

**Trilateral Expert Meeting on
Disaster Loss Data and DRR Technology Sharing
26-28 March 2014, Jeju, Republic of Korea**

**Summary and the Way Forward
28 March 2014**



1. The Trilateral Expert Meeting on Disaster Loss Data and DRR Technology Sharing was organized in Jeju, Republic of Korea from 26 to 28 March 2014, by National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) of the Republic of Korea, the Trilateral Cooperation Secretariat (TCS), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), in collaboration with the Ministry of Civil Affairs of China and the Cabinet Office of Government of Japan.
2. See attached appendix for list of organizations participated.
3. The Expert Meeting was convened with the aim to:
 - (a) support the follow up activities of previous Trilateral Heads of Government Agency Meetings on Disaster Management;

- (b) follow up the Expert Group Meeting on Improving Disaster Data to Build Resilience held in Sendai, Japan on 30 September and 1 October 2013;
 - (c) stimulate dialogue among experts on the management of disaster data as part of building evidence-based disaster resilience monitoring;
 - (d) discuss the preliminary results of five country case studies, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Kiribati and the Republic of Korea, and deliberate the further requirements and recommendations for exploring the feasibility of enhancing compatibility of disaster data among China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, and explore the possibility of extending the lessons to other North-East Asian countries and beyond.
4. After the deliberation, the Meeting:
- (a) reaffirmed the importance of considering disaster and climate risk to be an inherent part rather than external to development processes, and in this regard, acknowledged the need to further develop tools and mechanisms for disaster resilience monitoring;
 - (b) noted that such disaster resilience monitoring needs to include characteristics including the state of social, economic and environmental development, the disaster risks, and measures to address those risks such as risk prevention, risk reduction, disaster preparedness, response and recovery. In this regard, the Meeting recognized the importance of integrating information on governance, economic and fiscal capacities, system redundancy, awareness of climate-related issues and learning capacities;
 - (c) recognised the critical role of disaster statistics as the key requirements for integrating disaster considerations into development decision making, and appreciated the paramount role of government such disaster statistics should be integrated in the national statistical system that involve the role of designated government agencies to publish the official disaster statistics, and national statistics offices to ensure data quality assurance and harmonization;
 - (d) identified, at this initial stage, the two key domains of disaster statistics:
 - occurrence of disasters consisting of information such as location, magnitude, severity; and
 - direct and indirect impacts of disasters consisting of information such as impact on human lives, economy, society and the environment
 - (e) further identified the extended domain of disaster statistics that potentially include information on disaster risk and disaster management measures;
 - (f) recognized the need for disaster statistics as the basis of cross-country and regional - level analysis in order to inform the regional policy making and norm setting and, as appropriate, to address disaster risks that have trans-boundary characteristics;
 - (g) encouraged working together with initiatives, such as Paris 21, to promote efforts in building disaster statistics in Asia Pacific, as part of the national development plan; and
 - (h) noted the importance of utilizing existing technology sharing mechanisms such as ESCAP's space technology application and NEMA Korea's initiatives for sharing DRR technology, and continue exploring other mechanisms.
5. the Trilateral Expert Meeting recommended:

- (a) forming a joint working group under the auspices of ESCAP's Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction and Committee on Statistics to define and categorize disasters (common terminology), to provide guidance on post disaster assessment and to explore possibility of a disaster data repository;
 - (b) compiling a reference guide on procedures and protocols pertaining to collecting, processing, analyzing and disseminating disaster statistics;
 - (c) establishing a linkage between the current efforts in establishing disaster statistics with other global initiatives such as Post-2015 Development Agenda and World Conference on DRR. In this regard, the meeting recommends ESCAP and UNISDR to work closely to advocate for the linkage of the evidence-based disaster resilience monitoring to HFA-2 processes;
 - (d) ESCAP and UNISDR to explore the use of Asia Pacific Disaster Report as a vehicle to undertake a review of the state of resilience and in this regard, disaster statistics, and the progress of implementation of HFA-2. The Asia Pacific Disaster Report will provide the substantive content to the Asia Pacific regional platform;
 - (e) SIAP to consider integration of disaster statistics into its training programmes to reflect the importance of capacity building in disaster statistics;
 - (f) TCS to report the outcome of this meeting and other trilateral efforts among China, Japan and Republic of Korea to the appropriate policy forums including the 6th AMCDRR, and the 70th Session of ESCAP Commission and Trilateral Heads of Government Agency Meeting on Disaster Management; and
 - (g) ESCAP and UNISDR, together with research institutions, to provide initial support to China, Japan and Republic of Korea in carrying out joint research on sharing disaster data. To this end, the meeting noted the need for appointment of focal points and collaborating agencies in the three countries to work on the joint research.
6. The Meeting noted Mongolia plans to share the experience from developing its evidence-based resilience monitoring and indicators of disaster statistics in relation to the ongoing Ulaanbaatar City Group guidelines for economy-based plan on natural resources
 7. The Meeting also noted Mongolia's desire to share information and experience among China, Japan and Republic of Korea and to seek opportunities for developing the country's human and technical resilience for disaster.
 8. The Meeting noted Indonesia's request to ESCAP in collaboration with relevant organizations, technical assistance to document the experience of the Indonesian Disaster and information System (DiBi) as good practice in building resilience through disaster information management.
 9. The Meeting noted the Lao PDR's readiness to share the experience in its ongoing process of developing disaster resilience monitoring and disaster statistics integration into the medium and long term ecosystem based on development planning, and in this regard encouraged countries and development partners to extend the necessary cooperation and supports;



Appendix

- Ministry of Civil Affairs of China
- National Disaster Reduction Centre of China
- Cabinet Office of Government of Japan
- Asian Disaster Reduction Centre
- NEMA Korea
- NEMA Mongolia
- National Statistical Office of Mongolia
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Laos
- National Statistics Office of Philippines
- Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance of Germany
- KOICA
- Tohoku University
- Dongguk University
- Jeju National University
- Yonsei University
- Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology
- TCS
- UNESCAP
- UNISDR
- UNDP
- GIZ
- JICA