

Creating Resilient Societies

HIGH-LEVEL ASIA-PACIFIC POLICY DIALOGUE ON THE IMPLEMENTION OF THE ISTANBUL PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FOR THE DECADE 2011-2020

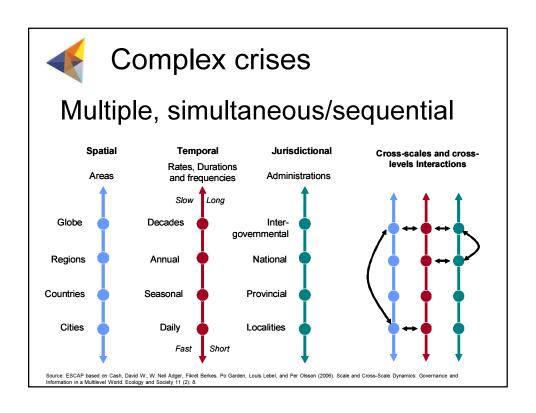
4-6 March 2015 Siem Rean, Cambodia

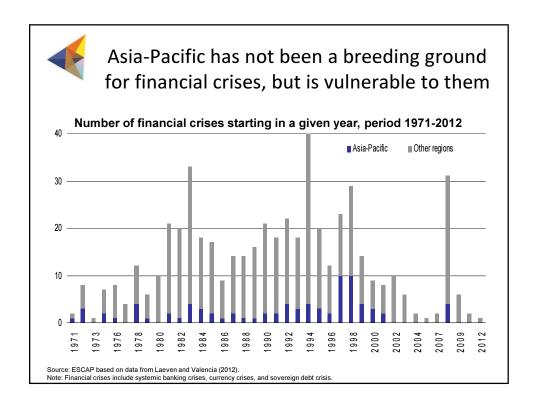
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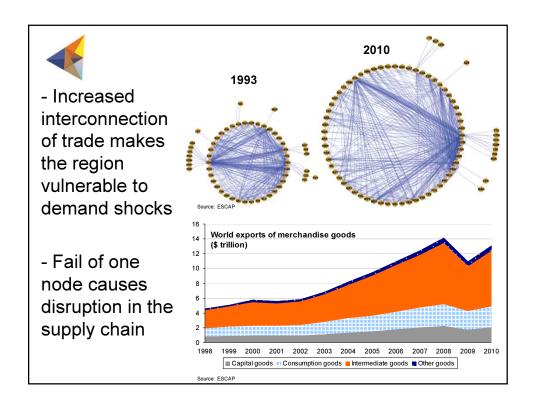


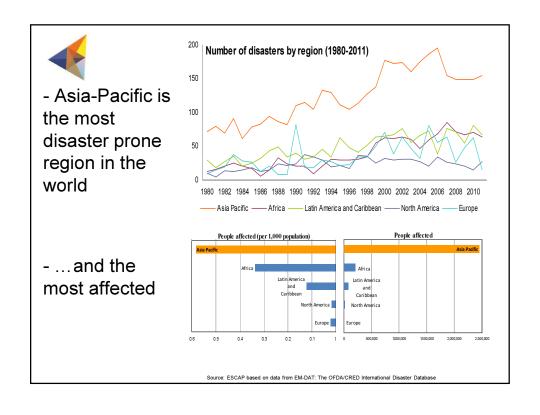
Main Messages

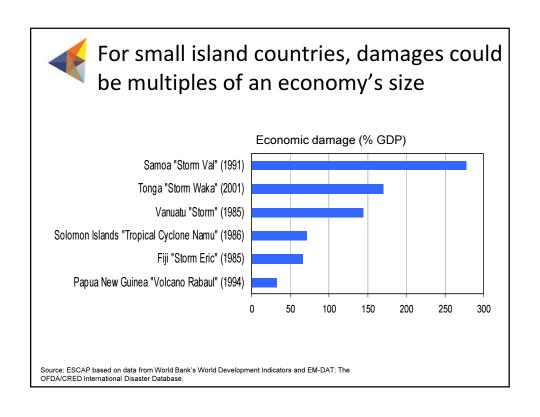
- Building resilience is key to face multiple, simultaneous/ sequential, increasingly large shocks that the region is confronted with -and this is the new normal for the region
- At the centre of this effort is a diversified and inclusive economy that is able to adapt to shocks and preserve jobs, and an equitable society that empowers people to be better able to absorb and adapt to shocks

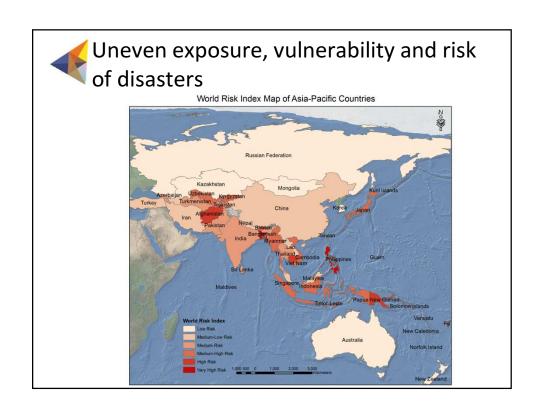














Resilience is: the ability to

Quickly bounce back and restore its stable equilibrium after stresses, ensuring lesser risks and disturbances from given shocks

Objects

Mitigate
disruptions and
reconfigure from
shocks so as to
maintain the
system
functioning

Systems

Reorganize and transform in order to respond to crises, absorb their impact and maintain its core purpose

Complex systems



Resilience is the capacity of countries to adapt to dramatically changed circumstances, caused by major economic crisis and natural disasters, to enable their people to adapt to these shocks and continue to lead the kind of life they have the reason to value



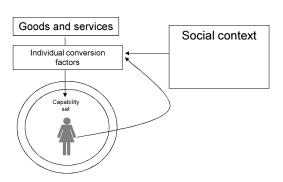
people

should be at the

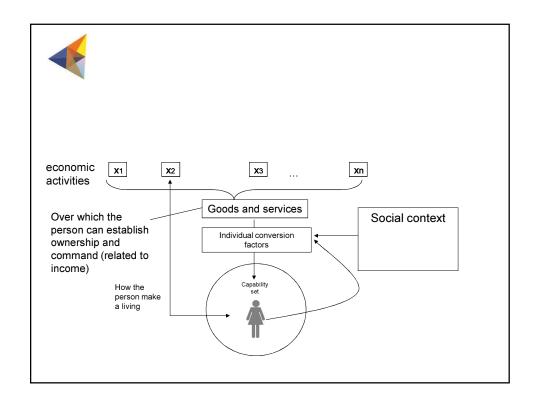
Centre

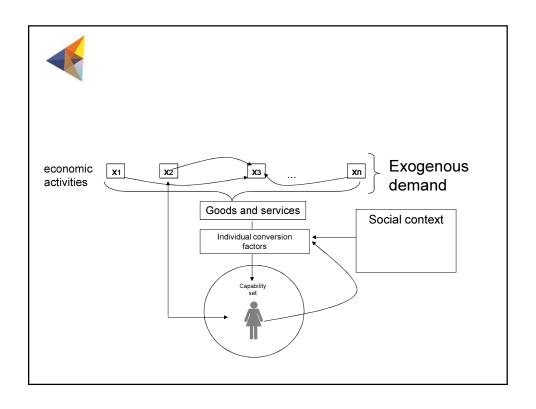


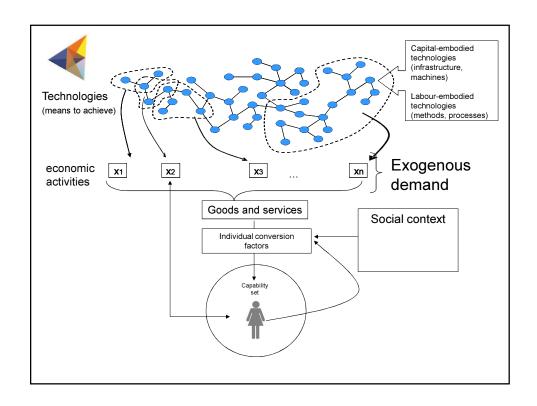


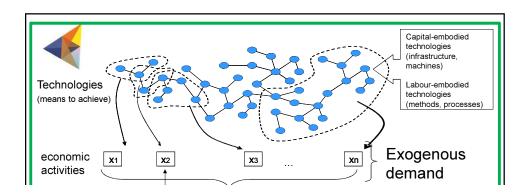


Development is the expansion of the set of capabilities that a person has, while poverty is the deprivation of capabilities. Resilience is related to the capacity of people to adapt to shocks and maintain or expand their set of capabilities.









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