



United Nations
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction



Policy and Practice Forum Responding to the SREX Report Findings

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UNISDR Secretariat Asia and Pacific,
4 May 2012

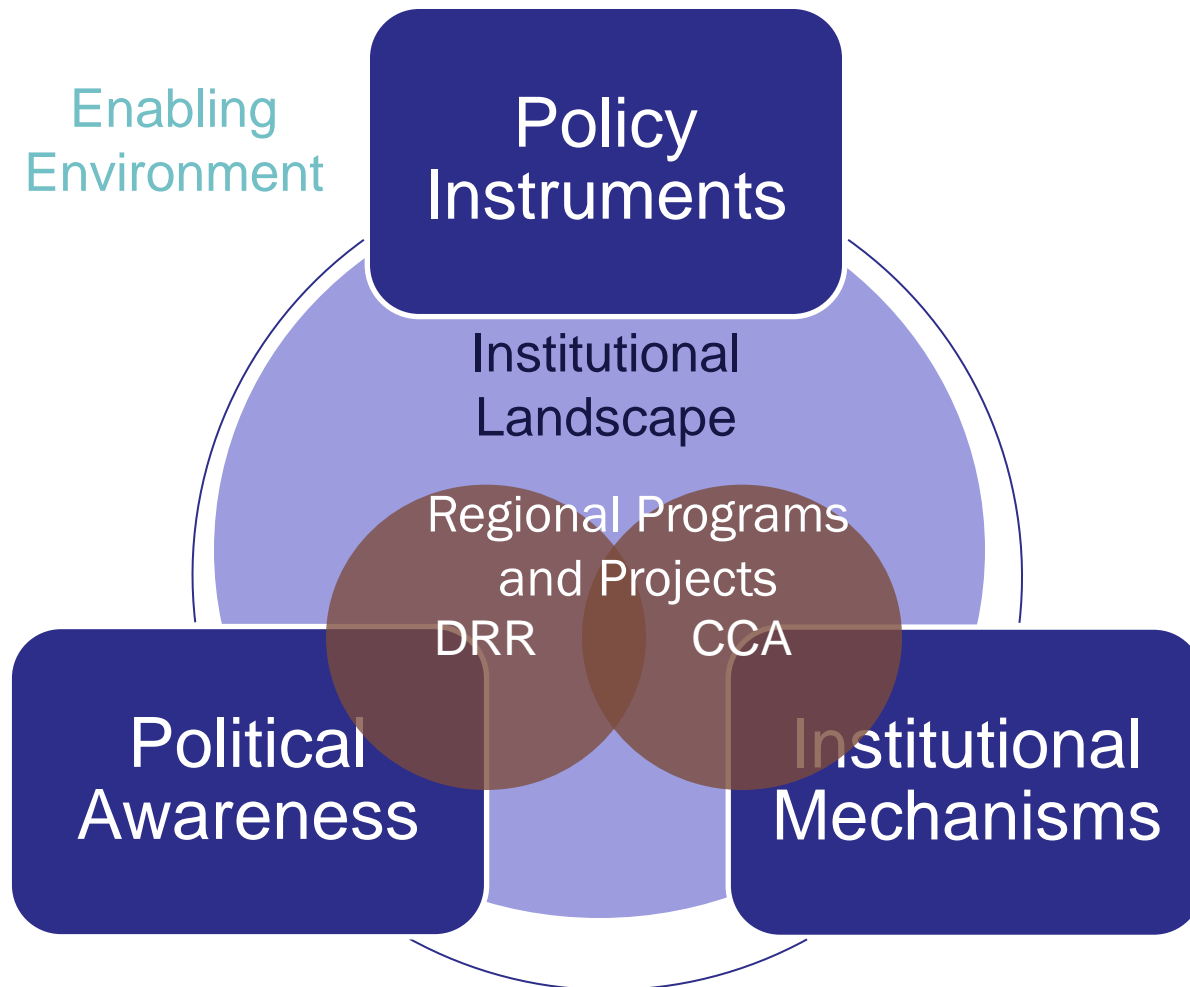
Recommendation:

Closer integration of disaster risk management & CCA is important, along with incorporation into local, sub-national, national and international development policies and practices.

Questions raised

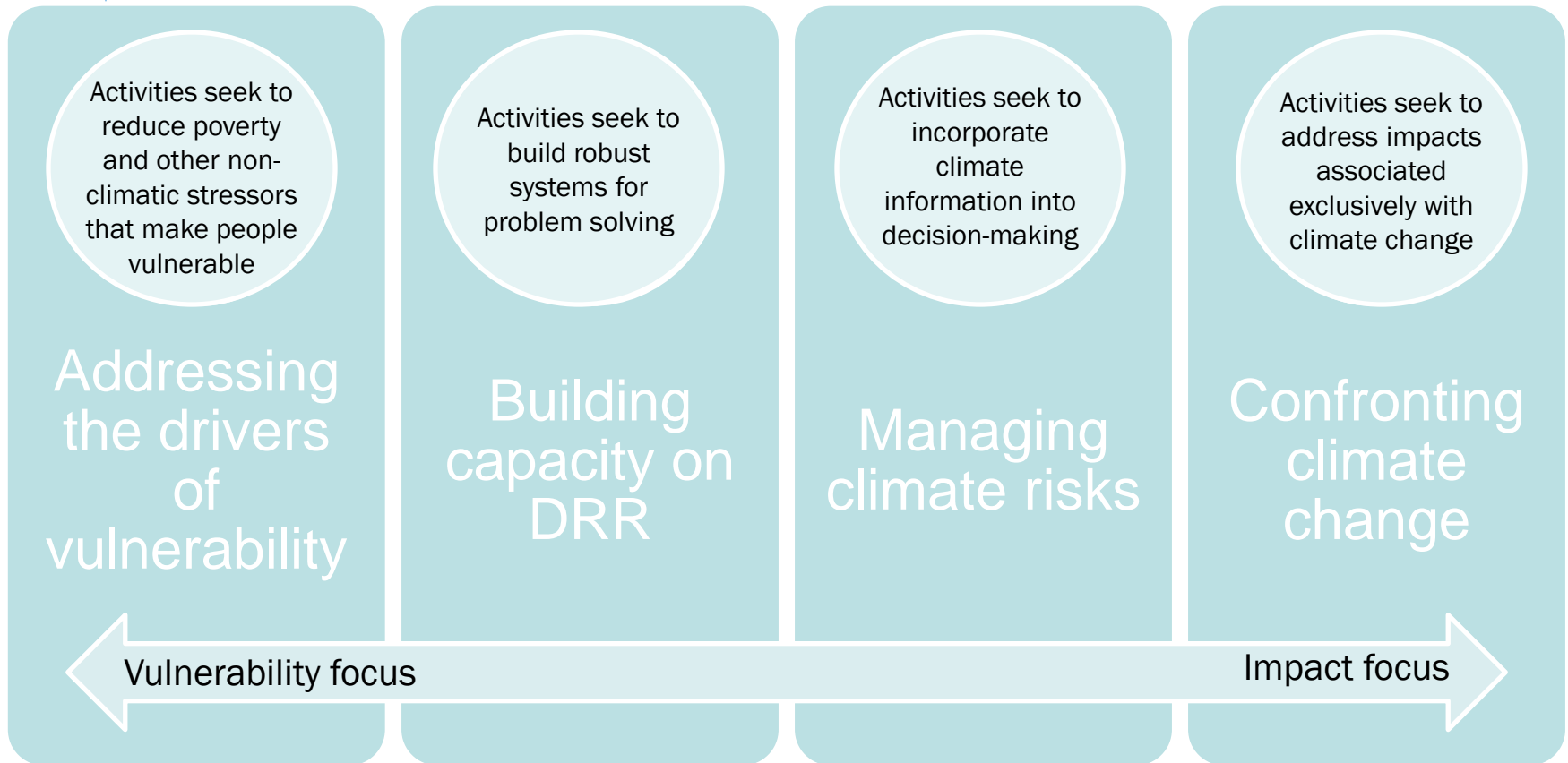
1. What regional institutions and policy frameworks are in place for dealing with the challenges set out in SREX?
2. Are existing regional institutions and policy frameworks adequate for dealing with the challenges set out in SREX?
3. If not, what needs to change? Are these incremental or transformative?

OVERALL APPROACH



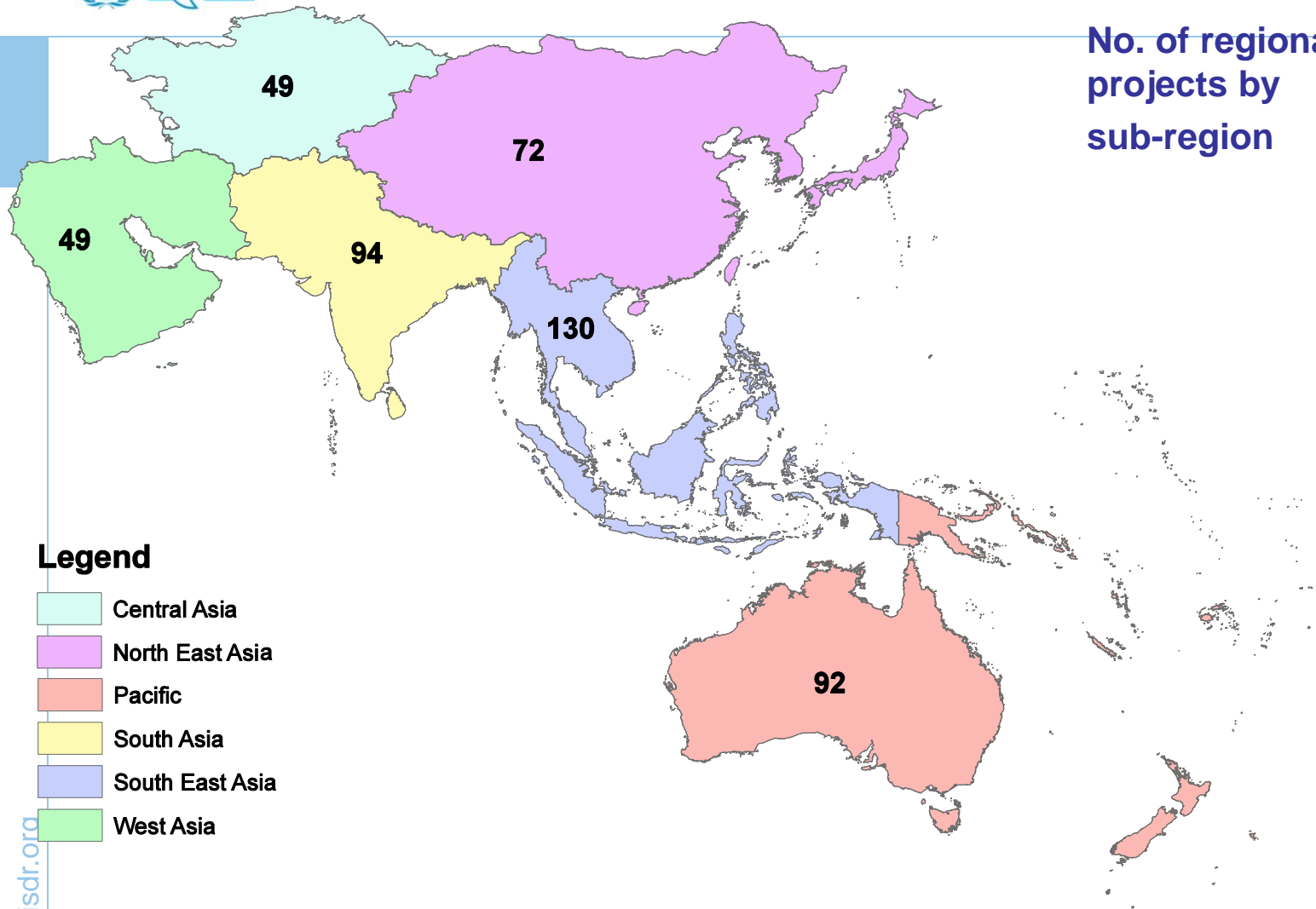
I. STOCKTAKING OF REGIONAL PROJECTS

Typology of Policy Interventions



Source: Adapted from WRI (2007)

No. of regional projects by sub-region

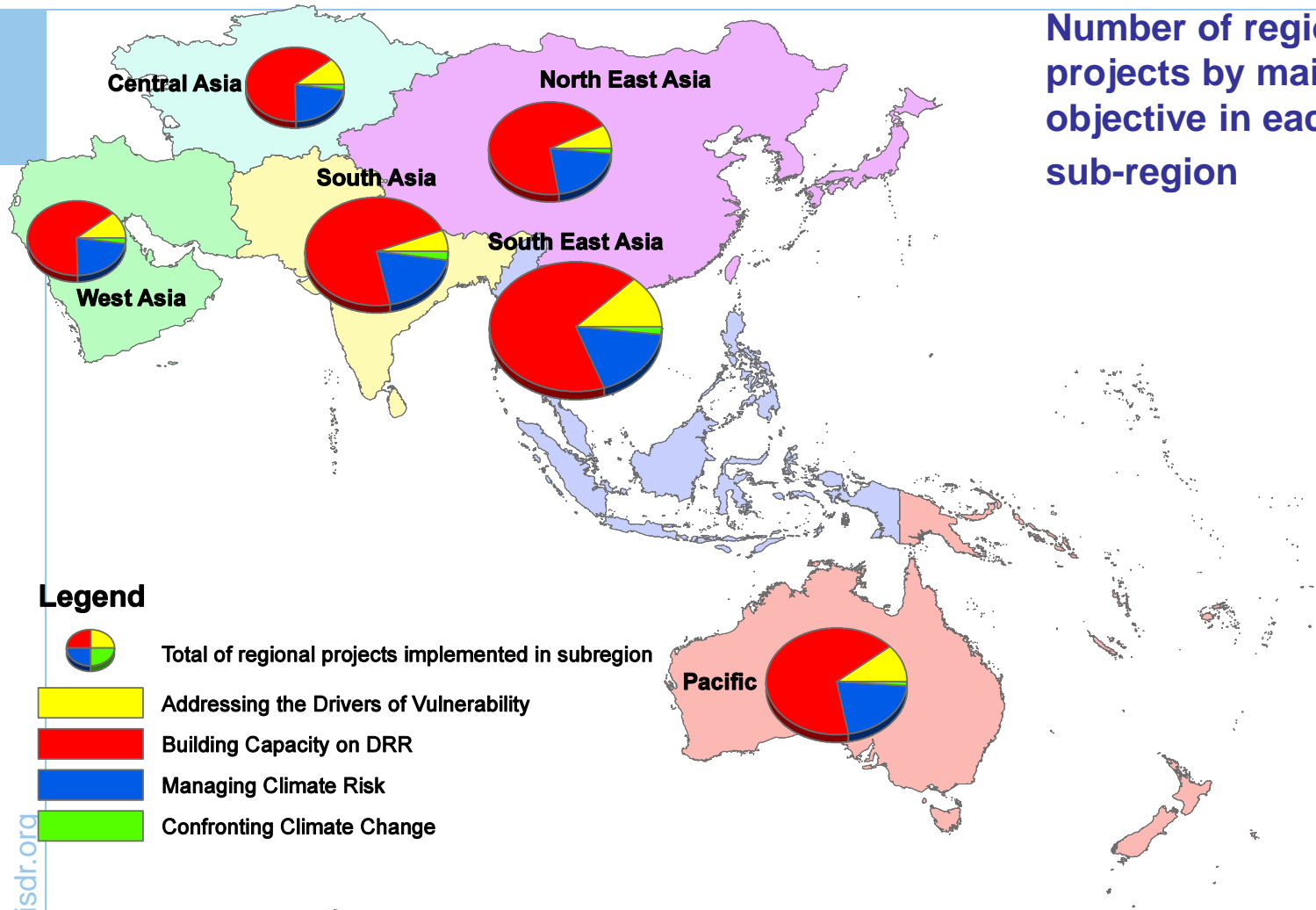


Legend





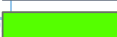
- Central Asia
- North East Asia
- Pacific
- South Asia
- South East Asia
- West Asia

I. STOCKTAKING

Number of regional projects by main of objective in each sub-region



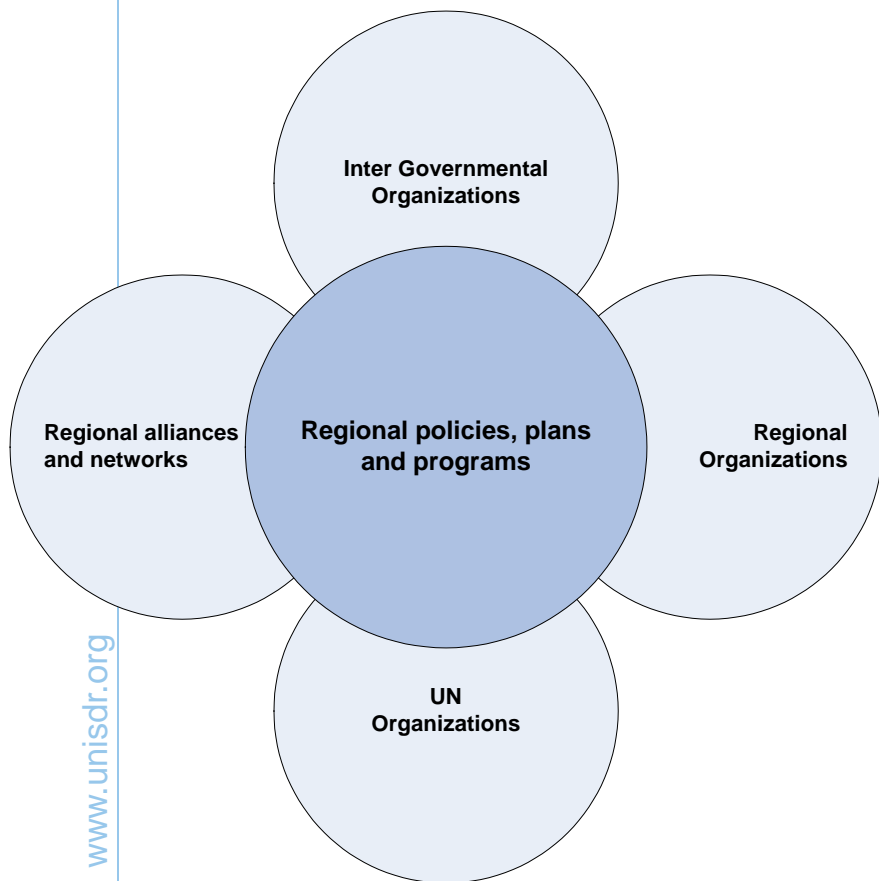
Legend

-  Total of regional projects implemented in subregion
-  Addressing the Drivers of Vulnerability
-  Building Capacity on DRR
-  Managing Climate Risk
-  Confronting Climate Change

I. STOCKTAKING

II. INSTITUTIONAL MAPPING

Typology of Regional Actors



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Type of organization		Number of regional projects	Percentage
Regional Inter-Governmental Organizations	APEC	2	5
	ASEAN	19	43
	MRC	5	11
	SAARC	5	11
	SOPAC	13	30
	Total	44	100
Regional Organizations	ADPC	19	56
	CARE	1	3
	ICIMOD	1	3
	IFRC	8	24
	IUCN	2	6
	Kyoto Univ	1	3
	SEI	2	6
	Total	34	100
United Nations Organizations	FAO	5	16
	ILO	1	3
	OCHA	1	3
	UNCRD	2	6
	UNDP	9	29
	UNEP	2	6
	UNESCAP	5	16
	UNESCO	1	3
	UNICEF	1	3
	UNISDR	1	3
	UNOCHA	1	3
WHO	2	6	
Total	31	100	
Regional alliances and networks	ADRRN	2	50
	Duryog Niv	2	50
	Total	4	100
Multilateral and bilateral funding institutions	ADB	17	25
	AusAID	11	16
	EU	11	16
	GFDRR	28	41
	JICA	1	1
	Total	68	100

Source: Adapted from Chakrabarti (2010)

4AMCDRR Outcomes

Disaster Risk Reduction through Climate Change Adaptation

Raising Awareness and
Building Capacity for
DRR & CCA

Developing and Sharing In-
Formation, Technology, Sound
Practices and Lessons Learned
in Climate and Disaster Risk
Management

Promoting Integration of
Drr & Cca into Development
for Green Growth

Incheon Declaration on DRR through CCA

Incheon Regional Roadmap and Action Plan for DRR through CCA

Platform for sharing information and technological development of DRR related to CCA

Inter- governmental

Thimphu Statement on Climate Change – 2010

CCA- DRR integration commitment for the SAARC region

- *SAARC resource Centres: Meteorological Research Center, Coastal Management Centre, Disaster Management Centre*
- *Commission: SAARC Inter-governmental Climate-related Disasters Initiative*
- *Commission :SAARC Inter-governmental Mountain Initiative on mountain ecosystems, particularly glaciers*
- *Commission: SAARC Inter-governmental Marine Initiative*
- *Commission: SAARC Inter-governmental Monsoon Initiative*
- *Commission :SAARC Inter-governmental Climate-related Disasters Initiative on the integration of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) with Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR*

Inter- governmental

ASEAN UN Strategic framework

- The United Nations Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM) brings together 30 United Nations agencies on a joint ASEAN-UN Mechanism for Rapid Response to Climate-related and Other Disasters.

Endorsed by the United Nations Secretary-General and the ten ASEAN Heads of State at the October 2010 ASEAN UN Summit in Hanoi, Vietnam.

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR DRR-CCA INTEGRATION

1. Political Commitment and Awareness,
2. Policy and Institutional Mechanisms,
3. Progress of Integrating DRR into Development Process,
4. Institutional capacity of integrating CRI into the development process,
5. Capacity of Scientific and technical institutions for generating required Climate Risk Information (CRI),
6. Decentralization of powers and resources to implement innovative adaptation programmes.

Conclusions 1/2

- Major progress in the Asia-Pacific in promoting the DRR and CCA agenda

Spurred primarily by the HFA in 2005 ; intensified by the UNFCCC process

- Development un even by sub regions
- Proactive in approach to advancing DRR and CCA regionally
- Integration of DRR and CCA gaining momentum with strong presence of MBFIs and UN organizations

Conclusions 2/2

- A conducive climate does exist for more concerted action for planning, mobilizing resources and implementation.
- Regional efforts greatly complement the movements at the national and community levels
- There is need for greater coordination and synergy of efforts for optimum utilization of scarce resources for maximum gains.
- Looking to future: heightened activities, more support for a shared vision

At the Crossroads

Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and the Pacific