

Aide Memoir

Regional Consultative Workshop on El Niño in Asia-Pacific

7-9 June 2016

Bangkok, Thailand

I. Workshop Objectives

- Initiate establishment of a standardized methodology for ex-ante risk assessment of ENSO related slow-onset disasters.
- Showcase assessment tools, such as the seasonal climate forecasts and social and economic impact outlooks.
- Share knowledge and national experiences for multi-sectoral impact assessment of slow-onset disasters and extreme seasonal variability.
- Identify common areas of work among Governments and UN agencies to address the need for linking the humanitarian and development agenda.
- Provide a consultative platform for member countries to discuss formulation and management of regional and country responses to current and future ENSO event.

II. Participation

- Country representation: Cambodia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Viet Nam.
- Sectors represented: Hydro-meteorology, Disaster Management, Agriculture, Environment, Policy & Planning, Economy, Finance, Home Affairs, and Local Administration.
- UN agencies, INGOs and other entities: UNDP, ESCAP, OCHA, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, Pulse Lab Jakarta, RIMES, APEC Climate Center, Oxfam, Save the Children and World Vision International.

III. Key Challenges

- **Data & Monitoring:** Levels of technical capacity vary across Asia-Pacific. Availability of appropriate data and information management is a challenge. Data analysis can be of limited quality. Identified need for keeping pace with new technologies. Requirement for tailored products to meet needs of different stakeholders.
- **Institutional:** Synergy across sectors is required, with a need for dialogues between weather forecasting centres and those applying the knowledge to design and implement effective preparedness measures to

mitigate El Niño's impact. Strengthening coordination with local government units is required, in terms of impact assessment in different domains (biophysical, socioeconomic etc.) and responding to slow-onset events. Roles and responsibilities of international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) to be outlined better.

- **Operationalization into Decision-Making:** There are diverse climate regimes and no one strategy fits all. Decision-makers need to better understand forecasts for particular locations, seasons and time periods. From the regional level, preparedness should be boosted. Potentially engaging in contingency planning – making the El Niño impact outlooks more generic to include La Niña and labelling them ENSO impact outlooks.

IV. Actions & Ways Ahead

i. Addressing Country-specific Needs

- All participating countries committed to providing short national reports on ENSO, as conveyed during the closing session of the Regional Consultative Workshop. The guideline for development of this document will be conveyed to countries who demonstrated interest.
- Country reports will enable identifying opportunities for future collaboration and provision of technical assistance following the country reports.
- Development of a short document containing resources for ENSO country preparedness and actions.
- Offer of provision of capacity development for early warning in multi-hazard risk assessment by ESCAP. A regional training programme on multi-hazard early warning system is scheduled to be jointly held by ESCAP and the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) for which national participation is welcomed.
- ESCAP, together with RIMES, will work together to strengthen the Monsoon Forum through the provision of monsoon forecasts, backed by in-season drought monitoring. Improving the quality of Monsoon Forum products is a key objective.
- Impact-based forecasting provided by RIMES will feed into ESCAP-World Meteorological Organization Typhoon Committee/Panel on Tropical Cyclones programme of work.

ii. Improvement to the Methodology

- RIMES welcomed additional comments on the methodology and region/country/sector specific interpretation of the climate data.
- RIMES improved the methodology through the inclusion of best practices and examples from 2015, as shared during the Regional Consultative Workshop.
- Impact outlook bulletins will be developed for future ENSO events using scenario-based analysis.
- Inclusion of a section on the macroeconomic impacts by way of the hazard amplification factor in the Methodology, with an expansion on the concept of Average Annual Loss (AAL) and how this may be calculated for El Niño-related impact assessment.
- RIMES will also be piloting a national-level decision support system to take into account seasonal forecasting including El Niño and La Niña sectoral impacts.

iii. El Niño Regional Dashboard

- Pulse Lab Jakarta has been requested to visualize data through risk and seasonal forecasting lenses at regional level, contributing to the development of the El Niño Regional Dashboard.

- Certain El Niño impacts have long-term implications; such as coral bleaching. It is possible to understand the extent and location of such bleaching through satellite data-generated image products reflecting the situation before, during and after coral bleaching.
- ESCAP will provide satellite imagery through coordination and collaboration in the region [a. sea surface chlorophyll monitoring in coastal regions (using platforms for ocean colour monitoring) and using b. drought satellite imagery].
- It is suggested the Dashboard have provision to ‘mine’ social media and news data on El Niño through hash tags and other information sources. Geotagging of images reflective of climate change impacts will also be employed for understanding the micro-climatic picture.

iv. Inter-Agency Follow-Up

- The outcomes of the Regional Consultative Workshop will be fed into the discussions and upcoming programme of work of the Inter-Agency Task Team on El Niño.
- Preparedness is being facilitated through various existing UN platforms; such as the UN Resident Coordinators network, UN Development Group and other mechanisms. For the RCs in particular, policy guidelines will be developed to streamline the inter-agency responses.
- At country level, the El Niño impact outlook will be disseminated through national meteorological offices, the network of RCs, and the wider humanitarian network. Collaborative mechanisms for provision of information for upcoming impact outlooks will be actively supported.
- A standard operating procedure (SOP) on roles and responsibilities of concerned actors will be developed to supplement the ENSO impact methodology (included as an annex to the methodology).
- An Expert Group Meeting on Building Climate Resilient Agriculture in Pacific SIDS will be held in Nadi, Fiji from 9 to 11 August 2016. It is expected that the participants will gain an increased awareness and improved knowledge on mainstreaming climate adaptation and climate-sensitive risk reduction strategies into sustainable and resilient agricultural land use planning, based on the sharing of replicable best practices and strategies from Asia-Pacific.
- Co-chaired by ESCAP, UNDP and ISDR, the Thematic Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience (TWG-DR3) has been instated with the objective to support regional implementation of the elements of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that relate to disaster risk management and resilience. One of the modalities is through development of more coherent and optimized regional approaches and strategies related to disaster management, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and disaster resilience.
- The APEC Climate Center (APCC) will assess its current programmes in El Niño-affected countries and

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/reportId=5_2310

