Secretary Renato U. Solidum, Jr. (DOST)</p>
14h40-15h25	<p>EARLY WARNING, EARLY ACTION</p> <p>Topic 3: Community-based Early Warning Systems</p> <p>Presenter: Dr. Ma. Mylene Martinez-Villegas (DOST)</p>
15h25-15h45	Coffee Break
15h45-16h35	<p>Topic 4: Preparing for evacuations</p> <p>Presenter: Ms. Esther L. Geraldoy, Chief of the DRMB Disaster Response Operations Management Division, Department for Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)</p>
16h35-17h25	<p>DISASTER DISPLACEMENT: DATA AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FOR RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS AND TRANSITION TO SOLUTIONS</p> <p>Topic 5: Disaster displacement data collection, information management and predictive analytics for preparedness and response</p> <p>Presenter: Ms. Mapet P. Bulawan, Division Chief, and Mr. Eugene Allan H. Lanuza, GIS Specialist, DRMB-DROMIC (DSWD)</p>

17h25-18h10	Topic 6: Supporting recovery and progress towards solutions for displaced households Presenter: Engr. Honesto S. Pardo, Project Development Officer III, DRMB Early Recovery and Rehabilitation Division (DSWD)
18h10-18h20	PRE-FIELD VISIT BRIEFING Mr. Edwin Salonga Chief, Disaster Risk Governance Division, Office of Civil Defense (OCD)
18h30- 20h00	Evening reception/Welcome dinner

Day 2: 20 June 2018 | Field Visit

Full-day field visit to observe and learn about DRR issues and local initiatives in Bohol. Participants will have the opportunity to observe the context for DRM and discuss local-level experience and initiatives directly with community members and local officials involved in prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, with attention to the three workshop themes.

06h30-07h00	Registration
07h00	Departure from Hennen Resort
	Community visit in Municipality of Tubigon
	Lunch: Loboc River Cruise (with local disaster risk management officer)
	Community visit in Municipality of Maribojoc
19h00	Arrival at Hennen Resort

Day 3: 21 June 2018 From Practice to Strategy	
08h30- 09h00	Registration
09h00- 09h05	OUTLINE OF DAY 3 Facilitator: Michelle Yonetani
09h05-10h15	FIELD VISIT DEBRIEFING LOCAL INITIATIVES FOR COMMUNITY RESILIENCE, CHAMPIONING GOOD PRACTICE Topic 7: Promoting good practice for community resilience: Philippines Gawad Kalasag National Award and the Seal of Good Local Governance Presenters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Edwin Salonga, Chief, Disaster Risk Governance Division, OCD Mr. Anthony R. Damalerio, Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office, Bohol, Seal of Good Local Governance awardee
10h15-10h45	RECAP AND HARVESTING TAKE AWAY IDEAS AND PRACTICES Facilitator: Mr. Manasa Katonivualiku, PDD-Pacific / Michelle Yonetani Reflection to gather take-away knowledge and ideas for each participant from the DRR Practice Expo (Topics 1-7) and the field visit.
10h45-11h00	Coffee break
11h00-12h30	FROM DRR PRACTICE TO DRR STRATEGY Interactive “Talk Show” Host: Mr. Andrew McElroy, Sub-Regional Coordinator- Pacific, UNISDR Special guests will share insights and discuss DRR strategy with the workshop audience from their different perspectives, with reference to the workshop themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial and local strategies - experience from Bohol Mr. Alfonso Damalerio II, Provincial Administrator of Bohol Line agency/ministry DRR strategies Undersecretary Dr. Renato U. Solidum, Jr., Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Philippines Experience from the Pacific Ms. Jennifer de Brum, National Coordinator, Joint National Action Plan for DRR and CCA, Office of the Chief Secretary, Marshall Islands Managing displacement risk and addressing disaster displacement Mr. Atle Solberg, Head of the Coordination Unit, PDD
12h30-14h00	Lunch break

14h00-14h45	<p>GROUP WORK ON DRR STRATEGIES</p> <p>Facilitators: Ms. Michelle Yonetani and Mr. Edwin Salonga</p> <p>With reference to existing strategies and the workshop themes, participants will work in country groups to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how their DRR strategies address the workshop themes? • what issues and elements are missing? – issues or elements it might be helpful to strengthen or further develop, including themes and ideas from the workshop • where more knowledge would be needed to inform strategy?
14h45-16h00	<p>Plenary: Allocated time given to each country in turn to share the outcomes of their group work.</p>
16h00-16h20	Coffee Break
16h20-17h00	<p>IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLABORATION AND NEXT STEPS</p> <p>Facilitator: Mr. Atle Solberg, Head of the Coordination Unit, PDD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information sharing: Preparations for the regional DRR platforms/meetings and the Global Platform for DRR in May 2019 • Ideas and proposals for collaboration, exchange and follow up • Summary of next steps
17h00-18h00	WORKSHOP EVALUATION AND CLOSING REMARKS

Day 4: 22 June 2018 | Exposure trip on DRR

08h30-17h00	<p>Exploration of the workshop themes and time for participants to interact will continue through a tour visiting some of the beautiful and interesting sites around Bohol, with local guides explaining places and points of interest related to disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>Departure from Hennan Resort:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit of the historic Blood Compact Shrine, Baclayon Church and Museum • Tarsier Sanctuary • Chocolate Hills • Visit of the T.a.R.S.I.E.R. 117, Telephone and Radio System Integrated Emergency Response Bohol <p>Return to Hennan Resort:</p>
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PLATFORM
ON DISASTER
DISPLACEMENT
FOLLOW-UP TO THE NANSSEN INITIATIVE

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