

With funding support from:



Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Republic of Korea

Implementation of the Sendai Framework: Development of Risk Reduction Strategies and Plans Workshop

Manila, Philippines on 3-5 February 2016



Executive Summary

The “Implementation of the Sendai Framework: Development of Risk Reduction Strategies and Plans” workshop was the third in a series of three, supported by the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs project for capacity building of Philippine Government on implementation of the Sendai Framework. This workshop aimed at supporting the capacity development and pilot testing of draft Sendai Framework indicators at a national level by the Philippines National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). Furthermore, this third workshop was delivered as a Training of Trainers (ToT) that aimed to support the sustainable advancement of capacity development initiatives from national to sub-national levels within the Philippines, as well as contribute to the development of an international cadre of disaster risk reduction professionals.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by UN Member States on 18 March 2015 at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) in Sendai City, Japan. The Sendai Framework is built on elements which ensure continuity with the work done by States and other stakeholders under its predecessor, the Hyogo Framework for Action, and introduces a number of innovations as called for during the consultations and negotiations. Many commentators have identified the most significant shifts as a strong emphasis on disaster risk management as opposed to disaster management, the definition of seven global targets, the reduction of disaster risk as an expected outcome, a goal focused on preventing new risk, reducing existing risk and strengthening resilience, as well as a set of guiding principles, including primary responsibility of states to prevent and reduce disaster risk, all-of-society and all-of-State institutions engagement.

While the four Sendai Framework priorities define areas where action is needed, it is not an exhaustive list of measures. In practice, it means that the implementation of the four priority areas may require elaboration and planning of additional specific measures at national and local levels, and hence the relevance of the adoption of national strategies by 2020 (target (e)) and plans (27(b)) are a first critical step to achieving the other global targets by 2030.

To monitor global progress of the Sendai Framework a set of global Sendai Framework indicators is being developed by the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction, for which technical support will be provided by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and a group of experts. The Sendai Framework indicators will be agreed by December 2016 and will to the degree possible align with the monitoring and review mechanisms of the SDGs and the climate conventions. Therefore at the same time, UN Agencies are proposing disaster risk reduction indicators to be included in the SDGs through the 'Open-ended Working Group' in New York. While a set of mandatory core indicators developed by the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology will monitor the global targets of the Sendai Framework, the Sendai Framework also states that countries should develop national indicators to monitor the implementation of the Sendai Framework as appropriate.

Since 2013, the UNISDR has led technical work to propose a comprehensive framework of indicators



that will allow the objective monitoring of countries' and other stakeholders' efforts to effectively manage disaster risk. At the same time and since 2011, the UNISDR Office for Northeast Asia and Global Education and Training Institute (UNISDR ONEA-GETI) has provided capacity building support to mainstream adaptation and disaster reduction into development and provide capacity building support to national training institutions working on resilience issues through GETI, whose aim is to develop a new cadre of professionals in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation for disaster resilient societies.

The workshop was organized by UNISDR ONEA-GETI under the lead of the Philippines Office of Civil Defense (OCD), with participants from National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) Bureau of Maintenance, Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB), Climate Change Commission (CCC), Department of Health (DOH –HEMB), Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CDNR), DILG



(Preparedness), Center for Disaster Preparedness, Department of Social Welfare and Development – Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DREAMB-DROMIC), Philippine Statistics Authority, Department of Education (DOE).



The first day of the training of trainers workshop introduced the innovations of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction including, in particular, target (e) on the development of national strategies by 2020, took stock of existing Philippines disaster risk reduction plans and strategies, and introduced and tested the draft Sendai Framework Monitor Phase 1 against the Philippines Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan by identifying any gaps or opportunities to strengthen the NDRRM plan. During the second day, the Sendai priorities for action were presented via case studies to inspire potential solutions and options for implementation. Then the participants were introduced to the

national resilience planning tools and used the outcomes of day one to identify objectives and actions that could be taken to address gaps and challenges in the NDRRM Plan. During the final day, participants were introduced to good practice in the development of SMART indicators for monitoring and evaluation. Then, they selected some of their objectives identified during the previous day to develop indicators, with timeframes and responsibility, for implementation.

Overall, participants' improved their knowledge of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction innovations, including the shift from disaster management to disaster risk management, the role of States, the activities required at national and local level and corresponding Sendai Monitor Phase 1 indicators for its implementation. Through participation in the training, they were also introduced to the modules and tools for implementing their own capacity development initiatives with other national sectoral focal points and other relevant stakeholders.

Background:

The Asia and Pacific region and the Philippines are particularly vulnerable to disasters. Between 1970 and 2010, disasters and natural hazards caused an estimated 1.7 million deaths in the region, which was more than half the global total. Extreme weather events are expected to increase in the years to come because of the onset of climate change.

Typhoon Hagupit, known in the Philippines as Typhoon Ruby, was one of the most intense tropical cyclones in 2014, tied with Typhoon Vongfong in terms of maximum sustained winds. Typhoon Hagupit particularly impacted the Philippines in early December 2014. Hagupit, the twenty-second named storm and the eleventh typhoon of the annual typhoon season, started as a tropical storm on December 1 and then became a typhoon the next day. A day after it left at least 21 people dead, according to the Red Cross, and sent more than a million others into shelters in the Philippines.

This storm comes one year after the central Philippines were devastated by Super Typhoon Haiyan, that claimed more than 6,300 lives, displacing four (4) million, and cost the economy around \$12 billion in damages.

The policies adopted by the Philippines¹ toward disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response are reflective of the actions being taken by governments and communities around Asia and the Pacific. This involves taking a broader view of managing disasters, often called disaster resilience.

Disaster resilience encompasses actions beyond simply responding to and recovering from disasters. It seeks to focus funding, expertise, programs, and policies on how to make communities better able to absorb the shocks related to disasters. This involves early warning systems, improved public information programs, better-coordinated evacuation procedures, and a host of other measures.

UNISDR is closely partnering with the Philippines to support development of more disaster resilient cities and communities. After Super Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda hit the Philippines in November 2013, UNISDR has been actively engaged through its Regional and Sub-regional offices and the UNISDR Global Education and Training Institute (GETI) to providing needed capacity development, policy advice and tailored technical assistance to national and local government to be able to conduct assessment of disaster risks at national and local levels, as well as providing needed tools, methodology and training to support the process of the Resilience Action Plans preparations based on findings of the previously conducted disaster risk assessment exercises.

Workshop Content and Methodology

Content: The workshop content was primarily based on the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*, *Reading the Sendai Framework*, and the Sendai Monitor Phase 1 published by the UNISDR, and selected peer reviewed cases studies published by the International Recovery Platform (IRP). Such source content has been informed by consultations with Sendai Framework and former HFA national focal points as well as experts and practitioners representing local authorities, private sector, academia, science and disaster risk reduction networks. Additional references are based on relevant national policy, plans or strategies of the participating country.

Methodology: The training approach is based on principles of adult learning as a short and intensive (3-4 days) in-service training workshop for high level government officials with a focus on combination of content presentations and group work exercises to master the use proposed tools and approaches as well as using peer to peer learning through sharing from own best practices, experience and lessons learned.



¹ Notably, the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (Republic Act 10121), the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) 2011-2028, the National Disaster Response Plan, the Climate Change Act (Republic Act 9729), and the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2011-2028.

The course modules are provided to the trainees for their re-use and revision to fit a local and/or sectoral audience. The materials can also be implemented in variety of effective and interactive training methodologies to maximize group learning and sharing of case studies from developed and developing countries on the implementation the Sendai Framework, and tools for its monitoring, through demonstration, practice, discussion, brainstorming and assessment exercises.

Structure: The training course is composed of 6 Modules broken down into 3 main sessions over 3 days.

Materials and Tools: Each session includes an introduction, learning objectives, participatory methodologies, and activities. Proposed tools to be introduced and used at the workshop include:

- ***Reading the Sendai Framework: the role of States***
- ***Sendai Monitor Phase 1 (for National Sendai Framework implementation follow-up)***
- ***UNISDR GETI's Country and City Resilience Action Planning Template/Matrix***

Section	UNISDR GETI's Training Course Modules
Section 1: Understanding the Sendai Framework	Module 1: Introducing the Sendai Framework: the role of States
Section 2: Understanding and Applying the Assessment and Diagnosis Tools	Module 2: Getting to know the Sendai Framework Phase 1 Monitor: indicators to assess disaster risk management and Sendai Framework implementation at national level Module 3: Applying the Sendai Framework Phase 1 Monitor to conduct assessment and analysis of national disaster risk reduction and disaster management policies, plans and strategies
Section 3: Adapting and Using the tools to conduct assessment of Disaster Risks and Develop Resilient Countries Action Plans	Module 4: Mainstreaming DRR into National Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development: concepts and case studies by Sendai Priority for Action Module 5: Developing and implementing the Resilience Action Plan: proposed methodology with steps and the approach. Module 6: Setting Indicators for Resilience Action Plan Monitoring, Evaluating & Follow up

Overview of Training Sessions

Day 1:

Expected Outcomes:

- Understand the Sendai Framework and the role of States
- Take stock of Philippines disaster risk reduction related policy, plans and strategies
- Understand the Sendai Framework Phase 1 Monitor and identify gaps or challenges
- How to deliver the training module

Content:

- Module 1: Introducing the Sendai Framework: the role of States
- Module 2: Getting to know the Sendai Framework Phase 1 Monitor: indicators to assess disaster risk management and Sendai Framework implementation at national level
- Module 3: Applying the Sendai Framework Phase 1 Monitor to conduct assessment and analysis of national disaster risk reduction and disaster management policies, plans and strategies

Main Discussion Outcomes

- The main innovations of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction were well understood to underscore a shift from disaster management to disaster risk management, noting the specific role of States complemented by that of other relevant stakeholders.
- Among the seven (7) global targets of the Sendai Framework, target (e) - Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020 - was emphasized and understood to be a priority for undertaking actions if it is to be met.
- The Philippines informed that a country disaster risk management status report will be submitted by April 2016 to UNISDR, facilitated by OCD, which will serve as the baseline for coordinating implementation of the Sendai Framework.
- While the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (Republic Act 10121), the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) 2011-2028, the National Disaster Response Plan, the Climate Change Act (Republic Act 9729), and the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2011-2028 demonstrate significant progress already achieved in establishing disaster risk reduction strategies, it was understood that the Sendai Framework is an interpretive tool that should be applied to assess whether they are adequately 'disaster risk sensitive'.
- Participants noted that there is a need to review the country's existing DRRM Plan, in light of the Sendai Framework, Sustainable Development Goals and Paris Climate Agreement in the ongoing Sunset Review of the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (RA 10121).

Outcomes of working groups

Divided into three working groups, participants discussed gaps and highlighted strengths or opportunities for strengthening Sendai Framework implementation. They identified gaps in particular, upon which they built draft action plans towards national resilience plans during days 2 and 3. The exercise was intended to strengthen their own understanding and required actions, but also as trainers to understand how to run a similar exercise with national stakeholders. Below are the main points highlighted by participants:

- Sector risk assessments needs to be undertaken or refreshed, particularly in the finance sector which is unknown.
- A shift from deterministic to probabilistic assessment is needed.

- Although hazard mapping is close to 90% and the DOST has already turned them over to local governments and the most vulnerable *barangays* have been prioritized, local governments are not making their own hazard maps despite having responsibility to provide risk assessment and mapping. Capacity development is therefore needed.
- There is no policy yet for media accountability, but there is an existing initiative that should be implemented.
- Although there is an education requirement in school curricula to include 25 hours or modules for study on DRR, a certificate programme introduced that can lead to DRM bachelors, and all newly elected officials are required to undergo a programme including DRM, among other topics, there is currently no available data regarding participation, the number of meetings, number of local government, volunteers, parliamentarians, etc.
- The DRRM budget dedicates 70% preparedness, 30% for response, but there is no clear idea about overall investment in DRR (some DRR expenditures are not likely tagged, but could be within the databases.)
- There is trans boundary cooperation, but it needs to be improved.
- Budget is flexible, but not enough for new disaster risks, e.g. climate change. Need to budget for all DRR expenditures.
- Data may be available in other agencies, but potentially unknown or inaccessible.
- There is a lack of policy to conduct CBA at the local level; A capacity development initiative is needed.
- Sectoral ministries are not all required to have contingency plans, though many do have them; they should be 'disaster risk sensitive'.
- NEDA has overall authority for disasters, but for major disasters, the government designates task forces.
- Difficulty to compile disaster losses because not all private companies comply.
- While no incentives are given for business continuity planning by policy or law, but government provides technical assistance.

It was also noted that numerous questions on energy could not be answered because of the absence of some key sectors. These sectors would need to be engaged in future training given by the trained trainers.



Feedback on the Sendai Monitor Phase 1 tool:

- It was also noted that the 'contingency planning' question section sequencing of questions is not logical.
- Don't use 'PFI' acronym, but spell out 'private financing initiative'
- Yes/No questions may not adequately cover the levels of progress, the 'Yes, but...' or 'No, but...'

DAYS 2 and 3:

Expected Outcomes:

- Review the Philippines National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Action Plan (NDRRMP) 2011-2028 against the Sendai Framework Monitor Phase 1 tool
- Understand how to develop and draft a national Resilience Action Plan based on the gaps identified using the Sendai Framework Monitor Phase 1 tool SMART indicators
- Understand how to use the tool to conduct training workshops with other national stakeholders

Content:

- Module 4: Case Studies from both Developed and Developing countries of Mainstreaming DRR into National Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development grouped under the SFDRR Priority for Action # 1: Understanding Disaster Risk, Priority for Action # 2: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk , Priority for Action # 3: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience, and SFDRR Priority for Action # 4: Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response, and to “Build Back Better” in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction
- Module 5: Developing and implementing the national Resilience Action Plan: proposed methodology with steps and the approach using the UNISDR ONEA-GETI Work Planning Template.
- Module 6: Setting Indicators for the national Resilience Action Plan Monitoring, Evaluating & Follow-up using the UNISDR ONEA-GETI developed Work Planning Template and good practice in M&E.

Outcomes of working groups

The participants of the workshop were given a possibility to work in groups to conduct the review of existing NDRRM Plan and identify the gaps and areas that can be further strengthen to ensure greater alignment with Sendai Framework as well as develop a draft national Resilience Action Plan (during the period of the current Sunset Review of RA10121) on how and what they need to do to revise/amend and harmonize existing country DRR strategies and NDRRM Plan 2011-2028 with the Sendai Framework.



Group Recommendations:

Sendai Priorities 1 & 2

Group 1

1. Disaster Loss Database:
 - a. Develop a policy through a memorandum circular on hazards inclusive of both small scale and large scale disasters disaggregated by gender, vulnerability and by sectors
 - b. Link database to official statistical system
 - c. Ensure information is publicly available
2. Include media in Sunset Review to require media accountability
3. Orientation on public and private sectors

Group 2, Priority 1:

1. Improve access to disaster loss databases: develop DB for public access and improve data collection and analysis, including guidelines for information management and standardization of collection, build capacity, provide policy and guidelines for information management – at least a basis for assumptions
2. Encourage the probabilistic approach on climate and DRR assessment: create sharing protocols and conduct capacity development on collection and analysis (policy and guidelines)

Group 3:

3. Ensure implementation of CCA and DRR: create an enabling environment
4. Improve national DRR knowledge management system: integration of KM for DRR, create policy on validation of crowd data sourcing
5. DRR R&D: Improve management and linkages
6. DRR education, awareness raising and capacity building: mainstreaming DRR and CCA thru K-12 and higher in curriculum
7. Institutional arrangement: Empower agenda to fulfill respective mandates under DRR-CCA law (in terms of budget, management)

Group 2, Priority 2:

1. Explore partnership or external evaluations (ADPC, WB)
2. Cascade to public RA10121 and its plans and protocols – regular training of key officials

Sendai Priorities 3 & 4

Group 1

1. National contingency plans: no such plan because plans are hazard specific, however there are operational plans (NDPP, NDRP) and strategic plans (NDRRM). Local contingency plans
2. Horizontal Cooperation: \ RA10121 sec 21 clarify that only QRF can be transferred
3. Displacement policy: propose for inclusion in the sunset review of RA10121 provision to address long term needs of pops displaced by disaster
4. Privately own infrastructure: conduct inventory of privately own critical infrastructure
5. Public-private partnership (e.g. utility providers and other private companies): NDRRMC memo circulars should require private utility companies to be DRR compliant
6. IT infrastructure: NDRRMS should have a policy to ensure that publicly and privately owned IT infra are protected in case of emergencies

7. Energy and Infrastructure: NDRRMC policy to ensure that publicly and privately owned energy infra are protected in case of emergencies

Group 2

1. Policy needed to ensure climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction coherence
2. Capacitating required
3. The DRM Organization needs: to coordination with key agencies with development plans for other agencies; secure endorsement; ensure allocation of budget
4. Make available downscaled climate scenarios
5. Enhance scope of beneficiaries' of training: include stakeholders and multipliers, targeted beneficiaries "training of everybody" – we are doing it, but have to do it many times to reinforce
6. Ensure BCPs of all sectors at all levels – create policy to develop and periodic review for business continuity plans at all levels
7. Ensure responsible agents or agencies are empowered
8. Public Works/Infrastructure sector: ensure climate proofing

Group 3

1. Formalize policy and mechanics for a "return time objective":
 - a. Identify/prioritize critical services
 - b. Explore non-business-as-usual to fast tack processes. Create alternative plans, e.g. procurement
 - c. Discuss with COA to revise/issue guidelines in times of emergency
2. Emphasize/reiterate the role of NEDA as lead agency
3. Limit use of schools as evacuation centres: Follow up on initiatives of LGUs
4. Explore national policy and guidelines on final and legal incentives to encourage risk sensitive recovery
 - a. Consolidate best practices in Philippines and check if these practices can be adopted on a national level
 - b. Explore tapping into private sector and incentives
 - c. Paradigm shift on how we look at processes – check existing processes and revise/amend policy
5. Private Sector:
 - a. Identify better clear-cut guidelines on ecotourism (e.g. Mayon and Taal should never be considered as tourist attractions as they are considered high-risk, classified as "permanent danger zones".)
6. Impose penalties on private sector who overprice cost of critical services.

Overall there is a strong commitment from officials and expert teams of the ministries and offices participating in the NDRRMC to support the harmonization of the existing plans and strategies with Sendai Framework and be engaged in its implementation and training in the Philippines.

There is also clear understanding of the need of broader engagement of multiple stakeholders both at national and regional levels, in particular Local Government Units (LGUs), the finance ministry and sector, the media, and the private sector.

Additionally, it is noted that various guidelines, protocols, policy and incentives for compliance on numerous areas – from knowledge management, data disaggregation, reporting, inter alia – are required.

Finally, there is an overall recognition that capacity development programmes need to be broadened and a commitment to do so through a national disaster risk reduction and management institute.

Conclusion:

This training of trainers was the final workshop of series of three and joint effort between the Philippines NDRRMC and UNISDR to help boost the implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in the Philippines. The training workshop was characterized by the high level of engagement of the participants and their commitment in aligning their National Action Plan and Strategies to the Sendai Framework for effective implementation in the Philippines, and dedication to building the capacity of other Philippine stakeholders. This training also helped to further harmonize the existing DRRM Action Plan and strategies with the Sendai Framework and develop capacities of national government officials to effectively engage and support Sendai Framework and national plans in the Philippines. The Philippines Office for Civil Defense (OCD) confirmed plans to establish a Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Institute thereby committing to continue developing the capacity of other national stakeholders. OCD has further committed to make use of the UNISDR GETI training modules and UNISDR GETI has committed to support their efforts through the provision of its training modules and additional training of trainers.

The training series was part of a joint programme with the Government of the Philippines (funded by the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs) aimed at further supporting national government officials to effectively implement the Sendai Framework in the Philippines.

The workshop agenda, participant list and Sendai Framework Monitor Draft version of the Work-Plan and Review tool as well as Agenda and List of Participants of the workshop is provided below in the Attachments 1 to 3.

ATTACHMENT # 1



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Implementation of the Sendai Framework: Development of Risk Reduction Strategies and Plans

Manila, Philippines on February 3-5, 2016

Training of Trainers

Agenda

Day 1	
9.00 – 9.30	<u>Registration & Coffee</u>
9.30 – 10.00	<u>Opening Session</u> - <u>Welcome Speech:</u> - <u>Key Note Speech:</u> - <u>Overview of the Workshop: Objectives, Expected Outcomes and Participants' Introduction</u>
10.00 – 11.00	<u>Introducing Sendai Framework</u> <u>Presentation</u>
11.00 – 12.30	<u>Government of Philippines – Existing DRR plans, steps to implement the Sendai Framework</u> <u>Presentation</u>
12.30 – 13.30	Lunch
13.30 – 15.00	<u>Applying the Assessment and Diagnosis Tools</u> <u>Presentation</u> - Reviewing Philippines NDRRMP 2011- and Sendai Framework Phase 1 Monitor - <u>Working Group Discussion:</u> “Using Sendai Framework Phase 1 monitor indicators to assess risk management in the Philippines”
15.00 – 15.15	Coffee break
15.15 - 18.00	<u>Applying the Assessment and Diagnosis Tools</u> <u>Working Group Discussion:</u>

Day 2	
9.00 – 10.30	Mainstreaming DRR into National Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development with Case Studies on Priority for Action # 1: <u>Understanding Disaster Risk</u>, and Priority for Action # 2: <u>Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk</u> (Part 1) (Governance, Climate Change) - <u>Presentation:</u> <i>“Mainstreaming DRR and CCA into National Sectoral Programmes with Case Studies SFDRR Priority Areas 1 and 2”</i>
10.30 – 10.45	Coffee break
10.45– 13.00	Mainstreaming DRR into National Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development with Case Studies on Priority for Action #1: <u>Understanding Disaster Risk</u>, and Priority for Action #2: <u>Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk</u> (Part 1) (Governance, Climate Change) <u>Working Group Discussion:</u> <i>To develop Draft version of National DRR Action Plan (PART 1. For Priority Areas 1 and 2 only).</i>
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch
14:00 – 15.00	Mainstreaming DRR into National Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development with Case Studies on Priority for Action #3: <u>Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience</u>, and Priority for Action #4: <u>Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response, and to “Build Back Better” in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction</u> (Part 2) (Finance, Environment, Infrastructure, Health, Housing) <u>Presentation:</u> <i>“Mainstreaming DRR and CCA into National Sectoral Programmes with Case Studies Sendai Framework Priority Areas 1 and 2”</i>
15.00 – 15.15	Coffee break
15.15 – 17.30	Mainstreaming DRR into National Sectoral Programmes for Socio-Economic Development with Case Studies on SFDRR Priority for Action # 3: <u>Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience</u>, and SFDRR Priority for Action # 4: <u>Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response, and to “Build Back Better” in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction</u> (Part 2) (Finance, Environment, Infrastructure, Health, Housing) <u>Working Group Discussion:</u> <i>To develop Draft version of Bi-or/Annual Detailed National DRR Action Plan aligned with Sendai Framework 4 Priority Areas (PART 2. for Priority Areas 3 and 4 only).</i>

Day 3	
9.00 – 11.00	Developing National DRR Work Plan and aligning existing Action Plans to Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 <u>Plenary Discussion:</u> <i>“Presenting Group Work Outputs “</i>
11.00 – 11.15	Coffee break

11.15– 12.00	Action Plan Monitoring, Evaluation and Follow Up - <u>Presentation:</u> <i>“Developing SMART indicators”</i>
12:00 – 13:00	Working Group Discussion to develop draft version of Action Plan. (Completing M& E - Indicators Section of the Action Plan) <u>Working Group Discussion:</u> <i>“Developing own Action Plan with SMART indicators”</i>
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch
13:30 – 15.00	Working Group Discussion to develop draft version of Action Plan. (Completing M& E - Indicators Section of the Action Plan) <u>Working Group Discussion:</u> <i>“Developing own Action Plan with SMART indicators”</i> <u>Plenary Discussion:</u> <i>“ Presenting Group Work Outputs “</i>
15.00 – 15.15	Coffee break
15.15 – 16.15	<u>Next Steps, Wrap Up and Evaluation</u> • Wrap up of Workshop and Evaluation • Workshop closure

ATTACHMENT # 2



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Republic of Korea

PARTICIPANT LIST

Implementation of the Sendai Framework: Development of Risk Reduction Strategies and Plans

22/F, Clermont Room, Discovery Suites

February 3-5, 2016

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3	Mr. Alan C. Taule	Department of Science and Technology	Senior SRS
4	Mr. Ibani C. Pado	Housing and Land Use regulatory Board	Housing and Home site Regulation Officer III
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7	Ms. Josielyn Castro	Corporate Network for disaster response (CDNR)	Finance Assistant
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