



WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT

REGIONAL CONSULTATION
North and South-East Asia
July 2014



Credit: WFP/Rein Skallerud

REGIONAL CONSULTATION TOKYO, 23-24 JULY 2014

FINAL REPORT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The World Humanitarian Summit regional consultation for North and South-East Asia was held in Tokyo, Japan from 23 to 24 July 2014. Co-hosted by the Government of Japan, Government of Indonesia and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the regional consultation brought together some 140 participants representing Governments, organizations and individuals based in the 16 countries of North and South-East Asia.

Over the two-day regional consultation, the representatives gathered in Tokyo participated actively in both plenary and workshop sessions. Delving into and expanding on the results of the preparatory stakeholder consultations organized during May and June 2014 across the region, the consultation resulted in a renewed vision of humanitarian action in North and South-East Asia in which the main focus was on affected communities, where local civil society organizations (CSOs) were seen to play a central role in response, and where host governments were in the driving seat. Against this backdrop, regional and international partners were seen as key supporters of preparedness and response, focused primarily on empowering local actors through capacity building and knowledge and skills transfer. The importance of doing more to engage military actors, business and the private sector, academic institutions and other stakeholders in humanitarian preparedness and response was also emphasized.

Participants declared their willingness to coordinate efforts in the event of a major humanitarian crisis striking Asia. They recognized the importance of collective action in strengthening and improving the effectiveness of humanitarian response to meet the needs of affected people. They agreed that, for true economic recovery to take place, humanitarian action needed to move away from notions of charity towards a greater sense of investment in empowering people to live in dignity. They also underlined the importance of human security as defined by United Nations General Assembly resolution 66/290.

Coming out of the regional consultation was a series of recommendations on how to improve humanitarian action, many of which were seen as immediately implementable at the regional level, and some of which would require further follow-up on the global stage. On humanitarian effectiveness, participants called

for the development of more robust national and international legal frameworks for disaster and conflict management, development of a regional accountability framework, and improved reporting on humanitarian assistance by all stakeholders. They also called for participants at the global consultation and 2016 Summit to consider the inclusion of accountability as a core humanitarian principle, and urged renewed commitment to the principles of Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) by the donor community.

To reduce vulnerabilities and manage risk, the regional consultation recommended, among others, that greater coherence between the WHS and the post-2015 development, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change processes be rapidly developed. It also called for consolidation of a stronger evidence base to support disaster preparedness and risk reduction efforts, and bridging of the divide between development and humanitarian partners.

Regional organizations were seen as potential conduits for innovation, and were urged to convene regular innovation forums and develop regional frameworks and funding mechanisms to promote humanitarian innovation for DRR, preparedness, response and recovery. Strengthening regional capacity to better support the needs of people in conflict was also highlighted, with recommendations to develop region-specific guidance on civil-military coordination in conflict settings, to strengthen regional capacity on conflict prevention, mediation and peacebuilding, and to develop regional conventions on the protection of internally displaced persons and migrants.

The regional consultation concluded by urging that the conclusions of the Tokyo consultation be seen not as the end but as the beginning of the process. The next steps included scoping out, by stakeholders, what concrete actions could be undertaken in the lead up to the Summit in 2016 to implement the regional recommendations. The regional consultation co-chairs would organize a follow-up session on the WHS regional recommendations at the next Regional Humanitarian Partnerships Forum (RHPF), which was to be organized by OCHA in mid-2015 (dates and location to be confirmed). The RHPF would offer a further chance for the region to take stock and contribute to the global WHS process once again before the end of the regional consultations phase.

BACKGROUND

Convened by United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and organized by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) will be held in May 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey with the purpose of setting an agenda for the changing community of humanitarian actors to work together better to serve people in need. Focused on four global themes: (i) humanitarian effectiveness, (ii) reducing vulnerability and managing risk, (iii) transformation through innovation, and (iv) serving the needs of people in conflict; the Summit will provide an opportunity to take stock of achievements, share lessons and good practices on humanitarian action, and build a more inclusive and diverse humanitarian system committed to the humanitarian principles.

The preparatory process for the Summit has been built on four axes of consultation:

- Eight (8) regional¹ and one global consultation¹;
- Thematic consultations, with expert working groups preparing thematic reports, and a global thematic consultation²;
- Online consultations, starting in May 2014;
- Linkages to related global processes on DRR, Climate Change and the post-2015 development agenda.

The regional consultation for North and South-East Asia was held in Tokyo, Japan on 23 and 24 July 2014. It was co-hosted by the Government of Japan, Government of Indonesia and OCHA. In the spirit of the summit process' multi-stakeholder approach, the consultation brought together some 140 participants from the 16 countries of North and South-East Asia representing Member States, local, regional and international CSOs, affected communities, United Nations agencies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, regional organizations, military and armed forces, business and the private sector, and academic institutions, as well as observers from six countries that have hosted, or will host WHS consultations³.

The primary goals of the regional consultation were to (i) inform the global WHS agenda and outcomes by providing strong and bold regional recommendations for the future of humanitarian action, based on both the preparatory stakeholder consultations organized throughout the region in May and June 2014 and the discussions in Tokyo; and (ii) to take stock of regional progress and lessons for humanitarian action, and identify key recommendations on how to better meet humanitarian needs in the region for inclusion in a plan of action to guide regional engagement in humanitarian affairs in the coming years.

Global Consultation



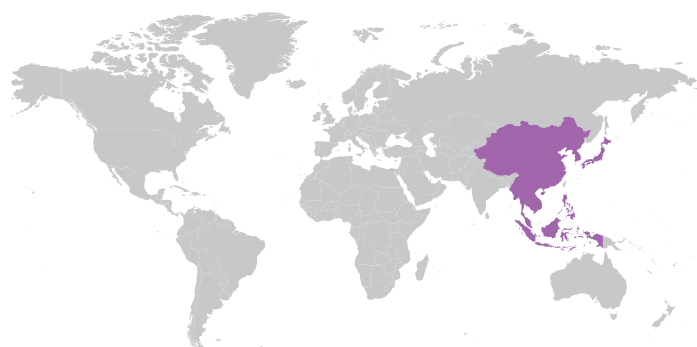
**WORLD
HUMANITARIAN
SUMMIT**
ISTANBUL 2016

Regional Consultations*

**8 regional
consultations**

- (1) West and Central Africa - June 2014
- (2) North and South-East Asia - July 2014
- (3) Eastern and Southern Africa - October 2014
- (4) Eastern, Western Europe and Other - February 2015
- (5) Middle East and North Africa - March 2015
- (6) Latin America and the Caribbean - March 2015
- (7) Pacific (date and venue tbc)
- (8) South and Central Asia (date and venue tbc)

North and South-East Asia - July 2014



Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.

The Four Global Themes

**Humanitarian
effectiveness**



**Reducing vulnerability
and managing risk**



**Transformation
through innovation**



**Serving the needs of
people in conflict**



1. To be hosted by Switzerland, in late 2015 (date to be confirmed)

2. To be hosted by Germany, in the third quarter of 2015 (date to be confirmed)

3. Australia, Côte d'Ivoire, Hungary, New Zealand, Switzerland, and Turkey

HIGH-LEVEL OPENING REMARKS

The regional consultation was formally opened by the high-level representatives of the co-hosts: the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, the Deputy Minister for Multilateral Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, and the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator.



Fumio Kishida
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan



noted that 2014 marked the sixtieth anniversary of Japan's official development assistance (ODA) programme, and that Japan had played an active role in humanitarian action, under the concept of human security. As just one example, he noted that Japan had dispatched the largest-ever Japanese Disaster Relief Teams to the Philippines following Typhoon Haiyan in November 2013.

Japan had learned many lessons from the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011, one of which concerned the need to meet the special needs of women, the elderly, single-headed households, and persons with disabilities in disaster response. Because of its experience, Japan gave special focus to building disaster-resilient societies and promoting women's participation therein. The Foreign Minister underscored that Japan took these points into consideration when providing assistance overseas and when engaging in international processes, including the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and the World Humanitarian Summit.



Hasan Kleib
Deputy Minister for Multilateral Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia



drew attention to the increasing complexity in both the nature and scope of humanitarian challenges, adding that the proliferation of frameworks at the regional and global levels had added to the complexity. In this connection, ensuring solid regional contributions to the World Humanitarian Summit came out of this consultation was very important.

The Deputy Minister underlined Indonesia's commitment to: humanitarian accountability; shifting the traditional paradigm of humanitarian response toward more preventive action; establishing a regional network to promoting humanitarian innovation; transfers of knowledge and technology; international cooperation for capacity building; and observing the principles of humanity, neutrality, and impartiality in conflict situations, among other points. He also underscored the regional commitment to implementing the Secretary General's vision for a more global, accountable, and robust humanitarian system.

HIGH-LEVEL OPENING REMARKS



Valerie Amos

United Nations, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator

emphasized that the starting point for the World Humanitarian Summit was recognition that global humanitarian action needed to change. There was a need to identify ways of working more effectively across the board, from fundraising to impact monitoring.

Global challenges such as urbanization, population growth in some countries, environmental degradation, conflict, climate change, and resource scarcity meant that humanitarian needs were rising beyond the capacity of the global humanitarian system to cope, she said. Moreover, in the face of predictable, recurrent crises, action was not being taken quickly enough or in a sustained way to prevent disasters from unfolding. More needed to be done to identify innovations and how they might positively impact humanitarian action. Bold new ideas about how best to meet the humanitarian needs of people caught up in conflict were also required.

Stating that it was past time to move on from an era in which powerful donors dictated terms to disempowered aid recipients, Ms. Amos called for humanitarian action to be re-cast to emphasize the reality of mutual support and self-interest between countries. Humanitarian action must be about cooperation and collaboration between people, between communities, between countries and between regions, she said.

The Under-Secretary-General recounted a conversation with a group of typhoon-affected women in the Philippines, who when asked what they needed most said that it was for the bridge connecting them to other parts of the region to be rebuilt, and noted that, when asked as part of the preparatory stakeholder consultations for the region what was the biggest obstacle faced in getting governments and humanitarian organizations to meet their needs, affected communities most frequently responded: “They do not know the true needs of the community.” Humanitarian stakeholders, she said, must listen to people affected by disasters. They knew what they needed; all humanitarians had to do was ask.



Question-and-Answer

Following the opening statements, there was a brief question-and-answer period, during which a number of points were raised, including:

- The need to ensure close linkages between the WHS and other global processes, including with: the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which would be held in Sendai, Japan in March 2015, on the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action; with the development of the post-2015 development agenda, which would be finalized at the 2015 session of the United Nations General Assembly; and with the global process on climate change, through the UN Climate Summit.
- The need to consider migration as a cross-cutting issue for the whole summit process, reflecting the fact that, whether forced or voluntary, migration had significant humanitarian implications around the world.
- The need to clarify the role of and to strengthen partnership with the private sector, which had capacity and resources to contribute, in supporting humanitarian action.
- The need to ensure knowledge, skills and capacity transfer from established organizations, such as international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to emerging organizations, such as local NGOs and/or CSOs based in developing countries, but also to ensure that such learning goes both ways.
- The need to use multiple channels of communication – adapting to use whichever is the most appropriate – to increase two-way communication with affected communities.

Note: the above are summaries of the high-level representatives' remarks. For the full transcript of their statements as delivered, please visit: www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/whs_NSE_asia, where a recording of the opening session is also available.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Presentation by the Regional Steering Group



Oliver Lacey-Hall
Head of OCHA's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

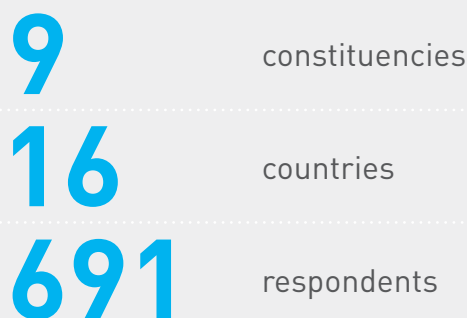
presented the key findings of the preparatory stakeholder consultations, which were organized throughout the North and South-East Asia region in May and June 2014. There were four key points that emerged from the preparatory consultations, he noted, which while not particularly surprising still merited consideration:

- The main focus of humanitarian action in the region should be on people affected by disasters and crises;
- There was recognition across the board that CSOs played a central role in reaching disaster-affected people, yet resources and access to key decision-making remained somewhat distant from local organizations;
- Host governments were increasingly managing responses themselves, which was a positive trend in the case of disasters, but could be less so in the case of conflicts;
- Increasingly international and regional actors played a supporting role; while they recognized this as their niche, they still struggled with how best to fill the role.

The purpose of the preparatory stakeholder consultation had been to collect and bring to the table the views of a broader range of stakeholders than could be physically present in Tokyo. The findings should be used to guide participants at the regional consultation to reach key recommendations. While the survey used to support the preparatory stakeholder consultations was not of a scientific calibre, this was more data than had been previously available. Those interested should reference the full Stakeholder Analysis, which was distributed to all participants at the regional consultation and has been attached as Annex B to this report, for more specific information. The full report is also available at: www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/whs_NSE_asia

Preparatory Stakeholder Consultation

The preparatory stakeholder consultations were conducted amongst nine constituencies across all 16 countries of the North and South-East Asia region. Some 691 respondents had participated in workshops and/or completed surveys, of which 42 per cent represented local actors (either local CSOs or affected communities). The biggest caches of data came from China and Indonesia, which were both the most populous countries in the region and the biggest contributors to the preparatory process.



Summarizing the key areas identified for discussion within each theme (for a full list, please reference the Stakeholder Analysis), Mr. Lacey-Hall said that respondents had articulated a clear need for strengthened government leadership in response, while international support and cooperation should be more consistently provided to assist governments. Developing humanitarian coordination structures that enabled and empowered governments should be the priority. This might require a rethink of coordination structures and legislative frameworks at the national level, as had already been done in some countries over the past decade.

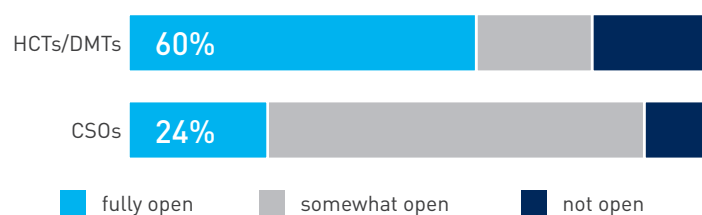
79% of respondents indicated that local and national actors responded most effectively to the needs of affected communities

Noting that 79 per cent of respondents indicated that local and national actors responded most effectively to the needs of affected communities, including governments which were seen as overall most effective in this regard, he noted in counterpoint that only 11 per cent of respondents said that national resources were always sufficient to meet needs, indicating that external support was still widely seen as necessary.

Affected communities and local CSOs were not sufficiently engaged in planning, implementation and evaluation of humanitarian action. While 60 per cent of humanitarian country teams saw themselves as fully open to participation from local CSOs, only 24 per cent of CSOs felt these coordination structures were open to them. Among the key obstacles to their participation, CSOs identified insufficient

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Perceptions of HCT openness to local actors



capacity / resources and a lack of adequate information (including in local languages). These coordination structures should also be more accessible to host governments.



There was a strong sense that putting affected people, rather than donors and policy makers, at the core of humanitarian action should be the key twenty-first century humanitarian innovation.

On reducing vulnerability, the lack of predictable multi-year funding had been identified as a key challenge to DRR: greater coherence within and among donors' strategies and more funding specifically for DRR was needed.

At the same time, only 18 per cent of survey respondents said they consistently considered disaster risk in their programming. A mindset shift was required to prioritize preparedness and risk management by all actors. Stronger and more consistent

18% of respondents said they consistently considered disaster risk in their programming

government leadership on DRR was required, with the inability of stakeholders to prioritise DRR seen as the main reason for increased risk in the region. And while respondents emphasized the need to tailor DRR to local realities, only 5 per cent said they always consulted local communities and CSOs on their DRR measures.

Other key findings emphasized the need to build stronger linkages on DRR between humanitarian and development stakeholders, and a suggestion that mechanisms should be put in place to hold governments and humanitarian and development actors to account if they failed to address recurrent emergencies.

On innovation, the preparatory consultation strongly indicated a need for engagement with affected communities and local CSOs in searching for innovations best tailored to local needs. However, interest in researching and developing innovations was lesser among local CSOs than international organizations. This divergence would have to be bridged and local partners engaged.

Innovations in the area of information and communication were seen having the biggest potential to improve disaster response.



The use of short message service (SMS) and mobile technology was suggested as an efficient way for real-time data collection.

A third recommendation concerned the need to find better ways of retaining and sharing knowledge given high staff turnover. Another was for humanitarian organizations to develop stronger partnerships with private sector actors, and a fifth for humanitarians to analyse more comprehensively how megatrends might impact humanitarian needs and response in the future. Each of these suggestions had merit, suggested Mr. Lacey-Hall, but were not particularly new or innovative having been discussed for some time now. He also noted the suggestion that a collective approach to innovation should be considered, with the primary goal of improving system-wide effectiveness rather than that of a single entity.



Finally, to serve the needs of people in conflict settings, respondents indicated that better analysis of needs in conflict and better understanding of the roots and dynamics of conflicts was required. Local CSOs and interfaith groups were seen to be in a good position to support such analysis.

The roles and responsibilities of all actors operating in conflict situations should be clearly defined, he noted, and clear and coherent strategies for how humanitarian organizations engaged with host governments which were parties to conflict developed. Given that disaster management legislation was now commonly adopted at national level, could something similar be developed for conflict management?

Respondents underscored the need to enhance efforts to maintain the reality and perceptions of neutrality and impartiality of humanitarian organizations in conflict settings in order to safeguard humanitarian action. Efforts were required to eliminate government-imposed restrictions on humanitarian access, even as more attention was given to strengthening staff security, particularly for local CSOs.

PANEL DISCUSSION WITH STAKEHOLDER REPRESENTATIVES



Alicia dela Rosa Bala, Deputy Secretary-General of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Socio-Cultural Community

speaking as a representative of regional organizations, called for better linkages between humanitarian and development actors, noting that ASEAN as a region was geo-politically strategic, with some US\$ 2 trillion dollars in gross domestic product annually. Building a disaster resilient society was one of the important principles behind the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). ASEAN aimed to build the capacity of its Coordination Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) and collectively respond to disasters faster and better in the future.

Regional organizations should play a stronger role in the coordination of humanitarian response, she said, and could serve as an effective bridge between the international and national mechanisms. International actors should support regional, national and local capacity to respond. With increased capacity, regional organizations should become the first level of external response when the capacity of a country to meet humanitarian needs was overwhelmed, and operate as the principal support to national disaster management offices.

The Deputy Secretary-General outlined three strategic aspects of humanitarian action in the region that were important for ASEAN, each of which was also linked to the ongoing debate on the post-Hyogo Framework for Action on DRR and the post-MDG development agenda:

- First, there had been a perceptible attitude shift away from “requesting international assistance”, to “welcoming assistance”. This shift also reflected the region’s impressive operational capacity in humanitarian response, built on extensive partnerships and the expertise developed in responding to large-scale disasters.
- Second, innovative governance was a key focus area for ASEAN, which was intensifying its focus on creating connections and partnerships and building bridges across sectors. Context, culture and norms needed to be integrated into future humanitarian response, and the dignity of affected people respected.

- Third, humanitarian needs must be addressed in all situations, including conflicts, where the focus of humanitarian action should be on responding to humanitarian needs, not resolving the conflict. ASEAN countries had successfully adopted this approach, in which the sovereignty of affected states was respected during a humanitarian response.



**Kunio Senga
Chief Executive Officer of Save the Children Japan**

speaking as a representative of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) member agencies, noted that while the IASC was a diverse group of actors, it consisted mainly of large organizations with vast experience but limited ability for rapid change. He questioned whether this history was an advantage or a burden for the IASC. Given the increased number of humanitarian actors, questions as to the continued relevance of the IASC must be discussed. If the IASC was determined to be still relevant, then it would likely have to change its role in view of the fact that respondents to the preparatory stakeholder consultation clearly felt national and local actors responded most effectively to humanitarian needs in the region.

There was a need to break down barriers and make the formal humanitarian system more inclusive, he said. While there was good exchange of information amongst IASC members, they did not connect well with the wider humanitarian, development and DRR community. These actors should be coordinated throughout the cycle, from emergency to recovery, reconstruction, and risk management. Returning to the preparatory consultations’ findings he suggested that international actors should focus their efforts on supporting local governments and engaging communities through local CSOs. He concluded by underlining the need to consult youth and children, as the next generation, on revamping the humanitarian system.

PANEL DISCUSSION WITH STAKEHOLDER REPRESENTATIVES



Kyungshin "Faye" Lee
Programme Director of Humanitarian Partnership for the Korean
NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation (KCOC)

speaking as a representative of local CSOs, opened by noting that more than three quarters of respondents had indicated that local actors responded best to humanitarian needs, and that while CSOs were seen as playing a key role in delivering response, they were insufficiently engaged in coordination mechanisms. She outlined the key barriers to CSO participation in humanitarian coordination structures, including language barriers, lack of information, and the perceived unwelcoming nature of the formal humanitarian system.

Outlining the main limitations on CSO performance as shortages of funding, capacity and opportunities to partner with other actors, she called for the establishment of an enabling environment to empower CSOs to respond to humanitarian crises and engage in policy discussions. She also noted that the current relationship between CSOs on the one hand and governments and international organizations on the other as being closer to 'parent-ship' than partnership and said that CSOs widely felt that newcomers to the humanitarian scene were not welcome to join humanitarian mechanisms. She concluded by encouraging international organizations to engage more with local CSOs through CSO networks.



**Rene "Butch" Meily, President of the Philippines Disaster
Recovery Foundation (PDRF)**

speaking as a representative of business and the private sector, stated that corporate social responsibility budgets fluctuated and were, therefore, unreliable sources of funding and capacity.

To redress this, he said, the private sector needed to be self-interested in engaging more fully in humanitarian action. He suggested three ways through which the private sector could be further engaged in humanitarian action:

- First, governments should create incentives for private companies to invest in disaster areas, such as establishing Economic Free Trade Zones;
- Second, formal pre-agreements between humanitarian actors and the private sector should be established to improve cooperation during humanitarian crises; and
- Third, alternate hubs should be established to support business and government continuity in case of disasters.

He concluded by noting that developing private sector engagement in disaster areas offered possible quick humanitarian gains, as the private sector created jobs and encouraged the return of displaced persons in affected communities.



**Victoria Arnaiz-Lanting, Board Member of the Philippines
Red Cross – Leyte Chapter, and Project Coordinator with the
Tacloban Filipino-Chinese Chamber of Commerce**

speaking as a member of a disaster-affected community, opened by recalling the situation in post-Haiyan Philippines, where the number of lives lost during the disaster had pushed humanitarians to question the effectiveness of preparedness and response efforts. Referring to the findings of the preparatory stakeholder consultation related to the central role of local actors in humanitarian response, she added the finding that a community's own efforts were seen by its members as being the most effective. More should be done to empower communities and strengthen their capacity.

Calling for international actors to trust local actors, and cautioning against cooperation with politicized local CSOs, she said that CSOs' capacity should be strengthened, particularly in disaster preparedness, and more funding should be given directly to them. She also highlighted the role that media could play during times of disaster. In the Philippines, social media had been used to mobilize awareness and raise money for affected communities. She concluded by calling for more work to ensure that preparedness would become a way of life.

PANEL DISCUSSION WITH STAKEHOLDER REPRESENTATIVES



Question-and-Answer

Following the stakeholder representatives' presentations, there was a panel discussion, during which the following points were raised.

- **Private sector:** The private sector was the least exposed to the formal humanitarian system of the stakeholders participating in the WHS process. In order to better engage them, the humanitarian community should look at how to bring private sector representatives into the coordination system more fully, including by securing private sector seats on country-based humanitarian country teams (HCTs) and the IASC at global level. There was also a need for better coordination between the private sector and regional organizations like ASEAN, in response to which Ms. dela Rosa Bala noted that ASEAN was working to increase its private sector partnerships, including on modelling disaster response and sustainable recovery. Making this happen could require developing pre-agreements between private sector entities and humanitarian agencies during the preparedness phase, as well as guidance on how to ensure respect for the humanitarian principles by both sides of the partnership. Further, it was suggested that small and medium enterprises (SMEs) were the private sector players that should be engaged at local and national level, while multinational corporations (MNCs) should be engaged at regional and international levels.
- **Coordination mechanisms:** Responding to the proposal that private sector actors should be invited to join the IASC on the basis that it was better to for local actors to engage at national level and that new coordination structures might be needed there, Mr. Senga said that donors and the large organizations that occupied the seats on the IASC should recognize the valuable role that local actors could also play in international

forums. Ms. Lee added that, as national organizations were the main actors in response, governments should improve their ability to coordinate, rather than try to command, national level actors.

- **Technology and response:** In response to a question on how transmitting the results of needs assessments would function without electricity, Ms. Arnaiz-Lanting noted that, in the Philippines, the assessors simply went to the next municipality that had electricity and sent the information from there.
- **Non-traditional disasters:** As highlighted by the Fukushima disaster of 2011, there were other, nonconventional types of disaster that could occur and for which the humanitarian community should be prepared. Ms. dela Rosa Bala noted that ASEAN had not started discussing such disasters brought about by nuclear plants, but would bring such issues to the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) as well as to ASEAN's Political-Security and Economic Communities.

Finally, asked to identify the one thing they would like to see come out of the regional consultation, the panelists responded as follows:

- **Ms. dela Rosa Bala:** Identification of one key cross-sectoral issue that the region could work on together.
- **Mr. Senga:** Concrete measures and actions for implementation by a wider partnership of actors.
- **Ms. Lee:** Government commitments to inclusive partnerships.
- **Mr. Meily:** Pre-agreements between private sector, government and humanitarian organizations developed and signed.
- **Ms. Arnaiz-Lanting:** A commitment to making disaster preparedness a way of life.

THEMATIC DISCUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Presentation on the Global WHS Process



Jemilah Mahmood
Chief, World Humanitarian Summit secretariat

recalled that, in September 2013, United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon called for the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit to take place in 2016. This was a multi-stakeholder process, which brought together all stakeholders who were part of humanitarian action to work together to create an inclusive and fit-for-purpose system.

She noted that the four WHS themes sought to capture the key challenges to humanitarian action and most important cross-cutting elements. None of the themes could really be considered in isolation from the others.

Noting that this was the second of eight regional consultations – the first having taken place in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire in June 2014 – she emphasized the importance of cross-fertilization between regional consultations. After the regional consultations, there would be a thematic consultation in Germany, a global consultation in Switzerland, and then the World Humanitarian Summit in Turkey in 2016. Additionally, there was an online consultation that allowed individuals to join the discussion at any time.

Among the key recommendations from the West and Central Africa regional consultation, she noted the stated need for the following: legal frameworks; flexible regional funding mechanisms, including a regional innovation fund; an overarching risk management authority; more knowledge transfers and exchanges among regional organizations; and dialogue between governments and humanitarian actors on the ratification and implementation of regional frameworks and instruments, including the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa.

Dr. Mahmood called on the participants to look into the future, adopting a 20- to 30-year horizon. She highlighted some of the key disaster trends outlined in the regional report produced by

By 2070, Asia is expected to include...



15 of the top 20 global cities for population exposure



13 of the top 20 countries for asset exposure

the Overseas Development Institute at the request of the World Humanitarian Summit secretariat, including the increasing number of people affected by tropical cyclones: up from 68,000 in 1970 to an estimated 129,950 in 2030. Similarly, while 29,780 people were affected by flooding in 1970, an estimated 77,640 people would be affected by flooding in 2030.



By 2070, Asia was expected to host 15 of the top 20 global cities for population exposure to risk, and 13 of the top 20 countries for asset exposure to risk. The population of South-East Asia would increase by 19 per cent by 2030, but fertility rates were projected to decline reaching an average of 2.01 children per woman by 2030.

She noted that the regional consultation was not the end-point for the WHS in this region. Instead, there was a need to look at how the WHS linked to other global and regional processes, including those related to climate change, the post-2015 development and DRR agendas and other initiatives.

She explained that the intended legacy of Istanbul was to have a set of commitments for global implementation, with positive indications that some governments wanted to take forward the WHS outcomes through an inter-governmental process. However, it was essential to recognize that the WHS was not an intergovernmental process at present, but a multi-stakeholder one. Other suggestions on how to take forward its outcomes were also welcome.

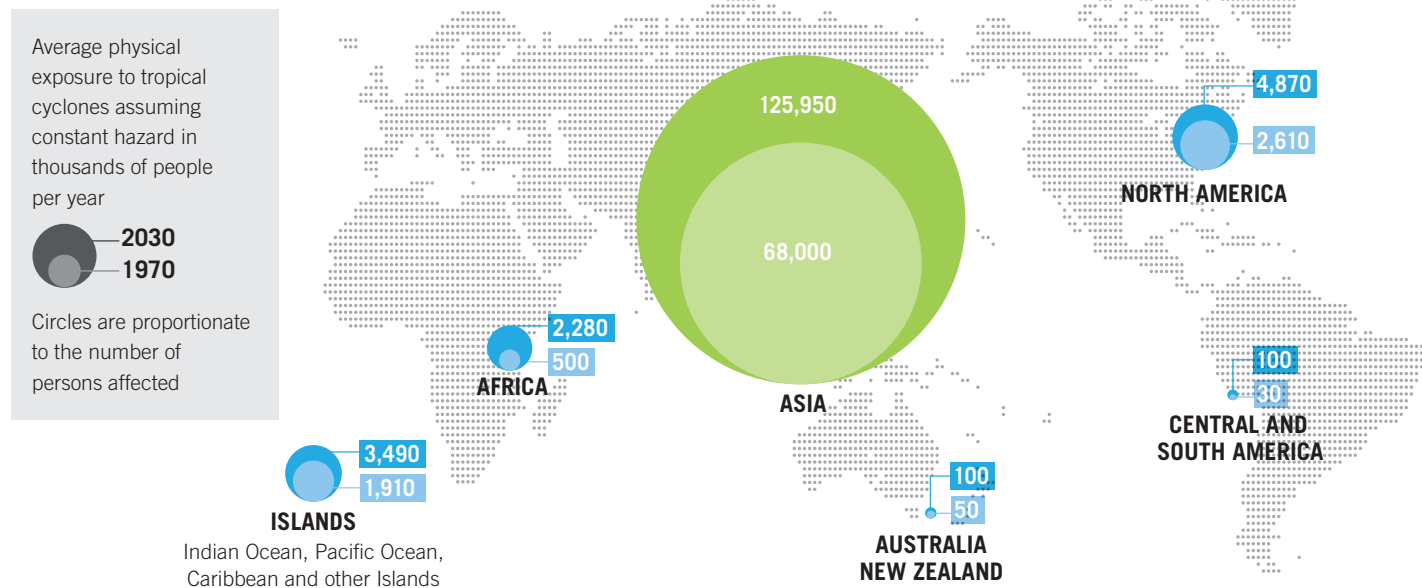
Following this presentation, each of the workshop facilitators briefly introduced the theme on which they were leading:



Manu Gupta, Chair, Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN), the workshop facilitator on the theme of Humanitarian Effectiveness, noted that the changing landscape of humanitarian action created many challenges to the existing humanitarian architecture, raising questions about the role of

THEMATIC DISCUSSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Average physical exposure to tropical cyclones



Cameron, C., Norrington-Davis, G., Velde V. and Mitchell, T. [2012] Managing Climate Extremes and Disasters in Asia: Lessons from the IPCC SREX Report. London: Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN). Available: <http://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/Lessons-from-the-IPCC-SREX-report-for-Asia.pdf>

communities, which should be more engaged as partners in humanitarian action; progressing to the next level of government leadership in response; expanding partnerships with a broader range of stakeholders; and the changing nature of natural disasters and growing exposure of vulnerable groups to new complex scenarios. He presented the four discussion questions on which the workshop would reflect, including: (i) what support did governments require to effectively lead humanitarian action; (ii) what institutional arrangements for partnerships amongst private sector, military, CSOs, government, and international organizations needed to be in place in the preparedness phase; (iii) how accountable were the providers of assistance to affected communities and what were the barriers to this accountability; and (iv) how should the humanitarian funding system evolve to better serve humanitarian needs?



Chen Hong, Deputy Director, Professor, Institute of Crustal Dynamics, China Earthquake Administration, the workshop facilitator on Reducing Vulnerability and Managing Risk, said the workshop would look at the main challenges in Asia on DRR and what could be done by humanitarians in future to overcome them,

recognizing the different capacities of countries to prepare for and managing the risks they faced. The key issues for discussion, as highlighted by the preparatory stakeholder consultation and the regional thematic briefing paper included (i) insufficient government leadership on risk management; (ii) strengthening the relationship between various actors, especially between region and national governments; (iii) behavioural and investment changes; (iv) requirements in building resilience in urban area; and (v) the need for more research on risk.



Said Faisal, Executive Director, ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre), the workshop facilitator on Transformation through Innovation, said that innovation was an important theme given ongoing dynamic changes in the humanitarian landscape. The workshop would focus on how to do things differently, as well as the community's capacity to adapt to new initiatives. The discussion had to go beyond using new technologies. Institutional innovations were also challenging as they could result in the need to let go



of some things that organizations used to do, decreasing capacity and/or visibility in some areas to have more focus on others. It was important to think about innovation in terms of systemic change, and to prepare for the impact that such innovation could have on different actors. He further suggested that there was a need to recognize that innovation could come from failure.



Rina Meutia, Disaster Risk Management Specialist, Aceh Climate Change Initiative, the workshop facilitator on Serving the Needs of People in Conflict, noted that her home of Aceh, Indonesia has been severely affected by the Indian Ocean Tsunami and Earthquake of 2004, but also recalled that, when the tsunami struck, Aceh had been the site of an armed conflict of 30 years' duration. While hundreds of humanitarian agencies had arrived to provide assistance to the tsunami survivors, there was no external support for those affected by conflict which created jealousy and even led to new conflict in some cases. She stressed that, in addition to looking at the physical needs of people affected by conflict, there also had to be recognition that what they really required was security and hope. She said a key question was not whether humanitarian action should be neutral and impartial, but could humanitarian actors truly afford not to engage more in understanding the conflicts in which they were expected to operate, and challenged workshop participants to have a discussion on whether engaging with the politics of conflict would mean compromising on the humanitarian principles.

Question-and-Answer

During the brief question-and-answer session that followed, two points were raised, namely:

- The need for a system to implement and monitor the recommendations coming out of the WHS process, to which Dr. Mahmood noted that a follow-up process similar to that developed for the Hyogo Framework for Action was planned.
- The need to involve youth in the WHS process, particularly as they were the ones who would be responsible for the humanitarian system in future.

After the introductory panel, the participants moved into the workshops, which were held in parallel on the afternoon of 23 July (Humanitarian Effectiveness and Serving the Needs of People in Conflict) and morning of 24 July (Reducing Vulnerability and Managing Risk and Transformation through Innovation). In addition, six focus group discussions on cross-cutting issues that emerged from the regional consultation discussions were held on the afternoon of Thursday 24 July.

HUMANITARIAN EFFECTIVENESS



A farmer takes home the rice seeds to plant in time for the December-January planting season. Without this support, tens of thousands of farmer families would have been unable to plant and dependent on external food for almost a whole year - Philippines, 2013.

Source: FAO/J. Belgrave

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

The participants in the workshop on Humanitarian Effectiveness divided into four sub-groups to discuss the roles and responsibilities of major actors, stronger partnerships and coordination, accountability, and humanitarian financing respectively.

Roles and responsibilities of major actors: Among the key points discussed by the group was that, consistent with General Assembly resolution 46/182, governments should take full responsibility for leading and coordinating disaster response, and respect the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality. The participants agreed that, in fulfilling this responsibility, governments should integrate DRR and preparedness, response and recovery components into national disaster response legislation and/or policies, and also clarify the respective roles and responsibilities of all actors. Local civil society and communities should be central throughout the process of consulting on such legislation or policies.

Recognizing that many governments in the region were increasingly reluctant to request international humanitarian assistance, preferring instead to welcome offers of assistance, the group agreed that new arrangements and language needed to be put in place at national, regional and global levels to facilitate the provision of mutual assistance in the wake of disasters.

At the regional level, the group discussed and agreed that regional coordination mechanisms should be empowered through the provision of sufficient human, financial and technical resources to support the humanitarian coordination and response needs of their Member States. The groups further proposed that governments consider developing a regional model for accreditation of non-governmental organizations at the national level.

Additionally, the group discussed how the use of consortium-based approaches by international humanitarian organizations (both UN and international NGOs) could support more effective response. This was, in particular, a point raised by government participants, who noted that it was often challenging to manage projects with multiple agencies, especially where they were working on the same aspect of response.

There was also agreement that international humanitarian organizations should work with governments to identify and define global indicators to measure effectiveness.

In terms of the IASC, the group discussed whether there was a need for it to evolve in order to make its membership more fully reflect the variety of stakeholders that were part of the humanitarian community today. While there was no final recommendation, it was agreed that the discussion should continue.

Finally, the group's participants emphasized that it was not enough for humanitarian action to focus simply on saving lives and alleviating suffering. Instead, there was a need to also focus on working with development actors to promote building back better in the wake of disasters and fostering the resilience of affected people and communities, including through community education on common risks and ways to prevent and mitigate the impact of hazards. Humanitarian actors should consider how to support sustainable knowledge and capacity transfers as part of their response.

Stronger partnerships and coordination: The sub-group looking at partnership and coordination agreed that current coordination systems should be more inclusive, and that this could be achieved through stronger partnerships between international and local actors. Specifically, they agreed that the IASC member and

HUMANITARIAN EFFECTIVENESS



observer agencies should focus on strengthening partnerships with local actors, including local levels of government, CSOs, academia, and faith-based organizations, among others, as part of their preparedness efforts for response. The participants also recommended that coordination systems do more to involve existing diaspora groups and associations and private sector actors in preparedness efforts, in order to lay the groundwork for better engagement of these actors in coordinated response efforts in times of emergency.

Moreover, due to the important role of the military in responding to natural disasters in many North and South-East Asian countries, the group agreed that it was essential that military forces understood humanitarian issues and systems. Similar to the group working on civil-military coordination during the workshop on serving the needs of people in conflict, the group recommended that awareness raising and outreach efforts should be made by the humanitarian community to military actors.

Accountability: The sub-group working on accountability raised and reflected on several questions related to strengthening accountability, including:

- What were the success indicators for an accountable response?
- Were humanitarians ready to act on any recommendations on accountability that might be given to them?
- What would a client-driven approach to humanitarian action look like?

Building on these questions, the group agreed that accountability was about more than defining roles and responsibilities – it was also about building trust and credibility. Assuming that building trust and credibility was related to strengthening capacity, the group suggested that there was a need to continue to focus on building governments' capacity in order to enhance the trust and credibility that their citizens had in them.

The group also agreed that it would be important to learn from the private sector, recognizing that companies were generally more accountable to their clients. In the case of humanitarian response, however, a bad response did not necessarily put an agency out of business. There were lessons to learn from the way that the private sector ensured that clients received what they wanted.

Recommending that accountability be considered by those attending the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit for inclusion as one of the humanitarian principles, the group said that a broad definition of accountability should be developed and presented at the global consultation and Summit in Istanbul.

The group further clarified that Member States, and specifically governments at the national and sub-national levels, should lead in the contextualization of the principle of accountability and its integration in national policies and strategies. This should be



done through carrying out multi-stakeholder consultations and/or conducting an assessment in each country on how to roll out and implement an accountability framework to govern future humanitarian action. Such an accountability framework should ensure that affected communities were at the centre of policies and strategies.

Meanwhile, non-governmental organizations, CSOs and private sector organizations should strengthen their advocacy for the mainstreaming of accountability to affected populations with all stakeholders.

Humanitarian financing: The sub-group working on humanitarian financing started by reflecting on how to bridge the divide between development and humanitarian financing, noting that, currently, funding was not appropriately allocated around the disaster management cycle. It was essential that more resources be invested in preparedness, which was more cost-effective than response, and would also pay dividends in the recovery phase. Increased funding was also needed for recovery. There was a need to reflect on how to reach out to donors to be more flexible or balanced in their funding across the preparedness-response-recovery spectrum. One suggestion was that 10 per cent of funding for humanitarian response should be allocated to preparedness and DRR activities, particularly those focused on capacity development of local government, CSOs, and communities. Some participants suggested that funding should be allocated equally for each phase of disaster management, while others noted that investment in early warning systems yielded strong benefits for disaster mitigation. Generally, the group agreed that humanitarian financing needed to reach local actors, including directly, and focus on capacitating them and local communities to support resilience and DRR, as well as response.

The group speculated that the increased focus on humanitarian effectiveness was driven, in part, by increasing humanitarian assistance requirements. The group acknowledged that, alongside the provision of financing, came increased focus on the need for reporting and accountability. Existing reporting mechanisms such as the OCHA-managed Financial Tracking System (FTS) and Government of the Philippines' Foreign Aid Transparency Hub (FAiTH) should be strengthened by maximizing the use of technology to ensure transparency and accountability in reporting on humanitarian funding, including expenditures.

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The group emphasized that countries in the region could and should do more to provide funding for preparedness and response work. Many countries in the region had the capacity to raise large sums of funding domestically rather than having to rely on external sources of humanitarian assistance. This led to a question about whether there should be more use of revolving rather than grant-based funding mechanisms. The group also suggested that there should be a focus on transferring knowledge and experiences in funding humanitarian response from Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries to new donor countries and regional organizations.

The group also underscored the potential role of the private sector and diaspora groups in contributing to humanitarian preparedness and response. Humanitarian organizations should engage the private sector on issues related to due diligence processes, and make efforts to better capture the value of private sector contributions to humanitarian response, including goods and services provided in-kind, rather than just financial flows. The private sector was also encouraged to invest more in preparedness work in addition to response.

Rising out of the discussion on the role of the private sector and diaspora, it was suggested that there should be more focus on how to channel funds directly from individual contributors to individual beneficiaries, including through wire transfers and money orders. Technology could support the re-establishment of capacity for cash transfers in the immediate aftermath of a disaster.

Finally, the group reflected that there was a need for accountability and transparency mechanisms to be strengthened. There was a sense that the basic principles of international assistance, including the GHD principles, seemed to be losing effectiveness. This trend should be checked and more done to ensure respect for internationally-recognized principles.

CONCLUSIONS

- Humanitarian action is an expression of national, regional and global solidarity.
- Humanitarian action is a shared responsibility with everyone involved having clearly defined roles, with governments taking the overall lead.
- Any new thinking about humanitarian action should focus on including and empowering local communities and their representatives to be in a position to respond more effectively.
- Accountability to affected people, as well as observance of the humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality, humanity and independence, are fundamental to effective humanitarian action.
- The gap between humanitarian and development funding must be bridged at all levels.

RECOMMENDATIONS

National and international legal frameworks

- Learning from and building upon best practice, governments should develop comprehensive legal frameworks for humanitarian action that are more systematic at integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR), preparedness, response and recovery than is currently the case in most countries, and which are multi-stakeholder, multi-level and multi-dimensional.
- Humanitarian actors, including regional and international organizations, should work together with governments to put into place comprehensive and inclusive coordination, planning and response frameworks at the national level. International coordination mechanisms (i.e. clusters) should be subordinate to national and sub-national government-led mechanisms.
- Donor countries and agencies should respect the way in which disaster-affected countries seek or accept offers of international assistance and adjust their procedures accordingly.
- The United Nations and international organizations need to re-examine their roles in the changing humanitarian landscape, recognizing the leading roles national and local actors need to play in humanitarian action.
- The United Nations and international organizations need to intensify efforts to ensure that their structures do not reinforce the humanitarian/development divide.
- Those gathered for the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit should consider accountability as a humanitarian principle.

Reporting

- Improved reporting by all stakeholders is needed to capture a more accurate picture of humanitarian funding and assistance. Making this work will require better articulation of the benefits of reporting. Reporting must cover:
- Donations from the private sector, including as goods and/or services provided;
- Resources received through domestic channels;
- Remittances and other resources received through diaspora networks.

Funding and accountability

- Adherence to the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) principles needs to be renewed.
- In the same way that donors demand accountability of humanitarian actors in their programming, an open and transparent accountability framework should be put into place to measure donor performance against the GHD principles.

REDUCING VULNERABILITY AND MANAGING RISK



Lawrence's house was flattened by Typhoon Haiyan and his school is closed. Every day, Lawrence goes along with his father who is taking part in a cash-for-work scheme to help clear the debris from the district - Philippines.

Credit: Plan/Pieter ten Hoopen

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

Managing predictable and recurrent shocks: Participants noted that in order to help countries and communities better manage shocks, it would be important to bring disaster preparedness and disaster management into the national curriculum. One suggested way of doing this was to build a platform for education that incorporated all the various aspects, people and key actors to ensure full coordination. Participants argued that simulation exercises and related activities were required to sustain readiness and preparedness capacities.

Emphasis was given to promoting DRR as a key priority for countries in the region, instead of treating it as an add-on to existing programmes. As outlined in the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), the starting point should be at the policy level. In other words, a DRR policy within the relevant legal framework should be implemented and include a plan to follow in building a national platform and to ensure that all aspects of the disaster management cycle were taken into consideration. The group called for implementation and application of DRR policies at all levels, especially the community level. Risk maps should be developed at the local level to influence provincial and national policy levels, as opposed to using a top-down approach.

The potential leading role of local governments and faith-based organizations was discussed. It was agreed that people at the community level needed to have basic skills and capacities to respond to emergencies, such as computer and literacy skills, and project management skills. The need to consider how to bridge the gap between policy and practice was also acknowledged. In some instances, blockages to implementation were found in the nexus of central and local government, with participants indicating that empowering the latter would support better governance and create responsibility for action.

Participants agreed that DRR had to be integrated into national planning, and that any DRR policy needed to be based on holistic research and forecasting, as well as an analysis of economic costs and the potential impact of mega-disasters on countries.

They agreed that it was important to gather and analyze disaster management statistics and data about where capacities needed to be strengthened by the scientific community.

It was suggested that investment in the above-mentioned research would make a stronger business case for preparedness and risk reduction, especially considering the difficulty humanitarian organizations faced in securing preparedness funding. The group discussed the role of the private sector and how its resources, including innovative financing, could be better galvanized to help to finance preparedness and risk reduction. It was suggested that mutual funds for sustainable development be developed. Another suggestion was made for governments to allocate 10 per cent of humanitarian funding to preparedness and risk reduction activities.

The workshop group discussed and agreed that community resilience was critical to reducing the humanitarian needs of the most at-risk populations, particularly migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons. The following aspects were seen as key to building community resilience: development of physical infrastructure and buildings; promotion of sustainable livelihoods and employment; investment in the capacity of people and staff responsible for ensuring preparedness in order to create an enabling environment; and establishment of governance structures that ensured inter-departmental communication and coordination.

The need to plan for small and mega-disasters was highlighted by participants, who noted that the world would continue to face mega disasters. Participants also agreed that recurring disasters were becoming the 'new normal' and communities needed to be better prepared for them, including by conducting preparedness drills for mega-disasters on a regular basis.

In terms of planning, the group identified an inclusive approach as crucial to managing shocks and argued that affected communities and CSOs needed to be included in planning processes. Local

REDUCING VULNERABILITY AND MANAGING RISK



authorities should take the lead with community focal points to design preparedness plans, including early warning and community risk mapping. Devolving power to the community level to implement DRR decisions and recommendations was key. The group advocated for more responsibility to be given to the local level, including over budgets, to implement the community priorities. This could also improve the relationship between central government and local authorities. Humanitarian actors must 'walk their talk', listening to communities and putting them at the centre of response. The group also discussed whether there was a more integrated way to utilize capacity developed at the local level during peacetime.

Participants discussed how to share and apply best practices and lessons learned more broadly, and how to make good examples into standard practice. As examples, participants cited efforts to promote companies investing in sustainable activities in Thailand and the lessons learned in Japan on ensuring that evacuees care was appropriately handled, as it had been observed that many people died in evacuation centres after the tsunami (attributed to mental and physical stress).

The group discussed how the HFA, which had been signed by 168 countries, could be better instrumentalized. Participants suggested that focusing on challenges to implementing the HFA priorities that had already been identified, country by country, could help move the DRR agenda forward.

Participants underscored the need to break down the silos of development, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and humanitarian action as critical to making progress on DRR. If the development and climate change streams were to be further integrated, there was a need to change negotiators' mentality to adopt a holistic view on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Managing future uncertainties and unprecedented shocks:

The second subgroup acknowledged there had been a number of unprecedented shocks in the region, including mega-disasters, financial and economic crises, nuclear emergencies, environmental threats, conflicts, civil unrest, and pandemics. All of these were seen to have had major implications for economic and social stability. Some participants suggested that it would be best to think about what future and unprecedented shocks might be anticipated and how they could be prepared for, while others felt it was most useful to focus on the likely risks and managing them. As an example, while conflict in the South China Sea would be detrimental to the region, the likelihood of this occurring was considered to be slim.

The group noted one of the challenges for managing future uncertainties and unprecedented shocks was that many such shocks had become the norm and were now occurring on a more frequent basis, affecting more people around the world. This type of crisis did not respect national boundaries and could have wider impacts, for example on the global supply chain, which could not



be managed by one national government alone. This had led to the emergence of a new set of non-traditional humanitarian actors doing significant work in this area and which could be mobilized to help manage unprecedented shocks. Governments were encouraged to identify key regional players and explore systemic ways of exchanging information to promote shared responsibility and ownership. As a starting point, generating joint risk analyses with key actors was suggested.

In terms of key players, the group identified local community-based organizations as central to the risk assessment and profiling processes, especially given that some of them were already engaged in in-depth research and analysis in the risk management field.

Participants agreed that academia had an important role to play in disseminating information and raising awareness, including at the community level, on the importance of preparedness, even for uncertainties. For instance, according to the 2013 World Disaster Report, South-East Asia was the number one disaster prone region, but not many people, especially those in the communities most affected by natural disasters, were aware of this. Another example was how insufficient information led to the widespread misconception in Japan that the issue of radiation emissions from the Fukushima incident was largely a political concern, whereas it was a serious humanitarian and cross-border issue. In order to reach community audiences, however, academia needed to make an effort to use non-academic language.

The group agreed that financial and private sectors should be involved early on in DRR and disaster management, and that securing financing for effective risk reduction required a joint response from the private and public sectors.

Furthermore, it was suggested that a new set of indicators and big data applications should be established with the help of the private sector to simulate scenarios. One example of how this could be key to understanding risk was provided: in the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami disaster, Honda supplied big data that showed the movement of cars – tracked using the global positioning system (GPS) – which showed a substantial number of cars moved toward the tsunami waves.

The group noted that designing new financing models was another area where governments could partner with the private sector, such

REDUCING VULNERABILITY AND MANAGING RISK

as the insurance industry, to raise equity in private markets and to look at social protection systems with more disaster-resilient approaches. Energy and information technology companies should also be considered as key players in risk management given the consequences of cuts in electricity and internet and mobile communication networks after disasters. The group also highlighted the benefits of seeing diasporas as potential partners.

Participants suggested that a regional framework that focused solely on managing future uncertainties and unprecedented shocks could be developed. Such a framework should encourage governments to develop comprehensive legal frameworks with an emphasis on disaster law and international humanitarian law to enhance DRR and humanitarian action. The group suggested that the framework make it mandatory for all humanitarian appeals to include a percentage of funding for DRR, and that key lessons learned from dealing with past shocks that had occurred be captured.

The group discussed the importance of early warning for potential political conflicts, in which regard CSOs could be more anticipatory and open in sharing information.

Participants recognized that risk profiling and vulnerability were context specific; one size did not fit all. For instance, some groups were more vulnerable than others, including migrants, children and youth, minorities, marginalized communities, and those living in urban areas. Disaster risk was higher for these groups as some could not afford risk assessments or insurance. Vulnerability could be increased by frequent movement, as being mobile reduced access to information. Recognising the importance of the role of social safety nets, the group discussed how the public sector might be able to assist in helping local communities, including faith-based organizations, to strengthen their capacity to mobilize resources to strengthen social safety nets. The need to redefine social protection was also highlighted.

One suggestion discussed by participants was to create a “black swan watchdog” as a way of preparing for unprecedented shocks. The watchdog should include members at all levels – international, national and local – and have a pool of financial and human resources and access to big data. The proposed objective was to create partnerships for joint disaster risk management, including financial aspects, to be part of all stakeholders’ business plans. The members should work together on business continuity planning and explore the possibility of attracting funding from non-traditional sources.

CONCLUSIONS

- Member States should intensify efforts to manage disasters and cross-border disaster risks, working at all levels of society. Governments need to ensure that necessary measures are taken and resources allocated to strengthen the resilience of communities to withstand and cope with recurrent shocks.

- Government and humanitarian actors need to work together more intensively and systematically to build the capacity of communities, including vulnerable groups such as the elderly and disabled people among others, by investing in community-based approaches to DRR and recognize the important role women can play in leading humanitarian action.
- An empirical evidence base, including risk analysis and damage/loss statistics, is needed to inform policy and action linked to DRR.
- Stronger linkages with key post-2015 processes, including the WCDRR, are needed to ensure better alignment between humanitarian and development approaches and action and DRR.
- There is a need to better prepare for and ensure that clearer roles and responsibilities are defined to respond to mega-disasters in the region.
- In planning for future risk scenarios and trends, the increasing risk of complex, overlapping and new challenges, including disasters arising from nuclear and other technologies as well as diseases, requires closer collaboration between humanitarian and other actors, including the scientific community and private sector.
- Engagement with and inclusion of the perspectives of children and young people is required, recognizing that in addressing future challenges, we need to listen to and talk to the next generation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- All stakeholders should support the establishment of a common position on the relationship between the various inter-governmental processes taking place between now and 2016, and the World Humanitarian Summit process.
- All stakeholders should ensure that specific and measurable indicators are included in the post 2015 DRR and development processes, with emphasis on reducing the need for humanitarian response and assistance resulting from natural disasters.
- All stakeholders should ensure the compilation of stronger evidence on future risks and the economic impact of these risks in order to build a better case for more investment in and prioritization of DRR, including preparedness and early warning, and at national, regional and international levels.
- Ensure joint risk analysis, planning, financing and advocacy by humanitarian, development and climate change adaptation actors to break down the artificial silos created, and ensure greater alignment of approaches and action on DRR, including preparedness and early warning.
- Develop stronger collaboration and partnerships, including with the private sector, to better prepare for and respond to disasters.

TRANSFORMATION THROUGH INNOVATION



Credit: P. Mena / Jim Holmes

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

The participants in the workshop on transformation through innovation divided into two sub-groups to discuss stronger national and regional engagement for innovation and innovative information sharing respectively.

Regional engagement for innovation: The group began its work by focusing on examples of action needed at national, regional and local levels to strengthen and increase innovation. Among those highlighted were the establishment of a CSO network at the local level, which improved local partnership and the sustainability of local approaches and meant that, when disaster next occurred the network was one of the first responders; hosting entrepreneurial fairs that showcased innovation for humanitarian action; and the investment by the World Economic Forum (WEF) in engineering innovation following a big earthquake in Indonesia and the establishment of a national public-private-people partnership platform.

The group discussed the need to create a conducive environment for innovation rather than trying to coordinate it. It was noted that humanitarian stakeholders did not need a separate structure to coordinate innovation for humanitarian action, but should harness innovation in general and adapt it for humanitarian contexts. Participants further noted the need to demystify innovation in humanitarian work, in that everyone and at different levels could and should engage in innovation.

In addition to promoting greater investment of financial and human resources in research and innovation, there was a need to cultivate a higher tolerance for failure as not all innovations would be successful. Creating more flexible systems of funding and evaluation by both humanitarian actors and donors to support learning from failure could help to maximize scarce resources and social impact, as long as ethical standards were established and followed.

Moreover there was a need to look to new sources of ideas, in which regard crowd-sourcing was a possible source of innovation, as were academia, research institutions, the private sector and youth.

Participants addressed the importance of securing funds to support innovation. It was recognized that the benefits of innovation should be better analysed and explained to attract investment. They also discussed how to incentivize innovation, with suggestions including annual awards for innovation, as well as the establishment of national or regional humanitarian innovation funds. One suggested way of promoting the necessary change in mind-set on the research and development of innovative ideas was for each organization to contribute a portion of its overall budget to research and development, with possible allocations ranging from 0.25 per cent for local CSOs to 1 per cent for international organizations and governments.

The role that government could play in supporting humanitarian innovation, whether by financing innovation, disseminating transferable solutions across emergencies, or facilitating partnerships with academia and the private sector at the national level was also discussed.

The group discussed the need to support better pooling of experience and knowledge to develop and bring to scale innovations to have greater impact, suggesting that a regular innovation forum – to be held at global, regional and/or national level – and a humanitarian journal could serve as the necessary mechanisms. It was suggested that the humanitarian journal would be particularly useful in communicating with local CSOs on the latest developments on innovative solutions within the region. There was also a suggestion that a regional effort to develop a framework and ethical guidelines on innovation could help to minimize risk aversion and ensure accountability in humanitarian innovation.

Participants emphasized that innovation was not solely about technological innovation and discussed how to strengthen and increase other types of innovation, including through better communication and advocacy on innovation. For example, one participant suggested that using traditional local wisdom could be a form of innovation, and that the concept of innovation needed to be defined so as to appeal to the faith-based community by capturing a spiritual dimension to innovation.

TRANSFORMATION THROUGH INNOVATION



Another example, in a region of responsive, middle-income governments and given the creation of strong disaster response policies and capacity at the regional level, was to use regional organizations as platforms to drive discovery in the form of South-South Cooperation. Such regional platforms should also seek to bring together humanitarian and development partners around DRR.

Returning to the idea of technology, the group also reflected on how regional organizations could support their members' access to technology for preparedness, i.e. to access satellite data for early warning, as well as in sharing knowledge between academic, government and non-governmental institutions.

Innovative information sharing: Participants acknowledged the importance of sensitizing local authorities on the need to collect and ensure better documentation and data related to communities, on topics ranging from demographics to housing.

Participants considered how to develop open information sharing platforms and portals to facilitate access to information across various sectors on topics related to the aid being delivered, the actors and their roles and responsibilities, as well as the various volunteering opportunities. The importance for custodians of such portals to translate information into local languages was encouraged, and the issue of safeguarding information and data security was also highlighted.

The role of communication technologies in improving coordination was emphasized, including through the use of real time group communications during disasters. Participants expressed a desire to have a database that would connect all actors in the region, including private sector actors, and that would provide information on resources, skills, services, presence, and activities to help mobilize nearby and available actors with their resources and services. Moreover, on technological innovation, participants suggested that early warning systems should improve on using both ground and satellite-based technologies.

Participants discussed how actors could better prepare to offer and receive goods and services. Recommendations included, developing and disseminating pre-agreement templates between governments and humanitarian partners, including the private sector; availing private sector actors of information as to what material handling equipment is on hand; and assessing humanitarian actors' capacity to coordinate, process and receive and offers of support.

To support innovative resilience-building approaches, participants recommending sharing information from technical recovery building workshops to disseminate best practices in using local resources suited to the local culture and context. Likewise, support for the creation of innovation hubs and labs based in high-schools and universities, could also contribute toward this preparation. Face-to-face and online trainings could contribute toward these preparation and resiliency building efforts.

CONCLUSIONS

- Innovation needs to focus on preparedness and disaster risk reduction as well as immediate response.
- End-to-end and disaster resilient communication systems should be strengthened to better document and share information. Innovation in this area of work is already splintered and needs better joining up; there is not necessarily a need for "new", rather a need for "more coherent" approaches.
- There is a risk that individual efforts by donors and humanitarian actors do not result in wide-spread systems change, but in one-off solutions that are not shared and diffused.
- Those involved in humanitarian action are not calling for additional coordination mechanisms for innovation but rather a more conducive environment in which they can collaboratively work together on innovation.
- Incentives for innovation and learning are needed, as is a more robust tolerance for failure.
- Governments and the humanitarian community need to capitalize on regional organizations' emerging role in humanitarian response for the repository, dissemination of knowledge and expertise on innovation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Establish 3 Fs (forums, framework and funding) in the region:

- **Forums:** Utilise regional organizations (or similar) to create a regional network for knowledge sharing and expertise on innovation and to convene regional forums where innovations can be shared, showcased and recognized.
- Create a regional humanitarian journal on innovation to ensure the sharing of information on advancements in humanitarian innovation.
- **Framework:** Establish a regional-level framework that addresses the principles and ethics of innovation.
- **Funding:** Establish humanitarian innovation funds at the national and/or regional level, with allocations to be made available from within the existing budgets for research and development and innovation of all actors and organizations. It was proposed that these allocations should be at a minimum of 0.25 per cent for local CSOs and a minimum of 1 per cent for international organizations and governments.

Partnerships:

- Proactively foster innovation through steps such as supporting humanitarian research and development (R&D), enabling partnerships with relevant actors inside and outside the humanitarian system, and establishing related incentives that encourage private sector investment.

SERVING THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE IN CONFLICT



Between 24 February and 1 March, a cross-line mission to areas beyond Government control in Kachin State in northern Myanmar carried food and aid supplies for thousands of people displaced by violence in and around the town of Laiza - Kachin, Myanmar 2014.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

The participants in the workshop on serving the needs of people in conflict divided into two sub-groups to discuss civil-military coordination in conflict situations and population displacement and protection respectively.

Civil-military coordination: Participants in this sub-group discussed the various situations in which humanitarian actors could and should coordinate with armed actors, acknowledging that military support to humanitarian action was based on the request of the government or the national disaster management office in conflict situations and natural disasters alike. The participants recognized that while military involvement in humanitarian response was often critical in responding to natural disasters in the region, conflict situations created unique challenges. This was particularly the case when the government was party to a conflict and where humanitarian actors' perceived neutrality could be compromised by interaction with armed forces. The benefits of developing regional guidelines on civil-military coordination in conflict settings were discussed.

The various ways in which military actors were perceived in the eyes of affected populations were explored. In some contexts, the military was perceived as a respected entity and people sought assistance from it. This could be the case in both republics and monarchies. In some countries, the military was seen as occupying a neutral place, whereas in others the military was

seen to support one political regime or party over another and, therefore, was not wholly trusted by civilians. This difference in perception meant that there was significant variation in the extent to which humanitarian actors could and should interact with the military in different contexts.

In addition to humanitarian organizations' contact with state armed forces, their relationship with non-state armed actors was discussed. Participants acknowledged the need for humanitarian actors to engage in dialogue with all parties to a conflict in order to ensure safe humanitarian access, but acknowledged that the lack of clear guidance on how to interact with non-state armed actors was problematic. Consequently, creating such guidance was seen as necessary to ensure a coherent and consistent approach. It was suggested that clearer rules of engagement with non-state armed actors could facilitate awareness-raising and respect of international humanitarian law (IHL).

Local CSOs were seen to have the potential to further engage in civil-military coordination. Participants acknowledged local CSOs' comparative advantage, as opposed to international organizations, in securing access to affected populations and pointed to their ability to advocate for civil-military coordination with national militaries in specific conflict contexts; for example, when international humanitarian actors' access was curtailed.

SERVING THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE IN CONFLICT



The importance of ensuring mutual understanding between humanitarian and armed forces on each other's ways of working was underscored by several participants: if militaries were more frequently exposed to humanitarian organizations' ways of working and vice versa – either in the form of training sessions or through events such as the WHS regional consultation – they would interact differently with each other. Participants also called for a better understanding of current and historical approaches to civil-military relations in conflict situations as a means to ensure better coordination among parties.

Participants underlined the importance of militaries sharing best practices with each other, noting that a bilateral statement of intent that currently existed between two states in the region regarding their peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance/disaster relief operations could be used as an example of such collaboration. The potential expansion of similar arrangements to include issues such as respect for international humanitarian law was acknowledged.

The option of deploying private sector actors to deliver relief supplies in conflict areas was suggested as a resource that could complement military capabilities. Some participants suggested that business could respond to the needs of people in conflict in situations in which humanitarian organizations were unable to do so and where the military was seen as biased.

Participants discussed sensitivities related to civil-military coordination within the remit of the United Nations, noting that the UN operated in countries where there were both peacekeeping and humanitarian operations present. Integrated missions could create points of sensitivity in terms of the desire of humanitarian organizations' to be seen as independent of the peacekeeping presence.

Finally, one participant reflected on the experiences of individuals serving in armed forces, noting that military personnel could also be members of the conflict-affected community themselves and suggesting that this could affect the behaviour of armed forces and should be better understood when engaging in dialogue with them.

Population displacement and protection: Participants discussed the various legal frameworks that were currently in place to ensure protection in humanitarian crises. They noted that ratification of the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions and the Convention related to the Status of Refugees was very low in the region, which resulted in a weaker formal protection framework. In addition to encouraging further ratification of these legal provisions, participants suggested creating a regional convention for the protection of internally displaced persons and migrants.



Governments' responsibility to protect and assist displaced populations in their territories was emphasized by participants, and the inability of affected populations to hold governments accountable in cases where their needs were not adequately met was seen as a key challenge. Some participants called for the establishment of stronger mechanisms to hold governments accountable in cases where they did not act by agreed standards. Governments should also be reminded of the concept of human security; donor countries could only fulfill freedom from want, but freedom from fear should also be addressed.

The role of humanitarians in conflict prevention and mediation was discussed. Despite recognition that these were not within humanitarians' core competencies and mandates, participants acknowledged that preventing further humanitarian crises was imperative. Against this backdrop, it was suggested that developing a body of analysis on the value of conflict prevention in order to demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of preventing a crisis as opposed to responding to one would be useful.

In addition to welcoming further exploration of the role that humanitarian organizations could play in peacebuilding, participants discussed how regional organizations ought to position themselves in relation to conflict. While some participants advocated for regional organizations to adopt a clear mediation role in conflicts, others argued that due to such organizations being political by nature, their role in mediation could be seen as problematic. Nevertheless, it was agreed that existing regional institutions and networks could benefit from strengthening and expanding their work on conflict prevention, mediation and peacebuilding.

SERVING THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE IN CONFLICT

Some participants noted that humanitarian action could have a negative effect on crises and further complicate conflicts, e.g. using cash programming in conflict situations was identified by some participants as having the potential to fuel conflict in some situations.

Regarding the difference between the principle of neutrality and the way it is perceived in conflict situations, participants noted that humanitarian organizations could benefit from working together to ensure that their activities were seen as neutral in the eyes of local communities and governments. The principle of neutrality was not called into question, but participants agreed on the fact that perceptions matter in this area.

Further to the services humanitarian organizations delivered in natural disasters – such as providing shelter and healthcare – participants suggested that in conflict situations humanitarians had an important additional task in providing psycho-social support and bringing communities to ‘harmony of life’. Conflict-affected populations needed security and hope, and humanitarian action should aim to provide these and help communities to live without fear. In addition, humanitarian actors could play a vital role in ensuring access to information by migrants as well as other affected populations in conflict settings.

Finally, the participants acknowledged the importance of trust and relationship-building between different actors to ensure the protection of conflict-affected people. International organizations should recognize and respect the centrality of governments in humanitarian response, and should avoid making demands of governments that were not based on an understanding of the local context. Some governments’ unwillingness to welcome international support was seen to be grounded in lack of trust. Similar dynamics were observed in relation to international organizations and local CSOs, where the latter were often seen to be omitted from conflict and protection-related activities due to their perceived lack of neutrality. Open dialogue between all actors involved in humanitarian response was seen to benefit the protection of displaced and other conflict-affected populations.

CONCLUSIONS

- People affected by conflict need security and hope. Humanitarian action must enable this.
- Humanitarians’ need to talk to both regular armed forces and armed non-state actors should be respected, in line with internationally agreed humanitarian principles. Local communities and their representatives need to be included in humanitarian needs assessments in conflict situations.
- The importance of building trust between those who aim to deliver assistance and those who can facilitate this happening needs to be prioritized.

- Current and historical regional approaches to civil-military relations in conflict situations need to be better understood by those involved in providing humanitarian assistance.
- The importance of ensuring access to information by migrants as well as other conflict-affected populations requires strengthened focus.
- Local civil society organizations should be supported by international organizations to advocate for civil-military coordination with national militaries in specific conflict contexts where they have a comparative advantage, for example when access of international humanitarian actors is curtailed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(a) Guidance

- Region-specific guidelines on civil-military coordination in conflict settings should be developed, building on international practice.
- Related investments should be made in training and capacity building of both humanitarian and military actors to enable better mutual understanding of roles and responsibilities.

(b) Legal provisions

- The development of regional conventions for the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons and migrants should be proposed for inclusion in the Secretary-General’s report to the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016.

(c) Strengthening institutional capacity

- Existing regional institutions and networks for conflict prevention, mediation and peacebuilding should be strengthened, expanded and adequately resourced.

(d) Interaction

- Humanitarian organizations should create occasions to interact with the military at the highest possible level. Exchange programmes at the regional level should be organized and facilitated between the highest ranks of the military chain of command and humanitarian organizations to share experiences and good practices on how to promote the respect of international humanitarian law.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

MIGRATION

The group looking at migration underscored the need for global recognition that migrants were a population at risk, with particular vulnerabilities depending on the context. Addressing the specific needs of migrants in humanitarian crisis situations was a shared responsibility of governments and humanitarian actors. The humanitarian aspects of crisis on migrants – whether among regular or irregular – should be addressed, learning from the best practices of both governments and international organizations.

Governments and international, regional and national actors should also give special attention to the development needs and human rights of migrants. The group concluded by encouraging all states to ratify international conventions and respect international principles of protection to people on the move.

GENDER

The group looking at gender agreed on the importance of national and local governments advocating for women and making it compulsory to ensure women's participation at all levels, both in response planning and implementation. Governments were encouraged to address the cultural aspects inherent to each region to overcome potential bottlenecks. Participants suggested that national and local governments needed to address women's rights and participation in the education system in order to address cultural barriers.

Overall, a more holistic approach to addressing structural barriers, including social, cultural, economic and political barriers, was required. Approaches to address such barriers should include strengthening the capacity and capability of women, ensuring they had access to resources and services, and institutionalizing mechanisms that allowed women to have access and to be heard. Participants stressed that humanitarian actors should ensure that assistance reached women directly and not always through men. The group discussed reasons why women might not have received assistance directly, such as not having bank accounts or food assistance being too heavy to carry. The group advocated for finding solutions to these issues.

Participants agreed that, despite the presence of international instruments for gender mainstreaming, there was still room for improvement for many governments in the region in promoting gender equality and increasing women's participation in DRR and response, and to address gender-based violence (GBV).

A comprehensive assessment of GBV issues, focused on understanding the triggers and including a strong GBV prevention aspect in humanitarian response, was required. This needed to recognize pre-existing gender disparities, power dynamics and increased vulnerabilities, which were heightened by natural disasters and conflict, to exacerbate the risk of multiple types of sexual and gender-based violence. A multi-sectoral approach to addressing GBV, one which took into account prevention and response aspects required: (i) building capacity of service providers and governments, (ii) advocacy to address the impunity

of perpetrators, (iii) integrating the “Do No Harm” principle in sectoral responses.

Among innovative approaches, participants encouraged humanitarian actors to harness communications technology, such as smart-phones and social media and to establish hot lines, but also said they should be wary of relying exclusively on technology. Finally, participants underscored the importance of ensuring women's organizations' presence in disaster-affected areas immediately after large scale disasters.

COMPLEXITY

The group looking at complexity noted that complex situations – not to be confused with complex emergencies – were characterized by different types of emergencies compounding each other and not being limited to the three best-known situations: conflict, natural disaster and protracted crisis. Participants acknowledged that humanitarian emergencies could be complicated by the overlapping of – for example – man-made technical disasters, economic and political sanctions limiting the delivery of assistance, secondary risks of industrial exploitation, and/or the effects of corruption and weak governance.

Participants advocated for further attention to be paid to prevention and reduction of the risk of complexity, in line with the current emphasis on preparedness for natural and man-made disasters. While the main responsibility was seen to lie with governments, the role of CSOs in promoting community preparedness and building their capacities were emphasized. Participants called for international standards to be developed for working in complex situations, such as in situations of nuclear radiation or industrial exploitation. They also underscored the importance of a multi-hazard approach to humanitarian action and disaster management. While the cluster system was seen as largely beneficial in many emergency situations, its limitations were evident in the lack of flexibility to react to complex situations where agency mandates were not clearly related to the type of crisis at hand. Finally, humanitarians were reminded to exercise the Do No Harm approach in complex situations.

INCLUSIVE COORDINATION

The group looking at inclusive coordination discussed whether current coordination structures were appropriate and fit for purpose. Underscoring the need for governments to be situated at the centre of coordination efforts, the group emphasized governments' role as the overall leader of coordination, and said national structures should be fully inclusive of all stakeholders and supported by legal frameworks with accountability mechanisms. The group noted that municipal governments could often coordinate humanitarian action effectively, depending on the scope of the disaster. Some participants suggested that coordination worked effectively in centralized governments, such as China, but had not been as effective in less centralized forms of government. They proposed that clear command and control structures, which included national and sub-national governments, could be important.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

The group discussed that, while the cluster approach was an effective mechanism for the immediate response phase, coordination mechanisms were insufficiently flexible to evolve with the changing phases of response. Participants called for greater flexibility, as well as structures that could better accommodate large numbers of new humanitarian actors.

The group called for coordination structures to be fully inclusive of all actors. While there was recognition that coordination needed to happen at different levels, including central, sub-national and community levels, efforts did not appear to have been made to place affected communities at the centre of coordination and planning. Many local CSOs also felt that coordination meetings were too long or not useful.

The importance of ensuring that pre-disaster agreements and legal frameworks, such as international disaster response laws, were in place was discussed. Inclusive coordination was seen to cover all activities from preparedness and response to the recovery phase, and include representation of all actors: CSO, private sector, international and national agencies, and their relevant departments.

Given the wide range of actors involved in humanitarian action, the group agreed that there was a difference between decision making and information sharing as the core purpose of various coordination structures, and noted that technology could play an important role in facilitating information exchange and coordination. The group agreed all actors should uphold the humanitarian principles and strive to meet industry standards, such as the SPHERE.

During conflict, the group suggested there was a need to invest and work with the government's coordination structure, which should include a complaints mechanism to facilitate two-way communication.

LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

The group looking at legal frameworks discussed the ways in which legal provisions could support efforts for more accountable and effective humanitarian action. The participants were encouraged to reflect on questions of how to place DRR at the centre of policy- and decision-making to ensure that programming priorities adequately addressed risk, and how to ensure that people caught up in conflict could be better protected.

Participants noted that the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER), which was a legally-binding DRR and risk management framework, was a rarity in the world. They called for a region-wide review of national laws and regulations that could be strengthened to ensure a more systematic approach to disasters.

In addition, the importance of action plans was discussed, with participants calling for more concrete and easily digestible ways for local organizations and communities to implement laws. Action plans could support this. Codes of conduct were also seen as instrumental to ensure appropriate behaviour in crisis situations.

Elaborating national legislation to facilitate the receipt of international humanitarian assistance was important for all states. Participants emphasized the negative impact of bureaucratic red tape on the speed at which humanitarians were able to initiate response, and called for facilitation of visas and customs procedures.

Looking at international frameworks, the group reiterated the importance of respect for the Geneva Conventions and encouraged governments to translate international frameworks into national legislation to promote compliance. To make this happen, the process of consulting various stakeholders in society was seen as valuable. Governments were also encouraged to establish national emergency funds for disaster relief.

Finally, participants called for a more proactive approach to legal provisions related to humanitarian action, encouraging governments to plan ahead and predict what kind of challenges might arise in the event of a disaster – for example, related to the handling of dead bodies. Lines of command and authority should be reviewed ahead of time, so that, in the event of an emergency, decision-making structures would be clear to all actors.

HUMAN DIGNITY

The group looking at human dignity agreed that a working definition should contain the following elements: (i) understanding human rights and listening to the voices of the beneficiaries; (ii) empowering affected communities by including and consulting them in decision-making processes; (iii) preserving the widest range of choices for those who are affected and ensuring respect of their personal information; (iv) the equality of victims as well as of assistance provided to affected people; and (v) protection and prevention from inhuman treatment.

Participants highlighted the need to advocate for existing rules and standards that regulated human dignity and ensure that these were implemented. They also emphasized that human dignity could be mainstreamed when developing legal frameworks, humanitarian standards and policies. Participants discussed the importance of national and regional legal frameworks with respect for international humanitarian law and human rights, especially in conflict settings.

The group acknowledged the importance of respecting the diverse cultural identity of affected peoples and reconfirmed that humanitarian action should take into account the needs of the most vulnerable populations, including people with disabilities. Participants suggested that monitoring, evaluation and feedback mechanisms could be more user-friendly so as to allow affected communities to express their voices as well as to ensure their privacy and avoid any forms of discrimination.

Participants recognized the need to look at the baseline human dignity indicators that already existed within a community prior to humanitarian action and called for an assessment of humanitarians' impact. Reference was made to the Do No Harm principle.

DISCUSSION ON DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS



In the final discussion session of the regional consultation, the co-chairs of the Regional Steering Group (RSG) presented their draft summary of the consultation, which focused on the key conclusions reached in the discussions and the recommendations agreed. The following provides a summary of the ensuing discussion, organized by the WHS themes.

Humanitarian Effectiveness: In the lead up to the 2016 Summit humanitarian organizations should conduct cost-benefit analyses of their work, suggested one participant, reflecting on the results of the preparatory stakeholder consultation, which indicated that governments and local CSOs were seen as the most effective actors. There should also be reflection on how to reallocate resources from international agencies to local CSOs. Others stressed the need to reference the discussions about how to strengthen and make local communities and CSOs more central in humanitarian action in the recommendations from the region. A reference to the private sector should also be included under humanitarian effectiveness, recognizing that the survey results indicated that businesses were not systematically consulted in humanitarian planning and response. There was also a need to reference preparedness funding, which was discussed in the humanitarian effectiveness workshop.

Reducing Vulnerability and Managing Risk: It was suggested that, as the workshop had been structured to follow two themes, the conclusions and recommendations should be similarly structured. One participant said that while recognizing the need to shift the emphasis from response toward prevention, and to empower communities, it would nevertheless continue to be necessary to have humanitarian assistance and response, which needed to be accordingly more effective. Others specified that the reference to conducting risk analysis should situate this activity at the local level, and that the references to the elderly and disabled as vulnerable populations should not be in brackets, but fully in the text. Another suggestion was to remove the reference to humanitarian indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in favour of language referencing the post-2015 development agenda, and to emphasize the linkage of humanitarian and development actors and the need for operational coherence among them.

Transformation through Innovation: The conversation on innovation had been more innovative than was reflected in the recommendations, suggested a participant, who asked that the recommendations be reviewed. Among the key issues discussed were innovative financing mechanisms and new mechanisms to develop innovations.

Serving the Needs of People in Conflict: The discussions on access should be clearly reflected in the recommendations, suggested one participant, as well as those related to how humanitarian actors should be held accountable for creating access. Other points related to the human rights principles and refugees were missing from the recommendations, and a point on international humanitarian law should be added.

Other Issues: Some participants suggested that a separate theme on accountability should be included in future consultations, and should specifically address children and future generations under the overall issue of accountability to affected people. Another suggestion was to place emphasis on the need to build accountability into the planning and design phase for humanitarian action, rather than just after the fact as at present. Others asked that a reference to human security be included, noting that it was not covered under the section on reducing vulnerability, but had been discussed in the workshop on serving the needs of people in conflict. Another suggestion was for references to strengthening the role of regional mechanisms to be more explicit.

In concluding the session, the co-chairs noted that they would jointly review these comments and with the thematic experts identify ways to take forward the recommendations, and issue the final Co-Chairs Summary shortly after the regional consultation. It would be important for all participants to discuss the recommendations in their regular operating context (i.e. within governments, organizations, and in inter-agency forums).

CONCLUDING REMARKS



The regional consultation was formally closed by the representatives of the co-hosts, including Under-Secretary-General Valerie Amos, Deputy Minister Hasan Kleib, and the Director of the International Cooperation Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

Valerie Amos thanked Japan and Indonesia for co-hosting the regional consultation, the RSG for organizing the event, and all participants for dedicating their time and energy to the process. She welcomed the call for humanitarian action to move away from notions of charity and goodwill for victims and towards a greater sense of investment and empowering people to live in dignity, and highlighted a few key recommendations from the region, such as the need for strengthened government leadership and an integrated approach to DRR, preparedness, response and recovery; the importance of putting in place national legislation on conflict as well as natural disaster management; and the recommendation that the Summit consider confirming accountability as a core humanitarian principle.

Ms. Amos paid tribute to people affected by crisis, who showed strength, courage and determination in surviving, and emphasized that the WHS process had to deliver for them. She was pleased that the RSG had committed itself to begin implementation of the recommendations between now and the Istanbul Summit.

Hasan Kleib thanked Japan for hosting the event and congratulated participants on a very productive two days. He noted with pleasure the emphasis on accountability at the core of humanitarian operations; as well as the focus on strengthening the leadership role of host governments; and improving capacity and supporting the search for humanitarian innovation.

Mr. Kleib said he found the regional consultation to have been fruitful and said that, while the region would not be able to address all humanitarian disasters, it would strengthen capacity to mitigate risk for countries and for communities. He concluded by reiterating Indonesia's commitment to the World Humanitarian Summit.

Kimihiro Ishikane, Director General of the International Cooperation Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, thanked the participants for their active engagement, and all those who contributed to the preparatory stakeholder consultations. He reflected that there were many important findings and messages that had emerged from the discussion and emphasized the overarching philosophy that people should be placed at the centre of humanitarian response. In particular, special consideration should be given to the needs of vulnerable people, including women, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and migrants.

In closing, he reiterated Japan's support for the World Humanitarian Summit and expressed his sincere appreciation to the co-hosts, the Government of Indonesia and OCHA, as well as to the RSG and organizing teams.

WAY FORWARD



In order to initiate implementation of those recommendations that apply to the North and South-East Asian regional context, whether exclusively or as one among several regions, in the lead up to the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, the RSG proposes that participants at the Regional Consultation for North and South-East Asia consider subscribing to the below commitments, as appropriate. All commitments should be undertaken on a voluntary basis, and with the resources necessary to implement them secured by the entity undertaking the commitment.

MEMBER STATES

Member States agree to convene a multi-stakeholder consultation on the recommendations of the WHS regional consultation for North and South-East Asia at national level, for the purpose of familiarizing the various stakeholder groups represented in each country on the recommendations and identifying specific follow-up actions that can be achieved in country between now and the Istanbul Summit (i.e. by the close of the first quarter 2016).

REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Regional organizations and/or networks in North and South-East Asia agree to:

- Continue to work to strengthen, expand and resource existing regional institutions and networks for conflict prevention, mediation and peacebuilding;
- Support the establishment of a regional framework on innovation, including by:
 - Promoting knowledge and experience sharing on innovation and hosting regular innovation fairs or forums;
 - Initiating publication of a humanitarian innovation journal;

- Leading on the development of a regional level framework to address the principles and ethics of innovation; and/or
- Establishing a humanitarian innovation fund(s), and advocating for Member States and private sector to allocate funds to it.

IASC AGENCIES

The IASC Agencies, through their Regional Network for Asia-Pacific, agree to update the existing regional action plan (developed on the basis of the 2013 Regional Humanitarian Partnerships Forum in Phuket, Thailand) to reflect the recommendations of the regional consultation and to pursue their implementation, where relevant, between now and the Istanbul Summit.

The IASC agencies agree to further support national consultations on the WHS regional consultation recommendations where organized by Member States, including by promoting active participation of staff based at the country level in the national consultation.

WAY FORWARD

LOCAL CSOS

National and sub-national NGOs and CSOs agree to actively engage in national consultations on the WHS regional consultation recommendations where organized by Member States, and to consider organizing national CSO consultations themselves where possible. CSOs also agree to consider initiatives to enhance preparedness levels in the region, the need for which was emphasized numerous times during the regional consultation.

BUSINESS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Through the Regional Business Consultation, to be held before the end of 2014 and co-hosted by PDRF and OCHA, as well as other forums, business and the private sector agree to take concrete measures to enhance engagement with governments and humanitarian agencies during the preparedness phase, including by:

- Advocating for direct engagement of businesses in government-led humanitarian response planning processes at the national and local levels;
- Increasing companies' familiarity with national and international coordination systems and structures;
- Working with governments and IASC members to identify the key needs that are likely to emerge in the first days of an emergency and disseminating information on standard quality, packaging and transportation of key relief goods;
- Negotiating pre-agreements, where appropriate, between governments and/or humanitarian organizations and private sector companies;
- Better articulating the benefits of and increasing reporting from private sector and diaspora networks on the value of goods and services contributed to humanitarian response.

ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

Academic institutions based in or focused on North and South-East Asia agree to work with national, regional and international actors to undertake studies and/or consolidate and share existing data with the purpose of developing an empirical evidence base, including risk analysis and damage/loss statistics, to inform policy and action linked to DRR.

CIVIL-MILITARY COORDINATION ACTORS

Civil-military coordination actors participating in the operational planning for natural disasters workshop to be convened by OCHA in Bangkok in October 2014 agree to look at key steps in developing region-specific guidelines on civil-military coordination in conflict settings, with a view to proposing a framework for taking this recommendation forward.



The outcomes of the above workshop will also include a proposal for developing training and exchange programmes at regional level, including between the highest ranks of the military chain of command and humanitarian organizations, to enhance understanding of each others' mandates, roles and responsibilities, and share experiences and good practices on how to promote the respect of international humanitarian law.

AFFECTED PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES

Affected communities agree to actively participate in national consultations on the WHS regional consultation recommendations where organized by Member States and/or CSOs.

REGIONAL STEERING GROUP

RSG members agree to support efforts to mobilize their respective constituencies to participate in national-level consultations where organized by Member States.

The RSG members agree to support commitments by members of their respective constituencies to follow-up on the recommendations of the regional consultation, as outlined above.

The members of the RSG agree to develop a more detailed follow-up action plan in the coming months, to be finalized by end-October 2014, based on the commitments indicated by the various stakeholder groups. The action plan will be shared with the participants of the North and South-East Asia regional consultation.

For their part, the Regional Consultation co-hosts – the Governments of Japan and Indonesia and OCHA – will convene a multi-stakeholder review of progress towards implementation of the regional recommendations in mid-2015, as part of the Regional Humanitarian Partnerships Forum organized by OCHA every two years.

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME

DAY ONE	
08:00 - 09:00	Registration of Participants (Venue: Hotel Okura)
08:30 - 09:10	Bus departure(s) from Hotel Okura to Mita Conference Centre
09:15 - 09:30	Arrival at Mita Conference Centre
09:30 - 10:45	PLENARY SESSION 1 (PUBLIC SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM
09:30 - 09:45	Welcome and Introductions by the Emcee Emcee: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Koichi Mizushima, Deputy Director-General, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan Emcee duties for the remainder of the regional consultation will be shared between the co-chairs of the Regional Steering Group, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Takeshi Ito, Director, Humanitarian Assistance and Emergency Relief Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan • Mr. Oliver Lacey-Hall, Head of Office, OCHA Regional Office for Asia-Pacific • Mr. Masni Eriza, Counselor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations
09:45 - 10:45	High-Level Opening Remarks Emcee: Mr. Koichi Mizushima Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Fumio Kishida, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan • Mr. Hasan Kleib, Deputy Minister for Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia • Ms. Valerie Amos, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator
10:45 - 11:15	Group Photo and Coffee Break
11:15 - 13:00	PLENARY SESSION 2 (PUBLIC SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM
11:15 - 11:30	Presentation on the Regional Consultation Preparatory Process Speaker: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Oliver Lacey-Hall
11:30 - 13:00	Panel Discussion by Stakeholder Representatives Emcee: Mr. Oliver Lacey-Hall Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Alicia Dela Rosa Bala, Deputy Secretary-General of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. Constituency: Member States & Regional Organizations • Mr. Kunio Senga, Chief Executive Officer, Save the Children Japan. Constituency: IASC Agencies • Ms. Kyungshin “Faye” Lee, Program Director of Humanitarian Partnership, Korean NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation (KCOC). Constituency: Local Civil Society • Mr. Rene “Butch” Meily, President, Philippines Disaster Recovery Foundation (PDRF). Constituency: Business & the Private Sector • Ms. Victoria Arnaiz-Lanting, Board Member, Philippine Red Cross – Leyte Chapter and Project Coordinator, Tacloban Filipino-Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Inc. Constituency: Affected Communities
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME

DAY ONE	
14:00 - 15:00	PLENARY SESSION 3 (CLOSED SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM
14:00 - 14:15	<p>Briefing on the WHS Global Process</p> <p>Emcee: Mr. Masni Eriza</p> <p>Speaker:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Jemilah Mahmood, Chief, World Humanitarian Summit Secretariat
14:15 - 14:35	<p>Presentations on the WHS Themes</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Manu Gupta, Chair, Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN). Theme: Humanitarian Effectiveness • Ms. Chen Hong, Deputy Director, Professor, Institute of Crustal Dynamics, China Earthquake Administration. Theme: Reducing Vulnerability, Managing Risk • Mr. Said Faisal, Executive Director, ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) Theme: Transformation through Innovation • Ms. Rina Meutia, Disaster Risk Management Specialist, Aceh Climate Change Initiative. Theme: Serving the Needs of People in Conflict
14:35 - 15:00	Question-and-Answer Session
15:00 - 17:30	<p>WORKSHOP SESSION 1 - HUMANITARIAN EFFECTIVENESS (CLOSED SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM</p> <div> <p>Workshop Facilitation Team:</p> <p>Workshop Facilitator Mr. Manu Gupta</p> <p>Moderators Mr. Larry Maramis, Director for Cross-Sectoral Cooperation, ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Department, ASEAN Secretariat</p> <p>Mr. Mohammed Abdiker, Director, Department of Operations and Emergencies, International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p> </div> <div> <p>Provokers Ms. Rahmawati Husein, Assistant Professor, Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta (UMY), and Vice Chair, MDMC, National Board of Muhammadiyah Organization</p> <p>Mr. Peter Lunding, Thematic Consultation Team Leader, World Humanitarian Summit secretariat</p> </div>
15:00 - 17:30	<p>WORKSHOP SESSION 2 - SERVING THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE IN CONFLICT (CLOSED SESSION) VENUE: CONFERENCE ROOM 3</p> <div> <p>Workshop Facilitation Team:</p> <p>Workshop Facilitator Ms. Rina Meutia</p> <p>Moderator Ms. Daisy Dell, Regional Director, United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees</p> </div> <div> <p>Provokers Mr. Alain Aeschlimann, Head of Operations for East Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific, International Committee of the Red Cross</p> <p>Mr. Olivier Bangerter, Thematic Team Coordinator, World Humanitarian Summit secretariat</p> </div>
15:00 - 15:30	Briefing by the Workshop Facilitator
15:00 - 17:30	Breakout Discussions (all room assignments to be confirmed during the briefing session)
17:30 - 17:45	Brief Break

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME

17:45 - 18:15	PLENARY SESSION 4 (CLOSED SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM
17:45 - 18:15	<p>Workshops 1 & 2 Wrap-up</p> <p>Emcee: Mr. Takeshi Ito</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Manu Gupta – Humanitarian Effectiveness • Ms. Rina Meutia – Serving the Needs of People in Conflict
18:15 - 19:30	RECEPTION AND DINNER HOSTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN VENUE: RECEPTION HALL, MITA CONFERENCE CENTRE
19:30 - 20:00	Departure of buses back to Hotel Okura

- END OF DAY ONE -

DAY TWO	
08:30 - 09:10	Departure(s) of the bus from Hotel Okura to Mita Conference Centre
09:15 - 09:30	Arrival at Mita Conference Centre
09:30 - 12:00	WORKSHOP SESSION 3 (REDUCING VULNERABILITY, MANAGING RISK) (CLOSED SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM
	<p>Workshop Facilitation Team:</p> <p>Workshop Facilitator Ms. Chen Hong</p> <p>Moderator Mr. Kadir Maideen Bin Mohamed, Commander, HQ 2nd SCDF Division, Singapore Civil Defence Force</p> <p>Provokers Dr. Heng Aik Cheng, Vice President Mercy Malaysia</p> <p>Ms. Mervat Shelbaya, Deputy Chief and Strategic Planning Team Leader, World Humanitarian Summit Secretariat</p>
09:30 - 12:00	WORKSHOP SESSION 4 (TRANSFORMATION THROUGH INNOVATION) (CLOSED SESSION) VENUE: CONFERENCE ROOM 3
	<p>Workshop Facilitation Team:</p> <p>Workshop Facilitator Mr. Said Faisal</p> <p>Moderator Mr. Carl Shelfhaut, Vice President, International Relations, Policy & Sustainability Asia Pacific, DHL</p> <p>Provokers Ms. Mahsa Jafari, Thematic Team Coordinator, World Humanitarian Summit secretariat</p> <p>Mr. Brian Kelly, Regional Emergency and Post-Crisis Advisor, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p>
09:30 - 10:00	Briefing by the Workshop Facilitator
10:00 - 12:00	Breakout Discussions 3A & 3B, and 4A & 4B

ANNEX A - PROGRAMME

12:00 - 12:30	PLENARY SESSION 5 (CLOSED SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM
12:00 - 12:30	Workshops 3 & 4 Wrap-up Emcee: Mr. Masni Eriza Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Chen Hong - Reducing Vulnerability, Managing Risk • Mr. Said Faisal - Transformation through Innovation
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 14:30	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS ON CROSS-CUTTING THEMES (CLOSED SESSIONS) VENUE: BREAKOUT ROOMS AS BELOW
13:30 - 14:30	Focus Group Discussion Facilitation Teams
13:30 - 14:30	Focus Group Discussions on Cross-cutting Themes
14:30 - 14:45	Brief Break
14:45 - 16:30	PLENARY SESSION 6 (CLOSED SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM
14:45 - 15:00	Focus Group Discussions Wrap-up Emcee: Mr. Oliver Lacey-Hall Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Group Discussion moderators
15:00 - 16:30	Presentation of the Regional Consultation Outcomes and Recommendations Emcee: Mr. Oliver Lacey-Hall Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Takeshi Ito • Mr. Masni Eriza
16:30 - 17:00	PLENARY SESSION 7 (OPEN SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM
16:30 - 17:00	High-level Closing Remarks Emcee: Mr. Takeshi Ito Speakers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Valerie Amos • Mr. Hasan Kleib • Mr. Kimihiro Ishikane, Director General, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan

- END OF DAY TWO -
- END OF THE REGIONAL CONSULTATION -



WORLD
HUMANITARIAN
SUMMIT



PREPARATORY STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

JULY 2014

ANNEX B

INTRODUCTION

9 constituencies

16 countries

691 respondents

The World Humanitarian Summit regional consultation for North and South-East Asia was preceded by an extensive preparatory consultation, which was organized across the region and through which nine constituencies were consulted during May and June 2014 via a combination of workshops, surveys and online discussions.

The preparatory process aimed to collect a broad set of views to enable more animated and challenging engagement in Tokyo.

Further details on the constituencies consulted and methodology of the preparatory consultations can be found in the table below.

CONSTITUENCY	METHODOLOGY	RESPONDENTS
Humanitarian Country Teams (HCT)/ Disaster Management Teams (DMT)	Thirteen (13) HCT/DMT workshops conducted at country level, with discussions guided and feedback submitted following a standard questionnaire	260 ¹
Civil Society Organizations	CSO surveys organized by CSO networks at country-level and coordinated by ICVA and ADRRN at regional level	186
Affected Communities	Community surveys organized by CSO networks at country-level and coordinated by ICVA and ADRRN at regional level	106
General Public	Online consultations on the World Humanitarian Summit web platform	39
Private Sector	A survey, jointly developed by OCHA and Vantage, OCHA's private sector partner, among the regional business community	28
Inter-Agency Standing Committee Regional Network (IASC)	An IASC Regional Network workshop, followed by a survey individually completed by agencies	25
Civil-military Coordination stakeholders	A survey among civil-military coordination stakeholders organized by OCHA	21
Academia	A workshop organized by the Regional Steering Group's academic focal point, and a survey completed by members of the regional academic community	14
Member States	A Member States workshop organized by the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations in New York	12

1. An average 20 member agencies per country was estimated for the HCTs and/or DMTs.

RESPONDENTS



The preparatory consultations covered all 16 countries of the North and South-East Asia region, with almost 700 respondents. The biggest contributors were the Humanitarian Country Teams and Disaster Management Teams (estimated 260 organizations consulted), followed by Civil Society Organizations (186 organizations consulted) and people and communities affected by

disasters and crises (106 communities consulted). Thus, nearly half of the consultations reached the local level. The remaining 139 responses came from governments, the regional humanitarian partner forum (IASC), academia, civil-military coordination stakeholders, private sector and the general public.

INTRODUCTION

While it was not possible to consult everyone, the geographic coverage of the various groups consulted is relatively broad. It is also important to note that while China and Indonesia had the greatest number of responses from organizations or individuals based within their borders, all 16 countries took part in the preparatory consultations through at least one constituency. The following graphics provide an overview on respondents by constituency and country.

Some caveats to the methodology remain. First, the surveys should not be seen as forming a rigorous empirical basis for analysis because the total number of actors per constituency in each country remains unknown and because it was impossible to impose a minimum sample size per constituency. As a result, while the data provided here does not attempt to establish the collective opinion of the entire humanitarian community in the region, it does provide an overview of the broad perspectives of respondents as a contribution to the World Humanitarian Summit regional consultation for North and South-East Asia.

Second, although all seven survey forms used for this analysis had the same structure, they necessarily differed to some extent as they were tailored to each specific constituency. As a result, many questions were comparable and could be analyzed together across several constituencies, while some questions were unique to one constituency and had to be analyzed separately.

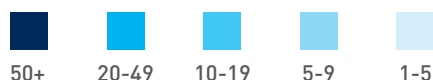
Third, while all countries were represented among the respondents, the average number of respondents per country was not proportional, which has resulted in limitations in interpretation of geographic coverage.

Fourth, the analysis of workshop reports and narrative survey questions was a subjective process by nature as opposed to the analysis of quantitative data.

Finally, while the key findings of the survey results have been included in this paper, many other, lesser, findings have had to be omitted. The selection criteria centered on best serving the purpose of the regional consultation in Tokyo and identifying the questions that were most related to the thematic workshops. All of the data from the various surveys and workshops reports has been compiled and can be requested from the OCHA Regional Office for Asia-Pacific at ocharoap@un.org.

The following report has been structured according to the four World Humanitarian Summit themes. The results of the preparatory stakeholder consultation have been presented first, followed by a summary of the areas in which the Regional Steering Group for North and South-East Asia suggests that participants to the regional consultation consider developing recommendations as appropriate. Each thematic chapter concludes with potential discussion questions to support further exploration of the themes.

REGIONAL COVERAGE



* For Civil-Military Coordination stakeholders, military forces from other countries with presence in the region. For academia, anonymous response. For online consultations, responses from outside of the region.

SUMMARY OF RESPONDENTS BY CONSTITUENCY AND COUNTRY

COUNTRY	Member States	IASC Regional Network	HCTs/DMTs	Civil Society Org	Affected Communities	Civil-military Coordination	Academia	General Public	Private Sector	TOTAL
China	1		20	115	76					212
Indonesia	1		20	20	11		7	3		62
Cambodia	1		20	17	1	1		1		41
Japan	1		20	8		3	3	2		37
Malaysia	1		20	2	10	2		2		37
Myanmar	1		20	3	6		1			31
Philippines	1		20	4	1	2		2		30
Thailand	1		20	1		1		6		29
Mongolia	1		20	1	1					23
Vietnam	1		20	1			1			23
Timor-Leste			20	2						22
Lao	1		20							21
DPRK			20							20
Rep. of Korea			N/A	12				2		14
Singapore			N/A				1	1		2
Brunei	1		N/A							1
Other*		25				12	1	20	28	86
TOTAL	12	25	260	186	106	21	14	39	28	691

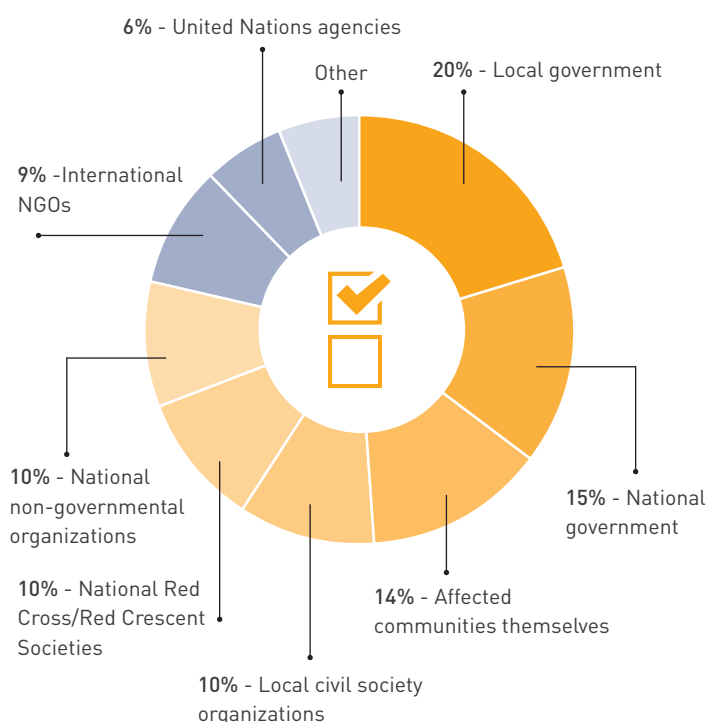
HUMANITARIAN EFFECTIVENESS

THE PREPARATORY STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RESULTED IN THE FOLLOWING KEY OUTCOMES:

Host government leadership: It was acknowledged in both pre-consultation workshops and survey responses that host governments should assume leadership over humanitarian response. In cases where governments' resources or incentives were not adequate, respondents called for capacity support in order for governments to better play this role. Furthermore, formal humanitarian coordination mechanisms were seen as not primarily designed to allow the government to easily engage and lead the response.

Role of national actors and communities: Over three quarters of survey respondents indicated that local and national actors respond most effectively to the needs of affected communities, while only 15 per cent pointed to international organizations. However, workshop participants across the region also noted that affected communities and CSOs are not engaged enough in the planning, implementation and evaluation of humanitarian action.

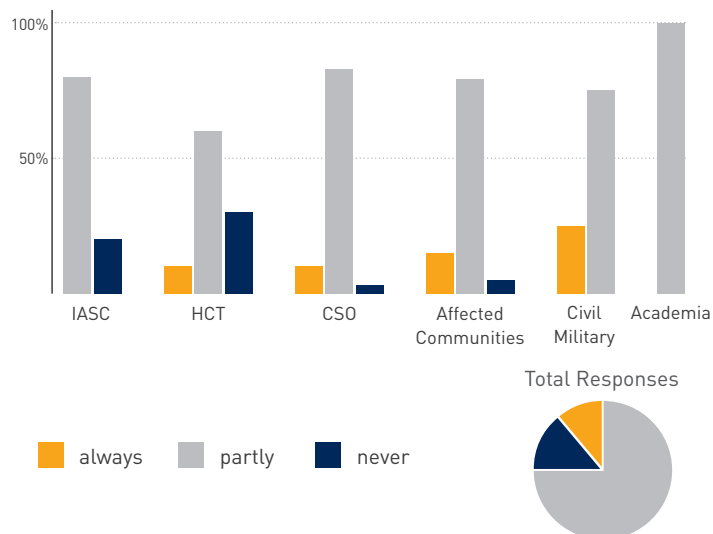
Who responds most effectively to the needs of affected communities in the region?



79% local and national actors

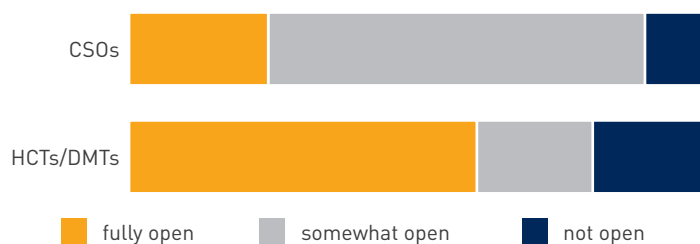
International support: Although respondents pointed to the lead role of governments, and communities argued that local actors respond most effectively to their needs, only 11 per cent of stakeholders indicated that national resources were currently sufficient to cover the humanitarian needs of affected communities.

Are humanitarian needs covered by national resources without support from international partners?



CSO engagement in coordination: The survey findings pointed to CSOs being engaged only to a limited extent in formal humanitarian coordination mechanisms. CSOs identified their main challenges vis-à-vis engaging in coordination as shortages in capacity, including language, technical expertise and human resources (41 per cent), and the lack of information on the cluster meeting schedule (32 per cent). In addition, only 24 per cent of CSO respondents considered formal coordination structures, such as Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs) and clusters, to be fully accessible to local CSOs. By contrast, the majority (60 per cent) of responding HCTs and Disaster Management Teams (DMTs) felt that these structures were fully open to local CSOs, as seen in the chart below.

Are HCTs/DMTs and clusters open to the participation of local CSOs?



Engagement of civil-military and academic stakeholders: The survey results indicated shortcomings in the current coordination structures with regard to the engagement between civil and military actors and better collaboration with the academic community. Only one respondent from civil-military coordination stakeholders indicated that the HCTs/DMTs always took their advice to guide decision-making and coordination processes. Seventy-five per cent of civil-military coordination stakeholders and 90 per cent of academic respondents indicated they were either not consulted at all or only consulted to some extent.

HUMANITARIAN EFFECTIVENESS

IASC¹ structure: Workshop outcomes and survey results indicated that the IASC structure, dating back to 1992, was no longer fit for purpose as it did not accommodate appropriate participation of host governments and local communities. Consequently a proposal to restructure the IASC was put forward.

Serving donor interests: The pre-consultation workshops indicated that humanitarian programming appeared to be increasingly top-heavy and oriented towards serving the needs of donors and policy-makers, rather than the needs of communities.

Politicization of humanitarian funding: Some stakeholders noted that many donors' humanitarian funding decisions are intimately linked to their broader foreign policy, which results in increasingly overt politicization of humanitarian action and leaves the Good Humanitarian Donorship Principles in question. This was seen to be problematic, in particular where donors were often some of the most influential actors in the current system. The emergence of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) was seen as a positive change, having de-linked a portion of global humanitarian funding from the political interests of donors.

Regional bodies: The engagement of regional structures in humanitarian affairs was seen as a positive development in North and South-East Asia. Regional bodies were, however, not seen as formally part of humanitarian coordination mechanisms, despite playing an increasingly important role.

Measuring effectiveness: Stakeholders called for further clarity on what humanitarian effectiveness was and how it should be measured. It was suggested that while there was a need to measure system-wide effectiveness at all levels, humanitarian action should only be deemed truly effective if adequate delivery to affected communities took place. In addition, the measurement of humanitarian effectiveness should include not only the speed of response but also its longer-term impact and the extent to which it addressed chronic vulnerabilities.

Accountability: Stakeholders identified the lack of accountability to affected populations as a weakness of the current humanitarian system. The conversation was seen to take place mainly on the high policy level, and toward donors, whereas practical means to ensure accountability to affected people were seen as lacking.

Context-specificity of humanitarian response: The specificities of natural disasters, conflicts and protracted emergencies were discussed in the pre-consultation workshops. Stakeholders acknowledged the need for humanitarians to use different strategies and tools that are adequately tailored to the needs of these three scenarios.

Based on the outcomes outlined above, the Regional Steering Group for North and South-East Asia suggests the following ideas which may be used as the basis for developing recommendations as appropriate:

- Governments should accept full responsibility for providing humanitarian leadership and strengthening the related technical capacity and human resource requirements that allow them to play this role effectively.
- International partners should support host and local governments' capacity to lead humanitarian response.
- Humanitarian coordination mechanisms, including the IASC, should be restructured to allow for participation of governments, donors, and local CSOs.
- The role of community leaders, community forums and local CSOs should be made central to planning, delivering and evaluating humanitarian response.
- Putting affected people, rather than donors and policy makers, at the centre should be a key priority for 21st century humanitarian action.
- Recognizing and making space in the humanitarian system for civil-military partners and the academic community needs to be enforced.
- Regional organizations should be included in humanitarian coordination, enabled by appropriate support by their members.
- Different tools and approaches are needed for working in natural disasters, conflict situations and protracted emergencies.
- Efforts to raise more funding for neglected humanitarian crises should be enhanced, including by (i) broadening the resource base of humanitarian funding to engage a wider range of contributors, (ii) promoting public awareness on neglected humanitarian crises, and (iii) demonstrating the impact of assistance in meeting the needs of affected communities.
- The Good Humanitarian Donorship Principles should be referenced by donors when making decisions on funding allocations.
- Means of measuring the system-wide effectiveness should be further developed and associated accountability mechanisms should be established.

POTENTIAL DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. How can host governments best be supported to lead humanitarian response?
2. How can communities and CSOs be more engaged in humanitarian action?
3. How should humanitarian coordination structures and practical arrangements be adapted to better ensure inclusivity and reflect the current humanitarian landscape?
4. How can humanitarian funding for responses that do not attract donors' attention be increased?
5. Do the Good Humanitarian Donorship Principles need to be revisited?
6. How can system-wide effectiveness be measured and accounted for?

1. The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) is a unique inter-agency forum for coordination, policy development and decision-making involving the key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners. The IASC was established in June 1992 in response to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/182 on the strengthening of humanitarian assistance. General Assembly Resolution 48/57 affirmed its role as the primary mechanism for inter-agency coordination of humanitarian assistance.

REDUCING VULNERABILITY AND MANAGING RISK

THE PREPARATORY STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RESULTED IN THE FOLLOWING KEY OUTCOMES:

Shifting mindsets: While everyone was aware of the concept of disaster risk reduction (DRR) to at least some extent, the surveys showed that only 18 per cent of respondents consistently consider disaster risk in their programming. The demand for a shift in mindset, from a default setting simply on humanitarian action to give a stronger emphasis to preparedness and risk management was endorsed in both pre-consultation workshops and survey responses.

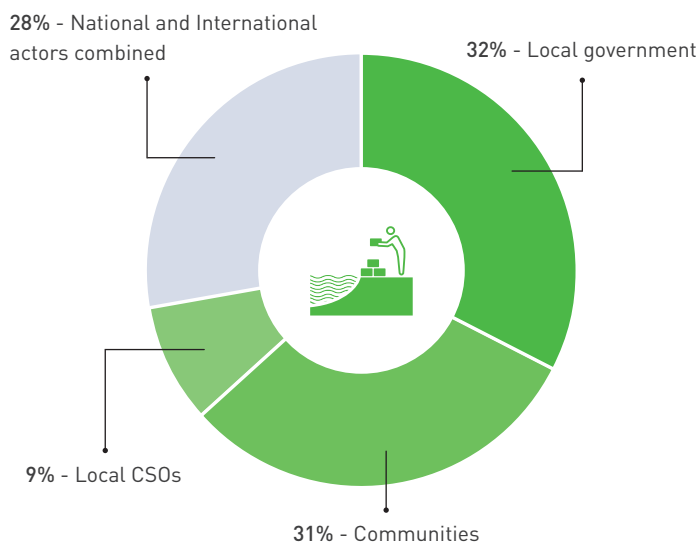
Roles and responsibilities: Respondents expressed a need for further clarity vis-à-vis different stakeholders' roles and responsibilities, given that in addition to humanitarian organizations, also development, military, private sector and academic actors are currently engaged in DRR activities.

Evidence base: The stakeholders called for academia to play a stronger and better coordinated role in developing the evidence base that will demonstrate the value of preparedness interventions.

Role of host governments: While national governments were seen to hold primary responsibility for reducing vulnerability and managing risk in their countries, survey respondents identified host governments' inability to prioritise DRR and enforce relevant laws and regulations as the main cause of increased disaster risk in the region. Stakeholders called for governments to provide more active leadership in this area and prioritize DRR in their policies, programming and funding.

Role of local actors: Over 70 per cent of communities identified themselves, local CSOs and local governments combined as having the primary responsibility to manage disaster risk in their communities, as seen in the chart below.

In your opinion, who has the primary responsibility to manage disaster risks in your community?



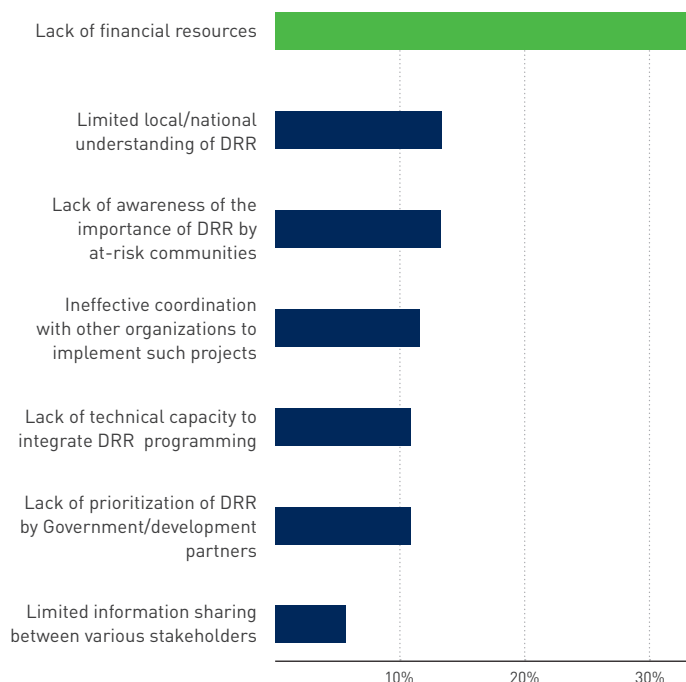
72% local actors

CSO capacity: According to the surveys, local CSOs only implemented DRR programmes and integrated a risk management approach to their existing operations to a limited extent. They explained this as a function of lack of financial, technical and operational capacity as well as limited local and national understanding of the importance of such approaches. CSOs called for capacity building support and additional funding to overcome these obstacles.

Tailoring DRR to local needs: Several stakeholders underscored the importance of tailoring DRR and risk management strategies to local realities. Despite widespread recognition that more attention should be paid to understanding the culture and needs in each location, only five per cent of survey respondents stated that they always consulted local communities and CSOs about the most appropriate ways in which to reduce the risk of future disasters and build resilience.

Funding for disaster risk reduction: Lack of funding for DRR was identified as the main difficulty faced by the respondents' organizations in implementing projects that aimed to reduce disaster risk and build resilience, and as the second largest cause of increased disaster risk in the region. While host governments were seen to hold the main responsibility to ensure adequate funding for DRR, respondents also recommended developing private sector partnerships, for example with insurance companies.

What is the main difficulty in implementing projects that aim to reduce disaster risks and build resilience?



REDUCING VULNERABILITY AND MANAGING RISK

Role of international donors: Several pre-consultation workshops concluded that international donors should recognize risk management as a key priority and allocate more funding explicitly for preparedness interventions. A specific suggestion was put forward for OCHA to create a third window in the CERF focused on funding preparedness interventions, or that new global funding mechanism for preparedness be developed.

Accountability for recurrent disasters: The pre-consultation workshop participants called for the development of accountability mechanisms in cases of recurrent emergencies, such as hurricanes and floods. Despite well-documented risk profiles, there was no mechanism to hold governments and humanitarian and development agencies to account if they failed to address recurrent emergencies in a timely and proactive manner. It was also proposed by some respondents that the IASC should formalize its obligations on preparedness.

DRR in conflict situations: Stakeholders noted the difference between implementing DRR in conflict situations as opposed to other types of humanitarian emergencies.

Link with development processes: Nearly all constituencies mentioned the need for better cooperation between development and humanitarian actors. Moreover, several stakeholders advocated for disaster risk reduction to be integrated into parallel development processes, such as the post-2015 development agenda and the International Conference on Financing for Development.

Based on the outcomes outlined above, the Regional Steering Group for North and South-East Asia suggests the following ideas which may be used as the basis for developing recommendations as appropriate:

- In order to ensure a greater focus on reducing vulnerability and managing risk, a better case should be made for it; for example by carrying out cost effectiveness studies and making sure the results get high visibility, especially with policymakers.
- Given that humanitarian action is only a small piece of the disaster management agenda, a clear set of minimum commitments should be developed to reflect what humanitarians can and cannot do in the field of DRR (similar to the Gender Marker).
- International humanitarian and development actors should help build governments' capacity in DRR, and where needed push for prioritization of DRR by governments in the region, by donors in capital cities and by humanitarian and development organizations in their headquarters.
- Humanitarian and development agencies should support communities' and local CSOs' capacity in reducing risk and preparing for disasters.
- Stronger linkages on disaster risk reduction should be developed between humanitarian and development stakeholders.
- More and predictable funding for DRR is needed, and should be better coordinated by host governments and international donors alike.
- Mechanisms should be put in place to hold governments and humanitarian and development agencies to account if they fail to address recurrent emergencies.

KEY QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

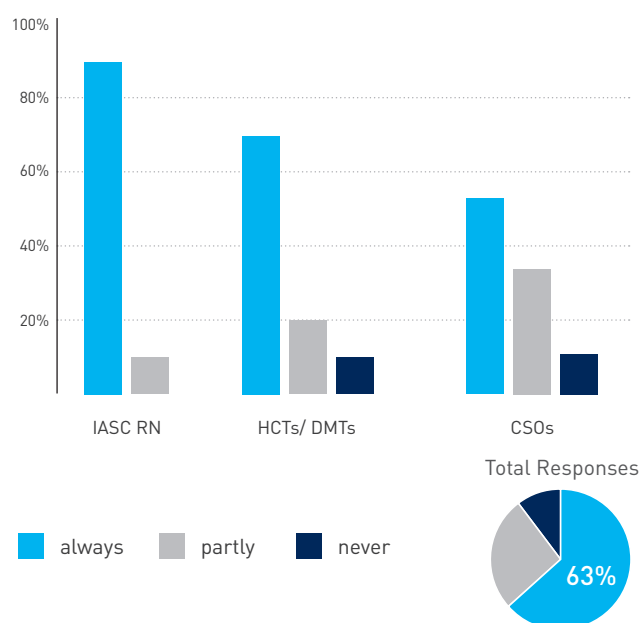
1. How can communities and local CSOs be better equipped to manage new and recurrent risk and reduce vulnerabilities?
2. What steps should be taken to allow host governments to lead efforts toward resilience and reduced disaster risk?
3. How can the linkages on DRR between the humanitarian and development sectors be enhanced?
4. How can additional financial resources be made available for DRR?

TRANSFORMATION THROUGH INNOVATION

THE PREPARATORY STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RESULTED IN THE FOLLOWING KEY OUTCOMES:

Interest in innovations: There was strong appetite among the stakeholders consulted to explore innovative solutions to improve humanitarian action. Nevertheless, this interest was much higher among international actors than among local civil society organizations.

Is your organization interested in engaging with other stakeholders to find innovative solutions for more effective disaster response?



Engaging affected communities: Several workshops underlined the need to engage affected communities and local CSOs in searching for innovations that are best tailored to local needs. Furthermore, over 80 per cent of community respondents indicated that they could contribute to finding innovative solutions to improve disaster response.

Regional approach: Respondents suggested adopting a regional approach to search for innovations best tailored to local needs. For example, a regional “innovation incubator” could be established and housed within ASEAN or another regional organization.

Collective approach to innovation: Some workshop participants called for a collective approach to innovation, where the primary goal is to improve system-wide effectiveness rather than that of a single organization.

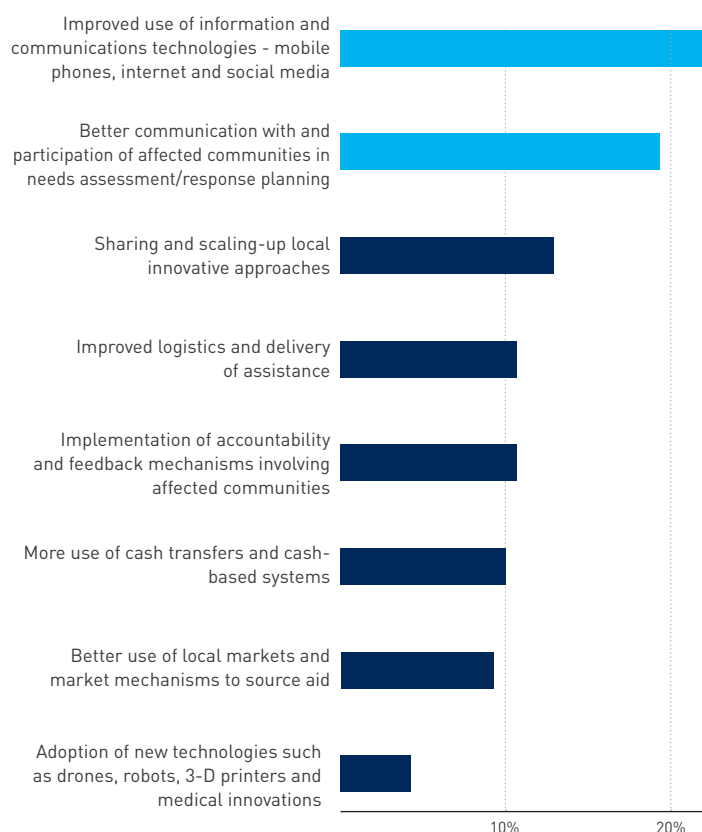
Flexibility and region-specific tools: Stakeholders noted that given the region’s dynamic capacity for self-recovery, humanitarians should adopt more flexible and region-specific approaches to emergency response; for example, adapting coordination mechanisms rapidly in cases where community-level recovery begins before emergency needs assessments had been conducted.

Private sector partnerships: Most workshops reflected stakeholders’ perception that businesses used more innovative solutions and technologies than humanitarians. Enhanced partnerships with the private sector could, according to several stakeholders, allow humanitarians to modify services and processes used by private companies to meet the needs of affected people.

Considering megatrends: Pre-consultation workshops recommended that in order for humanitarians to remain fit for purpose, there was a need to consider the megatrends that affected the world at large, and which included climate change, urbanization and demographic shifts, food price volatility, technological advances, and resource scarcity among others. Furthermore, new potential causes or types of disasters, such as cyber-disasters, could create new needs that the humanitarian community was not prepared for.

Information: When asked what innovations had the biggest potential to improve disaster response, the most frequently selected answers (42 per cent) pointed to improved use of information and communication technology and better communication with affected communities. Moreover, lack of information on needs and gaps in response was identified by survey respondents as the biggest barrier that prevented them from initiating response.

What innovations have the biggest potential to improve disaster response?



Use of mobile phones and SMS: Use of group SMS was suggested by many respondents as an efficient way for real-time data collection. An example of specific innovation in this field was provided by an NGO network, which had opened a mobile group chat during the Typhoon Haiyan response (Philippines, 2013-14) allowing for real-time group information sharing.

Use of modern technology: While workshop participants frequently discussed the need for increased use of modern technology, such as mobile applications, information platforms, unmanned aerial vehicles and mobile devices, the adoption of new technologies yielded only 4 per cent of total responses for having the highest potential to improve humanitarian action.

Cash programming: Several workshop discussions suggested that humanitarians should increasingly adopt cash transfer programming when it made sense to do so, based on market analysis, and work towards aligning such programming with national social services. However, only 10 per cent of survey responses identified it as an innovation that has the biggest potential to improve disaster response, as shown on the previous page.

Retaining and sharing knowledge: Given the high turnover of staff in humanitarian operations, several workshop participants called for better mechanisms for retaining and sharing knowledge and experiences within and between humanitarians.

Based on the outcomes outlined above, the Regional Steering Group for North and South-East Asia suggests the following ideas which may be used as the basis for developing recommendations as appropriate:

- Donors, international organizations, host governments and businesses need to rethink how they can engage with communities and local CSOs in research for innovations.
- Humanitarian organizations should develop partnerships with the private sector to adopt services and processes that might be applied to humanitarian action.
- Humanitarians should consider how megatrends may affect humanitarian needs and response in future, and start incorporating this risk analysis into humanitarian and DRR planning.
- Information sharing and communication, particularly with CSOs and affected communities, should be improved.
- Innovations should be nurtured in the areas of information sharing, knowledge management and communications.
- Humanitarian donors should recognize that the system needs to do research and development work, and that such work will not always automatically lead to the development of new innovations.

KEY QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. How can communities, local CSOs and private sector actors be better engaged in the search for innovations?
2. How can humanitarian processes be made flexible enough to fit into the rapidly changing operational environment?
3. How can information sharing and communication, particularly with CSOs and affected communities, be improved?

SERVING THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE IN CONFLICT

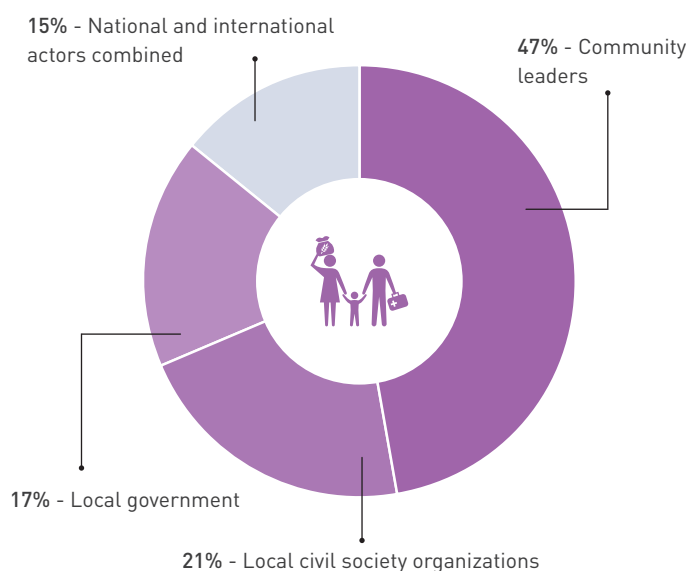
THE PREPARATORY STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION RESULTED IN THE FOLLOWING KEY OUTCOMES:

Neutrality and impartiality: Most stakeholders identified maintaining neutrality and impartiality, and the perception thereof, as critical for humanitarians in conflict settings. Many argued there was a need for clearer and more coherent strategies for engagement with host governments and parties to conflict.

Roles and responsibilities: There was a clear recognition in the pre-consultation workshops that humanitarian action is profoundly different in conflict situations compared to natural disasters, whether sudden or slow-onset. Against this backdrop, stakeholders called for a clearer definition of various actors' roles and responsibilities in conflict.

Understanding needs in conflict: Many respondents voiced their concern over the limited knowledge base on which to ground their operational decisions, arguing that there needs to be better analysis of the needs of affected people in conflict settings. Both international and local actors emphasized the central role community leaders and local CSOs played in understanding and communicating such needs. As shown below, when communities were asked who understood their needs the most in conflict situations, 85 per cent indicated local actors, including community leaders, local CSOs or the local government, while only 15 per cent pointed to national and international actors.

During a conflict situation, who understands the needs of your community the most?



85% local actors

Conflict analysis: Several actors argued that a better understanding of the roots and dynamics of conflict would lead to more appropriate humanitarian programming. It was suggested that the academic community, local CSOs and interfaith groups were well positioned to support such analysis.

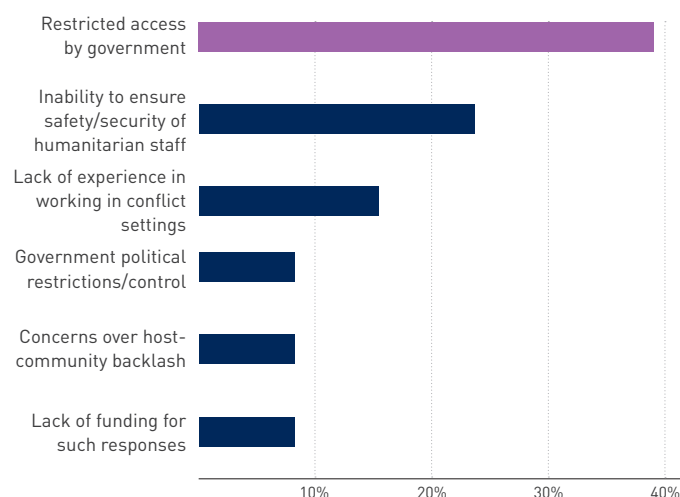
Humanitarian action and peace building: While the central purpose of humanitarian action was not to address causes of conflict, stakeholders said there is a need to clarify the role of humanitarian organizations in peace building.

Regional organizations and conflict prevention: Several stakeholders suggested that regional organizations need to enhance their work on conflict prevention and resolution. The ASEAN Regional Forum was specifically referenced.

Determining host government's role: While it was recognized that, in general, host governments should lead humanitarian response and international actors should play a supporting role, respondents were inconclusive in defining governments' role in situations where they were a party to conflict.

Access: Government-imposed restrictions on access were the most cited reason why members of the IASC Regional Network found it difficult to provide assistance to people in conflict, as shown in the chart below. Several Humanitarian Country Teams similarly voiced access as the key constraint to serving the needs of people in conflict. While local CSOs identified lack of funding as the biggest constraint to their operations, restricted access featured second-highest on their list of obstacles to humanitarian action.

What is the main reason your organization finds it difficult to maintain access and provide assistance to people in conflict? (IASC Regional Network responses)



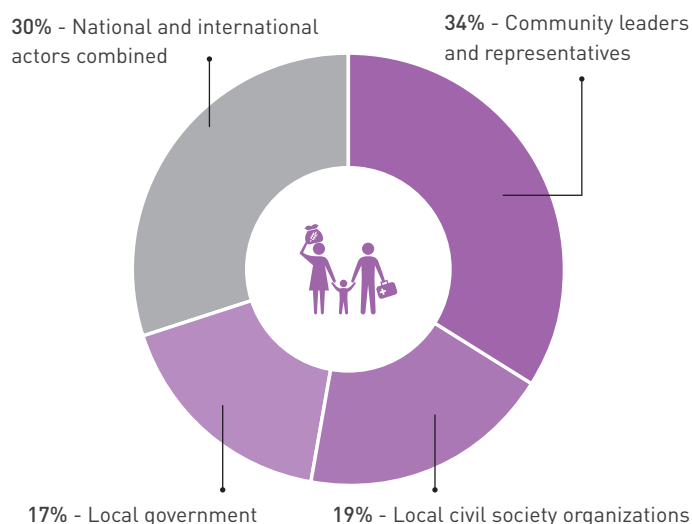
Staff security: Respondents reported concern over their inability to ensure the safety and security of their staff, as well as that of those working with partner organizations. Staff security constraints were identified as the second largest reason hindering the delivery of assistance to people in conflict. While two thirds of IASC Regional Network members had the capacity to ensure their staff's safety, only a fifth of local CSOs reported being able to do the same.

SERVING THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE IN CONFLICT

Support to local CSOs: While local CSOs were identified as being well positioned to serve the needs of people in conflict, particularly in cases where international actors' access was limited, challenges remained in their ability to respond. CSOs identified lack of funding, lack of information about how to engage, lack of capacity, and concerns over staff security as their main barriers in operating in conflict. International actors' and host governments' support to CSOs in these areas was demanded.

Role of communities in responding to gender-based violence: When communities were asked who responded to their needs in cases of gender-based violence, 70 per cent identified community leaders and representatives, local CSOs and local governments combined as the main respondents, as opposed to national and international actors.

If your community is affected by conflict, who responds to the needs of your community if there is Gender-Based Violence?



70% local actors

Partnerships in conflict: Stakeholders suggested that partnerships with businesses, inter-faith groups and other local organizations should be considered in places where humanitarian access and operational capacity may be limited due to conflict.

Based on the outcomes outlined above, the Regional Steering Group for North and South-East Asia suggests the following ideas which may be used as the basis for developing recommendations as appropriate:

- In order to safeguard principled humanitarian action, humanitarians should do their utmost to maintain neutrality and impartiality, and the perception thereof, when operating in conflict situations.
- The issue of humanitarian leadership in conflict should be clarified in cases where the host government is a party to conflict.
- The roles and responsibilities of all actors operating in conflict situations should be clearly defined.
- Humanitarians should draw on the knowledge of community leaders and local CSOs to better understand conflict and community dynamics.
- Humanitarian organizations' role in peace building should be clarified.
- Efforts should be made to eliminate government-imposed restrictions on humanitarian access provided that access is negotiated in accordance with humanitarian principles.
- Attention should be reinforced on humanitarian staff security and local CSOs should be enabled to ensure the safety of their staff.
- In order to improve local CSOs' ability to respond to humanitarian needs in conflict situations, international partners and host governments should offer them capacity support, information about how to engage, and adequate funding.
- Partnerships with businesses and inter-faith groups should be considered in situations where traditional humanitarian organizations' access to affected populations is limited.

KEY QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. How should humanitarians engage with host governments that are party to conflict with humanitarian impacts on the civilian population?
2. How can the needs of affected communities in conflict situations be understood better?
3. How can local CSOs be more engaged in humanitarian action in conflict?

CONCLUSIONS

The findings of the preparatory stakeholder consultation provide a different take on what constitute priorities for humanitarian affairs for North and South-East Asia. It is a view in which the main focus is on affected communities; where local civil society organizations are acknowledged as playing an important role; host governments are in the driving seat; and international partners support local actors and facilitate response.

The following four main trends emerged from the consultation.

- 1 First, stakeholders emphasized the ownership of host governments in humanitarian action. Governments' role in leading disaster response and risk reduction efforts should be further strengthened, supported by international actors. Stakeholders called, however, for further exploration of how to work with governments that are parties to conflict.
- 2 Second, respondents identified community leaders and civil society organizations as best positioned to understand humanitarian needs. These actors should be better equipped to communicate local needs and play a more central role in responding to them.
- 3 Third, the importance of collecting, sharing and using information better was underscored. The lack of accurate information about humanitarian needs and gaps in response was mentioned frequently as a core obstacle to serving the needs of people in the region.
- 4 Fourth, the consultation process resulted in recognition of the importance of building partnerships beyond the traditional humanitarian actors. Private sector partnerships were mentioned particularly often, but the potential of the academic community as well as military actors were also noted.

In addition, several lesser but interlinked patterns emerged from the preparatory process and have been introduced in this analysis. While some findings remain anecdotal and are not comparable across the various constituencies, the data collected provides an important information base on the four themes that will be discussed at the regional consultation.

While the narrative above reflects some significant new findings and reflections, some outcomes of the preparatory consultation are predictable. There are many possible explanations. It could be that traditional actors are conditioned by the current humanitarian discourse to repeat well-known mantras and not to question the status quo. Alternatively, the methodology employed for the preparatory consultations might not have allowed everyone involved to have the space to step away from their standard viewpoints and examine the four themes 'out of the box'. Whatever the reason, the participants of the regional consultation in Tokyo should challenge these stereotypical mindsets, constructively engage with the summit themes, and actively propose new solutions that best serve disaster-affected communities in North and South-East Asia.

Acknowledgements

The Regional Steering Group would like to thank the almost 700 respondents who contributed their time and perspectives through the preparatory stakeholder consultations; ICVA and ADRRN for their active coordination of the consultations with local CSOs; the local CSO networks themselves for organizing broad consultations at the country-level, including with affected communities; Vantage for supporting the private sector survey; and Statistics without Borders for their invaluable support in data processing.



WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT

REGIONAL CONSULTATION
North and South-East Asia
July 2014



Credit: Mitsuko Sobata/Worri Vision

ONLINE CONSULTATION REPORT

JUNE 2014

ANNEX C

ONLINE CONSULTATION REPORT: NORTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

This report summarizes the online comments and contributions received as part of the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) preliminary Online Consultations for North and South-East Asia which took place from 19 May - 20 June 2014. This report will be posted online at www.whsummit.org and is to be presented and discussed at the WHS Regional Consultation in Tokyo on 23-24-July 2014.

The online, moderated¹ discussions provided an open, public forum to discuss questions in the region around the four themes of the WHS in addition to providing a space for additional ideas. Participation in the forum was open to anyone who registered, from any origin or location. The majority of participants were from countries in North and South-East Asia; however, contributions were received from Pakistan, Switzerland, the UK and the United States of America.

A total of eight questions were discussed, with lively debate around the four themes of the World Humanitarian Summit, in addition to questions that dealt with broader, general recommendations. The discussion questions were developed by the WHS Secretariat in consultation with the Discussion Chair, the Moderators and the WHS Regional Steering Group.

The online consultations were publicized through a number of channels including humanitarian and development media and networks such as ReliefWeb, IRIN, United Nations (UN) agencies and NGOs, through UN Member States, regional humanitarian networks and social media, and via emails to various humanitarian groups such as the Professionals in Humanitarian Assistance and Protection (PHAP) network, who provided support for the online consultations.

The discussion forum was visited by about 1500 people. Within the region, the top participants were from Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia. Participants from nine countries in the region posted comments in English. Contributions were received from individuals from international NGOs, regional institutions, community-based organizations, research organizations, and independent consultants.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

The discussions revolved around eight questions related to the four themes, and included one question which asked for broader ideas and input.

Humanitarian Effectiveness:

- We need to make sure that humanitarian action meets the needs of people who have been affected by disasters and crises. What can we do to make that happen more effectively and efficiently?
- What improvements are needed for better communication between affected people and emergency management authorities in N/SE Asia when there is an emergency?

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FROM DISCUSSIONS

1. Increase cooperation with local governments and local civil society organizations.
2. Increase investment in local, national, and regional humanitarian capacity (governments, communities, CSOs, local leaders and national NGOs) and map these local actors in the region.
3. Increase collaboration between humanitarian actors in the region through ASEAN to manage and mitigate risks and coordinate response.
4. Further explore use of technologies such as Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs or 'drones') for use in humanitarian contexts.
5. Explore partnerships with private sector, faith-based groups, and others in places where access may be limited due to conflicts.

Reducing Vulnerability and Managing Risk:

- Humanitarians often prioritise to save lives of people affected by disaster or conflict. But could the need to respond be less urgent if more attention is given to strengthen people's resilience? How do we change the way we work?
- How can we strengthen the ability of the international humanitarian system to stop undermining spontaneity and creativity from existing smaller, grassroots efforts in N/SE Asia?

Transformation through Innovation:

- Innovation is the new buzz-word. But what does it mean in the context of humanitarian action? Where can innovations help improve humanitarian action?
- Can you share your ideas and/or experience of involving the private sector to accelerate innovations in humanitarian assistance in N/SE Asia?

1. The discussions took place at: www.worldhumanitarian summit.org/whs_NSE_asia and were chaired by Ms. Yukie Osa, President, Association for Aid and Relief, Japan, and moderated by Ms. Sharon Low, an experienced public health professional from Singapore working in Thailand, and Ms. Kyoungwha Ha, an experienced humanitarian specialist from Korea

ONLINE CONSULTATION REPORT: NORTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Serving the Needs of People in Conflict:

- Operating in conflict environments is often challenging – access to people is often blocked or controlled by conflicting parties. How can humanitarians do better at meeting the needs of people who are difficult to reach?

Broader Cross-cutting Question

- In 2034 the world will have changed: climate change, mass migration, food price instability, technology influence, resource shortages, etc. How will these changes influence humanitarian work?

SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSIONS

The contributions were rich in diversity – highlighting different considerations and viewpoints. However, there is emerging consensus around a number of issues including the need for local ownership of disaster preparedness and response on the local, national and regional levels. In addition, the importance of coordination with the government and local organizations was highlighted as an area that needs to be strengthened.

This section provides summaries of the discussions around each of the four themes.

Humanitarian Effectiveness

The questions related to this theme received the most comments (49) and there was broad consensus from discussion participants regarding the need to transfer humanitarian response to local, national and regional actors.

Two other strong currents that emerged from the discussions were the need for better communication with affected communities and coordination among various humanitarian actors. With regards to improving communication, community radio was offered as an excellent method, supported by web-based information where internet access is high.

One contributor suggested the need for sub-level coordination mechanisms within the existing cluster system that can better engage local NGOs. However, others suggested that international humanitarian actors need to work with pre-existing local networks such as Red Cross/Red Crescent societies, faith-based communities, and Community Based Organizations (CBOs). Also, it was suggested that physical spaces could be established in communities to facilitate face-to-face information and knowledge sharing.

Another participant suggested the need for systematic mapping of formal and informal mechanisms to help international actors understand the local contexts and avoid duplication or undermining existing structures.

Managing Risk and Reducing Vulnerability

Discussion participants supported the need for risk management strategies, improving the relationship between humanitarian actors, development actors, disaster managers, and governments. The need for community-based resilience programmes that involve local people and government agencies was offered as an effective approach to managing risk and reducing vulnerability. Other suggestions include: strengthening national safety net systems (such as insurance schemes), and strengthening support to ASEAN with respect to preparedness and overall disaster management.

Transformation through Innovation

A vibrant discussion over the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs or 'drones') took place. It was noted that there is existing research being conducted by UN OCHA on this issue as well as a Humanitarian UAV network that are developing Code of Conduct for the humanitarian use of UAVs.

A suggestion was proposed for a regional innovation incubator, which could be housed within ASEAN. Additional recommendations included use of Google Glass or other technologies to amplify and facilitate data collection during humanitarian response.

Serving the Needs of People in Conflict

The discussion over improving service to people in conflict situations was discussed as a highly contextual issue. While one person suggested that agencies should work through governments, another commenter countered that humanitarian actors should diversify their partnerships with private sector, faith-based organizations, and other civil society groups in order to reach more people, especially when the government is part of the conflict, and may explicitly or inadvertently hinder the flow of aid. It was also suggested that humanitarian actors should engage in conflict resolution work and peace building efforts.

Other: How will future challenges influence humanitarian work

One contributor suggested that mechanisms need to be put in place now by governments in the region to promote food security and conservation of resources to avoid major crises.

To read the full summaries of contributions on above questions, please click on Discussion Summary of [Weeks 1-2](#) and [Weeks 3-4](#), or go to the WHS North and South-East Asia online consultation website www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/whs_NSE_asia.

Comments on this report are welcomed. Please post online at: www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/whs_NSE_asia or email to: nsea@whsummit.org

Disclaimer: the findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed in this discussion summary report are those of the participants and do not necessarily reflect the policies or views of the World Humanitarian Summit, UNOCHA, the United Nations or the participants' organizations.



WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT

REGIONAL CONSULTATION
North and South-East Asia
July 2014



Credit: WFP/Rein Skallerud

PREPARATORY CSO CONSULTATION

22 JULY 2014

ANNEX D

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

The workshop has brought forward following key recommendations proposed as per 4 World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) themes.



HUMANITARIAN EFFECTIVENESS

Aspiration

Full engagement of local CSOs into humanitarian operation and its decision making.

Approach

- Map out prominent local actors/networks.
- Formalize prior agreements on operational and financial matters.
- Advocacy work with stakeholders including government.
- To allocate funds to capacity building activities for CSOs.
- To review current funding mechanisms.



TRANSFORMATION THROUGH INNOVATION

Aspiration

Mindset change within humanitarian community for full usage of existing tools / technology.

Approach

- Infrastructure is needed. For example:
- Internet access in disaster affected areas to be ensured so that affected communities can access to social networking services even when mobile system is down;
- Set up Global Compact type of consortium for humanitarian purpose;
- Identify social media/group chat/maps, etc. that is most commonly used in a specific country and mainstream the usage of them in humanitarian coordination system;
- Encourage open source application development and usage.
- Use of these infrastructures needs to be formalized into current humanitarian coordination mechanism.



REDUCING VULNERABILITIES, MANAGING RISKS

Aspiration

Integration of DRR into development at all levels.

Approach

- Partnership to integrate local actors into DRR, development work.
- In order to do so, mapping local wisdom and deal with diverse language groups is necessary.
- And political commitment from all actors to make this possible.
- Training should be followed by subsequent plans of implementation.
- Access to information should be ensured. Early warning should be announced in local languages, and it should be also accessible to all people in need including children, the elderly and the persons with disabilities.
- The funding from donors and international community should be more utilized by local CSOs.



SERVING THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE IN CONFLICT

Aspiration

Full understanding of needs of local people who are affected by conflicts.

Approach

- Proactively identify local CSOs and map out stakeholders and existing coping mechanisms.
- Develop connection with local leaders and link this with formal humanitarian coordination system.



Credit: JPF

Background

Right in prior to WHS regional consultation for North and Southeast Asia in Tokyo, a workshop for civil society organizations was held at International House of Japan hosted by Japan Platform and Regional Steering Group for North and Southeast Asia. The objectives of the workshop were to:

- To substantiate the discussion with key data trends on key areas identified by the pre-consultation result
- To enhance relationship between Asian CSOs and Japanese CSOs through joint discussion and recommendation
- To formulate key recommendations to be put forward during WHS Tokyo consultation

The workshop has been attended by 44 CSO participants in total; including both CSOs from North and Southeast Asian countries as well as Japan (please refer to participant list on page 5 for details). The event arrangement was sponsored by Mercy Corps, and hosted by Japan Platform and Regional Steering Group (RSG) of North and Southeast Asia consultation.

The session was opened by welcome remark by Japan Platform's Chair Ms. Keiko Kiyama, and the closing was done by Under Secretary General, Ms. Valerie Amos.

Presentation of Pre-Consultation Results

To set the scene, presentation was given on the outcome of pre-consultation and stakeholder's analysis. The pre-consultation took place in all 16 countries within North and Southeast Asia, including 9 constituency groups¹ and 691 respondents in total. It was quite a remarkable achievement to see 42% of total pre-consultation respondents were from CSOs and affected communities.

Purpose of stakeholder consultation (below) was explained to participants, following with key outcomes per WHS themes:

- To identify key areas where recommendations should be considered
- To substantiate the discussion with key data trends
- To collect and bring into the discussion the views of the broad humanitarian community and affected populations

In all themes of WHS, pre-consultation results suggest greater role for local CSOs and communities to play. For details of this presentation, please refer to below file.

1. 9 constituency groups include Humanitarian Country Teams, CSOs, Affected Communities, General Public, Private Sector, IASC Regional Network, Civil Military, Academia, and Member States

DISCUSSION POINTS PER THEME



HUMANITARIAN EFFECTIVENESS

Active discussion took place on 'how can CSOs be engaged in the decision making on planning, implementation and evaluation of humanitarian action'. Participants noted that CSOs can, and are, playing an important role in disaster preparedness, management, and coordination in many countries. Specific examples from Pakistan, Indonesia, Vietnam, and Philippines of how CSOs are playing major role were shared. However, the need for further inclusion of CSO representative in various coordination structures was emphasized.

On humanitarian funding allocations, participants noted that more funds should be allocated to the CSO capacity building activities. There are many restrictions, felt by the participants, for major funds (CERF, ERF) and some donor's largely on the UN and INGOs. Also the importance was noted to allocate more funds for capacity building of smaller CSOs, as it is as important as other emergency interventions in the long-run.

The aspiration on this theme was to obtain full engagement of local CSOs into humanitarian operation and its decision making. In order to achieve this, participants gave following recommendations:

- Map out prominent local actors/networks.
- Formalize prior agreements on operational and financial matters.
- Advocacy work with stakeholders including government.
- To allocate funds to capacity building activities for CSOs.
- To review current funding mechanisms.

REDUCING VULNERABILITIES, MANAGING RISKS

The role of CSOs in this theme was well recognized, but the participants brought up the challenges CSOs face, including lack of financial resources to implement newly acquired skills in DRR. Other participants also mentioned that political commitments on mainstreaming DRR are required in order for CSO to address on reducing vulnerabilities and managing risks.

Many agreed the importance of local wisdom in tackling the risks. For example, the case of Japan was shared that local wisdom on identifying tsunami risk early has helped many people to evacuate early. Additionally, there was strong consensus that DRR should be integrated into development policy programmes and projects. The aspiration on this theme was to achieve integration of DRR into development at all levels. On this, the participants came up with following recommendations:

- Partnership to integrate local actors into DRR, development work.
- In order to do so, mapping local wisdom and deal with diverse language groups is necessary.
- And political commitment from all actors to make this possible.
- Training should be followed by subsequent plans of implementation.
- Access to information should be ensured. Early warning should be announced in local languages, and it should be also accessible to all people in need including children, the elderly and the persons with disabilities.
- The funding from donors and international community should be more utilized by local CSOs.

DISCUSSION POINTS PER THEME

TRANSFORMATION THROUGH INNOVATION

Innovative approaches in humanitarian action, especially on communication/IT technology, were shared from many participants. For example:

- Smartphone were used for rapid assessment in Haiti by WV with UN agencies.
- SNS called Kakaotalk was used by Korean network NGOs to share important guideline/standard and cluster information to member NGOs during typhoon Haiyan response in the Philippines. These NGOs also provided feedback to the company that operated Kakaotalk for further usability on this application.
- One Foundation from China shared that virtual network connected to internet with maps where affected communities and CSOs can post need assessment data provides usual information for response planning. The system also works where SMS network is down, as long as internet connectivity is ensured.

In addition to technology-based innovation, some participants mentioned that paradigm innovation was also important in the sector. For example, HFI from Indonesia is an inter-faith network and it facilitates multi-faith approach in emergency response. Their significant outreach and relationship with various affected communities allow them to see affected people as partners playing central role in the response. Additionally, it was noted again that local wisdom helps local communities to play essential role on recovering process.

Although many good practices were shared, it was also noted that these innovative approaches usually emerge as ad hoc measures, and there is no systemic efforts to support the development or dissemination of these approaches. Therefore, the aspiration on this theme came out as mindset change within humanitarian community for full usage of existing tools / technology.

In order to achieve this aspiration, participants noted that following are needed:

- Infrastructure is needed. For example:
 - Internet access in disaster affected areas to be ensured so that affected communities can access to social networking services even when mobile system is down;
 - Set up Global Compact type of consortium for humanitarian purpose;
 - Identify social media/group chat/maps, etc. that is most commonly used in a specific country and mainstream the usage of them in humanitarian coordination system;
 - Encourage open source application development and usage.
- Use of these infrastructures needs to be formalized into current humanitarian coordination mechanism.

SERVING THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE IN CONFLICT

Significant role of CSOs was recognized to ensure needs of communities affected by conflict are understood by all stakeholders. Local government also plays a major role in identification of needs, but sometimes they can be directly involved in the conflict, in which case the role of CSOs to play this role will increase.

To enhance such role of CSOs, information sharing among CSOs, communities, INGOs, and local government was considered the key. Also, it was mentioned that local CSOs/community leader need to forge further partnership with international actors to empower their leadership roles. In order to do this, prior mapping of key local stakeholders as well as local coping mechanism are very important.

The aspiration on this theme, therefore, was to ensure full understanding of needs of local people who are affected by conflicts. And in order to achieve this, the participants indicated following recommendations:

- Proactively identify local CSOs and map out stakeholders and existing coping mechanisms.
- Develop connection with local leaders and link this with formal humanitarian coordination system.



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July 2014



Credit: ©David Longstreath

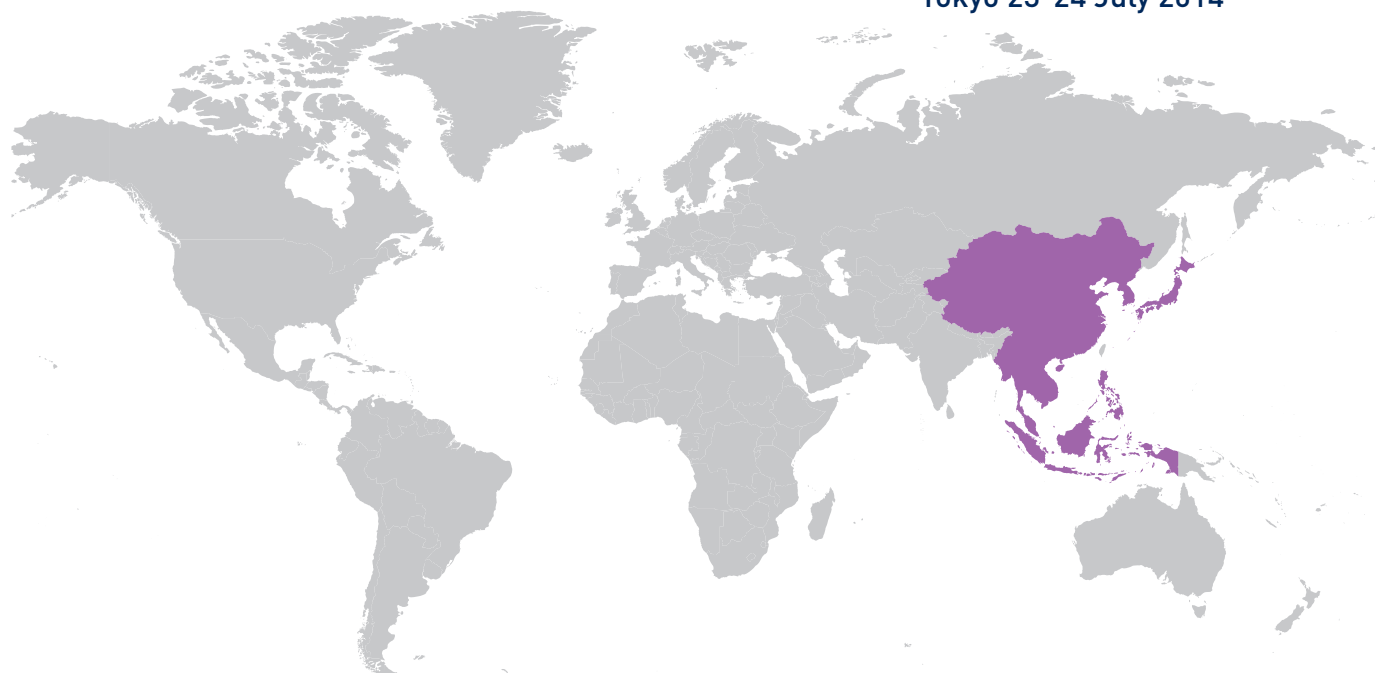
BRIEFING PACK

TOKYO, 23-24 JULY 2014

ANNEX E

North and South-East Asia

Tokyo 23-24 July 2014



Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.

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SEARMOUR, WEARING AN ETHNIC DRESS,

IN GRADE 4 AT VIENG PATHANA PRIMARY SCHOOL,

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FOREWORD



Dr. Jemilah Mahmood
Chief, World Humanitarian Summit secretariat

Across Asia and around the world we continue to see people affected by disasters and conflict. We face systemic challenges such as urbanization, population growth, environmental degradation, conflict, climate change and resource scarcity. We recognize that no matter how good our disaster risk reduction efforts may be, the impact of the large-scale disasters that cannot be prevented, and to which Asia is particularly – perhaps uniquely – vulnerable, will continue to exceed the capacity of national governments to respond. We recognize that as a region, host to more than one quarter of the world's conflicts, we need to do more and to help people caught up in these situations and in need of assistance. And we see that, overall, humanitarian needs are vastly outstripping existing capacity and resources.

In the face of these realities, the World Humanitarian Summit is our opportunity to reshape the international humanitarian system to better meet these challenges. It is our chance to broaden the scope of humanitarian action and make our community more inclusive. It is our chance to think about how we can work differently and more effectively in future – to save lives and reduce suffering.

As one of the eight regional consultations taking place between mid-2014 and mid-2015, the regional consultation for North and South-East Asia is a critical opportunity to canvass and capture the views of those at the heart of response as well as those who influence national and regional policies to exchange ideas, better understand each group's niche values and pave the way to new solutions that optimise working relations for improved outcomes. What is unique is that people directly affected by humanitarian crises will be in the centre of all these discussions so that their views and their needs are taken as priority.

We all know that real innovation comes from those working on the front lines. It is the disaster managers and humanitarian aid workers, but even more so the first responders and disaster-affected people themselves who find a way – any way – to do what needs to be done. It is my hope that by bringing this group of stakeholder representatives together, we will be able to hear from those closer to the front lines.

As we embark on this regional consultation, I would like to call for your commitment to upholding a special code of conduct. As always, I expect that participants will stay actively engaged in the discussions, voicing their ideas and listening while others do the same. But, more than that, I would call upon you, individually, to be provocative, to get beyond general observations and into a real debate about what can and should be done – and also to think creatively about how we can make it happen. Should this meeting arrive at a predictable conclusion, then we will have failed to meet our expectations to truly reshape aid and cooperation.

Yours sincerely
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Jemilah', with a horizontal line underneath.

BACKGROUND AND GOALS

BACKGROUND ON THE WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT (WHS)

Convened by United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and organized by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) will be held in May 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey. The purpose is to set a forward-looking agenda with the aim of ensuring that the humanitarian system is 'fit for purpose' in responding to emerging challenges. Focused on four (4) global themes: (i) humanitarian effectiveness, (ii) reducing vulnerability and managing risk, (iii) transformation through innovation, and (iv) serving the needs of people in conflict; the Summit will provide an opportunity to take stock of achievements, share lessons and good practices on humanitarian action, and build a more inclusive and diverse humanitarian system committed to the humanitarian principles.

The preparatory process for the summit is built on four axes of consultation:

- Eight (8) regional and one global consultations
- Thematic consultations, with expert working groups preparing thematic reports, and a global thematic consultation to be hosted by Germany
- Online consultations, starting in May 2014
- Linkages to related global processes on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate Change and the post-2015 development agenda

REGIONAL CONSULTATION FOR NORTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Geographic Coverage

Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.

Hosting Arrangements

Japan, Indonesia and OCHA

Date, Location and Venue

Date: 23 and 24 July 2014
 Location: Tokyo, Japan
 Venue: Mita Kaigisho, (Mita Conference Centre),
 2-1-8 Mita, Minato-Ku,
 Tokyo

Representation

Approximately 100 representatives were invited to convene in Tokyo for the regional consultation. As the global summit seeks to represent the widest possible range of perspectives, the regional consultation invited representatives of:

- Member States
 - Ministries of Foreign Affairs
 - National Disaster Management Organizations
 - Ministries of Defence and Armed Forces
- Regional Organizations
- UN agencies
- International and regional non-governmental organizations and networks
- Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement
- National and local civil society
- Affected communities
- Private sector
- Academia, think tanks, and foundations
- Diplomatic community and donor agencies

Goal, Objectives and Results of the Regional Consultation

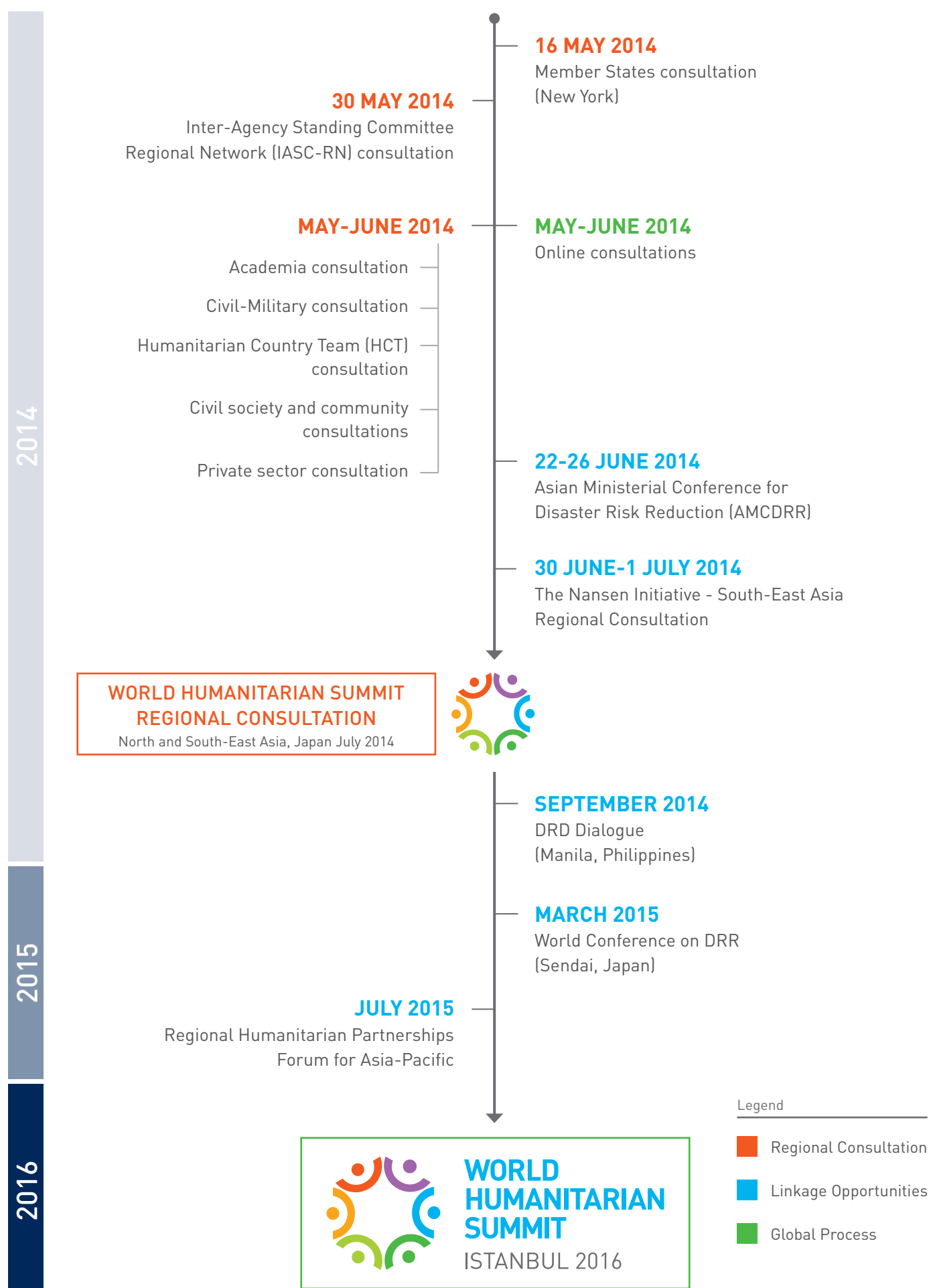
The primary goal of the regional consultation is to inform the global WHS agenda and shape the outcomes of the Summit by providing strong and bold regional recommendations for the future of humanitarian action. It is also expected that the regional consultation will result in a plan of action to guide regional engagement in humanitarian affairs in the coming years.

In terms of specific objectives, the regional consultation should seek to:

1. Draw out regional perspectives on the global themes - including gaps and cross-cutting issues - via brainstorming workshops, preparatory consultations with the various stakeholder groups, as well as create links with DRR, climate change and development-related events to be held in the region prior to the consultation. These past interactions informed the regional **background papers** included in this meeting pack;
2. Take stock of regional progress and lessons for humanitarian action, and identify key recommendations on how to better meet humanitarian needs in the region; these are to be reflected in the **regional action plan** to emerge from the regional consultation;
3. Capture regional recommendations to inform other regional and global discussions; these will be disseminated via the **final report** on the regional consultation; and
4. Strengthen **networks for coordinated advocacy** on the regional perspectives at the global Summit.

Participants in the consultation for North and South-East Asia are expected to have an in-depth debate on the four themes and identify the challenges and opportunities, as well as recommendations on how to improve humanitarian action in the region. These discussions will be captured in a regional report which will include recommendations for the summit agenda as well as follow-up action at the regional level.

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS





TSUNAMI DESTRUCTION IN BANDA ACEH,
SUMATRA, INDONESIA. BOATS WERE FOUND
SCATTERED ON MAIN STREETS SEVERAL
KILOMETERS FROM THE SEA

PROGRAMME AT A GLANCE

DAY ONE

08:00 - 09:00	Registration of Participants (Venue: Hotel Okura)
08:45 - 09:15	Departure(s) of the bus from Hotel Okura to Mita Conference Centre Times: 8:30/8:40/8:50/9:00/9:10
09:30 - 10:45	PLENARY SESSION 1 (PUBLIC SESSION)
09:30 - 09:45	Welcome and Introductions
09:45 - 10:45	High-Level Opening Remarks
10:45 - 11:15	Group photo and coffee break
11:15 - 13:00	PLENARY SESSION 2 (PUBLIC SESSION)
11:15 - 11:30	Presentation on the Regional Consultation Preparatory Process
11:30 - 13:00	Panel Discussion by Stakeholder Representatives
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch
14:00 - 15:00	PLENARY SESSION 3 (CLOSED SESSION)
14:00 - 14:15	Briefing on the WHS Global Process
14:15 - 15:00	Presentations on the WHS Themes Question-and-Answer
15:00 - 17:30	WORKSHOP SESSIONS (CLOSED SESSION)
15:00 - 17:30	HUMANITARIAN EFFECTIVENESS SERVING THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE IN CONFLICT
17:30 - 17:45	Brief Break
17:45 - 18:15	PLENARY SESSION 4 (CLOSED SESSION)
17:45 - 18:15	Workshop Sessions Wrap-up
18:30 - 19:30	RECEPTION HOSTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN Venue: Mita Conference Centre
19:30 - 20:00	Departure(s) of bus to Hotel Okura

DAY TWO

08:30 - 09:10	Departure(s) of the bus from Hotel Okura to Mita Conference Centre
09:30 - 12:00	WORKSHOP SESSIONS 3 & 4 (CLOSED SESSIONS)
09:30 - 12:00	REDUCING VULNERABILITY AND MANAGING RISK TRANSFORMATION THROUGH INNOVATION
12:00 - 12:30	PLENARY SESSION 5 (CLOSED SESSION)
12:00 - 12:30	Workshop Sessions Wrap-up
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch
13:30 - 14:30	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS ON CROSS-CUTTING THEMES (CLOSED SESSIONS)
13:30 - 14:30	Focus Group Discussions on Cross-cutting Themes
14:30 - 14:45	Coffee Break
14:45 - 16:30	PLENARY SESSION 6 (CLOSED SESSION)
14:45 - 15:00	Focus Group Discussions Wrap-up
15:00 - 16:30	Presentation of the Regional Consultation Outcomes and Recommendations
16:30 - 17:00	PLENARY SESSION 7 (PUBLIC SESSION)
16:30 - 17:00	High-level Closing Remarks

HIGH-LEVEL REPRESENTATIVES

VALERIE AMOS

Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs



Valerie Amos is the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator. Ms. Amos brings extensive knowledge and experience to the position. She was most recently the United Kingdom's High Commissioner to Australia.

She has been a long-time campaigner and advocate on human rights, social justice and equality issues. She is a former Secretary of State for International Development in the British Government and was also President of the Privy Council and Leader of the House of Lords.

Born in Guyana, she holds a Bachelor of Arts in sociology and a Master of Arts in cultural studies as well as honorary doctorates from eleven UK and one US University. She was awarded the order of the Volta by the Government of Ghana and has also been honoured by the Government of Benin. She was also recognized by the Smithsonian Museum for African Art for her work on the continent.

FUMIO KISHIDA

Minister for Foreign Affairs
Japan



Mr. Fumio Kishida is the current Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan. He is a member of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan (LDP) and the House of Representatives. Mr. Kishida started his career at the Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, Ltd., the same year he graduated from the School of Law at Waseda University.

In 1993 Mr. Kishida was elected to the House of Representatives for the first time (elected seven times as of present). Since then he served as Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Construction under 2nd Obuchi Cabinet and Mori Cabinet; Parliamentary Senior Vice-Minister for Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology under Koizumi Cabinet; and the Chairman of the Committee on Health, Labour and Welfare of the House of Representatives.

In 2007, Mr. Kishida became the Minister of State for Special Missions and for the next several years continued under the Fukuda Cabinet as Minister for Consumer Affairs and Minister for Space Policy. After being the Chairman of the LDP's Diet Affairs Committee for a year, in December 2012 he has assumed the role of the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the 2nd Abe Cabinet.

HASAN KLEIB

Deputy Minister for Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Indonesia



Mr. Hasan Kleib is the current Director General for Multilateral Affairs, being appointed to the role in October 2011. In his capacity as Director General Mr. Kleib is also the Special Envoy for the President of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on Post 2015 Development Agenda. Mr. Kleib is also Chair of several working groups including on Climate Change Negotiation and the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission Centre.

Mr Kleib joined the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1987, holding a number of positions in Indonesia and overseas including: Head of the Middle East Section in Jakarta (1988-1992); posted to Indonesia's Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York (1992-1996); Director of International Security and Disarmament Affairs in Jakarta (2004-2006); Head of Political Division at the Indonesian Embassy in Washington D.C (2000-2004); and as Deputy Permanent Representative and Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations, from 2007 to 2010 and 2010 to 2011 respectively.

Mr. Hasan Kleib holds a Bachelor Degree in International Relations from Padjadjaran University in Indonesia and a Master Degree in Foreign Affairs and Trade at Monash University in Australia.

WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT SECRETARIAT

DR. JEMILAH MAHMOOD

Chief, World Humanitarian Summit Secretariat



Dr. Jemilah Mahmood is the Chief of the World Humanitarian Summit secretariat. She is also a medical physician and the founder of MERCY Malaysia, one of the most successful humanitarian organizations from the global south, leading it for a decade. She has more than 15 years of experience working in disaster-affected countries. Dr. Mahmood was also the Chief of Humanitarian Response at United Nations Population Fund in New York from 2009-2011. From September 2011, she was concurrently a Senior Visiting Research Fellow at the Humanitarian Futures Programme at King's Policy Institute, Kings College London and worked on private sector and military roles in disasters as well as engagement with "new" humanitarian actors. Dr. Mahmood has worked closely with regional organizations particularly ASEAN and has been an active member of several humanitarian international boards.

CO-CHAIRS OF THE REGIONAL STEERING GROUP

TAKESHI ITO

Director, Humanitarian Assistance and Emergency Relief Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan



Mr. Takeshi Ito is Director of Humanitarian Assistance and Emergency Relief Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. He studied at Tokyo University and Dartmouth College. In 1991 he entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, starting his diplomatic career in the Japanese Embassy in the USA, he worked in the Press Division, the North American Affairs Bureau, the Economic Affairs Bureau, the Global Issues Cooperation Division in the Ministry and the Japanese Mission to the European Union and the Embassy in Egypt. Before assuming current position, he served as Counselor of Cabinet Secretariat at the Secretariat of Headquarters for Ocean Policy from 2011 to 2013.

OLIVER LACEY-HALL

Head, OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)



Mr. Oliver Lacey-Hall is currently head of the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). He has 25 years experience in humanitarian work, with an initial focus on refugee issues, followed by coordination and communications work, mixed with project and programme management. Prior to taking up his current post in March 2011 he was Deputy Director of OCHA's Communications and Information Services Branch in New York. Previous work experience includes humanitarian coordination and response issues in China, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Iraq, Croatia, Armenia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN Development Programme, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Commission. He has also managed the UN's Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team for Asia Pacific (2002 to 2005), was responsible for OCHA's information management team and spearheaded development of OCHA's surge capacity mechanisms.

MR. MASNI ERIZA

Counselor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations



Mr. Masni Eriza is Counselor at the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations in New York. He studied International Law at Andalas University in his hometown, and American Studies at the University of Indonesia. He began his diplomatic career when he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1995, and finished the Ministry's Diplomatic School in 1996. His first overseas assignment was to the Indonesian Embassy in Budapest. It was his posting at the Indonesian Consulate General in Osaka, Japan in 2006-2010 that first brought him close to the Humanitarian issues. Upon returning to the Ministry's headquarter, he took up the position as Deputy Director for Humanitarian Affairs at the Directorate of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Directorate-General for Multilateral Affairs.

ANNOTATED PROGRAMME

OVERVIEW

The regional consultation will take place over two full days (23-24 July 2014) and comprises a combination of plenary and workshop sessions, with feature presentations, panel discussions and focus group discussions. The consultation will be opened by high-level representatives of the co-hosts: Japan, Indonesia and OCHA. Following the opening remarks, the morning session will feature a panel discussion with presentations by various stakeholder representatives from Member States/Regional Organizations, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC, i.e. UN agencies and international NGOs), local civil society, business and the private sector, and affected populations. This will help to set the stage for subsequent workshop sessions, identifying key issues and setting clear objectives. These presentations will also reflect the views gathered during the preparatory consultations conducted between May and June 2014.

The morning sessions will be public, and will be web-cast together with a live twitter feed. In the afternoon of Day 1, the first two workshop sessions will be held, with the session structured to encourage active engagement by all participants. Day 2 will open with the second set of workshop sessions, following the same general format as the previous day. In the afternoon, there will be a third set of workshop discussions to address critical cross-cutting themes that emerged during discussions on Day 1 and morning sessions of Day 2. In parallel, the RSG will meet to review the outcomes of the workshop sessions and draft key outcomes and recommendations for the regional consultation.

In the final plenary sessions, the RSG chairs will present the draft outcomes and recommendations for endorsement. The consultation will be closed by the high-level representatives of the co-hosts.

Thematic Workshop Assignments

Ahead of the regional consultation, participants will have been asked to indicate their preference for the workshops in which they prefer to participate by email to knutson@un.org, with copy to lazau-ratz@un.org and tae.takita@mofa.go.jp by Monday 21 July 2014 (this is a choice between Humanitarian Effectiveness and Serving the Needs of People in Conflict; and between Reducing Vulnerability, Managing Risk and Transformation through Innovation). Final workshop assignments will seek to balance the participants' preferences with considerations including an overall balance of participation on each theme and representation of various stakeholders in each breakout group. As due consideration will be given on a first-come, first-served basis, participants are encouraged to confirm their workshop selection early.

Participants' code of conduct

Throughout the regional consultation, participants are requested to adhere to the following code of conduct:

- **Timeliness** – given the limited amount of time for the regional consultation, and the broad range of issues that are to be covered, it is important that all sessions start and end on time. Presenters are expected to abide by the timeframes

they have been given, and participants are asked to avoid long discursive statements during Question-and-Answer and discussion sessions, but to come quickly to their central point. Timekeepers will be assigned to support each session; all presenters, facilitators and participants are asked to respect the timekeeper, and to conclude their discussions when requested.

- **Respect for each other's professionalism** – we recognize that all participants are professionals with responsibilities that continue to require attention outside the conference room. However, we ask that each participant show due respect for their fellows by silencing their phones, avoiding to use their computers or other devices for email and other personal or professional communication while in the conference rooms, and that we exit the room to take a call if it is truly necessary.
- **Respect for diversity** – all participants are expected to respect – and encourage – the diversity of opinion and experience of their fellow participants. In order to foster an environment in which people feel safe to make bold and provocative suggestions, we must start with a commitment to welcoming all ideas, to discussing them on their merits, and to avoiding to shut down a new path of discussion because we disagree or do not understand it.
- **Language** – the regional consultation will be conducted in English, without professional interpretation (although a very few participants will have assistance with translation). All presenters, facilitators and participants should make a conscious effort to speak clearly and slowly in order that they can be easily understood, and to avoid using jargon and acronyms.
- **The Chatham House Rule** – all sessions labeled "Closed Sessions" on the programme will be conducted under the Chatham House Rule:

When a meeting, or part thereof, is held under the Chatham House Rule, participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed.

Coverage of the public sessions of the regional consultation

While the closed sessions will be conducted under the Chatham House Rule, the public sessions of the regional consultation will webcast live, recorded by video- and photographers, and key statements will be publicized on social media. Please feel free to share your observations, photos and favourite ideas from the public sessions via social media as well. You can follow the WHS proceedings on Twitter at [@WHSummit](https://twitter.com/WHSummit) and join the conversation with the hashtag [#ReShapeAid](https://twitter.com/ReShapeAid). Participants can also post observations from the regional consultation to the online consultation at www.worldhumanitarian summit.org.

A limited number of one-on-one interviews will be conducted by the conference videographer in order to support documentation of the regional consultations. If you are willing to do an interview, please let the secretariat team know and they will ensure your consideration on the interview roster.

Ms. Jennifer Bose, OCHA ROAP Email: bosej@un.org

DAY ONE	
08:00 - 09:00	<p>Registration of Participants (Venue: Hotel Okura)</p> <p>Registration of participants staying at the Hotel Okura will occur at the registration desk located in the main building lobby prior to boarding the bus; limited registration for participants not staying at Hotel Okura will be available at the Mita Conference Centre (front of Auditorium room) from 09:15-09:30.</p>
08:30 - 09:10	<p>Bus departure(s) from Hotel Okura to Mita Conference Centre</p> <p>MOFA-Japan will provide 3 buses (28-seater) to Mita Conference Hall every 10 minutes. Bus loading point is at the parking in front of Main Building Lobby of Hotel Okura.</p>
09:15 - 09:30	<p>Arrival at Mita Conference Centre</p> <p>Participants take their places in the Auditorium at the Mita Conference Centre. All participants should pick up their nameplate as they enter the auditorium (Note: please carry the nameplate with you to the workshop rooms). There is free seating in the Auditorium and all workshop rooms.</p>
09:30 - 10:45	<p>PLENARY SESSION 1 (PUBLIC SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM</p>
09:30 - 09:45	<p>Welcome and Introductions by the Emcee</p> <p>Emcee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Koichi Mizushima, Deputy Director-General, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan <p>The Emcee will welcome all of the participants to the regional consultation and review the programme for the next two days, outlining the expectations for the regional consultation; code of conduct for participants and facilitators and the application of “Chatham House” rules; how the combination of workshop and plenary sessions can support the development of variant strands of discussion, which are then woven back together; and how the Regional Steering Group will be supported in their objective to identify key outcomes and recommendations from the regional consultation. The Emcee will also explain how the Outcome Document will be developed and circulated to participants for their feedback.</p> <p>The Emcee will introduce the high-level representatives of the co-hosts: Japan, Indonesia and OCHA, and invite them to give the opening addresses to the regional consultation.</p> <p>Emcee duties for the remainder of the regional consultation will be shared between the co-chairs of the Regional Steering Group, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Takeshi Ito, Director, Humanitarian Assistance and Emergency Relief Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan • Mr. Oliver Lacey-Hall, Head of Office, OCHA Regional Office for Asia-Pacific • Mr. Masni Eriza, Counselor, Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations
09:45 - 10:45	<p>High-Level Opening Remarks</p> <p>Emcee: Mr. Koichi Mizushima</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Fumio Kishida, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan • Mr. Hasan Kleib, Deputy Minister for Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia • Ms. Valerie Amos, UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator <p>The opening session provides the opportunity for the hosts to welcome their guests to Japan, and also to lay out their vision for the regional consultation and wider World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) initiative, which includes having bold and provocative new ideas brought forward to initiate efforts to re-shape the international humanitarian system and make it ‘fit for the future’.</p> <p>The high-level representatives will each speak for 15 minutes, with the final quarter of an hour reserved for a Question-and-Answer session. The Emcee will field any questions that may come from the online audience connected via webcast to the high-level representatives.</p>

ANNOTATED PROGRAMME

DAY ONE	
10:45 - 11:15	<p>Group Photo and Coffee Break</p> <p>The group photo will take place in the main reception hall, which is the same venue as that used for the coffee break. Before taking their refreshments, all participants are asked to gather in the room for the group photo. Staff from MOFA-Japan and OCHA will provide further instructions on how the group will be arranged. The photographer will take an overhead shot. After the photo, coffee and tea will be served.</p>
11:15 - 13:00	<p>PLENARY SESSION 2 (PUBLIC SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM</p>
11:15 - 11:30	<p>Presentation on the Regional Consultation Preparatory Process</p> <p>Speaker:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Oliver Lacey-Hall <p>Regrouping in plenary after the coffee break, Mr. Lacey-Hall will briefly outline, on behalf of the Regional Steering Group (RSG), the preparatory consultations organized across the North and South-East Asia region between May and June 2014. Consultations took place in all 16 countries and among nine constituencies, including: Member States; the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Regional Network; Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs); civil military coordination actors; local civil society organizations; affected communities; academic and policy institutions; business and the private sector; and the general public. He will also summarize the main findings of the surveys conducted with all constituencies as part of the preparatory consultation, and outline the key issues and potential recommendations to be found therein.</p>
11:30 - 13:00	<p>Panel Discussion by Stakeholder Representatives</p> <p>Emcee: Mr. Oliver Lacey-Hall</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Alicia Dela Rosa Bala, Deputy Secretary-General of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. Constituency: Member States & Regional Organizations • Mr. Kunio Senga, Chief Executive Officer, Save the Children Japan. Constituency: IASC Agencies • Ms. Kyungshin “Faye” Lee, Program Director of Humanitarian Partnership, Korean NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation (KCOC). Constituency: Local Civil Society • Mr. Rene “Butch” Meily, President, Philippines Disaster Recovery Foundation (PDRF). Constituency: Business & the Private Sector • Ms. Victoria Arnaiz-Lanting, Board Member, Philippine Red Cross – Leyte Chapter and Project Coordinator, Tacloban Filipino-Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Inc. Constituency: Affected Communities <p>Following the introductory briefing, the remainder of the session is devoted to a panel discussion with five stakeholder representatives. The panel discussion is intended to help set the stage for the following workshop sessions by providing an opportunity for five representatives of the major stakeholder groups to present the results of the preparatory stakeholder consultations within their constituency. The five stakeholder representatives will be given five minutes each. They have been asked to include the key findings of the survey from their constituency in their remarks, as well as their own or organizational perspectives and priorities on the WHS in general and/or specific themes. The Terms of Reference for the stakeholder representatives have been included on page 40 for ease of reference.</p> <p>Following the panelists’ opening statement, there will be an interactive discussion among participants and the panel, moderated by the Emcee. As before, questions from the wider public, who will be connected via webcast, will be selected by the Emcee and provided to the panelists.</p>
13:00 - 14:00	<p>Lunch: A lunch buffet will be served in the Reception Hall. All participants are requested to check their workshop assignments, which will be posted just outside the Auditorium doors, as they proceed to lunch. After lunch, all participants will regroup in the Auditorium before proceeding to their respective workshops.</p> <p>DSA disbursement: DSA for all sponsored participants will be done at the secretariat room. All sponsored participants are required to present the following documents at a time of payment i.e. copy of passport, copy of e-ticket, copy of stamp in at Tokyo immigration and original boarding pass(es).</p>

ANNOTATED PROGRAMME

DAY ONE	
14:00 - 15:00	PLENARY SESSION 3 (CLOSED SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM
14:00 - 14:15	<p>Briefing on the WHS Global Process</p> <p>Emcee: Mr. Masni Eriza</p> <p>Speaker:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Jemilah Mahmood, Chief, World Humanitarian Summit Secretariat <p>Regrouping in plenary after lunch, the first order of business for the thematic component of the regional consultation will be a presentation on the global WHS process. The presentation will focused particularly on the global themes, including why and how they were identified and what key observations, outcome and recommendations have started to emerge from the first of the regional consultations, which was held in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire on 19-20 June 2014 for West and Central Africa, as well as in the online consultations and the work of the global thematic teams. The WHS Chief will also provide an overview of how the various regional consultations will support and build on each other, and how they will all tie into the global consultations.</p>
14:15 - 14:35	<p>Presentations on the WHS Themes</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Manu Gupta, Chair, Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN). Theme: Humanitarian Effectiveness • Ms. Chen Hong, Deputy Director, Professor, Institute of Crustal Dynamics, China Earthquake Administration. Theme: Reducing Vulnerability, Managing Risk • Mr. Said Faisal, Executive Director, ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) Theme: Transformation through Innovation • Ms. Rina Meutia, Disaster Risk Management Specialist, Aceh Climate Change Initiative. Theme: Serving the Needs of People in Conflict <p>The regional representatives of the WHS global thematic teams will each provide a very brief overview of their theme (maximum five minutes each), focused on outlining the scope of the theme.</p>
14:35 - 15:00	<p>Question-and-Answer Session</p> <p>The thematic presentations will be followed by an interactive discussion on the WHS themes. As this will be a closed session, there will be no webcast or questions from an online audience.</p>
15:00 - 17:30	WORKSHOP SESSION 1 - HUMANITARIAN EFFECTIVENESS (CLOSED SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM
	<p>Workshop Facilitation Team:</p> <p>Workshop Facilitator Mr. Manu Gupta</p> <p>Moderator Mr. Larry Maramis, Director for Cross-Sectoral Cooperation, ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Department, ASEAN Secretariat</p> <p>Mr. Mohammed Abdiker, Director, Department of Operations and Emergencies, International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p> <p>Provokers Ms. Rahmawati Husein, Assistant Professor, Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta (UMY), and Vice Chair, MDMC, National Board of Muhammadiyah Organization</p> <p>Mr. Peter Lunding, Thematic Consultation Team Leader, World Humanitarian Summit secretariat</p>

ANNOTATED PROGRAMME

DAY ONE	
15:00 - 17:30	WORKSHOP SESSION 2 - SERVING THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE IN CONFLICT (CLOSED SESSION) VENUE: CONFERENCE ROOM 3
	<p>Workshop Facilitation Team:</p> <p>Workshop Facilitator Ms. Rina Meutia</p> <p>Moderator Ms. Daisy Dell, Regional Director, United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees</p> <p>Provokers Mr. Alain Aeschlimann, Head of Operations for East Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific, International Committee of the Red Cross Mr. Olivier Bangerter, Thematic Team Coordinator, World Humanitarian Summit secretariat</p>
15:00 - 15:30	<p>Briefing by the Workshop Facilitator</p> <p>All participants will have been assigned to a workshop session, based on the preference they indicate in advance of the regional consultation. All participants are expected to join the briefing of the workshop session, in either the Auditorium or Conference Room 3 as appropriate.</p> <p>Each workshop session will kick off with a briefing by the workshop facilitator, who will expand on the regional contextualization of the theme, referencing particular trends and possible outcomes and/or recommendations that emerged in the respective thematic area from the preparatory consultation; explain the session set-up, including the expected goals of the workshop; and present the key discussion questions. The workshop facilitator will be assisted by the other members of the workshop facilitation team. The Terms of Reference for the Workshop Facilitation Team have been provided on page 41 of the briefing book for ease of reference.</p> <p>The briefing session should last approximately 20 minutes. Participants will then be directed to their breakout discussion rooms, having been pre-grouped into two (or more) breakout groups.</p>
15:00 - 17:30	<p>Breakout Discussions (all room assignments to be confirmed during the briefing session)</p> <p>Venue for Breakout Discussion 1A: Room A-B Venue for Breakout Discussion 1B: Room D-E Venue for Breakout Discussion 2A: Conference Room 2 Venue for Breakout Discussion 2B: Conference Room 3</p> <p>Supported by the workshop facilitation teams, the participants in each breakout discussion will explore the key discussion questions and propose possible recommendations and outcomes for discussion during the plenary.</p> <p><i>*Coffee will be available at the 3rd floor coffee corner during the afternoon workshops.</i></p>
17:30 - 17:45	Brief Break
17:45 - 18:15	PLENARY SESSION 4 (CLOSED SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM
17:45 - 18:15	<p>Workshops 1 & 2 Wrap-up</p> <p>Emcee: Mr. Takeshi Ito</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Manu Gupta – Humanitarian Effectiveness Ms. Rina Meutia – Serving the Needs of People in Conflict <p>This will be an emcee-moderated discussion on the main recommendations and outcomes from the breakout discussions. The two Workshop Facilitators will each be asked to briefly present the key outcomes and recommendations from their workshop sessions (five minutes each), after which there will be a plenary discussion with all participants to validate and further contextualize the outcomes and recommendations.</p>

- END OF DAY ONE -

ANNOTATED PROGRAMME

DAY TWO	
08:30 - 09:10	Departure(s) of the bus from Hotel Okura to Mita Conference Centre Sponsored participants will be asked to sign in on the bus
09:15 - 09:30	Arrival at Mita Conference Centre All participants will be directed to their workshop sessions, assigned based on the preference indicated in advance of the regional consultation. All participants are expected to proceed directly to the assigned venue for the workshop session briefing, in either the Auditorium or Conference Room 3 as appropriate.
09:30 - 12:00	WORKSHOP SESSION 3 (REDUCING VULNERABILITY, MANAGING RISK) (CLOSED SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM
	<p>Workshop Facilitation Team:</p> <p>Workshop Facilitator Ms. Chen Hong</p> <p>Moderator Mr. Kadir Maideen Bin Mohamed Commander, HQ 2nd SCDF Division, Singapore Civil Defence Force</p> <p>Provokers Dr. Heng Aik Cheng, Vice President Mercy Malaysia</p> <p>Ms. Mervat Shelbaya, Deputy Chief and Strategic Planning Team Leader, World Humanitarian Summit Secretariat</p>
09:30 - 12:00	WORKSHOP SESSION 4 (TRANSFORMATION THROUGH INNOVATION) (CLOSED SESSION) VENUE: CONFERENCE ROOM 3
	<p>Workshop Facilitation Team:</p> <p>Workshop Facilitator Mr. Said Faisal</p> <p>Moderator Mr. Carl Shelfthaut, Vice President, International Relations, Policy & Sustainability Asia Pacific, DHL</p> <p>Provokers Ms. Mahsa Jafari, Thematic Team Coordinator, World Humanitarian Summit secretariat</p> <p>Mr. Brian Kelly, Regional Emergency and Post-Crisis Advisor, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, International Organization for Migration (IOM)</p>
09:30 - 10:00	<p>Briefing by the Workshop Facilitator</p> <p>All participants will have been assigned to a workshop session, based on the preference they indicate in advance of the regional consultation. All participants are expected to join the briefing of the workshop session, in either the Auditorium or Conference Room 3 as appropriate.</p> <p>Each workshop session will kick off with a briefing by the workshop facilitator, who will expand on the regional contextualization of the theme, referencing particular trends and possible outcomes and/or recommendations that emerged in the respective thematic area from the preparatory consultation; explain the session set-up, including the expected goals of the workshop; and present the key discussion questions. The workshop facilitator will be assisted in this by the other members of the workshop facilitation team. The Terms of Reference for the Workshop Facilitation Team have been provided on page 41 of the briefing book for ease of reference.</p> <p>The briefing session should last approximately 20 minutes. Participants will then be directed to their breakout discussion rooms, having been pre-grouped into two (or more) breakout groups.</p>

ANNOTATED PROGRAMME

DAY TWO

10:00 - 12:00	<p>Breakout Discussions 3A & 3B, and 4A & 4B <i>(all room assignments to be confirmed during the briefing session)</i></p> <p>Venue for Breakout Discussion 3A: Room A-B Venue for Breakout Discussion 3B: Room D-E Venue for Breakout Discussion 4A: Conference Room 2 Venue for Breakout Discussion 4B: Conference Room 3</p> <p>Facilitated by the workshop facilitation teams, the participants in each breakout discussion will explore the key discussion questions and propose possible recommendations and outcomes for discussion during the plenary.</p> <p><i>*Coffee will be available at the 3rd floor coffee corner during the morning workshops.</i></p>
12:00 - 12:30	PLENARY SESSION 5 (CLOSED SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM
12:00 - 12:30	<p>Workshops 3 & 4 Wrap-up</p> <p>Emcee: Mr. Masni Eriza</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Chen Hong - Reducing Vulnerability, Managing Risk • Mr. Said Faisal - Transformation through Innovation <p>This will be an emcee-moderated discussion on the main recommendations and outcomes from the breakout discussions. The two Workshop Facilitators will each be asked to briefly present the key outcomes and recommendations from their workshop sessions (five minutes each), after which there will be a plenary discussion with all participants to validate and further contextualize the outcomes and recommendations.</p> <p>At the end of the discussion, the topics for the cross-cutting issues focus group discussions will be proposed and agreed upon. All participants are requested to sign up for one of the cross-cutting issues discussions on the boards posted outside the Auditorium on their way to lunch.</p>
12:30 - 13:30	<p>Lunch</p> <p>As participants return from lunch, they should check the assignments to the various cross-cutting issues break-out discussions to see their room assignments and proceed directly to those rooms.</p>
13:30 - 14:30	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS ON CROSS-CUTTING THEMES (CLOSED SESSIONS) VENUE: BREAKOUT ROOMS AS BELOW
13:30 - 14:30	<p>Focus Group Discussion Facilitation Teams</p> <p>Each of the Focus Group Discussions on cross-cutting issues will be moderated by a pre-identified facilitator. However, as we intend for the specific cross-cutting issues that will be the subject of these sessions to emerge from the workshop discussions themselves, the individual moderators will be assigned - primarily from within the Workshop Facilitation teams - during the regional consultation. Each Moderator will be introduced at the closing of the morning plenary session (Plenary Session 5).</p> <p>Based on the cross-cutting issues that emerge during the preparatory consultations, during the plenary and workshop sessions at the regional consultation, all participants will be asked to sign up for one of the four cross-cutting issues focus group discussions. Each focus group discussion will start with a brief presentation by the moderator, who will be asked to outline the context in which the cross-cutting issues have emerged, as well as potential linkages to other areas. A number of discussion questions will be proposed, and participants will be asked to address them in small breakout discussions, before returning to the main focus group discussion to share their observations and recommendations on how to integrate priority cross-cutting issues into the regional consultation outcomes.</p>

ANNOTATED PROGRAMME

DAY TWO

13:30 - 14:30	<p>Focus Group Discussions on Cross-cutting Themes</p> <p>Venue for FGD 1: Room A-B Venue for FGD 2: Room D-E Venue for FGD 3: Conference Room 2 Venue for FGD 4: Conference Room 3</p> <p>The focus group discussions will be facilitated by a pre-assigned moderator, who will briefly present the key discussion questions and then moderate the participants' discussion.</p> <p>Note: during the focus group discussions, the Regional Steering Group will meet in parallel to review the outcomes and recommendations from each of the workshop sessions, and to begin to formulate the Chairman's Summary for the regional consultation.</p>
14:30 - 14:45	Brief Break
14:45 - 16:30	PLENARY SESSION 6 (CLOSED SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM
14:45 - 15:00	<p>Focus Group Discussions Wrap-up</p> <p>Emcee: Mr. Oliver Lacey-Hall</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Group Discussion moderators <p>This will be an emcee-moderated discussion on the main recommendations and outcomes from the breakout discussions. The two Workshop Facilitators will each be asked to briefly present the key outcomes and recommendations from their workshop sessions (five minutes each), after which there will be a plenary discussion with all participants to validate and further contextualize the outcomes and recommendations.</p>
15:00 - 16:30	<p>Presentation of the Regional Consultation Outcomes and Recommendations</p> <p>Emcee: Mr. Oliver Lacey-Hall</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Takeshi Ito • Mr. Masni Eriza <p>The RSG co-chairs will present the draft Chairman's Summary, with key recommendation and outcomes from the Regional Consultation for discussion and endorsement by the participants. The session will be moderated by one of the emcees and will provide ample time for an interactive discussion with the participants to further contextualize the outcomes and recommendations.</p>
16:30 - 17:00	PLENARY SESSION 7 (OPEN SESSION) VENUE: AUDITORIUM
16:30 - 17:00	<p>High-level Closing Remarks</p> <p>Emcee: Mr. Takeshi Ito</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Valerie Amos • Mr. Hasan Kleib • Mr. Kimihiro Ishikane, Director General, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan <p>The high-level representatives of the three co-chairs (Japan, Indonesia and OCHA) will be asked to make closing remarks, concluding the Regional Consultation.</p>

- END OF DAY TWO -
- END OF THE REGIONAL CONSULTATION -

HUMANITARIAN EFFECTIVENESS



Rationale

This background paper provides a general framework to stimulate discussions in preparation for the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) Regional Consultation for North and South-East Asia, to be held in Tokyo from 23-24 July 2014. Examining what humanitarian effectiveness constitutes for different actors, and in different contexts, the Consultation will provide perspectives and recommendations to inform the overall consultation process in the lead up to the May 2016 World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul.

Background

There is wide-spread recognition that the humanitarian landscape has changed tremendously over the past few decades, and that humanitarian action must improve and become more effective to keep pace with new challenges and to meet the needs of affected people across the region.

Actors: A major change to the landscape in this region is the emerging voices of two key actors engaged in humanitarian action who are playing a larger role in the decision-making processes: **host governments** have the primary responsibility to meet the needs of people affected by disasters and emergencies, **affected people and other local responders**, whose role in identifying their needs and solutions is becoming increasingly visible. There are also many other - often new - actors engaged in humanitarian action, including regional organizations, militaries, businesses, “digital humanitarians” and diaspora groups, among others. Understanding better how each of these types of actors contributes to humanitarian action and ensuring their capacity, resources and expertise are best leveraged for a

more effective humanitarian response is essential. International humanitarian organizations and donors must better understand where they fit into the broader range of entities involved in humanitarian action, where they can add the most value and how they can best complement national and local efforts.

Context: There is growing recognition that a one-size-fits-all humanitarian approach does not work. The demands for humanitarian action are different depending on the context, which can include the type of emergency (disaster, conflict, etc.) and the capacity and enabling environment of the government and other national, local and regional actors. Different actors have different roles in different contexts. For example, in a natural disaster setting the capacity and leadership of local and national actors is critical for effectiveness; however, in a conflict situation, the effectiveness of humanitarian action may rely more on the ability to engage with parties of the conflict and to work closely with local actors.

Standards and Accountability: Other changes to the landscape include the development and strengthening of standard-setting and accountability initiatives aimed to improve international humanitarian action during the last decade¹. Can these be further strengthened to ensure that the appropriate standards and accountability mechanisms are in place for all actors engaged in humanitarian preparedness and response?

1. The Sphere Project: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response and the 2010 HAP Standard in Humanitarian Accountability, the IASC Operational Framework for Accountability to Affected Populations, the Good Humanitarian Donorship Principles, the Global Humanitarian Platform's Principles of Partnership are just a small selection of global initiatives to emerge over the past decade.

Humanitarian effectiveness



Areas for Discussion:

Changing national and regional requirements: In the region, the international humanitarian system is but one amongst a number of players involved in humanitarian action, often following the lead set by national governments. For reasons of increasing capacity, political leadership, social pride and economic reputation, governments are more selective about requesting international assistance with an increasing emphasis on technical assistance and capacity building rather than direct service delivery. Governments often participate actively in, and in some cases have adopted the so-called cluster approach, but more needs to be done to adapt the international humanitarian architecture to regional and national requirements.

In the recent response to Typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines, the Government was the major manager and implementer of the response. The international community, contributing militaries, national civil society organizations, religious groups, and the private sector, brought speed and scale to the response. International humanitarian agencies and foreign governments were able to position relief goods, skilled humanitarian personnel and logistical/military assets on the ground very quickly to help meet immediate demands, which complemented actions being taken at the local level. This paper asks:

- What do governments need to help them prepare for and respond to disasters in their own countries, including having an efficient and effective coordination platform for humanitarian assistance?
- What should be the role of regional organizations in humanitarian preparedness and response? What is their comparative advantage and how can it be best leveraged?
- How can international humanitarian organizations re-orient their work to better support and complement national humanitarian preparedness and response efforts?
- Are speed, standards and scale (i.e. volume) the “value added” contribution of the international response when governments are willing and able to lead response efforts? What should be the balance between the international community focusing on operational capacity (speed and volume) and the provision of more technical or advisory capacity?

- In conflict settings, how would the roles and responsibilities of the government, regional organizations, and international humanitarian organizations, local organizations and the private sector be different?
- How can principled humanitarian action (based on the core values of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence) include the voices of host governments and affected populations more effectively from the onset of a response?

Inter-operability among actors: Given the diverse range of actors engaged in responding to emergencies, a key aspect of humanitarian effectiveness is understanding better how each type of actor can best contribute to humanitarian action. To achieve this, more investment is needed in working with these actors (particularly in non-crisis times) to ensure there are appropriate platforms or mechanisms in place for cooperation and coordination in humanitarian crises. The diverse range of actors may also have different objectives in providing humanitarian assistance, and it is important for appropriate standards or guidelines to be in place to help ensure humanitarian needs are best being met. This paper asks:

- What types of platforms are needed for more effective engagement, cooperation and coordination with actors (such as those in the private sector) to be part of an overall effective humanitarian response?
- What are some of the standards that might be needed to ensure that humanitarian assistance provided by different actors (with at times different objectives) is best meeting the needs of people?

Accountability: Being responsible and accountable for the humanitarian assistance provided is essential in effectively meeting the humanitarian needs of people. At the international level there is growing recognition that accountability to affected people is a core component of humanitarian effectiveness². Do proper accountability mechanisms exist for all the various actors involved in humanitarian action to be accountable to the people they serve? At the same time, can international response be implemented with a greater degree of sensitivity and accountability towards the affected government? This paper asks:

- Are appropriate accountability mechanisms in place to help ensure accountability of the diverse range of actors - humanitarian organizations, private sector, militaries, etc. - to affected people? What are some core components of these accountability mechanisms that should apply to all actors?
- What accountability mechanisms to affected people should be put in place for host governments, including national disaster management offices, in the North and South-East Asia region? How would this work?

2. This includes the IASC Task Force on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and the five commitments to improving accountability under the overall framework of the Transformative Agenda. Full details on the IASC Operational Framework can be found at www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc

SERVING THE NEEDS OF PEOPLE IN CONFLICT



Between 24 February and 1 March, a cross-line mission to areas beyond Government control in Kachin State in northern Myanmar carried food and aid supplies for thousands of people displaced by violence in and around the town of Laiza - Kachin, Myanmar 2014.

Credit: OCHA/Eva Modvig

Rationale

This scoping paper provides a general framework to stimulate discussions in preparation for the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) Regional Consultation for North and South-East Asia to be held in Japan in July 2014. Examining how to serve the needs of people in conflict, the Consultation will provide perspectives and recommendations on this theme to inform further consultations in the lead up to the May 2016 World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul.

Background

The post-Cold War era has been marked by an upsurge in armed conflicts, mostly internal, that have led to a dramatic increase in death and suffering among civilians. Humanitarian workers have been required to enter into the “heart of conflicts”, often suffering violent attacks that the UN flag or the distinct humanitarian emblems and profiles of respective organizations can no longer fend off.

Asia is affected by the highest percentage of conflicts of any single region. Secession, autonomy issues, elections, sharing of trans-boundary natural resources, social manifestations related to flawed policies and development strategies, controversies involving religious groups or disputes along ethnic lines are a few examples of the factors that have triggered these conflicts in this region, often in the same place and affecting the same communities already affected by natural disaster. Conflicts and crisis settings in Asia thus pose specific challenges and humanitarian action must address these particular issues, in order to be effective in meeting the different needs of people.

- **Population displacement:** In countries like Thailand, the Philippines, Myanmar IDPs and refugees have been driven from their homes and deprived of security, shelter, food, water, livelihoods and the support of their communities. Governments

must assume responsibility of IDPs and refugees, and the humanitarian community should work more actively with them to ensure their secure and sustainable return, eliminate the marginalization of different groups, and address the root causes of disputes by redressing current or past injustices. Involving IDPs and returning refugees in discussions can avert violence, prevent continued exploitation and abuse, create greater trust and promote the recovery of local economies. Another key issue to consider is migration. Mobility of populations within Asia is increasing and with entities such as the ASEAN Economic Community being established, this trend will continue. Furthermore, while developed and rapidly developing countries in the region are creating an economic pull factor for migrants from throughout the world, there is also a long history of outward migration from Asia. Many of these migrants may not speak the local language, share the same culture or be economically self-sufficient. At times of crisis, as recently seen in the Middle East and North Africa, these Asian migrants may be vulnerable and require special assistance.

- **Accountability:** Governments have the primary responsibility for the safety and well-being of populations living on their territory. They are bound by International Humanitarian Law (IHL), as well as by their human rights obligations. In spite of this, people in need may not receive life-saving assistance and protection, while the safety and security of humanitarian personnel can be put at stake. In such cases, the international community is called upon to address situations of non-compliance and mitigate the associated impact on humanitarian action. Yet, some humanitarian organizations asking for this intervention have been perceived as using the humanitarian imperative and humanitarian principles in order to pursue different interests: political, operational and ideological. An official system should be established that would regulate the presence of humanitarian actors in

Serving the needs of people in conflict



conflict affected areas on the basis of alignment with agreed standards and principles.

- **Humanitarian access:** Under International Humanitarian Law (IHL), parties of a conflict have the responsibility to ensure that civilians and persons *hors de combat* receive the assistance and protection they need. Arbitrarily denying humanitarian access and impeding relief supplies is, however, a reality in today's conflicts. Civilians continue to remain trapped in besieged, hard-to-reach areas, deprived of humanitarian assistance. In Asia, governments can play an important role in ensuring that humanitarian action is not curtailed and that assistance is delivered solely on a needs basis. In addition, they can and should lead efforts of all parties involved in conflict to secure humanitarian pauses, days of tranquility, localized ceasefires and truces to allow humanitarian actors safe and unhindered access to all affected areas, including across conflict lines and across borders.
- **Protection:** The voices of people affected by conflict, including women, the elderly, the disabled, and migrants need to be heard. These voices tell us about widespread violations of human rights and IHL, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence; they remind us about grave violations and abuses committed against children in contravention of applicable international law; they also reveal to us that people with disabilities are more likely to be left behind or abandoned during evacuation in conflict settings due to a lack of preparation and planning, inaccessible facilities and services, and transportation systems. Furthermore, scientific and technological advances in Asia might give rise to new means and methods of warfare (observation and combat drones, laser weapons and nanotechnologies) that can raise unprecedented protection issues, make the legality of an attack more difficult to ascertain, as well as the attribution of responsibility more complex.

The needs created by conflicts can be overwhelming. Therefore, the focus needs to shift fundamentally towards affected communities, supporting national and local institutions in the evaluation of what country-level capacity is needed to prevent violence, manage conflicts constructively, and engage peacefully in political transitions. In this regard, some of the capacity building initiatives in conflict prevention and management that

could be considered and discussed for North and South-East Asia include:

- Strengthen national and sub-national capacity for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. This might include: a) promotion of confidence-building measures; to reach consensual solutions and peaceful political transitions; ensure stronger social cohesion by reduction in levels of ongoing tension and violence and strengthening of the rule of law; b) development of preventive diplomacy; to promote a common understanding of conflict drivers in a given context, enhance channels of communications to promote transparency and avoid misperception or misunderstanding, increase community access to new technologies so that societies facing conflict may map, analyze and predict where violence is more likely to occur; c) development of conflict resolution mechanisms; working with local communities and governments to set up ways for managing disputes through inclusive participation and dialogue. The potential roles and limitations of humanitarian organizations in these processes need further investigation as well.
- Enhance national and sub-national capability in conflict negotiation/mediation and civil-military coordination. Develop context-specific and community-based strategies and tools that serve advocacy and access objectives. The involvement of regional organizations in negotiating access, engaging in advocacy and mediation processes should be further explored. For example, the ASEAN Institute for Peace and Reconciliation could be poised to engage more overtly with conflict management. Civil-military coordination in conflict environments is also key to facilitate dialogue and understanding between humanitarian agencies, and national and international military forces (and non-state armed groups); so that those in need receive the necessary assistance, and that relief personnel are safeguarded to the maximum extent possible.

Possible questions for consideration

- **Working with regional organizations:** What motivates regional organizations to become involved in a particular crisis, and how are decisions made to intervene in a particular crisis or not?
- **Accountability to affected people and governments:** What are the programmatic, funding and organizational shifts required to strengthen the accountability of humanitarian assistance to the people and governments who receive assistance, including the assistance provided for migrants caught in crisis?
- How can tools such as negotiation, and civil-military coordination be best used to ensure that humanitarian action can more effectively meet the protection needs of people in conflict settings and close gaps where they exist?
- What is the role of the diaspora and of exile groups in conflict management and what controversial issues this involvement might raise in their countries of origin?

REDUCING VULNERABILITY AND MANAGING RISK



Lawrence's house was flattened by Typhoon Haiyan and his school is closed. Every day, Lawrence goes along with his father who is taking part in a cash-for-work scheme to help clear the debris from the district - Philippines.

Credit: Plan/Pieter ten Hoopen

Rationale

This scoping paper on reducing vulnerability and managing risk provides a general framework to stimulate discussions in preparation for the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) Regional Consultation for North and South-East Asia to be held in Japan in July 2014. By examining what reducing vulnerability and managing risk constitutes for different actors, and in different contexts, the Consultation will provide perspectives and recommendations to inform further consultations in the lead up to the May 2016 World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul.

Background

The number of people affected by humanitarian crises globally has almost doubled in the past decade, during which time the cost of humanitarian aid has risen three-fold. Global challenges – such as the effects of climate change, environmental degradation, food and energy price spikes, rapid population growth, and rapid urbanization – are contributing to increasing vulnerability and humanitarian needs.

In North and South-East Asia, one of the world's single most natural disaster prone regions, increasing exposure to natural hazards and the recurrence of major disasters results in immediate humanitarian suffering and poses a direct threat to long-term development. For example, a projected 410 million people in Asia will be vulnerable to flooding in urban areas by 2025¹. In addition to natural disasters, the region accounted for roughly one third of the world's ongoing conflicts in 2013, leading to prolonged displacement and humanitarian need².

Within the region, there is a difference in countries' capacity and investment in disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness. Some countries manage disaster risk and response by themselves, and some require continuing assistance to build capacities and to respond to crises. Although the primary responsibility for managing risk of humanitarian crises rests with governments, humanitarian actors can make an important contribution, in support of national efforts, and have been doing so through support for emergency preparedness, early action and support for early recovery³. In a context of increasing needs and costs, it is critical that the humanitarian sector improves the way that it supports these efforts. This is particularly true for the many predictable and recurring emergencies faced in the region.

OCHA's 2014 report "Saving Lives Today and Tomorrow"⁴ highlights a number of factors that currently stand in the way of more effective management of risk. These include insufficient donor and public support, a divide between humanitarian and development actors, and a lack of leadership and prioritization within relevant organizations and government institutions.

Governments, humanitarian, development and climate change adaptation actors and communities need to work together more effectively to better anticipate humanitarian crises, act

1. World Bank, Strong, Safe and Resilient: A Strategic Policy Guide for Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific. 2012.

2. Heidelberg Institute, "Conflict Barometer 2013".

3. Risk is a function of both hazards and vulnerability. Hazards are threats to human life and livelihoods and include natural hazards, conflict, technological and industrial accidents, and other shocks such as food and fuel price shocks. Vulnerability refers to the capacity of an individual or group to anticipate, cope with, and recover from the impact of a natural or man-made hazard.

4. www.unocha.org/saving-lives

Reducing vulnerability and managing risk



before they become catastrophes and prevent their recurrence. This could be done by sharing information to identify risks of humanitarian crises and implementing aligned programmes, to reduce their impact and enable people to better cope with their effects. Reducing vulnerability and managing risks requires proactive analysis of the risks people face, better planning across humanitarian and development assistance to meet both people's immediate needs, and greater efforts to address the underlying causes of vulnerability.

A strong evidence base for how risk management saves lives is more cost-effective than response. This will be critical to help shift the humanitarian community's programming and overall approach to risk management. Global champions of this issue and joint advocacy among the humanitarian and development communities could help strengthen the case with governments and the general public.

Proposed Sub-Themes

What are the challenges to better managing disaster risk in Asia? How can they be overcome? Areas that could be explored by in the consultation include:

- The lack of prioritization of risk management strategies and activities by national and local governments and aid organizations. What are the barriers? What factors and tools could improve prioritization of investment? Who is actually managing risk? Issues affecting disaster risk management that could be explored include: disaster risk governance; accountability; leadership within humanitarian and development organizations; organizational structures; incentives, cultural influences, and the impact of corruption.
- Increasing investment in risk management. Funding that supports humanitarian and development actors to work together to manage risks, and reduce vulnerability is needed. Prevention and preparedness funding comprised less than 0.5 percent of all international aid over the past 20 years, and most came from humanitarian budgets. Should there be a new mechanism to increase funding to these areas? Or in what ways can humanitarian, development and climate change funding be better targeted to improve managing the risk of crises? How do donors perceive this problem and what

are potential solutions? How does the transition of many Asian countries to MIC status affect fundraising?

- Strengthening the relationship between national governments, regional organizations development and humanitarian actors, civil society and the private sector. How can national and local government, and communities be better supported to manage risk by themselves? What good examples from the region should be scaled up? What role should humanitarian organizations play? What role can other actors, such as the private sector play and how can this be stimulated? For example, how can risk financing, insurance and the use of risk modeling be scaled up? How should the humanitarian sector engage with this?
- Joint analysis and programming. Humanitarian crises are still being treated as discrete events, with insufficient analysis of their underlying causes; and limited action by governments, development and humanitarian actors, in preparing for and preventing subsequent or recurring crisis. How can humanitarian and development sectors work better together to generate joint analysis of risks, and joint planning and prioritizing of actions to mitigate risks? What are the major obstacles to producing common frameworks for action at local, national and regional levels that could bring together the relevant actors and how can they be overcome? What does good practice look like and how can it be scaled up? How can there be improved collaboration between the many existing frameworks and initiatives? What should be the core messages of the humanitarian community in the region to the post-MDG, post-Hyogo Framework for Action and climate change negotiations, for example to ensure closer alignment between humanitarian and development risk analysis and planning?
- Specific regional challenges. What are the regionally specific challenges faced in improving the reduction and response to humanitarian need? What are the challenges and threats of the future, and what changes need to take place to be prepared (e.g. internal and international migration, rapid urbanization, climate change, demography, disease outbreaks, fragility, resource scarcity)? What tools should be used to better understand the changing nature of risks and vulnerabilities? What are specific lessons can be derived from recent emergencies in the region to inform how risk management can be better implemented?

TRANSFORMATION THROUGH INNOVATION



Rationale

This scoping paper provides a general framework to stimulate discussions in preparation for the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) Regional Consultation for North and South-East Asia to be held in Japan in July 2014. Examining what transformation through innovation means for different actors, and in different contexts, the consultation will provide perspectives and recommendations on this theme to inform further consultations in the lead up to the May 2016 World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul.

Background

Innovation is understood to be a dynamic process of change aimed at improvement so that a system or organization can learn and adapt. Innovation is not a specific technology or idea, but a way of thinking and a process of adopting new tools or procedures that allow rapid improvement and adaptation. It can help organizations find solutions to strategic problems more quickly, and to scale them up to be adopted widely. It can be used to help solve problems by applying tactics or tools that are successful in other sectors or areas, as well as by focusing on supporting creative thinking about how to use resources more efficiently.

Context: Asia is a region of immense social, economic and environmental diversity and is home to some of today's innovations which have had a global impact. It hosts some of the world's most technologically sophisticated advances which brings with it both opportunities and challenges. Rapid advances in technology and the increasing diversity of humanitarian actors are creating new opportunities and disruptions to the way humanitarian assistance is being delivered in North and South-East Asia. There is no shortage of promising ideas for improving humanitarian action: the use of big data and social media analytics for needs assessment, digital volunteer networks, community-led risk mapping, advanced water filters, local production with 3-D printers, etc. Some of these approaches have the potential to transform the humanitarian system. While there have been good examples of product, process and position innovation in North and South-East Asia, evaluations of humanitarian response continue to suggest that this has not led to a dramatic shift in how business is done i.e. there has not been a paradigmatic shift in the humanitarian system. The humanitarian sector is still strongly biased towards well-established approaches. Many problems remain intractable, as evaluations and learning exercises repeatedly highlight the same difficult problems and shortcomings. Innovative approaches are scattered and isolated to specific contexts.

Transformation through innovation



Innovative technologies and responsive humanitarian systems:

The combination of new actors and technological reach in North and South-East Asia has changed the way affected communities interact with humanitarian assistance. Whereas aid agencies once made assumptions about peoples need in crisis, affected populations now have the tools to declare what they want, need and expect. By using technology to engage with their own networks, communities and individuals are determining how to help themselves and how they want to be helped by others, mobilizing local, national and at times global support to meet their needs. When communities tell us what they need, the humanitarian sector needs to be responsive to this feedback. But the humanitarian system still needs to build on its capacity to better utilize information in improving its decision making and to develop robust ethical guidelines around the use of information.

New technologies can also create new threats, such as a greater risk of surveillance or manipulation. Privacy issues around the use of data exhaust, or around the posting of personal information on social media websites, have prompted urgent debates around the world. While private sector organizations and government regulators have been grappling with this issue for almost a decade, humanitarian organizations are further behind. Ensuring data security, developing robust guidelines for informed consent and tackling the ethical questions raised by open data are an essential task for the new humanitarian partnership. With new information sources and technology also comes new responsibilities – there is a need for a better understanding of the responsibility of governments or humanitarian agencies in monitoring incoming information, training of local communities to know when issues need to be escalated and how they can act as first responders, and how the humanitarian system needs to be responsive when needs are expressed. There is also a need to actively navigate difficult questions of who is the owner of information, how to use information, and avoid having it used for negative purposes keeping in mind questions of privacy and ethics.

Innovative partnerships: Recent experience has demonstrated the need for cooperation with a wide range of actors, particularly the private sector, prior to a crisis. The humanitarian system needs to work with a broader set of actors. Increasingly, private companies also see investment in disaster risk reduction

as essential for business continuity; and in many cases, the private sector has been part of the first responders in a crisis with a commensurate to sharing of technical expertise and other core competencies. The business world has progressed from philanthropy and the Corporate Social Responsibility movement to more sustained partnerships with humanitarians that harness their expertise in finding new solutions to old questions. The private sector is also increasingly being used for a more direct role in service delivery including in areas beyond disaster relief. Governments have at times missed out on the opportunity to work with the private sector, including local small scale businesses, when drafting disaster management plans rather than engaging them as “equal partners” at the start of the process. However, for sustainable partnerships to take place there need to be frameworks of engagement. The first step to a stronger partnership with a broader set of partners in humanitarian response in North and South-East Asia will require the identification of specific needs where partners can play a role, discussion on shared goals, outlining the added value each party can have as well as a continuous review of the impact of partnerships.

Innovative youth: Given that over 20 per cent of the population in North and South-East Asia qualifies as youth, there is a call for their greater engagement in humanitarian decision-making and action. There has been considerable progress across the region in engaging with youth in humanitarian response. Young people across the region are involved in volunteerism, including relief efforts and reconstruction. Youth also have high levels of technological literacy, meaning that they are able to participate in digital initiatives and to apply new thinking, tools and approaches to humanitarian work. Given that communities are the first responders to humanitarian crises, it is imperative that the humanitarian system better utilizes the capacity of technologically savvy youth in humanitarian response. Youth leaders, many of whom work in places hard-hit by conflict and natural disaster, have issued declarations urging governments and humanitarian organizations to better protect and support young volunteers, to remove bureaucratic barriers that inhibit humanitarian youth engagement, and to give youth a voice in charting the course of humanitarian action.

Government Innovation: Governments have pioneered some of the greatest innovations in modern history. In certain countries in the region (e.g. Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea) formal departments have been established to generate bold changes in public and private sector delivery, support ministries in planning, and provide an independent view of performance and progress to officials. Joint civil service and private sector innovation teams “i-teams” established by either city, regional and national Governments have the capacity to deliver new solutions to complex challenges and to solve specific challenges, engage citizens, non-profits and businesses to find new ideas, transform the processes, skills and culture of Government, or

TRANSFORMATION THROUGH INNOVATION

achieve wider policy and systems change. It is recommended that Governments explore the possibility of committing budgets and funding for innovation departments within their structures, or the scale up of innovation projects to further complement the work of the existing “innovation hubs” / “innovation labs” of humanitarian organizations and actors in the region.

System-wide innovation strategy: As a starting point towards the development of a system-wide strategy the regional consultation should identify concrete areas where innovation may be able to assist in addressing constraints or gaps in humanitarian action in North and South-East Asia, and where new and innovative approaches may support transformation in coordination or management of humanitarian access, preparedness and response. Such areas may include:

- Empowering the active and digitized youth in the region to participate in humanitarian response;
- Improved use of information and communications technologies in humanitarian response;
- Better communication with and participation of affected communities in needs assessment and response planning combined with a revolutionized perspective on the role the private sector plays in disaster response and recovery;
- Use of social media analytics and unmanned aerial vehicles for needs assessment work;
- Community-led risk mapping;
- Greater use of opportunities for crisis-insurance;
- Adoption of new technologies such as drones, robots, 3-D printers and medical innovations;
- Improved logistics and delivery of assistance;
- Sharing and scaling up of local innovative approaches;
- Better use of local markets and market mechanisms to source aid.

The Regional Consultations should also aim to identify the **challenges** to enhanced innovation management, with the following as possible areas of discussion:

- Financial constraints or lack of knowledge and expertise to tap into existing funds and technologies;
- Lack of analysis of what problems or systemic constraints innovation may be able to address;
- The tendency to work in silos within humanitarian action and the difficulties in bridging the gap between humanitarian action and broader development work;
- A reluctance to engage with and learn from the private sector.

Linked to this exercise could be the discussion of potential **solutions**:

- Partnering with others who have already successfully used innovation to transform their work;
- Asking innovation management companies to provide advice;
- Tapping into local resources – examine emerging trends in methods, tools and tactics that communities, such as youth movements, diaspora, migrants, faith-based groups and others are using to organize and share information amongst themselves in times of humanitarian crisis;
- Leveraging local know-how - thinking creatively about how to leverage local and community capacities and initiatives to learn and improve humanitarian action and help scale-up initiatives or adapt them to other contexts;
- Identifying ways to allocate funds for scaling innovation labs or hubs;
- Using innovation to bridge the humanitarian/development divide;
- A mapping of what innovations have been successfully made to improve humanitarian action (including by Governments and the business community);
- Mapping and strengthening of public-private partnerships that are working well in humanitarian and development settings in the region and identifying how to expand and scale them up to meet humanitarian challenges;
- In collaboration with the private sector, creation of a permanent platform for partnerships in the region, which would allow the focus of partnerships to shift from competitive to collaborative advantages (through identifying mutual benefits to cooperation), creation of a common framework for cooperation, and allowing participating private sector entities to proactively identify resources and capacities that they could leverage for humanitarian response in the region.

A possible way forward for the participants at the Regional Consultation in Tokyo is to agree that one of the outcomes should be the development of a regional forward looking agenda on innovation. This would be grounded in the discussions during the meeting in July and in the points drawn out through the preparatory consultations. With support from the global Thematic Team working in the area of Transformation through Innovation, this agenda could be developed into a concrete recommendation for submission to the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016.



ONE WEEK AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE STRUCK
AND TSUNAMI SURGED THROUGH,
A JAPANESE RED CROSS VOLUNTEER SURVEYS
THE DAMAGE IN OTSUCHI, IWATE, JAPAN, 2011

PREPARATORY STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

9 constituencies

16 countries

691 respondents

The World Humanitarian Summit regional consultation for North and South-East Asia was preceded by an extensive preparatory consultation, which was organized across the region and through which nine constituencies were consulted during May and June 2014 via a combination of workshops, surveys and online discussions.

The preparatory process aimed to collect a broad set of views to enable more animated and challenging engagement in Tokyo.

Further details on the constituencies consulted and methodology of the preparatory consultations can be found in the table below.

CONSTITUENCY	METHODOLOGY	RESPONDENTS
Humanitarian Country Teams (HCT)/ Disaster Management Teams (DMT)	Thirteen (13) HCT/DMT workshops conducted at country level, with discussions guided and feedback submitted following a standard questionnaire	260 ¹
Civil Society Organizations	CSO surveys organized by CSO networks at country-level and coordinated by ICVA and ADRRN at regional level	186
Affected Communities	Community surveys organized by CSO networks at country-level and coordinated by ICVA and ADRRN at regional level	106
General Public	Online consultations on the World Humanitarian Summit web platform	39
Private Sector	A survey, jointly developed by OCHA and Vantage, OCHA's private sector partner, among the regional business community	28
Inter-Agency Standing Committee Regional Network (IASC)	An IASC Regional Network workshop, followed by a survey individually completed by agencies	25
Civil-military Coordination stakeholders	A survey among civil-military coordination stakeholders organized by OCHA	21
Academia	A workshop organized by the Regional Steering Group's academic focal point, and a survey completed by members of the regional academic community	14
Member States	A Member States workshop organized by the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations in New York	12

1. An average 20 member agencies per country was estimated for the HCTs and/or DMTs.

RESPONDENTS



The preparatory consultations covered all 16 countries of the North and South-East Asia region, with almost 700 respondents. The biggest contributors were the Humanitarian Country Teams and Disaster Management Teams (estimated 260 organizations consulted), followed by Civil Society Organizations (186 organizations consulted) and people and communities affected

by disasters and crises (106 communities consulted). Thus, nearly half of the consultations reached the local level. The remaining 139 responses came from governments, the regional humanitarian partner forum (IASC), academia, civil-military coordination stakeholders, private sector and the general public.

REGIONAL COVERAGE



While it was not possible to ensure that all constituencies in each country were directly consulted, the geographic coverage by stakeholder group was fairly good. It is also important to note that while China and Indonesia had the greatest number of responses from organizations or individuals based within their borders, all 16 countries of the North and South-East Asia region took part in the preparatory consultations through at least one constituency. The following graphics provide an overview on respondents by constituency and country.

Analysis and consolidation of the information collected through the preparatory consultation was ongoing as the briefing book went to print, but will be available as a synthesis paper to be presented at the start of the regional consultation. It will also be shared with all stakeholders engaged through the preparatory consultation and made available at www.worldhumanitariansummit.org. The synthesis paper will summarize major findings, present key data trends emerging from the survey results, and identify possible outcome areas for consideration at the regional consultation.

SUMMARY OF RESPONDENTS BY CONSTITUENCY AND COUNTRY



COUNTRY	Member States	IASC Regional Network	HCTs/DMTs	Civil Society Org	Affected Communities	Civil-military Coordination	Academia	General Public	Private Sector	TOTAL
China	1		20	115	76					212
Indonesia	1		20	20	11		7	3		62
Cambodia	1		20	17	1	1		1		41
Japan	1		20	8		3	3	2		37
Malaysia	1		20	2	10	2		2		37
Myanmar	1		20	3	6		1			31
Philippines	1		20	4	1	2		2		30
Thailand	1		20	1		1		6		29
Mongolia	1		20	1	1					23
Vietnam	1		20	1			1			23
Timor-Leste			20	2						22
Lao	1		20							21
DPRK			20							20
Rep. of Korea			N/A	12				2		14
Singapore			N/A				1	1		2
Brunei	1		N/A							1
Other*		25				12	1	20	28	86
TOTAL	12	25	260	186	106	21	14	39	28	691

* For Civil-Military Coordination stakeholders, military forces from other countries with presence in the region. For academia, anonymous response. For online consultations, responses from outside of the region.

NATIONAL AND LOCAL AGENCIES		PARTICIPANTS LIST
COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	CONSTITUENCY
Australia	Humanitarian Policy and Partnerships Section, Humanitarian Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Observers
Brunei Darussalam	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Member States
	National Disaster Management Centre Ministry of Home Affairs	Member States
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Concern Worldwide	Local CSO
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	Fundasaun Esperanza Enclave Oecusse	Local CSO
	Ministry of Social Solidarity	Member States
Hungary	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Observers
Japan	Community Representative [Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami Disaster], Support Centre Pia	Affected Community
	Gender Action Platform	Academia
	International Cargo Division, Tokyo Air Service Branch, Nippon Express Co. Ltd	Private Sector
	International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Member States
	International Research Institute of Disaster Science, Tohoku University	Academia
	Japan Disaster Relief Team Secretariat, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Member States
	Japan NGO Centre for International Cooperation (JANIC)	Local CSO
	Kwansei Gakuin University	Academia
	Kyoto University, Asian University Network of Environment and Disaster Risk Management Secretariat	Academia
	Kopernic	Private Sector
Kingdom of Cambodia	Geography Department, Urban Planning and Construction, Ministry of Land Management	Academia
	Royal Embassy of Cambodia in Japan	Member States
	National Committee for Disaster Management	Member States
	Nak Akphivath Sahakum (NAS)	Local CSO
Kingdom of Thailand	Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Member States
	NGO Coordinating Committee on Development	Local CSO
	Research and International Cooperation Bureau, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM)	Member States
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Department of Disaster Management and Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Member States
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Member States
Malaysia	Human Rights and Social Affairs Division, Department of Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Member States
	Malaysian Relief Agency	Local CSO
Mongolia	Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Member States
	Mongolian Society for Disaster and Fire Protection	Local CSO
	Reserve Division of NEMA, National Emergency Management Agency	Member States
New Zealand	Humanitarian and Disaster Management, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Observers
People's Republic of China	Institute of Crustal Dynamics, China Earthquake Administration	Academia
	Linzhou Charity Federation	Private Sector
	Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs, Ministry of Commerce	Member States
	ONE Foundation	Local CSO

Republic of Indonesia	Community Representative (2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami, Banda Aceh), Indonesian Red Cross Volunteer	Affected Community
	Community Representative (2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami, Banda Aceh), Aceh Climate Change Initiative	Affected Community
	Indonesian Red Cross Society	RCRC
	Indonesian National Board for Disaster Management	Member States
	Indonesian National Armed Forces	Armed Forces
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Member States
	Pos Keadilan Peduli Ummat (PKPU)	Local CSO
	World Economic Forum, Disaster Resource Partnership,	Private Sector
	Yakkum Rehabilitation Center	Local CSO
Republic of Korea	International Humanitarian Law Institute, Republic of Korea National Red Cross	RCRC
	Korea International Cooperation Agency	Member States
	Korean NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation (KCOC)	Local CSO
	Multilateral Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Member States
Republic of Singapore	International Relations, Policy & Sustainability Asia Pacific, DHL	Private Sector
	Ministry of Defence	Armed Forces
	Singapore Civil Defence Force	Member States
	Singapore Red Cross Society	RCRC
Republic of the Philippines	College of Forestry and Natural Resources, University of the Philippines Los Banos	Academia
	Community Representative (Typhoon Haiyan), Philippine Red Cross Leyte Chapter	Affected Community
	Community Representative (Libyan Civil War)	Affected Community
	Department of Social Welfare and Development	Member States
	Office of Civil Defense and National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council	Member States
	Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans, International Affairs Division, Armed Forces of the Philippines	Armed Forces
	Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies (PHILSSA)	Local CSO
	Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company & Smart, Public Affairs	Private Sector
Republic of the Union of Myanmar	Community Representative (Cyclone Nargis), Village Tract Recovery Committee	Affected Community
	Local Resource Centre	Local CSO
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Organizations and Economic Department	Member States
	Myanmar Engineering Society	Academia
	Relief and Resettlement Department, Ministry of Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement	Member States
Republic of Turkey	Multilateral Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey	Observers
Socialist Republic of Vietnam	Disaster Management Center, Directorate of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Member States
	The Institute for Social and Environmental Transition-International	Academia
	Vietnam Women's Union	Local CSO
South Africa	Humanitarian Affairs Department, Department of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa	Observers
Switzerland	Humanitarian Aid Unit, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	Observers
United States of America	Business for Social Responsibility	Private Sector
	Deloitte Consulting LLP	Private Sector

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

PARTICIPANTS LIST

ORGANIZATION	CONSTITUENCY
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Philippines Office	INGO
Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network (APRRN)	Regional NGO
Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)	Regional NGO
Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN)	Regional NGO
Asia-Pacific Regional Centre, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	UN Agency
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre)	Regional Organization
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community	Regional Organization
Department of Operations and Emergencies, International Organization for Migration (IOM)	UN Agency
East and Southeast Asia and the Pacific, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	RCRC
East Asia and Pacific Regional Office, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	UN Agency
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	RCRC
Mercy Malaysia	Regional NGO
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	UN Agency
Oxfam Asia Regional Centre	INGO
Plan International	INGO
Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	UN Agency
Regional Bureau for Asia, World Food Programme (WFP)	UN Agency
Save the Children	INGO
South Asia & Pacific Regional Office, World Vision International (WVI)	INGO
The World Bank Group	Observers

REGIONAL STEERING GROUP

PARTICIPANTS LIST

AGENCY	NAME	TITLE	CONSTITUENCY
World Humanitarian Summit secretariat (WHSS)	Dr. Jemilah Mahmood	Chief	WHSS
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Mr. Oliver Lacey-Hall	Head of Regional Office	UN Agency
Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations Humanitarian Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Masni Eriza Mr. Muhammad Anshor	Counselor Director	Member States
Humanitarian Affairs & Emergency Response Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Mr. Takeshi Ito	Director	Member States
Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)	Ms. Yukie Osa	President	Local CSO
Church World Service (CWS) - Japan Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN)	Mr. Takeshi Komino	Head of Emergencies	Regional NGO
International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)	Mr. Jamie Munn	Regional Coordinator	INGO
Asia and the Pacific Regional Office, International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Mr. Brian Kelly	Regional Emergency and Post-Crisis Advisor	UN Agency
Disaster Relief Division, Office of Civil Affairs, Office of Policy and Planning, Ministry of Defence	Mr. Borworn Wongsaengchantra	Director	Armed Forces
Asia Pacific Regional Centre, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Mr. Sanny Jegillos	Practice Coordinator, Crisis Prevention and Recovery	UN Agency
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Mr. Jagan Chapagain	Director Asia-Pacific Zone	RCRC
Department of International Trade and Economic Affairs, Ministry of Commerce	Ms. Hong Liang	Division Director	Member States
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community	Ms. Alicia Dela Rosa Bala	Deputy Secretary-General	Regional Organization
Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta (MUY) Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Center (MDMC)	Ms. Rahmawati Husein	Assistant Professor Vice Chair	Academia
Philippines Disaster Recovery Foundation (PDRF)	Mr. Rene "Butch" Meily	President	Private Sector

SUPPORT TEAM

AGENCY	CONSTITUENCY
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	RCRC
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan	Member States
OCHA Geneva (HQ)	UN Agency
OCHA New York (HQ)	UN Agency
OCHA Philippines	UN Agency
OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)	UN Agency
OCHA Regional Office for Eastern Africa (ROEA)	UN Agency
OCHA Regional Office for the Pacific (ROP)	UN Agency
OCHA Regional Office for Southern Africa (ROSA)	UN Agency
WHSS	WHSS

TERMS OF REFERENCE: STAKEHOLDER REPRESENTATIVES

PLENARY SESSION II – PANEL DISCUSSION (23 JULY, 11:30-13:00)

Objectives

- The panel discussion is intended to set the stage for the regional consultation by providing an opportunity for representatives of the major stakeholder groups to present the results of the preparatory stakeholder consultations organized in the lead-up to the regional consultation.
- The panel discussion should challenge participants to think “outside-the-box” and come to the thematic discussions with provocative and far-reaching proposals that can be considered as part of the regional recommendations, for consideration at the global level, through subsequent regional consultations, and for follow-up at the regional level.

Organization of the Panel Discussion

- The panel discussion is scheduled to take place on the morning of the first day of the regional consultation, from 11:30-13:00.
- To introduce the session, a member of the Regional Steering Group will give a brief overview of the preparatory stakeholder consultations conducted around the region in May-June 2014.
- Five stakeholder representatives will then have the opportunity to speak briefly (5-10 minutes maximum). The stakeholder representatives will represent (i) Regional (inter-governmental) organizations and Member States; (ii) IASC partners (i.e. UN and INGOs), (iii) local civil society organizations, (iv) the private sector and (v) affected communities.
- While panelists are not expected to use PowerPoint presentations due to the brevity of their interventions, there is an option to use one (1) PowerPoint slide per panelist as a visual to support a key observation or proposal.
- Following the panelists’ presentations, the remainder of the session will be dedicated to an interactive discussion among participants and the panel, moderated by an emcee. Questions from the wider public, who will be connected to the session via webcast, may be submitted online and will be fed to the emcee and from him/her into the discussion.

Expectations from the Panelists

- Each panelist is expected to present the key results that emerged from the stakeholder consultation with their respective constituency.
- In addition, the panelists should bring personal reflections on the four WHS themes to bear.
- The panelists should be bold in order to provoke the lively and dynamic discussions in the subsequent thematic workshops.

Support provided to the Panelists

- OCHA Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific will share a draft version of the stakeholder consultation report with the panelists via email on 10 July 2014.
- After the panelists have had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the preliminary findings, a teleconference will be organized with each panelist (week of 14-18 July) to provide further guidance and discuss questions.
- As requested, OCHA can help to prepare a single feature slide for each panelist (one each).

TERMS OF REFERENCE: THEMATIC WORKSHOP FACILITATION TEAMS

WORKSHOP FACILITATOR

Presentations on the WHS Themes:

Day 1 at 14:15-14:35

- Briefly present the WHS theme in question, along with the other thematic experts. This should last no more than five minutes per theme.

Question-and-Answer:

Day 1 at 14:35-15:00

- Be prepared to answer any questions regarding your theme during the Q&A session, with support from the summit secretariat as required.

Briefing by the Workshop Facilitator:

Day 1 at 15:00-15:30/Day 2 at 09:30-10:00

- Present the WHS theme in more detail prior to directing participants to their breakout discussion rooms. This should last no more than 20 minutes and should include the following elements: further regional contextualization of the theme; explanation of the workshop session set-up; presentation of the key discussion questions; presentation of the expected goals of the workshop, i.e. key recommendations to be discussed in the wrap-up session and endorsed in the plenary; and possible Q&A.

Breakout Discussion A:

Day 1 at 15:30-17:30/Day 2 at 10:00-12:00

- Initiate debate on the key discussion questions and inject new topics as required
- Ensure that discussion stays lively and on track
- Ensure that the discussion results in key recommendations to present at the wrap-up session

Workshop Wrap-up:

Day 1 at 17:45-18:15/Day 2 at 12:00-12:30

- Present the main outcomes and recommendations that emerged in the breakout discussions

WORKSHOP MODERATOR

Breakout Discussion B:

Day 1 at 15:30-17:30/Day 2 at 10:00-12:00

- Initiate debate on the key discussion questions and inject new topics as required
- Ensure that discussion stays lively and on track
- Ensure that the discussion results in key recommendations to present at the wrap-up session

'PROVOKERS'

Breakout Discussion A/B:

Day 1 at 15:30-17:30/Day 2 at 10:00-12:00

- Observe the discussion and inject new, provocative ideas as required
- Support the moderator/facilitator to keep the discussion dynamic in order to reach key recommendations

RAPPORTEURS

Breakout Discussion A/B:

Day 1 at 15:30-17:30/Day 2 at 10:00-12:00

- Capture the key outcomes and recommendations of the discussion in bullet point form, with brief explanation if necessary
- Note down ideas that stand out, even if these are not endorsed by the whole group
- Note recommended follow-up actions and related division of roles and responsibilities
- After the session, compare notes with other rapporteurs and provide a summary to the facilitator for presentation at the wrap-up session
- Capture potential Twitter quotes with source and provide these to the social media focal point

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

VENUE

Mita Kaigisho (Mita Conference Hall)

2-1-8, Mita, Minato-Ku,

Tokyo, Japan

Tel: +81-(0) 3-3455-7591

〒108-0073 東京都港区三田2-1-8
三田共用会議所

MITA KAIGISHO is a convention center where many government-hosted international conferences and symposiums have been held. It is within 5 minutes walk from Exit No.2, Azabu-juban Subway Station on Nanboku Line. Please see attached map for more details:

www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/energy/pdfs/map_e.pdf

ACCOMMODATION

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www.hotelokura.co.jp/tokyo/en

Focal Point: Ms. Eri IIMURA, iimurae@tokyo.hotelokura.co.jp

ホテルオークラ東京
〒105-0001 東京都港区虎ノ門2-10-4

TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM MITA CONFERENCE HALL

Complimentary transportation will be provided from Hotel Okura (recommended accommodation) to the Mita Conference Hall and back again on both 23 and 24 July 2014. Participants choosing to stay in accommodation other than the Hotel Okura are responsible for their own transportation to/from Mita Conference Hall.

Mita Conference Hall is approximately 3 kilometers from Hotel Okura Tokyo. Travel time varies between 10 and 15 minutes depending on traffic. The schedule of bus departures will be provided to all participants staying at Hotel Okura upon check in. All participants are reminded to be on time as the buses will depart on schedule and any participant that fails to catch the bus will be responsible for their own transportation to the Mita Conference Hall.

TRANSPORTATION FROM NARITA AND HANEDA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS TO HOTEL OKURA TOKYO

Narita International Airport is approximately 76 kilometers from Hotel Okura Tokyo, while Haneda International Airport is 20 kilometers away. Travel time can vary between 55 and 90 minutes each way. Participants are required to make their own transportation arrangements from the airport of arrival to the Hotel Okura. It is recommended that you plan to take the airport limousine bus service, which is readily available at the airport at the following rates:

Airport Limousine Bus (Recommended)

Narita-Hotel Okura: JPY 3,000/person each way (pre-pay at the counter and obtain a coupon).

Haneda-Hotel Okura: JPY 1,100/person each way (pre-pay at the counter and obtain a coupon).

www.limousinebus.co.jp/en/platform_searches/index/2/56

Limousine Service (Toyota Crown or Nissan Cedric)

Narita-Hotel Okura: at JPY 43,000 net per car per way (maximum 3 persons).

Haneda-Hotel Okura: at JPY 20,300 net per car per way (maximum 3 persons).

To book your return from Hotel Okura to the airport, the hotel concierge will assist in booking your transfer and can take payment for the coupon. Further information on Narita International Airport available at:

www.narita-airport.jp/en/index.html

EXCHANGE RATE (DATE: 01-07-2014)

USD:JPY 1:101 EUR:JPY 1:138 GBP:JPY 1:171

EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBERS

Police emergency (report an accident or a crime): **110**

Japan Coast Guard (report an accident or crime at sea): **118**

Emergency call center (report fire, ask for ambulance or emergency rescue service): **119**

Lost and Found Center (Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department): **03-3814-4151** (Toll Free)

More information: www.tokyo-icc.jp/guide_eng/kinkyu/01.html

SECRETARIAT CONTACT NUMBERS

For any questions or assistance, please contact:

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YEAR IN REVIEW

NATURAL DISASTERS IN ASIA-PACIFIC 2013

137

natural disasters

82M

people affected

18,375

people killed

40%

of the most frequently occurring hazards in the region were **floods**

35%

of the most frequently occurring hazards in the region were **storms**

90%

of people affected or killed in the region were by **floods** or **storms**

X2

Overall economic losses from natural disasters during 2013 were nearly **double** those registered in 2012

>US\$30 billion

The **three costliest events** of the year, which **each** caused more than US\$10 billion in losses, occurred in China (a 6.6 magnitude earthquake in Sichuan Province and severe drought across central and eastern China) and the Philippines (Typhoon Haiyan)

Source: OCHA ROAP Humanitarian Bulletin 2013

