

Expert Group Meeting

**Regional strategies towards building
Resilience to disasters in Asia and the Pacific**

Key Objectives and Intended Outcomes

26-28 October 2015

Bangkok

Background

Outstanding Issues

- Asia-Pacific remains the most disaster prone region in the world
- The region faces increasingly complex disasters
 - More frequent, less predictable and severe
- Much of the disasters in our region are cross-border in nature
 - be they earthquakes, droughts, tropical cyclones and floods
- Managing disaster risk often goes beyond the confines and capability of an individual country and requires regional cooperation

ESCAP Resolution 71/12

June 2015

Strengthening regional mechanisms for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in Asia and the Pacific

- 1. Establish formal linkages between the Commission's interdisciplinary and intergovernmental platforms with regional platforms on disaster risk (Linkages between SFDRR and 2030 Agenda for SD)**
- 2. Guide actions at the regional level through agreed regional and subregional strategies and mechanisms**
- 3. Implement a "One United Nations" approach through the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism**
- 4. Expand the scope of the Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness in Indian Ocean and Southeast Asian Countries**

ESCAP Resolution 71/11

June 2015

Establishment of the Asian and Pacific centre for the development of disaster information management (APDIM)

- To address the demand for disaster information services and promote regional cooperation mechanisms and knowledge-sharing arrangements
- To improve multi-hazard assessment, disaster preparedness, and early warnings and responses to disasters
- To commence its functions and programmes with a focus on the more vulnerable subregions of Asia and the Pacific.

EGM: Key Objectives

- 1. To provide a platform for the member Countries to share the learning experiences in specific context of regional cooperation for disaster risk management**
- 2. To discuss how the existing regional cooperation mechanisms are going to respond the challenges of implementing 2030 Agenda for SD and SFDRR**
- 3. To deliberate the critical gaps and unmet needs of an effective, end-to-end early warning system in context of disasters with transboundary origins and how regional cooperation mechanisms can reduce the gaps**
- 4. To discuss the emerging analytical tools – Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), rapid assessment etc for resilient recovery and reconstruction**
- 5. To identify opportunities for regional cooperation mechanism in context of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

Session I: Regional cooperation mechanism for disaster risk management

Development challenge from natural disasters in Asia-Pacific

- **Asia-Pacific is the world's most disaster-prone region. From 2005-2014, 1,625 disaster events resulted in half a million deaths, affected 1.4 billion people and caused \$523 billion worth of economic damage.**
- **Floods, storms, earthquakes, tsunamis and droughts were main types of hazards responsible for 99% of economic damage from natural disasters.**
- **Many of these are transboundary in nature with shared fault lines, common climatic and meteorological conditions, and shared river basins.**
- **This has serious ramifications due to the interconnectedness of countries and the complex nature of cross-border coordination, calling for regional cooperation mechanisms to address shared risk from natural disasters.**

Regional cooperation mechanism for disaster risk management

Sendai Framework and Sustainable Development Goals

- The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction reaffirmed the important role of regional organizations such as ESCAP in fostering regional solutions in DRR.
- It emphasized integration of disaster risk reduction into development policies, plans and fiscal budgets, and thus there is a need for multi-sectoral, regional platforms to bring together disaster risk reduction and sustainable development agendas in Asia-Pacific.
- While the post-2015 development agenda clearly recognizes disaster management for sustainable development, responsibilities and actions at the regional level are also being formulated. United Nations regional commissions have an important role to play in this regard.

UN led Regional Mechanisms

- **United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)**
 - Mekong Committee 1957
 - ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee 1968
 - ESCAP/WMO Panel on Tropical Cyclones 1971
 - Regional Space Applications Programme 1994
 - Tsunami Regional Trust Fund 2005
 - ESCAP Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction 2008
- **ISDR Asia Partnership and its Asia-Pacific regional unit**

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_4003

