

NGO Climate Change Working Group Workshop Record

Mainstreaming Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development

19th January 2009- La Thanh Hotel

Back ground

According to the World Bank, Vietnam will be one of the five countries worst affected by sea level rise and more intense and frequent extreme weather. Even before the water rise, Vietnam is vulnerable to natural disasters, particularly typhoons, floods, inundation, droughts, saltwater intrusion and long term effects on temperature and seasons. The climate change issues and extreme disasters present high risks to setback development efforts and impacts. Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change into development is of great concern and being increasingly discussed in the NGOs and Government policy makers. Vietnam has a long history of responding to disasters and a number of NGOs in Vietnam have good expertise and experienced in disaster risk reduction in the disaster prone areas. Climate change adaptation is getting increasing priority of the Government and NGOs. Adapting to climate change requires action at all levels in relation to increasing risk, frequency and scale of disasters and to the long term changes of increasing drought, unpredictable changes in rainfall patterns and agriculture seasons. CC responses cannot be uniform across Vietnam and require locally determined responses tailored to local vulnerabilities and the socio-economic and ecological situation.

Worskhop Summary: The workshop involved the participation of 60 people from CCWG members, DMWG members, NDMP, representatives from MARD and MONRE. Through several presentations and discussion, climate change and disaster management practitioners improved their understanding of the synergies of disaster risk reduction management and climate change adaptation and the link with sustainable development. Participants also shared and learnt from others their initial experience of mainstreaming DRR and CCA into livelihoods including the challenges. The plans and the efforts of mainstreaming accompanied with tools have also been explored. The workshop participants agreed to:

- follow up on joint efforts of mainstreaming guidelines and tools by the CCWG Thematic Adaptation Group.
- greater collaboration between organizations involved in climate change and disaster risk reduction towards integration of CC issues into the government agenda on Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM).
- support NGOs to explore how they can facilitate the incorporation of CC into socio-economic development plans at all levels.

Introduction and welcome

Opening remarks:

The workshop represents the first CCWG event of 2009

Timely that we are here to discuss CCA and DRR just as the NTP has been approved and now we are moving to implementation

Presentation on conceptual livelihoods framework – Koos Neefjes/UNDP

CC threatens the MDG goals that have been achieved here in Vietnam and the ones to which we are close to achieving. CC brings closer together the three areas of: the disaster management community, the environmental community and the poverty reduction community—mainstreaming is the key to doing so but it is important to stay focused.

There is not so much focus on the gradual changes of CC – reactive approach to large scale visible impacts – need to be proactive to the chronic changes of CC which can and will lead to disasters of another sort. The process we go through is not about inventing new tools or new pathways to development – it is about doing better within the context of climate change. Many existing frameworks for sustainable development and livelihoods and for disaster risk reduction are relevant tools which can be adapted to incorporate responses to known CC impacts. However, there is a real need to connect the scientific community to the local scale where these changes and coping mechanisms are taking place.

CC adaptation options

- Agriculture and aquaculture – and it also offers opportunities for mitigation – e.g in the production of rice.
- CC mainstreamed in national and local plans- link needs to be made to the social protection systems
- Migration is an important adaptation measure - guided resettlement will be required to ensure stability and development are not affected.
- The design of infrastructure plans need to be done within the context of spatial planning (need to mainstream cc into spatial planning)
- Financial instruments need to develop. The area of insurance needs to be explored as a key adaptation measure.
- Encourage debate and consultation

(for details of the presentations, visit NGOResourcecentre Website at www.ngocentre.org.vn/node/5457)

Presentation on Climate Variability, Climate Change and Related Disasters in Viet Nam – Dr. Pak Sum Low/NDMP Consultant

Dr Pak emphasized the difference between temperature and climate and gave the clear definition of temperature and climate. He raised a question how the water resources management should be carried out when Vietnam had such a huge amount of water. Both drought and flood caused changes in biodiversity, immigration, temperature and sea level rise which posed threat to Vietnam. He talked about some predicted perspectives of climate change in Vietnam like:

◇The sea level rise eg. in Nam Dinh Province and some others will bring about the agricultural land loss. If the sea rise level increased 30 meters, Vietnam would become an oasis.

◇Some extreme weather patterns: Tropical storms: may relate to the global warming; Greater frequency and intensity; El Nino, El Nina

He also pointed out the changes in plants and animals: the anomalous warming of the last few decades has already had effects on the life cycles of many species. He raised the concern on

the weather forecast and climate model projections. Finally, he suggested some common ways of coping with drought and responding to climate change in agriculture sector.

Q & A

- Mr Hieu (Vice Chairman of National Steering Committee for the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol): Climate change is happening at great frequency and on broader scale; therefore, the disasters can be more serious. He raised some concerns and questions.
 - There are some CC scenarios from WB and IPCC so he wondered which scenarios were more reliable
 - Seven years ago, there was an unusual flood in Tay Bac Provinces. At that time, MONRE equipped the flood warning system; however, it didn't work as flood happened at another place. So how will the Decision 158 of the Government approving the support program for CC and investing 1965 billion dongs in phase (2009-2015) to manage the natural disasters in Vietnam work?
- ⇒ Answer: IPCC Sources consists of much information especially for Russian-speaking countries; therefore, there might have been enough update information. The models are different so we should calculate the average values.

- Mr Hoang Vinh Hung (University of Architecture): Will the establishment of VPCC be the repetition of IPCC and other proposals done by other NGOs?
- ⇒ Answer: The establishment of VPCC is an initiative as climate change is the common concern of both the government and NGOs. MONRE takes the lead in realizing Kyoto Protocol; however, there is also the involvement of NGO to share practical experience in Vietnam context and other management boards. It cannot be considered the repetition because the more organizations we have, the more strong voices we can raise.

- Question: Lot of today presentations focus on CC but not yet address disaster issues which happen very often in Vietnam (unsolved tasked). What should we do/priority?
- ⇒ Answer: It is not climate change but natural disasters that are urgently considered. For example, the recent flood in Hanoi throwing people into a dilemma couldn't be well dealt with is because of the poor management and solution. Thus, management and tackling measures should be seriously taken into account.

Presentation on Community-based Mangrove Reforestation and Management Project – Mr. Nghi from CARE

The project aims at improved livelihood security and reduced vulnerability of the coastal communities of Da Loc and neighboring communes through mangrove planting and the activities of community based management and protection. Specific examples and illustrations were given on the mangrove nursery garden, maintenance, environmental education, livelihood improvement activities and Green Team and Youth Union members' maintaining mangroves and cleaning beaches. The project significantly contributed to reduction of storm and flood risks, improvement of sustainable livelihoods and can be a good example of climate change adaptation. For instance, mangrove forests help reduce the impact of storms and typhoons, protect the coastline, and reduce potential for storm damage, inundation and soil salination, frequent and severe storms, sea level rise, erosion. In conclusion, he again emphasized the multiple benefits of mangrove reforestation and management to CCA, DRR, CC mitigation and sustainable development.

Presentation on Oxfam's experience. DRR, CCA and livelihood integration: Ninh Thuan –
Provash Mondal from Oxfam

Oxfam initiated CCA, DRR and livelihood integration following Right-based approach and Oxfam already piloted CCA/ DRR/ Livelihood integration project in Ninh Thuan and Lao Cai Provinces and planned to expand in other provinces. He reviewed the process and methodologies of Oxfam like the base line survey, gender analysis in 2004, the livelihood program to improve livelihoods, HVCA in 2005, and drought response in 2005/6. He also mentioned the Oxfam – Kyoto University CC research 2006-2007 with suggestion of follow-up and previous activities. After that is the future plan with focuses on experience sharing in district and province, carrying out adaptive livelihood activities, replicating in other provinces, supporting district and Province authority in socio-economic plan including DRR and CC and contributing to SEDP. Again, some specific examples of community level livelihoods adaptation activities and DRR were reviewed. In order to get new targets, he suggested looking back on previous works and challenges we were facing.

Panel Discussion of Experience of integrating CC, DRR and livelihoods:

- Paul (from the Netherlands Red Cross), who has been working in Vietnam for 5 years in DRR & CC, suggested the model of mainstreaming with local communities. His organization already helped those communities deal with natural disasters.
- Ms Hoa from Challenge to Change (ex-CECI staff) shared the experience of the Capacity Building Project in 2002 and useful lessons from Safer Village Planning process, that enables more participation of the villagers in identifying hazards, vulnerability, capacity and risk reduction measures. The safer village plans clearly differentiate the reactive measures and anticipatory ones. The reactive measures are much related to annual disaster preparedness plan and the anticipatory measures are for the longer term climate change adaptation. This planning process is an out put of CBDRM training program. The local trainer pool was created to be able to conduct training on CBDRM and participatory planning at commune and village levels. They are representatives of Commune People's Committee, mass-organizations (WU, YU, FU and RC, etc), Heads or Deputy Heads of villages. CBDRM also provided the basic information of climate change., which help to raise people's awareness on CCA issues. Safer village planning helped to foster grassroots democracy and develop the commune plans also. Participating in safer village planning process, villagers' capacity and understanding CCA have been also increased. The Climate Change Workshop was organized to bring researchers and local practitioners to share ideas and experience in coping with CC in Vietnam. Mainstreaming CCA, DRR and SEDP should be done through planning process.
- Mr Duong (World Vision): Mainstreaming CBDDR/CCA into Area Development Programs (32 ADPs so far); each ADP is a district-wise, multi-sectoral development (livelihood, education, health care etc.) program with lifespan from 10-15 years. Other cross-cutting themes (child-focus, people with disability, protection etc) have been taken into consideration in the whole lifespan of these ADPs. Mainstreaming CBDDR/CCA into ADP is started with incorporating vulnerability-capacity assessment under the light of DFID Livelihood Framework right from ADP's Assessment and Design Phase. Different from other NGOs, WV spends 2 to 10 percent of its total budget on CBDRR/CC Adaptation in each ADP.

- Representative (Action Aid): The adaptation capacity of local communities should be strengthened through vulnerability assessment and analysis of people's livelihoods... Farmers' farming method has a long history; however, it should be changed to adapt to climate change. Therefore, new techniques of farming and planting should be introduced to farmers. Flood, drought, and landslide all affect local people's livelihoods. Take Ha Tinh Province as an example, the local authorities immediately made a proposal of dyke construction and forestation, which helped their people a lot.

Q & A

- Question:

◊For Mr Nghi's Presentation on Community-based Mangrove Reforestation and Management Project: how can we expand those activities to other localities?

◊How can the community development plan combine with other communal and provincial plans?

◊WV spends 2 to 10 percent of its total budget on DRR. So which is it spent on emergency aid, research or pilot?

- ⇒ Answer:

◊Mr Nghi suggested awareness raising and community mobilization. People should be encouraged to transport the seedlings to targeted areas and take care of the mangrove forests. He also added the necessity of training for local people like leaders, representatives of Flood Prevention Boards, of civil society and Women Associations who play a key role in shaping security for communities. He happily noticed that local people are carrying out a key plan of DRR, socio-economic development, project priorities, livelihood enhancement, and capacity building.

◊Oxfam: It's necessary to upgrade the experience for provincial and communal leaders. This organization already proposed its advocacy policy to the central government towards the five-year development target and experience sharing with other NGOs.

◊WV: 2-10 % of the total budget was extracted from the hedge fund. This fund can also be used for relief response (small-scale) at ADP level in addition to other CBDRR/CC Adaptation activities. Once there are bigger needs for relief response or exceeding need for CBDRR/CC Adaptation activities, it can mobilize additional funding to address those emerging needs.

- Question: In fact, the weakness of sustainable livelihood development framework is there are not clear linkages with sector approach. The management and financing system in Vietnam is, in contrast, very much divided by sector. It is hindering the mainstreaming process into multi-sector work. So how will the mainstreaming be done across sectors, particularly at provincial/regional level? What are the practical focuses in mainstreaming in Vietnam context?

- ⇒ Answer: People all support the sustainable development programs as well as tackling climate change. There should be a clear explanation to the budget spending to call for other funds. In order for the mainstreaming to be done, advocate for policy changes is the most important in Vietnam, it applied also in other countries since funding is very much sector-based. For instance, the dyke construction and evacuation should be clarified because the budget will be allocated to each sector. Thus, there will be changes in policy mechanism, which can decide benefits in the future. The most practical way to do is invest in "future generation" and promote "participatory" to address the real needs/concerns.

- Dr Pak also highlights the importance of policy. He remarks that the accelerating disasters are due to humans' activities so the government needs specific policy for each region.
- Dr Koos Neefjes said that Vietnamese government is looking forward to DRR and CCA approach, which is rather interesting but risky as NGOs should accumulate all lessons, experience for their activities. There should be a reasonable investment for education and training, especially for small children and the attraction of the involvement of mass media.
- Mr Dong (Office of Natural Resources and Environment) thinks that Mr Nghi's project is very successful but he still wonders about the failure of Forestation Project in the South funded by WB. So what is the solution to this problem?
 ⇒ Answer: This failure is due to the mangrove deforestation for raising sea products. The Circular 38 of MARĐ allows pilot implementation and participation of communities.

Presentation on Mainstreaming CC in DRR and development – Fiona Percy from CARE

Fiona raised a question about the importance of CC and briefly talked about the associated impacts of CC to poor and vulnerable communities. She said that CC also caused natural disasters like changing temperature, erratic rainfall, floods, cyclones and drought, which deeply affect the livelihoods, health, educational opportunities. She called for the cooperation to address both long-term and catastrophic impacts of CC through community-based adaptive measures and better disaster preparedness and management. At the end of the presentation, she raised a question about the definition and the aim of mainstreaming and the way of doing it for discussion.

- ❖ **Why mainstream?:** Mainstreaming aims to ensure DRR actions and results from development continue to provide sustainable benefits even when and where climate change impacts are felt
- ❖ **Mainstreaming:** the known and potential impacts of climate change are considered and appropriate adaptive or preventive measures are integrated as normal practice within ongoing program activities.
- ❖ Mainstreaming climate change can happen at:
 - **Operational level:** community-based adaptation actions are integrated into either ongoing projects or the design of new projects
 - **Organisational level:** program and policy development and reviewing internal operations

Groups then brainstormed at their tables on how we can do mainstreaming, steps, processes, information stages on colour cards. Plenary clustering of cards led to the development of a set of 9 elements required for successful mainstreaming.

Elements required for mainstreaming:

1. Identification of CC Impacts:
 - ◊ Identification of Risk/CCA & Risk opportunities
 - ◊ Vulnerability/ Risk analysis (multi-sector)
 - ◊ Verify if CC & DRR are factored & analyzed by VCA, SLF
 - ◊ Problem identification (primary survey, need assessment...)
 - ◊ SLF, VCA

- ◊Understand localized impacts
 - ◊Methodology: Participatory situation analysis of vulnerabilities
2. Enabling Environment:
 - ◊Get commitment (all stakeholders)
 - ◊Prerequisites
 - ◊Principles:
 - Participatory process
 - Gender sensitiveness
 - Governance
 3. Set of tools available:
 - ◊HCVA/ CCA
 - ◊VCA sectors
 - ◊Survey
 - ◊Community consultation and vulnerability assessment
 - ◊PVA analysis at community
 - ◊SLF: vulnerability context + Policy/ trend
 - ◊CRistal Tools
 4. Designing Mainstreaming:
 - ◊Gathering information
 - ◊Identification of process and methodology
 - ◊Considering CCA, DRR, CED
 - ◊Design a mainstreaming program/ process
 - ◊Program design (log frame, work plan, budget => proposal) – CCA/DRR
 - ◊When designing project CC screening
 5. Mainstreaming planning
 - ◊Identify adaptation elements => adaptation groups => action plan
 - ◊Identify adaptation options based on science and community
 - ◊Plan for adaptation to CC after scientific assessment
 6. Sector integration:
 - ◊Integrating into SEDP Planning Process
 - ◊Adjust adaptation strategy/ action
 - ◊Implementation of RR/ CCA & Risk in respective sectors/ theme/ budget
 - ◊Guided resettlement
 - ◊Watershed protects the land, soil and keeps the water
 - ◊Crop variation/ multi crop cycles
 - ◊Livelihood diversification
 - ◊Carbon: storage and removal
 - ◊CDM (biogas, organic fertilizers)
 - ◊Water treatment systems: urban and rural
 7. Community based development plan:
 - ◊Planning to treat the risks identified in order of priorities
 - ◊Mainstreaming of CC into operational activities

◇Assess actions that have been undertaken

8. M&E (monitoring and evaluation), lessons and dissemination:

- ◇M&E
- ◇Exit strategy
- ◇Evaluation (sharing and learning)
- ◇Advocacy
- ◇Up-scaling
- ◇Implementation M&E, Adjustment
- ◇Consolidate lessons and improvement

9. Capacity building – awareness raising

- ◇Capacity development: project staff and local community
- ◇Capacity building
- ◇CB for community or vulnerability assessment
- ◇Integrate DRR into school curriculum (teacher& student training)

Ways forward for operationalising mainstreaming

NDMP announced the process of developing a set of guidelines for integrating climate change/ DRR across local government Socio-Economic Development Plans – a way to improve coordination. The ToR is currently being drafted – will be sending them for comment. Need to advocate for a bottom-up approach through the ToR.

Study on linkages and synergies between CCA and DRR – the report will be available soon after Tet. There will be a set of recommendations and there will be a workshop to discuss it.

MARD is planning a program on CBRDM running DRR across 10,000 communes across Vietnam – this is a good opportunity to get involved at the start of a new government program and advocate for a community bottom-up approach and the need to base DRR in a community context and to integrate CC adaptation.

Under DIPECHO JANI project – CECI is leading a project to develop some common guidelines/framework for CBDRM.

Aside from these three opportunities there is an option to build our own capacity on how to do this mainstreaming – would this involve developing a standard set of tools and guidelines across organizations and across Vietnam?

Oxfam has learnt that there are different processes along the adaptation pathway – Oxfam has recently piloted their capacity assessments. Oxfam suggested a core group who would like to update what we have so far and our work plans are for the future and developing a drafting team.

Group discussion on 4 issues that inform, help or prevent successful mainstreaming

Discussion questions:

1. What is the current approach towards mainstreaming CC throughout DRR and development programs in Vietnam?

2. What are the barriers to mainstreaming CC in DRR and development programs? What needs to be done to overcome these barriers?
3. What would be the elements of a best-practice mainstreaming model?
4. What are the priority sectors for mainstreaming CC?

Governmental group dealing with 4 questions:

(i) Current approach

- Central:
 - ◊Very limited – some efforts (MARD/ MONRE)
 - ◊Difficult to find concrete examples
 - ◊Lots of talk & support => limited understanding & action
 - ◊Expected MARD Decision
- Provincial/ Local:
 - ◊Very very limited => i.e. virtually none
 - ◊E.g.: Provincial Action Plan
 - ✓ Nation Strategy – DRM
 - ✓ NTP – CC
 - ✓ SEDP

(ii) Key socio-economic sectors

- Agriculture
- Fishery
- Forestry
- Public Health
- Water Resources
- Energy
- Biodiversity/ Ecosystem
- Transport

(iii) Barriers/ Needs

- Barriers:
 - ◊Knowledge
 - ◊Understanding
 - ◊Capacity
 - ◊Coordination
 - ◊Mandate/ Ownership/ Workload
 - ◊Confusion
 - ◊Resistance to change
- Needs:
 - ◊Research
 - ◊Education
 - ◊Learn from experience: Traditional – International
 - ◊Awareness + Political commitment at the ministerial level
 - ◊Improved coordination between sectors/ ministries

(iv) Best Practices

- Based on scientific research
- Properly planned: step-by-step
- Coordinated (between ministries/ sectors)
- Community based => mobilization
- Political level – Training/ education
- Coordinated & vocal scientific/ academic community
- Adaptable => not 100% sure

Group 1 current approach towards mainstreaming CC + Organizational Survey

CRS:

- Model of sustainable farming method: Reasonable utilization of land, Land reclamation
- CC Education for students
- DRR and CC Mainstreaming into educational and agricultural programs

???

- Wood-saving stove
- Biogas
- CC information broadcasting – Training for the mass media

C&E

- Capacity building and community's awareness raising
- Green information: collecting all articles on environment and CC

CARE

- Building the strategic CCA framework
- Mangrove forestation
- Policy: CC and DRR Mainstreaming with Project Design
- Green Teams in offices: saving paper, energy...
- Community Green Team: keeping the clean village environment, awareness raising on clean environment
- Linking the DRR experience at grass root level with the national policies

NAV

Sustainable development of the lagoon areas

- Organizing CC contests on the lagoon environmental issues
- Biogas
- Resettlement for fishermen

Establishing CC team

CSEED

- CBRDM, SL & Environment protection program

Oxfam

- Gender and emergency aid program mainstreaming
- Integrating DRR into design and planning for livelihood interventions

MCD (Centre for Marinelife conservation and community development)

- Integrating climate change response and fisheries management
- Written as a consulting tool for SCAFI of MARD – not being used at the moment
- Recommendations for policy (SCAFI – MARD)
- Underdevelopment => waiting for response

Centre for development of Community Initiative and Environment

- Document: the information about CC: collecting CC information from newspaper
 - The "Green information" printed monthly (also on website) used for: community in local and interested people
- Contact: thuysef@gmail.com

World Vision Vietnam

- Guideline on integration of DRR/ CCA into Area Development Program (ADP) for ADP staff - under construction and finalization

NDMP

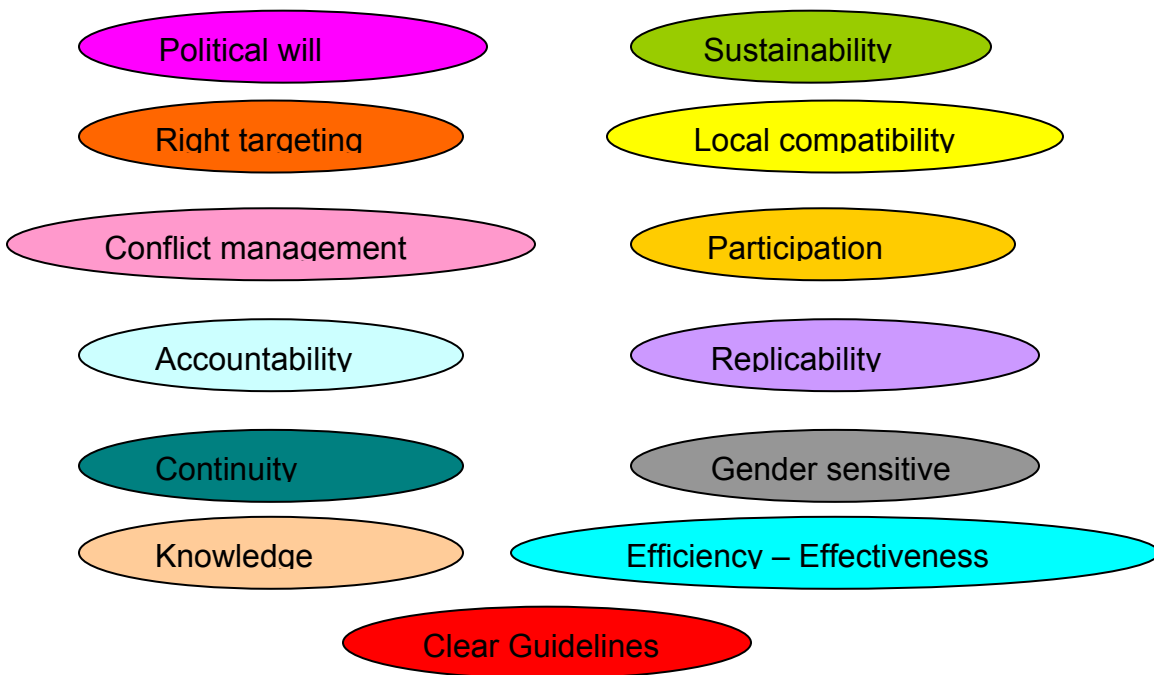
- Dr Pak's CCA/ DRM study
- Study report on integration of DRR into CCA
- Workshop reports – NDMP CC Workshops

- Planned 2009 activity – consultants to work with DDMFSC & OCCA to develop guidelines/ tools to help local governmental officials mainstreaming => DRM & CCA into local development program in line with expected government's decisions
- Hopefully input to a workshop + to inform Gov and non-government policies more to be used for a workshop to assist MARD develop its approach to CC & to guide NDMP in this area (e.g.: Dr Pak's study)
- Stakeholders involved in CCA or DRR strongly focus on government.

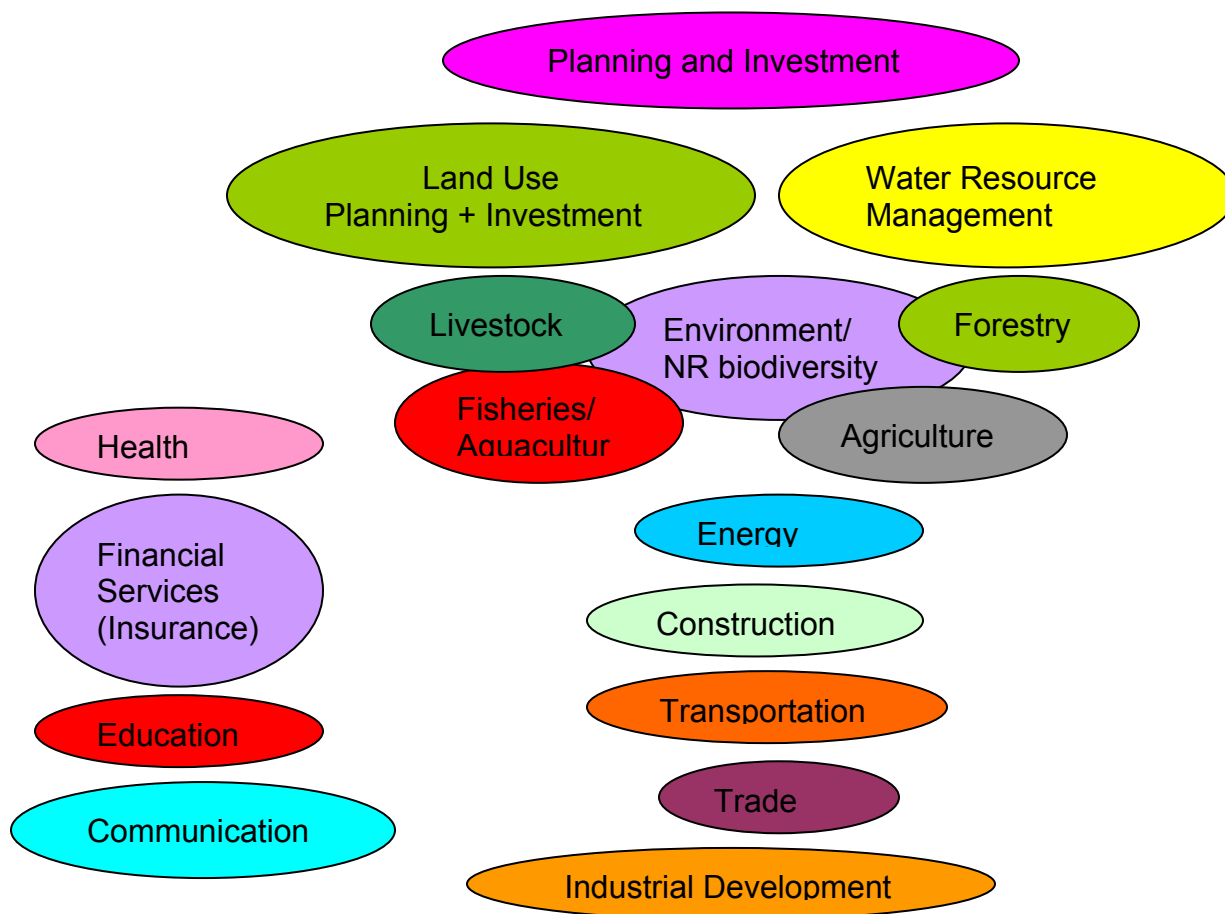
Group 2 barriers to mainstreaming CC:

- At the local level there is a lack of awareness. CC is a new issue for the public. There is a need for education and media attention
- There is a need for CC to be integrated into socio-economic planning process
- Funding the ability to access international resources
- Local budget allocations
- As well as the planning technique process – being top down not being localized as needed
- Reactive rather than anticipatory approach needs to be proactive
- Preparedness sensibility is needed
- At the local level: Needs for overall capacity building mainstreaming or integration
- No/ Less adaptive technology research => P.T.D approach
- Need for CC on agenda of local levels/ authorities

Group 3 elements of a best-practice mainstreaming model



Group 4 priority sectors for mainstreaming CC:



Group discussion:

Some questions:

1. Do we need a CC team? Staff capacity is still weak so who can help?
2. Implementing the survey, which one has been done already?
3. List of CC experts in Vietnam for consultation
4. People need a regular training program and Adhoc to get free resources.
5. What needs to change the rights of people to:
 - Resources
 - Decision making
 - Information about CC impacts

Ideas:

1. NDMP guidelines and tools for local level → need a consultation team to do this
2. NDMP study on synergies between CC and DRR
3. CBDRM MARD plan is similar to DMC. We have opportunity to influence process to include CCA
4. DIPECHO and NRC also support VCA tool
5. JANI and CECI propose a common framework for CBDRM which could also include CCA

6. All NGOs can go through JANI to reach CBDRM
7. Wait for the SEDP planning instructions from MPI/ representatives
8. Oxfam/ Challenge to Change/ CARE all carried out such tools as VCA, SLF and they will pilot in March. People discussed establishing a core group for this.
9. Ms Hoa from CtC suggested getting people together in a drafting team to share experience so far and link to SEDP.
10. JANI has a good platform for CC program.
11. CCWG should join DMWG and JANI to work together

Discussion for joint actions

Options:

1. Mainstreaming tools and methods sharing:
 - Share these tools through website, e.g CCWG
 - Anyone can use those that suit their situation
2. Provide opportunities for practitioners, provinces, districts to visit and share experiences
3. Use NGO capacity building program to train on mainstreaming
4. Decide to develop a common guideline for use by government, provinces and NGOs to support their processes
5. Work with CBDRM project and integrate CCA into CBDRM rollout to create the real mainstreaming opportunity
6. CCWG small group take these ideas further and lead the process of gathering the existing tools, preparing a “checklist” guideline for proposing to all for SEDP process and plan to link with CBDRM.
 - Aim: to ensure that NGO experience and successful tools are adopted in national and local CCA plans and this links to DRR, CCA, and SEDP
7. Develop tools for integrating CCA consideration into development planning process.

Follow-up actions agreed:

1. The CCWG adaptation groups (led by a small group of Challenge to Change, Oxfam and CARE) to look what is available in the present to mainstream climate change and then if overlap emerges then to perhaps formulate a standard set of guidelines.
2. CCWG to arrange to have a session in the next JANI or DMWG meeting about incorporating CC into the CBDRM and how to coordinate and influence the government CBDRM.
3. How NGOs link up with the SEDP processes – the next CCWG meetings will discuss further

Annex: 1. Workshop TOR
2. Participant List