



2018 Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Governance Academic Seminar

24 - 25 September 2018
Bangkok, Thailand

CALL FOR PAPERS

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Thammasat University will be jointly organizing the **2018 Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Governance Academic Seminar**.

The intended outcome of this seminar is to enhance knowledge sharing on different climate smart and inclusive disaster risk governance legal frameworks, policies and tools implemented across Southeast Asia, based on best practices in the region, for the benefit of policy-makers and other relevant stakeholders.

Participants from Southeast Asia are cordially invited to submit their abstracts on the themes identified below. Abstracts and queries shall be sent to uia.polsci@gmail.com, project.polsci@gmail.com, and tiamkare.thitithamtada@ifrc.org. Authors of shortlisted abstracts shall be notified to submit their papers for the seminar.

While the primary focus of the seminar is to bring together academic institutions and researchers based in ASEAN countries, the organizing committee will provide limited space for researchers based outside of the region to present papers covering SEA issues, with the understanding that participants based outside of the region will be self-funded.

GUIDELINES

Target participants:

The intended participants from Southeast Asia are:

- Academics and students from academic institutions in Southeast Asia
- National disaster management office (NDMO) staff
- non-government DRM practitioners
- Red Cross Red Crescent national societies
- legislative drafters

Timeline (GMT +07:00):

Call for abstracts	18 June 2018
Deadline for submission of abstracts	18 July 2018
Meeting of the peer review committee	23 July (tentative)
Release of shortlist	01 August 2018
Submission of papers	10 September 2018

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Seminar 24-25 September 2018
Closed Session for Dialogue Partners 26 September 2018
Publication December 2018

Submission:

Abstract

- Limited to one page (A4, Cambria, size 12, single space)
- Must contain basic statement of research question, hypothesis, methodology, scope and limitations

Paper

- Only previously unpublished papers will be accepted
- Papers based on shortlisted abstracts shall be peer-reviewed by the organizing committee prior to their presentation in the seminar and final publication

Authorship

- Multiple authorships will be accepted

THEME

Main Theme: *Effective legal frameworks for inclusive and climate smart disaster risk governance*

The paper should provide an analysis on policies, laws, or regulations in Southeast Asian countries that promote or can promote inclusive and climate smart disaster risk governance at the national and subnational level. For purposes of this seminar, disaster risk governance is defined as the system of institutions, mechanisms, policy and legal frameworks and other arrangements to guide, coordinate and oversee disaster risk reduction and related areas of policy.¹ Inclusive means disaster risk governance measures that ensure the participation and representation of different stakeholders in disaster risk management, especially marginalized at-risk groups. Climate smart means disaster risk governance measures that link the objectives of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management within the framework of resilience.

Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk is one of the priorities for action under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) to substantially reduce disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health by 2030. Strong disaster risk governance requires effective legal frameworks which clarify the rights, roles and responsibilities of governments and non-government actors in disaster risk reduction. They steer resources towards

¹ Recommendations of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on terminology relating to disaster risk reduction (UN GA Resolution A/71/644)

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the needs of at-risk communities and vulnerable groups. Women, LGBTQI, boys and girls, persons with disability, the elderly, and other at-risk marginalized groups who have higher vulnerability to the negative impacts of climate change and disasters need more support and resources in this regard.

Effective legal frameworks also function as building blocks for integrating programs aimed at disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Both the SFDRR and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change point to the necessary dovetailing of both spheres if the objectives of both international instruments are to be attained. Climate and disaster risk insurance, common reporting tools and metrics for loss and damage, sea-level rise and ecosystem management are just some of the issues at the nexus of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

Sub-themes and guide questions:

1. Climate and disaster risk-informed policymaking

How do decisionmakers take into account climate change and disaster risk into policymaking? What are some good examples of how this is being done at multiple levels (including local rural and urban DRM)? How can the policies can be designed and implemented better? To which extent, if science applied, structural approach together with non-structural are being used to formulate stronger policies?

2. Gender and diversity mainstreaming in disaster risk management systems

Gender and diversity mainstreaming in disaster risk management programs is important in ensuring that the differentiated needs and strengths of women, girls and boys, and LGBTQI are considered throughout the entire process. Incidents of sex and gender-based violence (SGBV) have also been found to increase in the aftermath of a disaster compared to normal times. What are useful examples of legal frameworks and tools that promote and institutionalize the inclusion and / or protection of these groups in DRM? How can these legal frameworks and tools be improved?

3. Institutional structures and mechanisms for inclusive disaster risk governance

The SFDRR underscores the importance of establishing government coordination forums at the national and local levels in strengthening disaster risk governance. Moreover, these forums or platforms are recognized by many stakeholders as important in giving the marginalized at-risk groups a voice in the decision-making table. What are good examples of legal frameworks, institutional mechanisms or tools that enable these forums? How can they be improved?

4. Mechanisms for regional cooperation towards climate smart disaster risk management systems

Southeast Asia is the only region in the world which has adopted a binding regional agreement on disaster risk management. Is there a similar need to have a binding regional agreement on climate change adaptation? What would be good examples of bilateral instruments, cooperation agreements, regional tools on monitoring, reporting and evaluation of climate and disaster risk, or

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other similar mechanisms that enable regional cooperation towards climate smart DRM systems?
How can these be established and / or improved?

ORGANIZERS

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

As part of its objective to strengthen resilience in the region, the IFRC Disaster Law (DL) Programme assists Southeast Asia Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies to support their authorities in developing and applying state-of-the-art disaster-related legislation, policies and procedures. The DL Programme offers a menu of tools that can be used by stakeholders involved in DRM policy-making and implementation, and has published practical and timely research on International Disaster Response Laws (IDRL), Law and Disaster Risk Reduction and the institutionalization of AADMER for Southeast Asian countries. The DL Programme is generously supported by the Regional Resilience Initiative (RRI), a 3-year project implemented by IFRC in Southeast Asia with support from the Government of Canada and Canadian Red Cross.

Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University

For over 70 years, the Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University has been a leading educational institution producing high-quality graduates and paving the way for the creation of knowledge deemed necessary to the nation's development. These contributions have made the Faculty widely accepted within the society and such a success could not have happened without the concerted efforts by our teaching members, staff, students and alumni.

At present, Thailand is facing many challenges, such as the ongoing domestic political turmoil, the implications from regional integration, or the need for a fairer and more transparent administrative system. These challenges demand more than ever a better understanding of our society as well as individuals who are informed in the knowledge of political science. Thus, the Faculty continues to revise its curriculum, organize training for its working staff, and also strengthen its international cooperation with other universities and research institutes. So far, this has progressed in a positive direction, thereby bolstering the capability of the Faculty further.

Nevertheless, there are still many new challenges ahead for Thai society and a wider knowledge base is needed in overcoming these obstacles. The Faculty of Political Science, Thammasat University will adhere to the Faculty's philosophy in producing graduates that are capable and civic-minded. At the same time, the Faculty also aims at developing new researches to tackle the society's challenges and more importantly the Faculty will strive to become a leading educational institution at the international level. (Dean of Political Science Statement, 2016)

Risk and Disaster Management Program, Chulalongkorn University

The Risk and Disaster Management (RDM) program focuses on producing graduates with great knowledge and expertise in risk and disaster management, as well as effective and systematic thinking processes. The program aims to serve the country's need in risk and disaster management and to achieve a long-term goal of disaster risk reduction and mitigation. It emphasizes a holistic view of knowledge integration from physical science, health science, social science, and engineering.

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RDM students will become a part of working networks in the field of risk and disaster management through academic activities, coursework, research, and field trips.

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