

Report from Asia Pacific Disaster Law Field School



24 – 27 April 2017

Background

The first ever Asia Pacific Regional Disaster Law Field School, co-hosted by Australian Red Cross and IFRC, was held 24-27 April 2017 in Sydney Australia, bringing together 12 Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies with their respective governments, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Climate Centre, regional organisations such as the Association for South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Pacific Island Forum Secretariat (PIFS) Secretariat for Pacific Community (SPC) and the Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC), as well as UN agencies including UNOCHA and UNDP. Refer Annex one, p 19 for full details of participants. Over four days, the participants immersed themselves in key international and regional legal and policy frameworks for disaster risk management, utilizing global tools such as the [IDRL Guidelines](#) and the [Checklist on Law and Disaster risk Reduction, Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming](#) for scenario based application, and sharing experiences around best practice of national and local level implementation of law and policy.

The Disaster Law Programme acknowledges the generous financial support from the Canadian Red Cross, Government of Canada, Australia Red Cross and the Government of Australia which has supported the running of the Field School.

The evaluation of the School, which captured learnings from participants and facilitation team is available [here](#) and will assist with fine tuning the model developed and to support future training opportunities on disaster law, both in Asia Pacific and globally.

Day One Overview – Monday, 24 April 2017.

Setting the Scene, getting to know the stakeholders and policy framework in DRM and ensuring we protect and include vulnerable groups in decision making

The Field School opened with welcome remarks by the Secretary General of Australia Red Cross and the IFRC Asia Pacific Disaster Law Programme Coordinator. After introductions amongst the group, an interactive game entitled “**the 3RS in disaster risk management (DRM)**”

was played. This game involved participants working in small groups to map out the different stakeholders involved in DRM at international, national and local levels and to discuss and identify the rights, roles and responsibility of each stakeholder group.



Participants map out key stakeholders involved in DRM decision making.

The Australian Red Cross IHL team lead a session on the Red Cross and Red Crescent **auxiliary role**, looking at its origins from the Battle of Solferino to modern day, including how this auxiliary role” is being applied in DRM policy and practice in Asia Pacific. In groups, participants discussed the following questions:

- *What does the auxiliary role mean in your home country?*
- *How is this auxiliary role actioned in DRM policy and practice in your contexts?*
- *Is there more you could be doing?*

During the feedback, National Societies (NS) reflected on their own roles / positioning in DRM as per below.

Australia Red Cross and Canada Red Cross flagged that their legal base needs to be strengthened at the Federal level, however state/provincial based positioning was stronger.

In the Solomon Islands: The National Disaster Management Council by law only has govt. reps, but when a response is activated the SG of the Solomon Islands Red Cross also sits on the NDMC at the invitation of government.

Mongolia Red Cross also highlighted recent initiatives in Mongolia to strengthen its auxiliary role in law, in its new Red Cross law adopted in 2016 the Mongolia Red Cross was recognised as a “national humanitarian organisation” instead of an NGO. This revised role, is now also recognised in the 2017 Disaster Protection Law of 2017.

Nepal Red cross and Myanmar Red Cross requested greater IFRC support on advocacy strategies and capacity, especially around the One Billion Coalition and strengthening their legal base and auxiliary role.



Participants spent the next session, working in their country delegations to undertake **Assessments of their National DRM frameworks**. This included mapping out the responsible authorities, coordination mechanisms and progress in the countries for DRM, climate change and longer term development linked to the SDGs, as well as the role of the NS in the various fora. A traffic light assessment of national DRM laws against specified criteria was also required. This initial assessment/mapping would be further refined over the week and will provide the evidence base for the “policy pitches” on the final day of the field school (as per below). See assessments [here](#).

Representatives from the Government of Korea and Korea Red Cross work together on the initial assessment of their national DRM laws.

Planning and Mapping for Your Policy Pitch



The afternoon started with an overview of the **International and Regional Framework for DRM**, looking at the role law plays in domestic contexts and how this provides the umbrella framework for regulations, policies and plans underneath it. Common challenges in domestic disaster law issues were also identified, ranging from coordination, protection and inclusion to implementation and accountability. The presentation then looked at the international level and gave the big picture of binding or hard law commitments made by States through treaties or Conventions, or more moral commitments exemplified through soft law such as UN resolutions, RCRC International Conference resolutions etc. The take away was that these international/ regional commitments must be institutionalised in domestic law and policy to have the intended effect. Over the course of the field school participants will be looking at how this can be achieved. Please see [here](#) for the full presentation made during this session.

The next session focused on protection, gender and inclusion considerations for DRM planning, decision making and programming. The session explored how the **Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety Framework (DAPS)**, outlined in the Minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming, can be applied to Disaster Law.

Women and social vulnerable groups are disproportionately affected by disasters

- 80% of fatalities were women in Indian Ocean tsunami
- 65% of casualties were 60+ in Japan Earthquake
- 15% of the world's population live with a disability
- 8% of world's population is aged over 65 years



Minimum standard commitments
to gender and diversity in
emergency programming
Pilot Version

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Building Resilient, Changing Lives International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

As disasters are not gender and diversity neutral, nor should the frameworks aimed to address them. The presentation outlined some common challenges in integrating gender and diversity considerations in DRM governance frameworks. These include the fact that many of the principles related to protection/ inclusion remain “aspirational”, and are often in the context of protecting or prioritizing socially vulnerable groups, without recognizing them as agents of change that should have a seat at the decision-making table. It has been shown that gender blind programme and laws do not work in practice, there must be specific mention and mandating of roles and rights.

The session also looked at some practical ways to ensure and encourage more inclusive decision making and how this can be achieved in both policy and practice. The increase in sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) in disasters, continues to cause concern. The presentation outlined how a two-system analysis is needed in terms of law / policy in this regard, one which looks at strengthening the existing protection/ criminal mechanisms to ensure it is disaster resilient, the other which looks as integrating SGBV prevention, response and referrals into DRM system. Most importantly, these two systems need to coordinate and collaborate in times of disasters. The full presentation can be found [here](#).

Participants were given the opportunity to apply the DAPS framework and consider how gender and diversity considerations should be considered in planning and programming during the “Gallery Walk”.

Disasters, Displacement and Dignity - The final session of the day explored issues of disasters, displacement and climate change. From a legal and policy perspective, there are different considerations for persons displaced inside a country (internal displacement) and those displaced across a border. The Refugee Convention provides for protection for forced displacement only for those who have crossed an international border and only in certain circumstances (predominantly related to a risk of persecution related to race, religion, ethnicity or political opinion. It is difficult to make a case under the Refugee Convention for persons displaced because of disaster. International Law relating to persons displaced internally is expressed in the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. In 2009, the Red Cross and Red Crescent adopted a policy on internal displacement, which draws on the IDP Guiding Principles. However, in general, further attention is required to minimise, address and avert displacement linked to disaster, both within and across international borders.

2017 is witnessing the highest levels of forced displacement ever in history, largely due to conflict and violence.

28.4 million people per year are displaced on average due to natural disasters – this equates to 1 person per second

90% of that displacement happens in the Asia Pacific Region

Displacement due to disasters is expected to only increase, in part due to the increasing effects of climate change (including sea level rise, more floods, more droughts, more frequent and more intense extreme weather events). Disaster displacement has been declared one of the greatest challenges of the 21st century.

Field school participants were asked to consider systems and policies in their own countries to analyse how well prepared they are to manage displacement flows in disaster. Most countries and regional organisations, present concluded that more attention is needed in this areas and greater support is required. Presentation and notes from session are available [here](#)



Field School Participant debate displacement issues.

Day Two Overview – Tuesday, 25 April 2017.

“Before the Storm” – An overview of Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Law and Policy and the Institutional and Legislative System for Enhancing Disaster Risk Governance



The focus of Day Two of the Field School was on disaster risk reduction measures including their links with climate change adaption and coherence between the global agendas at the national and local levels. The day two facilitation team came from UNDP, the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre and IFRC.

In the first session of the day, participants were introduced to the **Checklist on Disaster Risk Reduction and Law**, available [here](#), which provides policy makers and key stakeholders with an assessment of the key considerations which are required to ensure risk reduction is integrated into DRM laws and mainstreamed across all sectorial laws. The Checklist and its accompanying Handbook, offers practical insights and recommendations from good practice approaches globally an

is based off extensive country based research in 31 countries. Full presentation for this session can be found [here](#)



The infographic consists of two columns of five questions each, numbered 1 through 10. Each question is preceded by a colored circle containing the number. The questions are:

- 1 Do you have a dedicated law for disaster risk management that prioritises risk reduction and is tailored to your country context?
- 2 Do your laws establish clear roles and responsibilities related to risk reduction for all relevant institutions from national to local level?
- 3 Do your key sectoral laws incorporate provisions to increase safety and reduce vulnerability?
- 4 Do your laws ensure that sufficient resources are budgeted for disaster risk reduction?
- 5 Do your laws establish clear procedures and responsibilities for risk assessments and ensure risk information is considered in development processes?
- 6 Do your laws establish clear procedures and responsibilities for early warning?
- 7 Do your laws require education, training and awareness-raising to promote a whole-of-society approach to disaster risk reduction?
- 8 Do your laws ensure the engagement of civil society, the private sector, scientific institutions and communities in risk reduction decisions and activities?
- 9 Do your laws adequately address gender considerations and the special needs of particularly vulnerable categories of persons?
- 10 Do your laws include adequate mechanisms to ensure that responsibilities are fulfilled and rights are protected?

The UNDP led session which followed, explored wider **DRM Legislative and Institutional Governance** and the various global agendas that are shaping policy and planning at national levels including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Sendai Framework for DRR, Habitat III for guiding the urban agenda, Addis Ababa Action Agenda (development financing agenda) and the Paris Agreement for Climate Change. The challenge with all the different agendas that are emerging is that they are being implemented separately by different focal ministries. This is a huge challenge for governments. Law and policy play an integral role in tying this system together and to ensure coherence at national and local levels. However, this means decision making must be well coordinated, ensure necessary links are made and necessitates multiple agencies, both government and non-government entities at decision making tables. This is not only being seen in decision making, but also with funding source for sustainable development. Increasingly there is a move towards “blended finance” which encourages different sectors investing. Resources are no longer dependent on the ODA, but on multiple resources, both internal and external. The idea is to limit the contributions, and reliance on ODA. UNDP concluded that integrated and coherence risk governance required the four following elements:

1. Risk-informed national and sectoral development planning and budgeting required
2. Integrated institutional arrangement for DRR and CCA
3. Coherent policy and legal frameworks set incentives for risk reduction and adaptation in public and private sector.
4. Contextual and stakeholder analysis underpin the transformation towards risk-informed development.

The full presentation can be accessed [here](#)

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Climate Centre led the next session entitled **“Climate Change: Towards Integrated and Coherent Approaches in Science, Policy and Practice.”** The session began by looking at the evolving hazard landscape in Asia Pacific, due in large part to the impact of climate change and what implications this has at the local level. The recently agreed Paris Agreement, which is now in force and will come into effect from 2020 provides a legally binding framework for collective action by all governments in four areas and builds on earlier agreements and commitments under the UNFCCC process. It makes a long-term goal to reduce global carbon emissions and reduce global temperatures, however could be stronger in detailing other concrete commitments. Unlike prior agreements, the adaptation elements are stronger in the Paris Agreement with strong focus on stakeholder engagement and explicit attention for the most vulnerable. It also provides financial commitments for developed countries to commit 100 billion a year to assist developing countries reach targets on both emissions and adaptation, as well as recognising the importance of averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage due to climate change. The upcoming COP 23 in Bonn, chaired by the Government of Fiji, will provide another important milestone in the roll out and plans for national level implementation and action for this post 2020 climate agenda.



Participants receive instructions on how to play the “climate bean” game

The Climate Centre also provided an overview of mechanisms to support early warning and early action. Once such mechanism is Forecast Based Financing (FbF) which uses climate and weather forecasts to enable timely disbursement of funds to support preparedness before a potential disaster hits. Not only does this save lives, time and money but also contributes to long term resilience. A video on FbF available [here](#) and the full presentation on climate change available [here](#).



Spotlight on the Mongolia's Disaster Protection Law

Brigadier General Badral of National Emergency Management Authority, (NEMA) Mongolia presented on Mongolia's recently revised Disaster Protection Law 2017, which ushers in a move from a reactive response driven model to a practice approach emphasising preparedness and risk reduction.

Key elements of the new law include

- Stronger focus on disaster risk reduction and prevention, humanitarian coordination as well as recovery.
- The new law also provides for multi stakeholder national and local platforms to be embedded into this new structure which will be responsible for advising and guiding government policy and practice related to DRR.
- A new chapter on rights, roles and responsibilities of citizens and public, private and non-governmental organisations in disaster risk management activities.
- a dedicated DRR funding mechanism through law from national to local levels.
- A chapter on international cooperation and procedures for coordinating and facilitating foreign assistance in the event of a large-scale disaster response has also been included.

Over the course of 2017, 28 new implementing rules and regulations will be drafted with support from partners including Red cross

The role of Mongolia Red Cross is cemented in the new law and the national society played a key role with its support to the development and passage of the new law, and has been identified as a partner of choice in both the implementation and dissemination of the new framework.

The full presentation can be accessed [here](#).



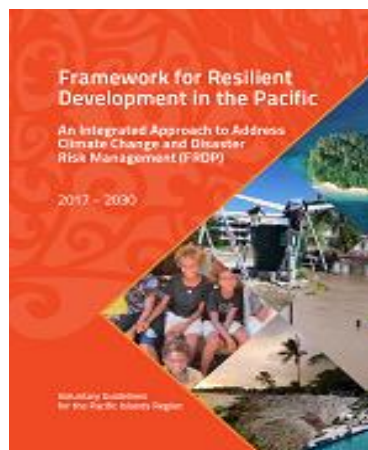
Scenario

Participants worked in their teams for the afternoon applying the DRR and Law Checklist to a scenario situations. They were asked to assess both the law and how well it is applied using the checklist



Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific

- Taito Nakalevu from the Secretariat for the Pacific Community (SPC) provided an overview of the newly adopted Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific
- FRDP replaced two existing separate frameworks that ended in 2015: framework for DRM and framework for CCA. It was decided best to merge these news frameworks in the Pacific and to have a regional integrated approach.
- At the community level, they do not make a distinction between CCA or DRM, they just think about the issues and how to fix them.
- Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP): all stakeholders and critical actors to come together, hopefully in 2018 – bring together DRM and CC communities.
- This is the first ever integrated regional consultation on DRM and CCA – took three years of consultation to get to the final document. Very inclusive and clearly outlines all the relevant roles and responsibilities. PRP is designed to work out how to coordinate in the region.
- The issue now is how to mainstream and institutionalise this approach at the nation level, including through law and policy



Day Three Overview – Wednesday, 26 April 2017.

“One Step Ahead of Disasters”: Exploring the Legislative and Institutional System for International and Domestic Response and Preparedness

Day three was dedicated to exploring DRM preparedness and response systems in law and policy, identifying some common regulatory issues as well as some good practice examples. The session opened with an overview of **Law and Domestic Response and Preparedness** and an introduction to a new area of research and checklist the IFRC is soon to develop. The proposed checklist will explore legal and regulatory issues related to 10 aspects of response and preparedness domestically, including:

- State of Emergency and / or State of Declaration
- Institutional Arrangements
- Information Systems
- Funding Sources
- Contingency Planning
- Legal Facilities
- Rights to Assistance, security and protection of vulnerable groups
- Shelter
- Liability
- Accountability

Legal desk reviews against the above criteria, are now being carried out in partnership with law firms globally in 20 plus countries. Consultations to verify these reviews and consolidate the recommendations to be included in the checklist will be held from the end of 2017. The full presentation for this session is available [here](#),



Representatives from Myanmar, Nepal and New Zealand work through the Checklist on Preparedness and Response Questions

Participants were invited to work through the questions and to reflect on whether there has been any legal issues which had presented challenges in the past, whether they were satisfied with existing provisions in their law, or whether their further guidance would be helpful. Participants then ranked the research questions from high, medium, minimal to not a priority. The results of which can be accessed [here](#). The feedback received will be considered in the ongoing review process.

The United Nations Officer for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) guided participants through the following session on the **International Humanitarian System Preparedness and Response, as well as Civil Military Coordination**. It began by exploring the normative system for the international humanitarian system established



by United Nations Resolution 46/182, and its iterations through the transformative agenda which established role of UNHCR and clusters until last year's World Humanitarian Summit. OCHA gave an overview of its role and mandate in coordination both at the global level, and how it can support, upon request coordination at the national level. Good preparedness was

stressed as essential for an effective response. OCHA emphasised how important is to have a plan in place, have the right relationships and be well trained. As part of this, OCHA stressed the important of legal and policy preparedness to support a well-coordinated response. From past experiences and recent learning from large scale responses in the region, OCHA believes that more can be done in the preparedness phases in terms of needs assessments, so that relief does not become hindered by the need to carry out full-scale needs assessments. Health, food, wash, shelter supported by reasonable logistics and strong coordination, will always be the four critical needs in an emergency. Protection and gender must also be made a priority from the beginning. A key learning from operations in Haiyan, was that delivery of these core needs should come first, then more detail assessments can be done.

OCHA stated that despite requests for international assistance being on the decline in Asia Pacific, it is unlikely that international support will ever be completely redundant in this region because of scale and intensity of disasters it faces. OCHA is seeing higher demand for international support and assistance in the preparedness stage and are now looking at a new way of working, entitled Rapid Response Approach to Disasters in Asia-Pacific (RAPID), which support strengthens preparedness to speed up locally led responses. The presentation [here](#) has more information on this approach



The final part of the OCHA presentation touched on Civil Military Coordination in disasters. OCHA stressed that their remarks related to civil military coordination are not referring to domestic military response, as the affected country can determine how it wants to use its own military. In this context, talking about the use (and regulation) of foreign militaries. In disaster response militaries are a huge enabler for disaster response operations and are increasingly used in Asia Pacific. OCHA outlined the initiatives, particularly led out of Asia Pacific through the Regional Consultative Group to review and update the guidance and modalities of civil military coordination in disasters. Five

priority countries of OCHA related to civil mil coordination in Asia Pacific are Philippines, Nepal, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Myanmar. There is also a sub-working group that focuses only on the Pacific. Refer [here](#) for full presentation.



Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC)

Mr Roy Barboza, from CEPREDENAC gave an overview of the mechanisms and modalities of intergovernmental cooperation in disasters in Central America. CEPREDENAC is Sub-regional organization that covers 6 countries of central America, from Panama to Guatemala.

In 2009 it started work on a regional mechanism for cooperation in disasters: (MECREC). IFRC and the NS have been part of this process - the MECREC is largely based on the IDRL Guidelines.

They hope to be able to adopt the MECREC later this year



The **Panel Session on International Assistance in Disasters**, heard from panellists from the Australian Government (DFAT and EMA), ASEAN and CEPREDNAC. Key takeaways from the panel session included:

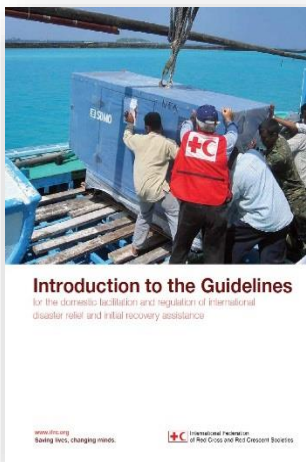
Panel Session with representatives from (left to right) IFRC, CEPREDENAC, ASEAN, Emergency Management Australia (EMA), Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) Australia



- need to understand context you are providing support in, including the key legal/policy frameworks and coordination mechanisms
- understanding who has the authority to request or accept assistance, both to enter a country and approval to practice in certain specialized areas (eligibility). Often there can be confusion around the nature of

the request, who it is being directed at, is it a blanket request or something more specific?

- Accreditation – important to have this sorted out beforehand and how its dealt with in different countries analysis on nexus between drones/ new technology and law
- Increasing need for inclusion and having multiple agencies and stakeholders around decision making. Strong coordination is key
- Need to analyse transit arrangements and procedures
- *‘as local as possible, as international / regional as necessary’ (when it comes to assistance)*



The final policy session of the day explored legal and regulatory issues experienced in international disaster assistance and introduced participants to the [IDRL Guidelines](#). The IDRL Guidelines have been endorsed by all Governments and National Societies through the RCRC International Conference as through subsequent UN resolutions, as well as specifically mentioned in the Sendai. They seek to support stronger laws and policies to coordination and regulate international disaster assistance in the wake of a large-scale disaster response. Since their adoption in 2007 over 25 laws have been passed globally to better prepared countries for international assistance, and many more are in

development. IFRC and NS can support their governments to undertake comprehensive research about gaps and opportunities in domestic frameworks against the IDRL Guidelines, and provide drafting support to governments to incorporate guidelines in national frameworks.



Nepal and the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake

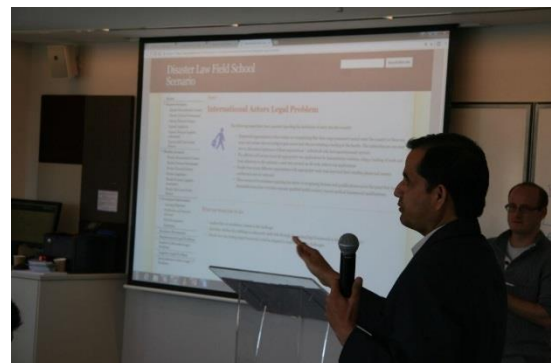
Mr Bijay Dahal, Legal and Accountability Manager at Nepal Red Cross and Dr Ram Thapaliya, former DM Adviser to the Prime Minister and Director the Institute for Crisis Management Studies, Nepal presented Nepal’s experience receiving and coordinating foreign assistance in the wake of the 2015 earthquake.

Many of the IDRL issues discussed in the previous session played out in the earthquake response in Nepal. Since this time, Nepal Red Cross has been working closely with Government and other humanitarian partners in country to develop and codify rules and expectations related to international assistance in the Nepal. A draft international assistance directive has been developed and several consultations held on this with line ministries and other partners. It is hoped that the international assistance directive for Nepal will be passed this year.

Dr Ram Thapaliya also highlighted the importance of strong leadership and governance in disaster management, and highlighted some lessons learned from Nepal.

See presentation [here](#).

The scenario session in the afternoon saw participants working together in five working groups and working their way through four dilemmas situations related to a large-scale disaster response. These dilemmas involved gender and diversity considerations; a displacement scenario; international assistance (unsolicited goods) and international assistance (eligibility of foreign actor’s situation)



Day Four Overview – Thursday, 27 April 2017.*“The Road to Recovery – the Institutional and Legislative System for Effective Disaster Recovery”*

The final day of the Disaster Law Field School opened with a session looking at **Enabling Legislation for Humanitarian Innovation**, with a short presentation from WeRobotics, looking at the use of drones/ UAVs in disaster response and how legislation can both help and hinder the use of these technologies in disaster response. While there is a growing interest and capacity in use of drones in disasters, the institutional aspects to facilitate this needs further consideration. More clarity is needed y on the roles/ responsibilities to both authorise and regulate drones in disaster response to make it easier for both governments, private sector, NGOs and drone operators to work together and understand national processes and expectations. Legal and policy preparedness an important part of this discussion. Further discussions are planned between WeRobotics, World Food Programme and IFRC on how they can work together to research and advocate in this space.

For the final policy session of the day, UNDP gave an overview of the **International and Regional Policy Frameworks to support Disaster Recovery**. It is understood that incomplete recovery impacts on people’s well-being, exacerbates risks and undermines development. The institutional and policy framework for effective recovery is a complex area and has the least international/ regional policy guidance. However, guiding principles can be extracted from the 2030 Global Agenda which all identify resilience building as key. For the past decade this has been a growing area of reflection and importance with various initiatives underway to strengthen policy and positioning.

The Sendai Framework has included Recovery as its Priority Area Four, and recovery is defined as: *“The medium and longer-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and Build Back Better, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk” (2017)*. UNDP has also been working with ASEAN to provide more clarity and guidance in this area in the forms of the ASEAN Disaster Recovery Reference Guide which was endorsed in 2016.

Through its long experience in working on disaster recovery, UNDP shared some key lessons learned including:

1. Disaster recovery presents the opportunity for introducing change.
2. Disaster recovery is efficient if institutions, policies and financial mechanism for recovery are set up prior to the disaster.
3. Disaster recovery must balance social needs with infrastructure needs
4. Disaster recovery is a collective effort.
5. Disaster recovery must be participatory and inclusive.
6. Recovery needs to be undertaken based on systematic analysis of the impacts of the disaster.
7. Financing for recovery must be sustained.
8. Monitoring and maintaining transparency and accountability are important elements for management of recovery.
9. The private sector has an important role to play in recovery

UNDP closed this session by stressing the importance of **Preparedness for Recovery**, which should contain and analyse the following five areas and reflect on the questions posted under each pillar. More information available [here](#).

Policies & Planning	Institutional Framework	Post-Disaster Assessment	Resource Mobilization and Financial Management	Implementation, Coordination, Communications, and Monitoring for Recovery
<p><i>What are the key elements of a recovery policy? What obligations do govts have in recovery? How can existing or new policies help recovery? What are the key elements of a Recovery Plan? (Vision, Principles, key sectors of recovery; criteria for prioritization, sector recovery plans etc)</i></p>	<p><i>Who is responsible for carrying out recovery activities? What are the roles and responsibilities of recovery actors (national government, local government, line ministries, national & International NGOs, private sector, local people and others? How will the work of recovery actors be coordinated?</i></p>	<p><i>What are the various kinds of assessments? How to conduct the assessment? What sectors should be assessed? What kind of information is required for assessments? What outputs are needed from the assessment process?</i></p>	<p><i>What are the sources of funding available for recovery? What are the recovery programmes financed by the government finance and how will the funds be delivered? What kind of financial systems will be used to fund recovery? What information is needed to plan, control, and</i></p>	<p><i>What are the capacities are required for implementation? How can community participation and self-recovery be encouraged? What are the elements of a communications and information management strategy? How can a monitoring system be established? How can transparency in</i></p>

			<p><i>report on recovery expenditures? How will "off-budget" financing, such as that contributed by NGOs or the private sector, be directed, tracked, and reported?</i></p>	<p><i>recovery operations be ensured? How should recovery activities be evaluated?</i></p>
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Fiji: Responding to and Recovering from TC Winston

The Government and National Society of Fiji gave an account of responding to and recovering from TC Winston, including some key lessons learned.

Some of these lessons learnt included;

- Fiji cannot respond alone! Strengthen partnerships and continuous dialogue for the country to be better prepared and appropriately respond to any category of natural disaster that may hit Fiji in the future.
- Fiji acknowledged and value the vast wealth of knowledge and experience that the Humanitarian community contributed.
- Adopt best practices and tools on disaster preparedness, response, recovery and to qualitatively and quantitatively evaluate and manage information on disasters.

Drawing on these lessons learnt Fiji is now undertaking a process to strengthen its disaster risk governance system and mechanisms, and Fiji Red Cross will be a key partner in this process.

See here for the full [presentation](#) and [video](#).



Indonesia delivers its policy pitch to a receptive audience!

The Field School closed with delegations presenting two-minute **Policy Pitches** to draw on the assessments of their national and regional frameworks, to identify gaps and opportunities going forward. These policy pitches can be found and viewed [here](#).

Annex One: Participant List

Organization	Name	Designation/Job title
Lao Red Cross	Bounyong Phommachack	Deputy Head of Disaster Preparedness Division, Disaster Management Department
Lao Government	Chanthy Intravong	Deputy Director of Legislation & Coordination Division, Department of Disaster Management & Climate Change, MONRE
Lao Government	Kindavong Luangrath	Director of Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare
IFRC Jakarta	Nur Febriani Wardi	Policy and Partnership Manager
Palang Merah Indonesia (PMI)	Teguh Wibowo	Disaster Management Division
Myanmar Red Cross	Shwe Cin Myint	Deputy Secretary General
Myanmar Red Cross	San San Maw	Director, Disaster Management Department
Myanmar Government	Thein Zaw Htike	Staff Officer, RRD
Mongolia Red Cross	Bolormaa Nordov	Secretary General
Mongolia Government	General Badral Tuvshin	Chief, National Emergency Management Agency of Mongolia
Korean Red Cross	Kim Jae Ryul	Deputy Head, Disaster Relief, Disaster & Safety Department
Republic of Korea Government	Choi Hoon-Hee	Disaster Law and Policy Coordinator, Public-Private Partnership Support Bureau, Ministry of Public Safety and Security
Dhaka University	Dr. Mohammad Nazmuzzaman Bhuian	Faculty, Department of Law, University of Dhaka Special Legal Advisor to Bangladesh Red Crescent
Bangladesh Red Crescent	Shahinur Rahman	Planning and Development team
Bangladesh Government	Shabbir Ahmmad	Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
Nepal Red Cross	Bijay Kumar Dahal	Legal and Accountability Coordinator
Nepal Government	Dr. Ram Thapaliya	Chair, ICMS-TU (Former Disaster Management Advisor to Prime Minister of Nepal)
Fiji Red Cross	Dr. Setareki Vatucawaqa	Programme Manager
Fiji Government	Loata Vakacegu	Deputy Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management
Solomon Islands Red Cross	Clement Manuri	Deputy Secretary General
Solomon Islands Government	Loti Yates	Director, NDMO
New Zealand Red Cross	Rebecca Dudley	International Humanitarian Law Advisor
New Zealand Government	Olivia Benton-Guy	Development Officer (Humanitarian and Disaster Management) Partnerships, Humanitarian and Multilateral Division
Australian Red Cross	Joshua Hallwright	National Senior Project Officer, Strategic Partnerships, Emergency Services

Australian Red Cross	Emily Cowlrick	Program Lead International Disaster and Crisis Response ARC International Programs
Government of Australia	Nick Barker	Assistant Director, Capability & International Engagement, Emergency Management Australia
Canadian Red Cross	Lise Anne Pierce	Program Manager, Catastrophic Readiness (CRC Domestic)
Canadian Red Cross	Erica See	CRC's Privacy Officer & Legal Counsel for Policy Development
OCHA	Helen Mould	Regional Public Information Officer
CEPREDENAC	Roy Barboza Sequeira	Executive Secretary, CEPREDENAC
ASEAN	Chandra Putra	Senior Officer, Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance Division
PIFS	Nola Fa'asau	Legislative Drafter
SPC	Taito Nakalevu	Project Manager
Facilitation Team		
UNDP Bangkok	Sanny Ramos Jegillos	Practice Coordinator, Regional Disaster Reduction Adviser
Climate Centre	Donna Mitzi D. Lagdameo	Technical Adviser and Asia Pacific Regional Focal Point
IFRC APRO	Ezekiel Simperingham (Zeke)	Coordinator, Migration
IFRC APRO	Gabrielle Emery	Coordinator, Disaster Law Programme Asia Pacific
IFRC APRO	Finau Heuifanga Limuloa	Disaster Law & Partnerships Manager
IFRC APRO	Julia Hartelius	Regional Disaster Law and Advocacy Officer
IFRC APRO	Padmini Nayagam	Disaster Law Officer
IFRC Manila	Pauline Caspellan-Arce	Regional Disaster Law Officer
Australian Red Cross	Gabrielle McMullen (Gabi)	Legal Research Consultant (Disaster Law)
IFRC Geneva	Lucia Cipullo	Senior Legislative Advocacy Officer

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