



Group Discussion

Health Sector

Challenges - Preparedness

1. Mapping of disaster prone areas include natural & man-made disasters
2. Mapping of vulnerable groups
3. Mapping & capacity-building of disaster response system:
 - Organizational structure (levels, legal framework, international collaboration/ coordination)
 - Mapping of resources (infrastructure, human, financial, supplies, others), including training
 - Mapping of services (health care facilities, welfare facilities, others e.g. fire or emergency services)
 - Mapping of support systems (communication, information, logistics)
 - Legal Framework for Food & Medicine Donations

Challenges - Response

1. Command & Coordination System
(regional, local & community)
2. Rapid Health Assessment at all levels (regional, local & community)
3. Mobilising resources –national and international;
 - Calamity funds
 - Emergency teams
 - Medical, Safe Food Supplies & Water,
4. Restoring and continuing emergency, essential and communication services
5. Psychological support service (Assessment & intervention)
6. Management & Clarification for disaster victim identification

Challenges - Recovery

- Sustainability of Support
- Restoration of normal services
- Long term need for mental health services
- Determination of end stage of emergency services
- Resumption from emergency to a routine surveillance system

Solutions for Preparedness

1. Develop Geo-hazard maps for every administrative level; used as basis for disaster preparedness training
2. Establish definition & identify the vulnerable groups; establish local and national registries
3. Adaptation of international medical and disaster management guidelines
4. Establish a Disaster Management Plan and Training for every level
5. Establish a Disaster Agency that coordinates disaster management in the Health sector e.g. health cluster
6. Training on Disaster Coordination and Management, include drill and simulation
7. Learn from regional experiences in disaster management and build capacity accordingly
8. Include Disaster Education in relevant curricula

Solutions for Response & Recovery

- Maintain the structure of incident and disaster command system
- Tools for Rapid Health Assessment (RHA)
- National or Local Budget Provision for disasters
- Maintain easy access and operations of health facilities/ services for disaster victims
- Expand psychosocial support systems
- Follow the protocol and technical guidelines established
- Strengthen community support system; awareness and education programs
- Conduct evaluation and lessons learnt into disaster preparedness

Recommendations

- Recognize that Health emergency systems and plans need to be in place to provide an initial response to maximize the saving of people's lives in natural and man-made disasters, include capacity building through adaptation of technical guidelines, practical training, and regional interagency collaboration.
- Enhance emergency and disaster response systems, resource mobilization and capacities at all levels of society to enable local and immediate responses to medical needs following different types and scale of natural and man-made disasters.

**The 10th ASEAN & Japan
High Level Officials Meeting
on Caring Societies**



Group Discussion

Social Welfare Sector

Background

- ASEAN Member States and Japan are facing different types and scales of disasters, both natural and man-made
- Need to also take into account the adaptation to the impacts of climate change
- Vulnerable groups (women, children, persons with disabilities, elderly) require special needs in time of disasters that should be properly addressed and, at the same time, have the potential to play an active role in building disaster resilient communities

Challenges & Recommendations

1. Need effective, timely, coordinated approach in disaster preparedness, response and recovery/reconstruction

Recommendations:

- Better inter-agency coordination and cooperation at regional, national, local levels and with dialogue partners
- Improve accuracy and timeliness of data and information about victims and special needs of vulnerable groups including mode of delivery
- Capacity building of government officials and community (People sector organisations and the people themselves including civil society) for better implementation of policies and programmes
- Adequate allocation, management and monitoring of state budget for DRR
- Closer partnerships with NGOs and private sector (through their CSR role)

Challenges & Recommendations

2. Need to meet public expectation & awareness, and to involve communities, including vulnerable groups, in disaster preparedness, response and recovery/reconstruction

Recommendations:

- Better communications with the public on the governments' policies and actions, including the involvement of media (traditional and new media e.g. online social network)
- More effective public awareness programmes on disaster preparedness and response (tailored to the consumptions of children, PWDs, elderly)
- Participatory approach in building the community resilience to disasters, including the involvement of children, PWDs, elderly and other vulnerable groups

Challenges & Recommendations

3. Need to address the special needs of vulnerable groups in a more comprehensive manner (e.g. social insurance, employment/job creation, continuity of children's school attendance, etc.)

Recommendations:

- Strengthen the existing social protection schemes, including contribution and voluntary based social insurance, to cover the victims of disasters who are at risk or become vulnerable as a result of disasters and to effectively meet their immediate special needs
- Develop regional guidelines on what constitute the special needs of vulnerable groups and how to address those needs including the compilation of practices of AMS
- Adopt a cluster approach in disaster preparedness, response and recovery/reconstruction at regional level with the involvement of ministries of social welfare (SOMSWD). This approach would be a good avenue for advocacy on mainstreaming the needs of vulnerable groups



Group Discussion

Labour Sector

CHALLENGES

- Self sustainability
- Create new job opportunities after the disaster
- More training programmes to cater for new job creations
- Labour intensive training programmes (Informal sector)
- Data collection : the number of vulnerable groups, background, barriers etc

CHALLENGES

- Budget limitations from the government
- Legislation to cover disaster victims (formal sector)
- Insurance scheme
- Identifying what the vulnerable groups need
- Wide spread damage in non-disaster area

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS

- Labour sector to be incorporated in the structure of the national disaster management committee – reconstruction programmes
- Budget allocation for livelihood programmes
- Increase data sharing/ data consolidation especially for vulnerable groups
- Mobile training units : go to disaster area and train in terms of construction and electricity

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase social safety : e.g. unemployment insurance
- Social security agency offering calamity loan for disaster victims in the private sector
- Loan for enterprise and households for entrepreneurship (formal sector)
- Transmigration : move disaster victims to new safer, low density areas on voluntary basis

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase coordination : inter-agency, government and private sector partnership
- Training programme : inter-agency cooperation for capacity building
- Active participation of the private sector – CSR
- To enhance the capacity to assess employment livelihoods
- Broader perspective to cover both disaster and non-disaster areas

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Thank you.