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Regional Workshop on Protecting and Promoting Rights in Natural Disasters in South-East Asia: Prevention and Response

**Yogyakarta, INDONESIA
14-15 May 2010**

SYNTHESIS REPORT

**Organized by
The Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement
and
Center for Security and Peace Studies, Gadjah Mada
University
and
All India Disaster Mitigation Institute**



SYNTHESIS REPORT

Regional Workshop on Protecting and Promoting Rights in Natural Disasters in South-East Asia: Prevention and Response¹

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¹ This report was written by Daniel Petz, with contributions from Elizabeth Ferris, Walter Kälin, the All India Disaster Mitigation Institute and the Center for Security and Peace Studies

Abbreviations:

ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations

CSO – Civil Society Organization

DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction

ICRC – International Committee of the Red Cross

IASC - Inter-Agency Standing Committee

IDP – Internally Displaced Person

INGO – International Non-governmental Organization

IOM – International Organization for Migration

NGO – Non-governmental Organization

UN – United Nations

UNFPA – United National Family Planning Agency

UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund

UN-OCHA – United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

UNDP – United Nations Development Program

UN RSG – Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations

OHCHR – Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

1. Background

South-East Asia is a “theater for disaster.” In the past decade alone, floods, cyclones, earthquakes, droughts, and a devastating tsunami destroyed hundreds of thousands of lives and livelihoods and left more than a million persons homeless. In each disaster, humanitarian responders rushed to the scene to preserve human life and reduce immediate suffering. For many humanitarian agencies involved in immediate disaster response, human rights protection has been a secondary concern as they struggle to ensure that necessary relief items are available quickly.

The overall responsibility of national governments for protecting its citizens – including those who are displaced – gains even more urgency during emergencies caused by natural disasters. When governments are unable or unwilling to act, or require assistance, humanitarian actors must step in to fill this “protection gap.”

This workshop was organized with the aim of discussing *The IASC Operational Guidelines on Human Rights and Natural Disasters*, the practical guide to fill this gap. The Operational Guidelines, published by the Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement, were formally adopted by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee in June 2006 and include a list of easily accessible principles and guidelines for humanitarian actors to promote a human rights based approach in disaster response and relief.

The workshop brought together key players in the field including Red Cross/Red Crescent representatives, government representatives (responsible for disaster relief and disaster risk reduction), major national NGOs and civil society representatives, key UN actors and key international NGOs who discussed good practices in terms of regional, national and local monitoring mechanisms of humanitarian response in natural disasters as well as specific recommendations to strengthen policy and action for rights protection at the local, national and regional levels.

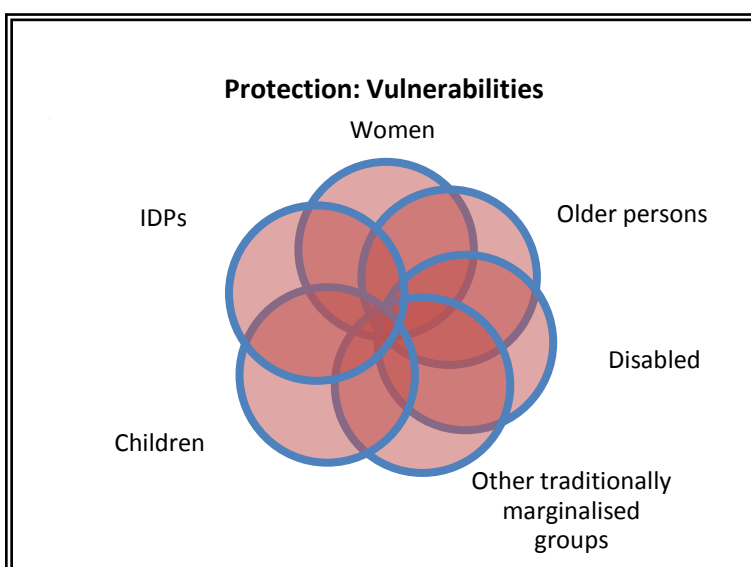
The objectives of the workshop were:

- To introduce and raise awareness of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s (IASC) Operational Guidelines on Human Rights and Natural Disasters;
- To discuss the added value of a rights-based approach to humanitarian response in natural disasters with an emphasis on the national and regional context;
- To discuss good practices in terms of regional, national and local monitoring mechanisms of humanitarian response in natural disasters;
- To generate specific recommendations to strengthen policy and action for rights protection at the local, national and regional levels.

2. Main Themes

a. Protection and a Rights-based Approach in Natural Disasters - Challenges and Good Practices

Protection and the importance of a rights-based approach in natural disasters were the overall themes of the workshop. In the opening sessions of the workshop, both Walter Kälin and Beth Ferris mapped out the strong case for and the added benefits of a rights based approach in natural disaster situations. Relief operations do not take place in a legal vacuum, and through focusing on the human rights of affected populations responders can assure that the needs of those affected by natural disasters, especially vulnerable groups, are provided for without discrimination. The main responsibility for protection of natural disaster victims lies with the States, which should prevent rights violations from occurring and stop them when or if they do occur. The state also has a responsibility to repair, restore and rehabilitate after violations have occurred. International actors and civil society should work through the government whenever possible, complement the governments' work and in certain cases, where government capacity is lacking, substitute for the government. Advocacy can also be an important part of their response. Beth Ferris used



examples from the US government's response to Hurricane Katrina to illustrate that rights violations often occur not because of intentional actions but because of omissions on the part of government agencies where protection needs of vulnerable groups such as women, children minorities were not sufficiently taken into account during the planning and execution of the disaster response.

The most significant problem is that many problems victims are facing are not being recognized as protection issues.

UN participant

Lively discussions in working groups on key protection challenges also came to a similar conclusion: that violations were often not committed because of an intention to discriminate. Moreover, participants agreed

that in many cases there was simply a lack of awareness about human rights/protection issues among disaster responders. This is particularly evident with the proliferation in the number of NGOs and other private sector actors.

Some of the key protection issues voiced during the working groups were the issue of discrimination in disaster response and recovery. For example, minority groups or communities often live in remote areas, making it difficult to provide sufficient assistance to them. Discrimination against women was a frequently voiced issue, especially in terms

What does it mean to use a human rights approach in addressing natural disasters?

It means putting humans in the center of humanitarian action instead of mandates

Walter Kälin

of provision of sanitary equipment, special care for pregnant women, privacy and security issues in camps and emergency shelters, and questions related to property issues. Another vulnerable group needing special attention is unaccompanied minors and orphans. Participants felt that further guidelines are needed on aid to orphanages and on tracing mechanisms carried out by non-traditional actors.

Participants emphasized that the lack of data in some areas (especially conflict areas) could lead to discrimination as it was difficult to identify vulnerable groups.

Another important issue raised was the question of cultural sensitivity and the need for culturally appropriate practices. Especially when it comes to management of human remains, there were dilemmas between following traditional burial rituals and the perceived need for rapid, mass burials. There was a strong consensus that communities needed to be involved in decision making processes regarding burial rituals. Many participants saw a Western bias in the way many things were done in disaster areas, especially in areas such as psychosocial programs, but also in the appropriate setup of emergency facilities. The same issue was also voiced when it came to the provision of educational tools and toys for children which also needed to be culturally appropriate. Respecting privacy and dignity was seen as essential to protecting rights of individuals and communities in natural disaster situations. International actors need to show sufficient cultural sensitivity in those areas and should consult local communities, local NGOs and local government institutions as much as possible when designing their programs.

A “right” is something that applies to everyone. Some spoke of a “right to credit”. If everyone were to exercise such a right, the microcredit industry would collapse and deprive everyone of this “right”. Overusing the term can destroy its credibility.

Vandana Chauhan

Land and property rights were also identified as a major challenge following natural disasters. Disaster victims often lose their land titles and other documents during disasters. Often, as happened in many places in the Indian Ocean tsunami, official records are also destroyed. In some areas people, especially poor people but also indigenous groups, don't possess land titles at all and therefore face discrimination when it comes to questions of compensation. Another set of issues come into play for persons who only rent property. Often their post-disaster shelter needs are not met. Participants proposed a set of approaches to deal with property and documentation issues, including a plea for strong community involvement in deciding land rights issues coupled with sufficient complaint mechanisms and support for vulnerable groups to claim their land. For example often women who lose their husbands are not recognized as heads of families and need legal assistance to claim inheritance and land titles. Participants proposed as a good practice that victims who lost their documentation should be supplied with preliminary identity documents as soon as possible, especially in situations where aid distribution and/or compensation schemes are coupled with the need for identification.

Participants also discussed the issue of corruption, transparency and accountability. They agreed that effective protection of vulnerable groups could only be assured if high standards of accountability and transparency were achieved and if in all phases anti-corruption safeguards were built in by governments, donors, international organizations, and civil society organizations alike.

Disaster preparedness

Many government participants in their presentations and discussion agreed on the growing importance and focus on disaster preparedness in their government's policies. One government was already working on institutionalizing disaster risk reduction and management in the local development planning. Indonesian NGO participants made the

**Indonesia is a
"supermarket" for natural
disasters.**
*Indonesian Government
participant*

point that in the past, disaster management was definitely not a priority for the government, as evidenced by the low financial and institutional support accorded to it. However, after the tsunami and the other severe disasters that followed, there was definitely greater political commitment. Several

initiatives, such as the early warning systems, disaster management legislation, and the devolution of integrated coastal management, had been taken up at the highest level of the government administration. Several participants made the point that disaster affected communities are usually a good starting point to promote and pursue disaster risk reduction and preparedness activities.

There was also a general understanding that climate change will make disaster preparedness and prevention a much more pressing issue in the near and mid-term future. Participants made the point that a human rights based approach should be incorporated into disaster preparedness and disaster risk management activities from the beginning. There also was vivid discussion about the positive roles that children and youth can play in disaster preparedness as well as discussion on what ideal community-based disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness activities could look like.

The role of different actors in natural disasters and the challenges of coordination

Participants noted that natural disaster response almost always involves messy bureaucratic systems, different mandates, and donor-driven agendas which sometimes are detrimental to protection needs and efforts. No one questioned the fact that the main responsibility to provide protection lay with government agencies. There was a general acknowledgement of the important role that local government authorities play in the disaster response and that strong disaster preparedness at the local level can lead to a successful disaster response. Often local government agencies are the ones who collect data about vulnerable groups and can therefore take steps to protect those groups in the event that case a natural disaster strikes. Participants voiced the need for clear responsibilities between different levels and agencies of government during natural disaster response and there was a call for capacity building on the local government level, especially in cases where decentralization initiatives have given local authorities more responsibilities in the disaster response.

There was a general agreement that coordination in natural disaster situations was extremely challenging and that improvement was still needed in coordinating the work of UN, NGOs and government institutions. The introduction of the cluster approach was generally seen as a step in the right direction.

One of the shortcomings of the cluster approach was the problem of access for small and local NGOs and CSOs; many of those organizations did not participate in coordination meetings because of language problems and/or resource issues. Another

Protection is a cross-cutting issue. Even though there is a protection cluster other clusters have to pay sufficient attention to protection issues that arise in their clusters.

UN participant

issue that surfaced repeatedly was the question of how to involve private sector actors in the humanitarian coordination system. And the need to also educate private sector actors on protection issues and to involve them stronger into overall coordination efforts.

The cluster approach was developed one step further in the Philippines where government agencies and UN/INGOs co-lead all of the clusters and where the clusters mirror

governmental ministries. This model has had very positive effects on coordination between all actors. Many participants saw this as a good practice and suggested that this system could also be applied in other countries. Participants agreed that flexibility in implementation is needed from both the UN and government sides as usually government ministries and UN clusters do not correspond exactly.

Another frequently raised issue was the issue of professionalism in the NGO community. There was a general concern about non-professional NGOs working in disaster areas and a need for certain regulation of the NGO field. One good practice was presented from the Philippines where there is a Philippine

Local NGOs have the capacity to do the right action in the right place. The only problem is that they often do not have good management capacity for long term projects.

NGO participant

Council on NGO Certification, where the NGO community sets quality standards and helps NGOs to fulfill those standards. NGOs fulfilling standards and registering with the government are also eligible to receive certain tax incentives by the government.

b. Protection Guidelines and Tools

One of the recurring themes in the workshop was about the need for protection guidelines and tools that would facilitate the implementation of a human rights based approach in natural disasters. In the opening session Walter Kälin presented the *IASC Operational Guidelines on Human Rights in Natural Disasters*² and the corresponding field manual as user-friendly tools able to give operational guidance on what should be looked out for during an emergency and in the recovery phase. In the Guidelines human rights are grouped into 4 categories, the first

- “Protection of life, dignity and physical safety”
- “Protection of basic needs”
- “Protection of other economic, social and cultural rights” and
- “Protection of other civil and political rights”

In the case of internal displacement resulting from natural disasters, Walter Kälin advocated for the use of the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*³ which are

² Available at:

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2008/spring_natural_disasters/spring_natural_disasters.pdf

³ Available at: <http://www.idpguidingprinciples.org/>

recognized by States as an “important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons.”⁴

In the following session Ignacio Leon-Garcia made some important points about monitoring and reporting in natural disasters. He presented mapping as an important tool in all phases of disasters: preparedness, response, and recovery. By performing mapping of

They just didn't think about it.

Beth Ferris, on omissions during the US government response after Hurricane Katrina

both the needs of disaster victims and the details of relief efforts NGOs could assist the government, especially in cases where it lacked capacity, to make sure that humanitarian aid reaches the beneficiaries. He also pointed out the importance of well-sourced reporting to improve the quality of disaster response.

Reporting also leads to learning effects for both humanitarian actors and communities, which can help to improve the performance of humanitarian organizations as well as to improve communities' resilience towards future disasters.

After that Beth Ferris presented the *Checklist for Integrating Human Rights in Natural Disaster Management*⁵ developed by UNDP and OHCHR in the Pacific as a specific tool to monitor the humanitarian response. The checklist is a very helpful tool to identify 'red flags' regarding key human rights issues in emergency response, recovery and disaster preparedness.

On the second day Walter Kälin presented the *Framework on Durable Solutions* adopted by the United Nations' Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)⁶, and strongly underlined the necessity to find durable solutions, especially in situations of displacement after natural disasters. Mr. Kälin made the point that durable solutions were only achieved when affected persons no longer have particular needs directly linked to their having been displaced (or otherwise affected) by the disaster, which he called a needs-based criteria. The framework understands that finding durable solutions is a gradual process; it identifies the parameters of such a process based on human rights, and identifies criteria for determining the degree to which durable solutions have been achieved. The participation of affected communities in the process of finding solutions is essential. He also stressed that durable solutions should also incorporate the needs of host communities.

⁴2005 World Summit and General Assembly resolutions

⁵ Available at: [http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/SHIG-7GLE4T/\\$file/Checklist_Integrating_HumanRights_in_natural_Disaster_Management.pdf?openelement](http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/lib.nsf/db900sid/SHIG-7GLE4T/$file/Checklist_Integrating_HumanRights_in_natural_Disaster_Management.pdf?openelement)

⁶ Available at:

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/04_durable_solutions/04_durable_solutions.pdf

Workshop participants found the guidelines and tools helpful. Participants made the point that it was important that tools be adapted to local settings. There was general agreement on the need to make tools and guidelines available in local languages. Tools and guidelines should also be socialized with first responders, including military units involved in disaster response. Many emphasized the importance of assessment tools which incorporated protection. In this regard, the inclusion of the needs of vulnerable groups was particularly

Competent authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to establish conditions, as well as provide the means, which allow internally displaced persons to return voluntarily, in safety and with dignity, to their homes or places of habitual residence, or to resettle voluntarily in another part of the country.

Framework for Durable Solutions

important. This could be achieved through providing gender disaggregated data or including vulnerable groups in the assessment process. Both participants and presenters felt that assessment, planning, monitoring and evaluation need to happen continuously and that planning and advocacy for durable solutions should start from the very

beginning. The collection and dissemination of reliable information in assessment and monitoring processes can serve as an antidote to relying exclusively on CNN for information. As these tasks can easily overwhelm the capacity of smaller organizations, good coordination, information sharing in networks and mutual feedback are important components to assure the successful completion of these tasks.

A general topic emerging was that the involvement of the community was key at every stage from assessment to reporting. Good examples included the Philippines where participatory protection assessment was conducted in evacuation centers, focusing on the special needs of vulnerable groups which helped to provide for their special needs (for example special medication, eyeglasses, etc.). In Vietnam children and youth are used in mapping communities to determine risk areas and evacuation routes in case of disaster. The day before the workshop, the participants had participated in a field trip, which was organized by IOM Indonesia, to communities in Bantul and Klaten affected by the May 2006 Java earthquake. Participants were shown a notice board that promoted transparency, by listing the names of all beneficiaries and terms of reference for a livelihood project. The project also provided the community with ways to voice their complaints.

Many participants found the Durable Solutions Framework very helpful but voiced the need for operationalization of the criteria prescribed in the framework. A government participant posed the question about the extent to which durable solutions were

negotiable given the fact that many South-East Asian countries would have limited resources to provide for durable solutions. In response Walter Kälin stressed the fact that finding durable solutions was a step by step and gradual process. In which communication, consultations and participation with all stakeholders was key.



Participants visiting a temporary shelter project during the field visit



Looking at the transformation of temporary shelter into durable solutions



A temporary shelter has been refitted to create child-friendly spaces in the village

3. Highlighted Recommendations

In the closing session the organizers asked participants to each come up with two recommendations, based on the discussions during the workshop (the formatted list of participants' recommendations are included in Appendix C). For the purpose of this report the following issues and recommendations which were voiced throughout the workshop are highlighted.

- I. There is still a lack of awareness on protection issues in natural disasters. Government institutions, the UN, international organizations, NGOs and universities can play important roles in raising awareness about protection issues and the need for a rights-based approach to natural disasters. Guidelines, tools, and checklists such as those presented in this workshop, should be shared among different actors and also be made available in local languages.
- II. As there are not many opportunities for governments, UN, and civil society groups to discuss strategies for disaster preparedness, response and recovery, the organization of meetings between these groups on the national or local levels could serve as fora for deepening the discussion on human rights and natural disasters in particular situations. Networking and information sharing among different actors, especially sharing on good practices, needs to be improved.
- III. Disaster risk reduction and preparedness plans which incorporate a rights-based approach can help prevent human rights abuses from occurring in the first place or at least reduce their occurrence. Therefore protection issues should already be incorporated in disaster preparedness activities both at micro level (community based) and macro level (CSO and government based). For example, collecting data on vulnerable groups and planning for their assistance and protection can have very positive effects.
- IV. Given ASEAN's importance as a regional forum and its increasing role in disaster response, ASEAN could play an important role in encouraging its members to approach disaster preparedness, response and recovery efforts from a rights-based perspective. ASEAN is also well-placed to provide a forum for sharing experiences and best practices in disaster preparedness, response and recovery in the region.

Appendix A

List of Participants and Organizing Committee

Workshop Participants			
	Name	Organization	Country (office)
1	Rina Suryani Oktari	Ms. TDMRC	Indonesia
2	M. Arisyah Nasution	Mr. Lambajat Foundation	Indonesia
3	Ni Komang Widiani	Ms. IOM Indonesia	Indonesia
4	Lars Stenger	Mr. Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) Indonesia	Indonesia
5	Herawati Daud	Ms. UNDP Indonesia	Indonesia
6	Ria Triyanti Bratawinata	Ms. ICRC	Indonesia
7	Ignacio Leon-Garcia	Mr. UN-OCHA Indonesia	Indonesia
8	Yoppie Christian	Mr. JRS Indonesia	Indonesia
9	Ahmad Baedowi	Mr. Institute for Society Empowerment	Indonesia
10	Ivan Valentina Ageung	Mr. MPBI	Indonesia
11	Supriyanto/Ayyub	Mr. Local government of Sub-District of Bantul	Indonesia
12	Dina Ruslanjari	Ms. Center for Disaster Studies, Gadjah Mada University	Indonesia
13	Dyah Rahmawati	Ms. Center for Disaster Studies, Gadjah Mada University	Indonesia
14	Ali Aulia Ramly	Mr. UNICEF Indonesia	Indonesia
15	Leni Jakaria	Ms. UNFPA	Indonesia
16	Lany Harijanti	Ms. UNFPA	Indonesia
17	Ali Bernadus	Mr. BNPB, National Disaster Mangement Agency	Indonesia
18	Andre Therik	Mr. UNHCR Indonesia	Indonesia
19	Irhas	Mr. Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI)	Indonesia
20	Bustari Mansyuhra	Mr. Indonesia Red Cross	Indonesia
21	Hernowo Poetranto	Mr. IOM Indonesia	Indonesia
22	Johan Grundberg	Mr. IOM Indonesia	Indonesia
23	Dino Argianto	Mr. American Red Cross	Indonesia
24	Vu Anh Son	Mr. UNHCR Vietnam	Vietnam
25	Bui Thi Cay	Ms. Save The Children Vietnam	Vietnam
26	To Duc	Mr. Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs	Vietnam
27	Nguyen Thi Thuy Lieu	Ms. Department of Dyke management and flood and storm control	Vietnam
28	Vilma Cabrera	Ms. Department of Social Welfare and Development	Philippines
29	Vladimir Arcilla Hernandez	Mr. Community and Family Services International (CFSI)	Philippines
30	Andrew Pearlman	Mr. Consultant, Strategic Planning and DRR	Cambodia
31	Samon Un	Ms. UNHCR Cambodia	Cambodia
32	Katherine Hallaran	Ms. Save the Earth Cambodia	Cambodia
33	Maj. Mom Sophanarith	Mr. Ministry of the Interior, Immigration Department	Cambodia
34	Mikaeel Abdulah	Mr. UNHCR Malaysia	Malaysia
35	Jerald Joseph	Mr. Dignity International	Malaysia
36	Mohd Arif Baharom	Mr. Sabah State NSC	Malaysia

	Organizing Committee		Organization	Country (origin)
1	Eric Hiariej	Mr.	Center for Security and Peace Studies	Indonesia
2	Muhadi Sugiono	Mr.	Center for Security and Peace Studies	Indonesia
3	Anggoro Wasthi	Ms.	Center for Security and Peace Studies	Indonesia
4	Wulan Kurniati	Ms.	Center for Security and Peace Studies	Indonesia
5	Mihir Bhatt	Mr.	All India Disaster Mitigation Institute	India
6	Vandana Chauhan	Ms.	All India Disaster Mitigation Institute	India
7	Walter Kälin	Mr.	Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement	Switzerland
8	Elizabeth Ferris	Ms.	Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement	USA
9	Daniel Petz	Mr.	Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement	Austria
	Volunteers			
1	Dody Wibowo	Mr.	Center for Security and Peace Studies	Indonesia
2	Ayu Diasti Rahmawati	Mr.	Center for Security and Peace Studies	Indonesia
3	Natalia Sangapta	Ms.	Center for Security and Peace Studies	Indonesia

Appendix B

Workshop Agenda

Day 1: 14 May 2010

Session	Time	Topic	Facilitator/Speaker
	08.00 – 08.30	<i>Registration of Participants</i>	
1	08.30 – 08.45	Welcome	Mohtar Mas'ood <i>Center for Security and Peace Studies</i> Walter Kälin <i>UN RSG Human Rights of IDPs</i>
	08.45 – 09.15	Introduction of Participants, Expectations, Workshop Objectives	Beth Ferris <i>Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement</i>
2	09.15– 10.15	Protection in Situations of Natural Disasters Presentation Protection Overview and IASC Operational Guidelines	Walter Kälin <i>UN RSG Human Rights of IDPs</i>
	10.15 – 10.30	Tea Break	
3	10.30 – 11.15	Protection in Practice Panel Presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and Reporting in Natural Disasters Protection Tools 	Ignacio Leon-Garcia <i>UN-OCHA Indonesia</i> Beth Ferris <i>Brookings-Bern Project on Internal Displacement</i>
	11.15 – 11.30	Q & A for Panel 1	
	11.30 – 13.30	Lunch	
4	13.30 – 14.30	Key Protection Challenges Working Groups Identification of Key Relevant Protection Issues of Concern to Participants discussed in 3 Working Groups	facilitated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>All India Disaster Mitigation Institute</i> <i>Center for Security and Peace Studies</i> <i>Brooking-Bern Project on Internal Displacement</i>
	14.30 – 15.30	Plenary Discussion of Key Protection Challenges	
	15.30 – 15.45	<i>Tea Break</i>	
5	15.45 – 16.45	Protection during Disasters: Key protection responses. Working Groups	Resource persons:

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gender-Based Violence, Sexual Violence and Exploitation, Reproductive Health 2. Restoring Family Links, Management of Human Remains, Psychosocial Support 3. Child Protection (preventing exploitation including sexual exploitation, recruitment, meeting educational needs, addressing needs of unaccompanied and separated children, special needs of adolescents) 4. Community-based Protection Methodologies for Special Groups at Risk (People with Disabilities, Seniors, People with HIV/AIDS) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lany Harijanti <i>UNFPA Indonesia</i> 2. Ria Triyanti Bratawinata <i>International Committee of the Red Cross Indonesia</i> 3. Ali Aulia Ramly <i>UNICEF Indonesia</i> 4. Vladimir Arcilla Hernandez <i>Community and Family Services International Philippines</i>
	16.45 - 18.00	Q & A/Discussion from Participants of Break-Out Group Discussions	
	18.00	<i>Adjourn</i>	
	19.30 - 20.00	Reception Presentation of Book on “Promoting and Protecting Rights in Natural Disasters: A Strategy for South Asia”	<i>Gadjah Mada University</i> <i>All India Disaster Mitigation Institute</i>
	20.00 - 21.30	Dinner	

Day 2: 15 May 2010

Session	Time	Topic	Facilitator/Speaker
	8.30 - 8.45	Review of Day 1	Beth Ferris <i>Brookings Institution</i>
1	8.45 - 10.15	Natural Disaster Policies and Practices: Government Agenda Panel Discussion	Panelists: Maj. Mom Sophanarith <i>Ministry of the Interior, Immigration Department, Cambodia</i> Ali Bernardus <i>National Disaster Management Agency, Indonesia</i> Mohd Arif Baharom <i>Sabah State National Security Council, Malaysia</i> Vilma Cabrera <i>Department of Welfare and Social Development, Philippines</i> Nguyen Thi Thuy Lieu <i>Department of Dyke Management, Flood and Storm Control Vietnam</i>
	10.15 - 10.30	<i>Tea Break</i>	
	10.30 - 11.30	Disaster Preparedness/Disaster Risk Reduction Working Groups 1. The Role of Civil Society in Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction: Community-Based Approaches to Prevention 2. The Role of Children and Youth in Disaster Preparedness 3. Climate change, Disaster and Preparedness 4. Alert and Emergency Response Systems; Standards and Guidelines: Evacuations and Relocation	Resource persons: 1. Herawati Daud <i>UNDP Indonesia</i> Ivan Valentina Ageung <i>MPBI Indonesia</i> 2. Bui Thi Cay <i>Save the Children Vietnam</i> 3. Katherine Hallaran <i>Save the Earth Cambodia</i> 4. Dina Ruslanjari <i>Gadjah Mada University, Disaster Studies Center</i>
	11.30 - 12.30	Q & A/Discussion from participants of Break- Out Group Discussions	
	12.30 - 13.30	<i>Lunch</i>	15

3	13:30 - 15:15	Early Recovery: Lessons Learned Panel Presentations <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right-based Humanitarian Response: Lessons from Tsunami Evaluations 2. Early Tsunami Recovery: Lessons Learned, 3. Protection in Situations of Conflict and Natural Disasters: Complications of Early Recovery 4. Housing, Land, Property and Livelihoods 	Presenters: 1. Vandana Chauhan <i>All India Disaster Mitigation Institute</i> 2. Rina Suryani Oktari <i>Tsunami and Disaster Mitigation and Research Center Indonesia</i> 3. Bustari Mansyuhra <i>Indonesian Red Cross</i> Dino Argianto <i>American Red Cross Indonesia</i> 4. Ni Komang Widiani <i>International Organization for Migration Indonesia</i>
	15.15 - 15.30	<i>Tea Break</i>	
4	15.30 - 17.00	Durable Solutions Presentation and Discussion	Walter Kälin <i>UN RSG Human Rights of IDPs</i>
5	17.00 - 18.30	The Way Ahead Conclusion Summary of workshop Final Comments/Recommendations/ Evaluation Vote of thanks	facilitated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All India Disaster Mitigation Institute</i> • <i>Center for Security and Peace Studies</i> • <i>Brooking-Bern Project on Internal Displacement</i>

Field Trip Schedule, May 13, 2010⁷

Date/Time	Schedule
12.00 – 13.00	Visiting to Transitional Shelter (Bantul)
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch in Tembi
14.00 – 15.00	Heading to Klaten
15.00 – 17.00	Visiting Irrigation, Notice Board & Batik Show Room in Kebon (Klaten)
17.00	Return to Hotel

⁷ The Field Trip, organized by IOM Yogyakarta, led participants and organizers to transitional shelter and livelihood projects of IOM which were part of the 2006 Java Earthquake recovery in Bantul and Klaten. The field trip was not part of the official workshop program, nonetheless in total 25 persons from the field of participants and organizers attended the field trip.

Appendix C

Participants' Recommendations

Action:

1. Governments, UN and NGOs should hold focus group discussions to review current procedures in light of protection frameworks
2. The UN should appoint a lead agency on disaster prevention, climate change and disaster management.
3. Each country should develop disaster management committees
4. The local governments should play an important role in implementing a rights based approach and to prevent human rights violations
5. ASEAN should play an active role and integrate protection aspects into its work
6. There should be macro and micro consultations on protection issues which could take the form of workshops
7. Evaluations and mapping on rights protection should be done on the ground
8. Universities should play an important role in socializing materials on protection and a rights based approach in disaster areas

Publications, Materials, Guidelines:

1. Governments, UN and Civil Society Organizations should get together to develop comprehensive guidelines and a comprehensive approach to natural disaster.
2. In country briefing groups should be formed and together with Governments develop operational guidelines based on the durable solutions framework
3. There is a need for a Framework on Accountability
4. Publications and materials should be translated in all languages
5. Simpler versions of the materials on protection and a rights based approach should be created that would make it easier to share those materials with the military, health professionals and local governments
6. Good practices should be shared and disseminated
7. Guidelines on a rights based approach should be developed for the private sector
8. A training manual including a field manual should be developed
9. Each country should develop guidelines on disaster prevention
10. Additional checklists should be developed
11. A documentary film to promote protection in natural disasters should be made

Training, Sharing

1. Training Toolkits for Civil Society Organizations and Governments should be developed.
2. There should be workshops on protection with affected schools
3. Awareness raising on protection and humanitarian issues for the military would be important. Guidelines and materials should be shared with military personal

4. Information for the grassroots level should be disseminated in a way that is understandable for the people

Networking

1. A global network focusing on a rights based approach in natural disasters should be created.
2. The organizers should set up a contact group with the purpose of sharing information and materials about protection issues, especially regarding IDPs in natural disasters. This should include Governments, the UN and NGOs

Advocacy

1. A petition letter should be created to promote a rights based approach at government level
2. Local NGOs should be involved to create awareness on protection issues
3. There should be more advocacy towards decision makers on promoting the rights of IDPs