



ISDR-Asia Partnership Forum

14-15 DECEMBER 2017, BANGKOK

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

[DRAFT V 05 FEB 2018 FOR COMMENTS]

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Executive Summary

Over 100 officials from governments, inter-governmental regional organizations, and representatives from UN and international organizations, business, academia, civil society, the Red Cross and Red Crescent and various other stakeholder groups and sectors attended the ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP) Forum, held from 14-15 December 2018 at the Pullman Bangkok King Power Hotel in Bangkok, Thailand¹. The Forum was convened to assess the status of disaster risk reduction in the region and develop the basis for the 2018 Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR).

The Forum noted the rapidly changing risk landscape in the region, exacerbated by climate change and the ever-increasing nexus of equity, poverty, inclusion – all being fundamental development challenges contributing to vulnerability and undermining resilience building.

The deliberations of the IAP Forum can be summarised as follows:

- While significant progress has been made in understanding risk and early warnings, the communication of risk is often limited, resulting in its limited integration in development and decision-making. At the same time, the management of big data provides opportunities in risk modelling and challenges in its management.
- Almost all the countries in the region have developed and adopted DRR policies, strategies, plans, frameworks while some have relevant legislative measures and laws in place. However, the alignment of these policy frameworks and guidelines with the Sendai Framework remains a challenge. Most countries have also established institutional structures for DRR implementation and coordination, which need to be strengthened and contextualised to the needs of the new paradigm of risk-sensitive development.
- The real coherence across multiple international frameworks assumes shape at the level of implementation, i.e. at the local level. Countries have varied levels of devolution of DRR responsibilities. In most cases the local authorities face implementation challenges due to budgetary and capacity constraints.
- The region has several examples of innovative means of DRR financing, some at the community level, while some have established, or are in the process of establishing, mechanisms to ensure integration of risk considerations into planning and programmes, including new infrastructure. The availability of and access to risk data, and data on investment tracking, is expected to strengthen DRR investments and predictable funding.
- A combination of community engagement and technology is important to achieve an effective level of preparedness. One of the most promising opportunities in building preparedness is by working in collaboration with the most disadvantaged populations to enhance their self-sufficiency and resilience in anticipation of disasters.
- The integrated monitoring of the SDGs and the Sendai Framework provides a good opportunity to build coherence. Countries have made progress in improving data collection and information management systems to facilitate this process but need a massive capacity development effort to report effectively. These monitoring mechanisms not only help assess progress but also enhance transparency and accountability in DRR governance.

The meeting concluded with the next steps in terms of preparation for the AMCDRR 2018.

¹ Event page: <http://www.preventionweb.net/go/55818>; Web-Article: <http://www.unisdr.org/archive/56327>

BACKGROUND

Asia-Pacific is among the most disaster-prone regions in the world. In the last ten years, the region faced over 2,600 disasters causing around 385,000 deaths and affecting over 1.7 billion people cumulatively². These figures do not consider the small-scale recurrent events that affect the communities, making it impossible to achieve sustained, let alone sustainable, growth. For example, Myanmar's Average Annual Loss (AAL) represents 30 per cent of its annual capital investment, and in the Philippines and Cambodia 14 percent and 10 percent respectively³. Further, during 1970-2016, Asia and Pacific lost USD 1.3 trillion in assets and the region could account for 40 percent of the global economic losses resulting from disasters in near future⁴.

While an increasing spate of disasters, particularly those characterised by localised high frequency, low impact events, is being witnessed, the disaster risk reduction (DRR) agenda has advanced at various levels in the region. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030⁵ provides the global blueprint to take the DRR agenda forward looking at risk from the development lens. The Asia Regional Plan for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework⁶, adopted at the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016⁷ (AMCDRR 2016) provides the regional road map and action plan to implement the global framework at the regional level.

ISDR-ASIA PARTNERSHIP

The Asia Regional Plan provides a broad policy direction to guide the implementation of the Sendai Framework in context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the region and highlights the role of the ISDR-Asia Partnership (IAP) Forum as an instrumental means to ensure its achievement and monitor its progress. The Plan underscores the importance of strengthening the biennial AMCDRR and the biannual IAP meetings as the principal means of regional DRR governance mechanisms to ensure its effective follow-up and implementation. The IAP thus forms a key regional governance and technical support mechanism to facilitate a periodic review of the Asia Regional Plan.

The IAP is an informal multi-stakeholder forum for DRR through the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the Asia Regional Plan. The forum includes governments, regional inter-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, UN and international organizations, and bilateral and multilateral donors.

The forum meets twice a year and serves as the main consultation forum for the Asian Ministerial Conferences. Collectively, the IAP and AMCDRR form the regional platform for DRR in the Asia-Pacific region.

² EMDAT

³ Global Assessment Reports

⁴ Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2017

⁵ <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/43291>

⁶ <http://preventionweb.net/go/50922>

⁷ <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/events/46721>

OBJECTIVES OF THE IAP FORUM DECEMBER 2017

An IAP forum was convened from 14-15 December 2017 in Bangkok. The Forum built on the outcomes of the last IAP Forum (5-7 April 2017, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia⁸) with the following key objectives:

- Share global and regional updates in DRR;
- Assess progress made in the implementation of the Asia Regional Plan and stakeholder commitments;
- Update on the plans and status of preparations for the AMCDRR 2018 in Mongolia;
- Firm up and define the agenda of the AMCDRR 2018; and
- Enhance understanding of the Sendai Framework Monitor.

The programme of the Forum is annexed (Annex 1).

PARTICIPATION

Over 100 officials from 19 governments, three inter-governmental regional organizations, and representatives from UN and international organizations, business, academia, civil society, the Red Cross and Red Crescent and various other stakeholder groups and sectors attended the IAP Forum (List of participants in Annex 2). Countries represented were Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.

The meeting was co-chaired by Ms. Sayanaa Lkhagvasuren, Senior Advisor to the Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia, Mr. U. Enkhtuvshin, and Ms Kirsi Madi, Director of UNISDR.



⁸ <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/events/52508>

II. Summary of Discussions

To set the stage of the meeting, a joint presentation by UNISDR and UNESCAP highlighted key trends in disaster risk and achievements and challenges in DRR globally and regionally. Key messages included: disaster risk continues to outpace resilience building, deepening the poverty trap and exacerbating inequalities. A rapidly urbanising continent poses new risks and increases population exposure – all of which are magnified due to a rapidly changing climate.

The IAP Forum featured statements made by the governments and participating organisations (http://www.unisdr.org/files/55818_iapdec2017officialstatements.pdf). Breakout group discussions focused on the status of the implementation of the Asia Regional Plan for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework. The information extracted from these two key segments of the Forum, and the subsequent plenary discussion, can be summarised as below.

1. PRIORITY 1: UNDERSTANDING DISASTER RISK

STATUS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

As a result of the Sendai Framework, the importance of recognising disaster risk is definitely on the agendas of governments and stakeholders and there has been a focus in prioritising this.

Communicating risk: Disaster risks are not always well understood and very often poorly communicated. Several countries, e.g. Afghanistan, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, etc. have translated the Sendai Framework and its components into local languages. Cambodia has also translated the Sendai terminologies and indicators into the national language.

Risk metrics: Big data, including through cloud sourcing, has emerged as an important tool for understanding risk. It is evident that there is a need to better communicate risk and maps have always been a powerful tool in ensuring this. Risk profiles can be further strengthened by combining big data with multi-layered mapping.

Pakistan is developing a comprehensive database for multi-hazard vulnerability and risk assessments which has direct link with better understanding of disaster risk.

Acknowledging the importance of raising awareness and knowledge sharing to build resilience, UNESCO has developed a study and undertaken field research to compile historical records of tsunami events in the region that are now accessible by the general public. UNICEF has partnered with the governments, other UN agencies and NGOs to promote sound multi-hazard risk assessments. These were based on data that is inclusive and is disaggregated by age, sex and disability. This work demonstrates risk and resilience assessment that is child-centred and strengthening national and sub-national risk assessment capacity. WHO has completed a health emergency risk profile for south-east Asia using the INFORM Index.

Early warning: There has been a significant improvement in early warning systems in terms of instrument accuracy and use of technology. Forecasts are more reliable today, typhoon forecasting being a good example.

Mainstreaming DRR: Bangladesh has incorporated DRR and emergency preparedness in the mainstream education system, from elementary to tertiary level. Maldives, with the support of partners, has developed a nation-wide programme to establish Community

Emergency Response Teams throughout the country. Besides responding to emergencies, these teams will continue to work in their communities to increase the understanding of disasters, increase community preparedness and ensure that mitigation measures are in place to prevent escalation of any possible emergencies or disasters, ultimately contributing to reduce the number of lives, property and assets affected by disasters.

Malaysia is in process of formulating a National Science, Technology and Innovation Plan for DRR that takes an integrated approach to DRR and climate change adaptation.

The Huairou Commission has been supporting community based groups within Asia to actively engage in collecting local information on risk and vulnerability. This information is used to:

- Build consensus within communities.
- Educate and build collaborative relationships with local government.
- Use community data as the basis of collaborations with government.

IFRC has developed strong partnerships with the private sector and regional intergovernmental organizations while UN agencies have contributed in many forms to enhanced knowledge and capacities to deepen the way we analyse and address root causes associated with risks and vulnerability. IFRC has trained thousands of volunteers in Asia Pacific region, to conduct Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) and also to build knowledge through regular learning and technological innovation. They have also contributed to the effective functioning of flood early warning system in Indonesia.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The proper management of big data still remains a challenge: a lot of data is available, but is not always collated properly. The combination of appropriate

use of this data in addition to new mapping techniques and modelling could be an opportunity to maximize the understanding of disaster risks by simplifying the way risks are presented for end user needs.

Since technology is at a stage where it is being used locally, there are increased opportunities to have more applications for crowd sourced data. Once the basic quality control measures to validate these data are established, it can become a major way of keeping information up-to-date with everyone's contribution. The challenge remains in establishing high standards for risk communication and use of data. There needs to be linkages established between national statistics departments and the disaster management authorities.

As seen, early warning systems have greater efficiency today however sometimes the lack of understanding leads to failures of early warning messages. The opportunity here is to establish risk communication methods that use simplified language. The utilization of risk communication and early warning information in day to day usage, such as agriculture, fisheries etc, would help everyone better understand the terms.

Some opportunities in understanding disaster risk include:

- Use of different media to reach end users in simplified ways.
- Customised models for the regional contexts.
- Establishment of an inventory of risk products for reliability.
- Use of risk information on a regular basis for day to day work.
- Development of risk data banks.
- Research to design, update and create global data sharing mechanisms to meet the changing needs.

2. PRIORITY 2: DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE

STATUS & ACHIEVEMENTS

The Asia region has seen major advancements in the field of disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk.

DRR Policy Framework: The Sendai Framework, through its Target e, aims to 'substantially increase the number of countries with national and local DRR strategies by 2020'. Almost all the participating countries reported existence of some form of a national guiding document – in the form of a strategy, policy, plan, or law. As early as 1963 Japan had developed a DRR strategy which is revised on an annual basis.

The paradigmatic shift brought by the Sendai Framework has helped countries review their strategic direction on disaster risk management. India and Bangladesh have developed national disaster management plans, while Afghanistan, Cambodia and Thailand have developed/updated the national plans on disaster risk management which are now aligned with the Sendai Framework. Bhutan, Maldives and Sri Lanka have drafted Disaster Management Plans which are in the process of being approved. Several countries, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Mongolia have included DRR as a key element of their long term national development plans.

Afghanistan and Australia are developing national strategies for disaster risk management, the former backed by a capacity needs assessment, while Vietnam has reviewed the National Strategy for Disaster Prevention and Control in line with the Sendai Framework and submitted for approval.

The support from development partners in these efforts is appreciated. UNDP has seen a 30 percent increase in projects that include a focus on risk governance. IFRC and UNDP have supported

governments to develop and revise national disaster risk management legislations, including through using the Checklist on Law and DRR⁹.

DRR Legislation: Nepal has recently enacted a comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2017 that establishes a National Disaster Management Authority to serve as the focal point for disaster risk management. The Mongolian Parliament has also approved a Disaster Management Law aligned with the Sendai Framework, while Malaysia is in process of reviewing the draft National Disaster Act to include components of the Sendai Framework.

Institutional structure for implementation: Almost all the countries in the region have a dedicated institution responsible for disaster management. The National Disaster Management Authorities in Nepal and Vietnam were the additions in 2017.

The transition from disaster management to disaster risk management has implications on the institutional mechanisms for implementation and mainstreaming. For instance, in China while disaster management is centralised, DRR is mainstreamed across several sectoral ministries. The role of a coordinating focal entity responsible for DRR is pivotal to ensure its sectoral implementation.

Institutional structure for coordination: Several countries in the region have established national platforms to ensure DRR coordination. These platforms are at varying degrees of functionality. Maldives and Mongolia have newly established national platforms. Australia has formed a Sendai Framework Working Group with representatives from all states and territories. Afghanistan is undertaking preparatory efforts to establish a multi-stakeholder national

⁹ <http://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/115542/The-checklist-on-law-and-drr.pdf>

platform while Nepal is in process of establishing local platforms.

Localisation of DRR: The level of devolution of governance varies from country to country. Several countries, e.g. China, DPRK, India, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, etc. have decentralised DRR governance. Of these, the Japanese sub-national authorities develop and review their DRR strategies aligned with the national strategies. India has developed sub-national and local-level disaster management plans and established district disaster management authorities. Nepal identifies DRR as an exclusive function of the local governments. Indonesia has decentralised DRR budgetary provisions at the local level. Following the establishment of the Vietnam Disaster Management Authority, local-level disaster management organisations are being formed tasked to integrate DRR at the local and sectoral level.

The role of community practitioners in local-level DRR assumes high significance. In Vietnam's Can Tho city a multi-stakeholder forum has been created for coordinating and planning local development and DRR priorities. Collection of local data is considered important to ensure community-led and managed risk governance.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

'Governance vs Government': The Sendai Framework emphasizes that although governments have the primary responsibility, DRR implementation is also a shared responsibility with multiple actors and stakeholders. An effective DRR governance system ensures that people outside the government have the ability and opportunity to influence DRR policy and implementation decisions.

DRR Policy Framework: While substantial progress has been made by several countries in developing policies and plans aligned with the Sendai Framework the policy landscape in most countries is still humanitarian and response-centric or aligned with the Hyogo Framework for Action. This presents a challenge in achievement of

national and local strategies as envisaged by the Target e. At the same time, where plans exist they are not adequately funded despite the realisation that DRR is a more cost-effective way of saving lives and livelihoods compared to humanitarian response.

Localisation of DRR: DRR is not a devolved subject in many countries, thus raising local governance challenges. For instance, in Sri Lanka, all development activities need approval by the local authorities; however, as DRR is not decentralised at local levels its implementation gets residual attention. Further, the existing local authorities may not have a direct national or sub-national counterpart resulting in challenges in budgetary flows. Capacity limitations at the local level continue to remain an issue.

Multi-Sector Approach to DRR: The sectoral ministries have limited entry points for DRR. As DRR requires a multi-sectoral approach inter-sector and inter-ministerial coordination remains a challenge. The DRR policies and plans need an effective institutional base for implementation and coordination.

DRR-Development Gap: The Sendai Framework paradigm presents DRR as a development issue, however, the institutional structures in most countries provide limited opportunity for such an approach. The Sustainable Development Goals provide a huge opportunity where several goals and targets have DRR interfaces. As the national development plans are largely aligned with the SDGs, DRR should be ensured as an integral element of such medium- and long-term plans. This can be used to strengthen DRR investments and implementation. Such mechanisms should also be informed by developing a science-policy interface to demonstrate DRR effectiveness.

DRR Accountability: The Sendai Framework Monitoring system provides opportunities to enhance transparency and accountability in DRR governance. Such monitoring mechanisms should be complemented by social audits and promotion of voluntary disclosure of risk.

3. PRIORITY 3: INVESTING IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR RESILIENCE

STATUS & ACHIEVEMENTS

Governments and stakeholders are not starting from zero; there has been decades of progress and much innovation. The ongoing shift from disaster management to disaster risk management as championed by the Sendai Framework is one over-riding trend. The following achievements signal significant progress in DRR:

Investing locally: Several governments and stakeholders detailed their focus on investing in DRR for resilience at the community level. Japan has supported the establishment of 500 community DRR strategies that link up to the municipal level. Cambodia has also focused a lot of its investment at the grassroots level. IFRC has supported the strengthening of local Red Cross capacity across the region, including in Indonesia where an effective early warning/early action flood warning system is operating on the Citarum River. In another example, the Philippines' Sustainable Development Youth Corps has invested in raising disaster risk awareness in flood and earthquake-prone communities in Quezon City.

Risk sensitive investment: Australia has established a Disaster and Climate Resilience Reference Group which advocates for the integration of risk considerations into planning, policies and programmes. The Philippines has developed guidelines for the design and construction of hazard-resilient infrastructure. India has invested heavily in the protection of its rich cultural heritage (i.e. 35 UNESCO world heritage sites and 900 museums) with the development of National Disaster Management Guidelines for Museums.

Risk financing and transfer mechanisms: These have grown substantially in number, reach and innovation. Examples include: the

disaster insurance support after Cyclone Phailin in Odisha, India; Pakistan NDMA's Disaster Fund and National Insurance Mechanism Framework for vulnerable communities; IFRC and other initiatives in forecast based financing; ASEAN's sovereign flood finance scheme; and pre-negotiated contingent sovereign loans triggered in the event of a disaster for rapid recovery.

Working with rather than against nature: The number of effective hybrid solutions that integrate natural and man-made buffers against hazards is growing. Examples include: coastal management in and near Haiphong, Vietnam that has enhanced resilience; and eco-system sensitive spatial planning in Bangladesh that has reduced mortality.

Safe schools: There has been a major increase in awareness and resilience building in terms of safe schools. 169 schools in Nepal that were seismically retrofitted, with the support of Australia, all survived the April 2015 earthquake. Regional inter-governmental organizations (i.e. ASEAN and ECO) as well as the UN have invested heavily in school safety. Earthquakes do not kill schoolchildren, but collapsing buildings and a lack of preparedness do.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Disaster risk continues to grow in Asia, particularly in terms of exposure. The above achievements indicate that more can be done to further meet this challenge. The following are key challenges and opportunities:

Risk information: Publicly available and standardised risk information is not the norm. The fragmented disaster risk information that exists is still not being plugged into economic planning and investment decision making. Every sector is investing in DRR in some way, shape or form but much of this is not being

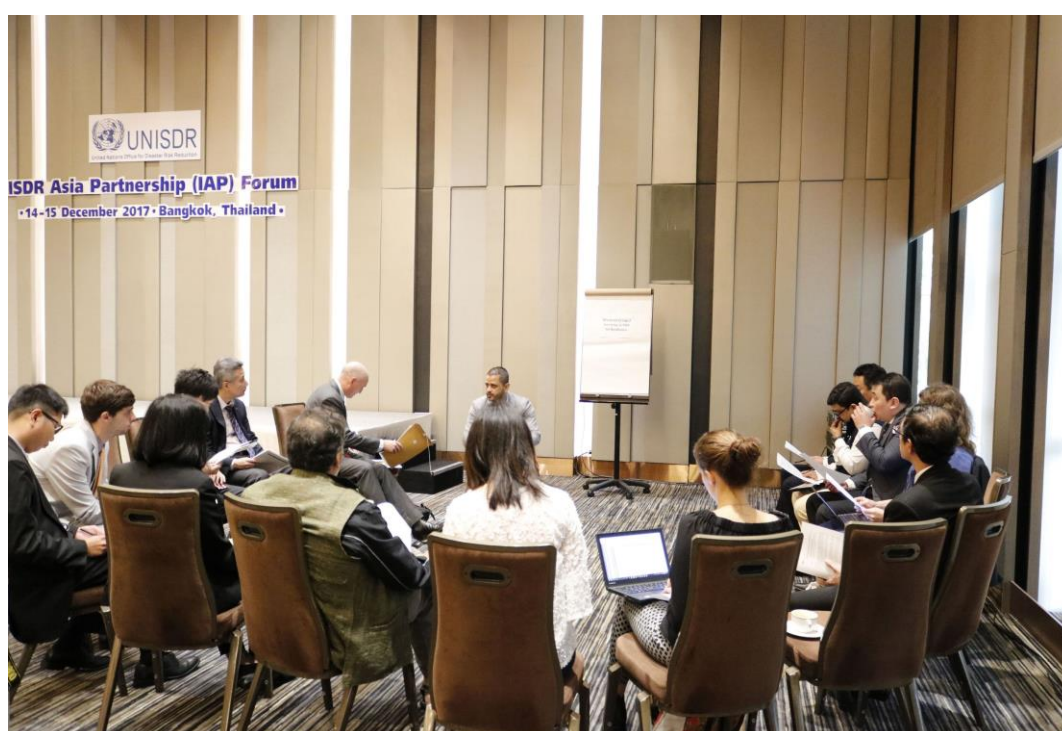
captured or measured. Accessible and standardised risk information would have enormous potential to accumulate evidence and inform, for instance, investment decision making as well as early warning systems (definite progress is being seen in the latter). The huge growth in private sector risk modelling in the insurance sector, is bringing benefits.

Inclusion and coherence: All disasters are local. Yet, resourcing at this level remains low. Experience points to the value of backing attitudes and action on the ground, which are often more inclusive and coherent in terms of sustainable and resilient development. Children and youth provide several examples, including Bangladesh's YouthNet for Climate Justice inclusive approach to the development of early warning systems. Local leaders, institutions and groups that are resourced and supported are best placed to prevent and reduce disaster risk.

Budgeting and tracking of DRR investment: Several governments and

stakeholders cited the challenge of securing dedicated budget for DRR work as well as the ability to better pinpoint what is being spent on resilience. Mongolia said this issue is a major barrier. The UN also highlighted the need for more predictable financing for DRR

The business case for DRR: In general, the case for DRR is poorly made beyond a relatively small group of converts. Too often disaster resilience is understood as a cost not an investment that saves money. UNISDR's ARISE is one such group advocating and providing examples to make the business case for DRR. ARISE Philippines has proved an effective advocate for public-private partnerships in DRR for resilience. Indeed, the growth in private sector engagement on DRR, including in partnership with the public sector in the provision of infrastructure, is a huge opportunity. The urban agenda in Asia is massive. China's Belt and Road initiative and the Government of India's drive for a Resilient Infrastructure Coalition are two of many entry points.



4. PRIORITY 4: PREPAREDNESS AND BUILD-BACK-BETTER

STATUS OF ACHIEVEMENTS

It is essential to make nations and communities resilient to disasters to achieve sustainable development and protect livelihoods. Disasters have demonstrated that the recovery phase is a critical opportunity to build resilience.

Evidence of the need to enhance preparedness and Build Back Better was demonstrated through examples of good practice in the region. It was clear that using existing local community infrastructure and networks such as Mosques in Malaysia was beneficial to ensuring early warning systems were effective at the ground level. Efforts in Indonesia to utilize technology such as mobile phone technology to disseminate warning messages and involve schools in preparedness drills was also shown to increase preparedness.

Sound disaster management legislation and the institutionalization of disaster law and governance frameworks are crucial to achieving preparedness and building back better. Meanwhile, decentralized emergency management arrangements which allow for greater provincial autonomy such as in the case of Philippines, demonstrate how ensuring DRR is locally-led serves to improve preparedness at the local level. Bhutan has developed district- and municipal-level disaster management and contingency plans. Members also highlighted the need to adopt an all-sector approach. Good examples in the region included the Bangladesh draft Response Act to provide legal guidance to the institutions and individuals at government and private sector to be well prepared for any disaster and Bhutan's completed Disaster Preparedness and Response for Monastic Institutions aimed at protecting cultural heritage sites and structures.

At the forefront of the need to use Build Back Better principals, the shelter and housing sector offers excellent examples in the region. The creation of an

overarching national reconstruction authority to lead the shelter and recovery process was cited by many as a good practice with examples of implementation in Australia, Nepal and New Zealand. This was considered important due to the sheer number of actors involved in post-disaster recovery which benefitted from strong and centralized leadership and coordination with the backing of Government.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Despite advances in the region, there remained many challenges, including:

- The concept of Build Back Better needs to be demystified as it is not just in the recovery phase but also in the mitigation phase where people should build better from the beginning. Often, "building back better" is also mainly associated with physical infrastructure without adequately capturing the social dimension.
- Insurance – There is a tendency for legislation and insurance to only provide sufficient coverage to build to the same condition as prior to the disaster. This should be altered to allow improvements to be made and reduce future damage and loss, which would also be of benefit to insurance companies.
- Translating global frameworks and national emergency management arrangements to the local level was perceived as a key challenge by the group, which included contextualization of key messages as well as adaptation to the local language.
- Financing – resilience efforts should be tied to infrastructure financing and be a necessary part of all building plans.
- Efficiency versus Equity - Having necessary policies and practices in place to push relevant services to communities in need which

overcomes administrative red tape is crucial to ensuring better preparedness and building back better.

- Vulnerable and at-risk populations (e.g. women, children, youth elderly, migrants) remained at risk as they often do not receive timely early warning messages and have only residual involvement in preparedness plans and activities, especially accessible and equitable evacuation shelters and routes.
- There is a need for more simulation exercises to assist in increasing preparedness levels and sharing lessons learned throughout the region.

One of the most promising opportunities in building preparedness is by working in collaboration with the most disadvantaged populations to enhance their self-sufficiency and resilience in anticipation of disasters. These include engagement with more vulnerable and marginalized groups such as women, children, youth, elderly, migrants and persons living with disabilities, increasing community engagement and ownership of community-led disaster response. Taking advantage of technology and innovation could assist in progressing

greater preparedness and resilience in particular through greater mobile phone, internet access and usage, and satellite technologies for mapping risk and vulnerability and sharing this information with the public in user friendly formats.

The engagement of the private sector in preparedness and resilience building was recognized as essential, especially increasing engagement with insurance, surveyors, and the construction sectors. Reducing red tape and administration between the private sector and local governments would increase engagement of private sector.

Disasters can often lead to the loss of key productive industries. Hence, there is an opportunity to consider the skill development of the affected communities, serving to restore livelihoods and protecting the ability of those affected to generate their own income. In this way, priority sectors could be identified to support the recovery process. For example, training individuals and developing their competency in carpentry or surveying could both offer them employment and assist in the recovery process through a "help the helpers" workforce recovery approach.



5. SENDAI FRAMEWORK MONITORING

STATUS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The Asia Regional Plan for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework does not envisage a separate monitoring system or mechanism for its monitoring but stipulates that its progress will be reviewed through the Sendai Framework Monitor.

The Sendai Framework Monitor Process was officially launched in Bonn, Germany from 6-8 December 2017 and online reporting from countries is expected to commence in early 2018. Member states and development partners identified a range of needs and opportunities to help them report on the Sendai Framework, many of which were echoed by participants at the IAP breakout session on the Sendai Framework Monitor.

Countries are making progress towards improving data collection and information management systems to be used for reporting both on Sendai Framework and SDGs. Such efforts include creating a central database on damage and loss (India), creating new national disaster management information systems (Bhutan), data collection trials (Australia), and upgrading current systems to support monitoring (Sri Lanka). Furthermore, several countries have already taken steps to draft national strategies to implement Sendai (Japan, Mongolia and Australia) along with planned efforts to align existing national monitoring mechanisms to ensure implementation of Sendai and SDGs (Maldives).

There was also progress among development partners to assist countries in reporting against Sendai. Areas of support have and included:

- helping establish baselines for monitoring, reporting and analysis of DRR-related targets and indicators for both the SDGs and Sendai;
- support to governments that are collecting and using sex, age and disability disaggregated data to

inform their policies in alignment with the Sendai Framework;

- establishment and operationalisation of the Asian and Pacific Centre for Disaster Information Management (APDIM) that will contribute to the achievement of several Sendai targets.
- assistance in mapping risks;
- increase community capacity to collect and analyze local data to contribute to good risk governance; and
- providing training and developing sector specific tools to help monitor the implementation of the Sendai Framework.
- ADPC has supported Bangladesh, Bhutan, Pakistan, Thailand and Vietnam to review their national DRM status.

From discussions it was clear that there are multiple good examples and lessons learned in the region on activities that will assist in the collection of data to support national reporting on the Sendai Framework and should be discussed further at the AMCDRR in 2018. These included:

- DRR being made a key strategy for all sectors in Bhutan with targets being established at the individual program officer level in government departments to ensure overall targets are met and increase accountability and ownership.
- Joint National Committee on Sendai/SDGs and Paris Climate Change Agreement established in the Maldives to coordinate the collection of national data to support reporting against these Global Agreements.
- Data Sharing Platform established in Pakistan to allow inputting of data nationally onto the same database from local to national levels.
- Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in Indonesia between the NDMO and National Statistics Office to ensure damage and loss data is collected after a disaster.

- “Make my Island” initiative is a form of citizen science in the Maldives, which allows the public to collect data and share with Government on issues related to disasters and climate change. Maldives also uses participatory data monitoring where data is sent back to the community for validation.
- In Iran, the use of social data collected from social media sources has been used to complement official damage and loss data collected by Government after a disaster; and
- The use of Drone Technology continues to be used in effective ways, including through the collection of GIS and damage and loss data following a disaster.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Overall, the discussions identified the collection and validation of relevant damage and loss data as a key challenge. Collection of baseline data is also difficult as some countries have not been collecting relevant data at the local level until just recently. In addition, efforts to collect data in many sectors, such as the private sector, and sharing between government departments and sectors is difficult. The collection of relevant national data to inform Sendai and SDG reporting is crucial to ensuring the successful implementation of both. Cooperation between development partners to utilise their individual strengths and resources to assist countries is clearly a key priority and opportunity that should be embraced.

To date, human resource capacity and technical skill limitations such as not having enough staff to validate data received from the local levels, and the need to better train local collection staff to ensure consistency and validity of data collected remains a high priority.

As with the Bonn workshop from 6-8 December, participants identified the need for training in how to use the new Sendai Framework Monitor. Additionally, participants agreed that there were a good number of potential opportunities despite the challenges that could help countries with reporting. These included:

- UNISDR requested to visit countries to educate on SF Monitor and raise awareness with high level officials on the importance of the Monitor;
- South-South cooperation could be used where other countries could send assistance to help each other after a disaster to help collect data. This could include national peer-to-peer review of local data (e.g. one local province helps review neighbouring provinces data);
- Identify and use in-country partners to collect and validate data (e.g. NGOs and representative groups such as peoples with a disability, women and children etc.)
- Strengthen use of space-based technology such as satellite data after a disaster;
- Ensure national Sendai framework reporting quality feedback to countries, to ensure improvement for future reporting.
- Alignment with UNESCAP’s disaster related statistics framework.

6. COHERENCE OF 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The endorsement by the global community of a series of international frameworks and agreements, viz. SDGs, Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda, within a short duration in 2015-2016 provides the

international community with a unique opportunity to develop and strengthen coherence in their implementation and monitoring.

STATUS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

DRR-Development Integration: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs provide a significant opportunity to integrate DRR into development. Several countries, e.g. Bangladesh, Bhutan, Mongolia, etc. have included DRR as a key element of their long term national development plans. Some countries have common DRR and climate change adaptation focal points that promotes coherence. India is in the process of revising the National Disaster Management Plan to align it with the Sendai Framework, SDGs and the Paris Agreement.

Monitoring Mechanisms: While integrating DRR into national development plans some countries such as Maldives is in the process of aligning national monitoring mechanisms to reflect elements of all international frameworks and agreements. Sri Lanka, having finalised the national level Sendai Framework indicators, is undertaking consultations to enhance the coherence with other global frameworks.

Coordination Mechanisms: The UN has established a Thematic Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience under the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism¹⁰. The Group develops joint advocacy tools and knowledge products at the regional level to enhance coherence with DRR in the UN regional bodies, while aligning the work of the UN with ASEAN on disaster management.

Stakeholder groups e.g. the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN), the UNISDR Asian Science Technology and Academia Advisory Group (ASTAAG), etc. also contribute to coordinate stakeholder voices to promote coherence across international agenda.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Breaking the siloes: While the various global frameworks cross-reference each other, their coherent implementation at national and sub-national levels poses a challenge as the existing institutional structures provide limited opportunities. Bringing the different global frameworks under a unified national implementation mechanism thus remains a challenge.

Policy Frameworks: The ongoing review in some countries and formulation of DRR plans from SDG and climate lenses provides opportunities for integration. The UN Common Country Programming, e.g. the UN Sustainable Development Frameworks, serves as a point of convergence at the national level as it can capture inter-agency frameworks (often a reflection of the respective global frameworks) into a unified implementation plan.

Monitoring Mechanisms: The coherent monitoring of global frameworks provides a huge opportunity for coherence. For instance, common indicators between the SDGs and the Sendai Framework have been identified and agreed that not only reduces the reporting burden of countries but also encourages a coherent planning and implementation. Tools and data, including the space and earth observation systems, inform the development of coherent policies and facilitate interoperability of systems.

Further, the coordination mechanisms that also serve monitoring purposes, e.g. the AMCDRR and the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development provide inter-linkage opportunities at the regional level (like the Global Platforms and High-Level Political Forum do at the global level).

¹⁰ <http://www.unaprcm.org/thematic-working-group/disaster-risk-reduction-and-resilience>

III. Conclusion and Way Forward

The IAP Forum concluded with remarks from the Government of Mongolia and UNISDR. The co-chairs appreciated the two-day deliberations and commended the valuable sources of information received from the statements and reports presented at the meeting and the outcomes of the breakout group discussions.

The information sourced from the Forum provides a solid base to understand the status of implementation of the Asia Regional Plan and to prepare for the substantive elements of the AMCDRR.

THE ASIAN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE



The Government of Mongolia made a presentation on the status of preparation for the AMCDRR 2018. The conference website

(<http://www.unisdr.org/amcdrr2018>) was launched at the IAP Forum. The IAP welcomed the overall theme of the AMCDRR 2018 'Preventing Disaster Risk: Protecting Sustainable Development'.

The AMCDRR 2018 will have three key outcomes:

1. Ulaanbaatar Declaration
2. 2018-2020 Action Plan for the Asia Regional Plan for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction [Key focus area: Target E – National and Local Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies]
3. Voluntary Commitments and Updates by Stakeholders

FROM IAP TO AMCDRR

Towards the end of the meeting the next steps from the IAP Forum to the AMCDRR 2018 were presented:

- The draft IAP summary of discussion will be shared for comments.
- A status review of the Asia Regional Plan will be developed based on the following information:
 - The IAP Forum (Dec 2017) Summary of Discussion
 - Consultations with Member States and stakeholders
 - Sendai Framework and SDG monitoring reports
 - Other secondary information sources and documents
- Based on the status review a zero draft Action Plan 2018-2020 will be developed which will be discussed at the next IAP Forum (24-25 April 2018, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia).
- A drafting committee will consider the recommendations of the IAP and finalise the draft Action Plan for the AMCDRR 2018.
- The Action Plan will be finalised based on the deliberations at the AMCDRR 2018.

Key regional events will also contribute to the AMCDRR outcomes:

1. Regional Conference on Strengthening Resilient Food and Agriculture Systems – Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Agriculture Sector in Asia and the Pacific, 15-16 March 2018, Hanoi, Vietnam (www.fao.org/asiapacific/events/detail-events/en/c/1472)
2. Fifth Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, 28-30 March 2018, Bangkok, Thailand (www.unescap.org/events/apfsd5)
3. 2nd Asian Science and Technology Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 17-18 April 2018, Beijing, China (www.astcdrr2018.org)

Annex 1: Programme

Day 1: Thursday 14 December

08:00 – 09:00 **Registration**

09:00 – 09:20 **Opening Session**

- **Welcome Address:**

Ms. Kirsi Madi, Director, UNISDR

- **Opening Remarks and Official Opening**

Ms Sayanaa Lkhagvasuren, Chief Adviser to Deputy Prime Minister and Head of DPM's Office, Government of Mongolia

Roundtable introduction of the Participants

09:20 – 09:30 **Introduction of the Agenda**

Ms. Loretta Hieber Girardet, Chief, UNISDR Regional Office for Asia Pacific

09:30 – 10:15 **Setting the Stage: Progress in the Implementation of the Sendai Framework and the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**

Moderator: Government of India (Host of AMCDRR 2016)

Presentation: UNISDR and UNESCAP

Discussion

10:15 – 10:45 **Group Photo**

Tea/Coffee Break

10:45 – 12:45 **Progress in Disaster Risk Reduction**

Moderated by the Chair

Updates from Governments*

12:45 – 14:00 *Lunch*

14:00 – 14:15 **Progress in Disaster Risk Reduction**

Moderated by the Chair

Updates from the intergovernmental and regional organisations*

14:15 – 15:30 **Progress in Disaster Risk Reduction**

Moderated by the Chair

Updates from the stakeholder groups*

15:30 – 16:00 *Tea/Coffee Break*

16:00 – 16:45 **Progress in Disaster Risk Reduction**

Moderated by the Chair

Updates from the UN and International Organisations*

16:45 – 17:00 **Summary and wrap-up by the Chair**

18:00 – 20:00 **Reception**

Day 2: Friday 15 December

09:00 – 09:10	Recap of Day 1
09:10 – 10:00	Status of the Sendai Framework Monitor Presentation: UNISDR Discussion
10:00 – 10:30	<i>Tea-Coffee Break</i>
10:30 – 12:30	Defining the AMCDRR Agenda: Breakout Groups <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sendai Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk – Plenary Hall2. Sendai Priority 2: Disaster risk governance – Delta Room (2nd Floor)3. Sendai Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience - Plenary Hall4. Sendai Priority 4: Preparedness and build-back-better - Beta 1 Room (2nd Floor)5. Sendai Framework Monitoring – Plenary Hall6. Coherence of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Beta 2 Room (2nd Floor) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The breakout groups will focus on the evidence base, and challenges and opportunities for the listed topics, using relevant elements and action points identified in the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework.</i>• <i>Each group has a preassigned facilitator from among the participants and notetaker from UNISDR. Each group will select a Rapporteur for summary presentation at the plenary.</i>• <i>Concept notes and reporting templates have been shared and will be provided to facilitate the discussions.</i>
12.30 – 14.00	<i>Lunch</i>
14:00 – 14:45	AMCDRR 2018: Plans and status of preparation Presentation: Government of Mongolia Discussion
14:45 – 15:00	2nd Asian Science and Technology Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction Presentation: ASTAAG
15.00 – 15.30	<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>
15:00 – 16:00	Report back from the breakout groups Moderated by the Chair Discussion
16:00 – 16:45	Consolidating the priorities for DRR in the region: Outlook for the next IAP Meeting and the AMCDRR 2018 Plenary discussion moderated by the Chair
16:45 – 17:00	Closing Session <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summary and next steps: UNISDR• Closing Remarks: Government of Mongolia

Annex 2: List of Participants

No.	Country/Org.	Name	Title	Department
1	Afghanistan	Mr. Mohammad Qaseem Haidari	Deputy Minister for Policy, Coordination, and Planning	The State Ministry for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs / ANDMA
2	Afghanistan	Mr. Sarat Panda	Technical Adviser to ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA)
3	Australia	Ms. Sally Kuschel	Director of Disaster Resilience Strategy Branch	Emergency Management Australia, Attorney-General's Department
4	Australia	Ms. Georgina Harley-Cavanough	Assistant Director, Disaster Resilience & Recovery Section (DRR)	Humanitarian Response, Risk & Recovery Branch, Humanitarian, NGOs and Partnerships Division, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
5	Bangladesh	Mr. Mohammad Manirul Islam	Deputy Secretary	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
6	Bhutan	Mr. Japchu	Program Officer	Risk Prevention and Reduction Division, Department of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs
7	Cambodia	H.E. Mr. Ma Norith	Deputy Secretary-General	National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)
8	China	Ms. LIU Quan	Director of Multilateral Affairs	Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Civil Affairs
9	China	Mr. GAO Yinghong	Director of Disaster Reduction Division	Department of Disaster Relief, Ministry of Civil Affairs
10	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mr. Ri Nam Song	Counsellor and Permanent Representative to UN ESCAP	DPRK Embassy in Bangkok
11	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mr. An Tae Song	First Secretary and Deputy Permanent Representative to UN ESCAP	DPRK Embassy in Bangkok
12	India	Mr. Kamal Kishore	Member	National Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Home Affairs
13	India	Dr. V.Thiruppugazh	Joint Secretary (Policy and Plan)	National Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Home Affairs
14	Japan	Ms. Setsuko SAYA	Director	International Cooperation, Disaster Management Bureau, Cabinet Office

No.	Country/Org.	Name	Title	Department
15	Lao PDR	Mr. Syamphone Sengchandala	Deputy Director	Department of Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
16	Malaysia	Mr Mohd Khairul Zain Bin Ismail		
17	Maldives	Mr. Maeedh Mohamed Zahir	Project Manager	
18	Mongolia	Ms. Sayanaa Lkhagvasuren	Senior advisor to DPM in charge of DRR	Deputy Prime Minister's Office
19	Mongolia	Colonel Ganzorig Tsogtbaatar	Deputy Chief	National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
20	Mongolia	Lieutenant Colonel ULZIIBAYAR Luvsansharav	Director of Policy, coordination and cooperation	National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
21	Mongolia	Lieutenant Colonel BAASANSUREN Demberelnyam	Director of Disaster risk management	National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
22	Mongolia	Ms. ULZIIBAYAR Vangansuren	Consular	Multilateral Cooperation Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
23	Mongolia	Ms. Gerel Gankhuyag	Deputy Director	Mongolian National Broadcaster
24	Myanmar	Mr. Soe Hlaing	Deputy Director	Relief and Resettlement Department
25	Nepal	Mr. Krishna Bahadur Raut	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Home Affairs
26	Pakistan	Mr. Waqar Uddin Siddiqui	Director (P&IC)	NDMA
27	Sri Lanka	Mr. M. Kingsly Fernando	Secretary	Ministry of Disaster Management
28	Sri Lanka	Ms. Anoja Seneviratne	Director	Disaster Management Center
29	Thailand	Mr. Saharat Wongsakulwiwat	Director of Research and International Cooperation Bureau	Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) Ministry of Interior

No.	Country/Org.	Name	Title	Department
30	Thailand	Ms. Duangnapa Uttamangkpong	Plan and Policy Analyst, Senior Professional Level, Research and International Cooperation Bureau	Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM)
31	Thailand	Ms. Kanokporn Chucherd	Foreign Relations Officer, Professional Level, Research and International Cooperation Bureau	Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM)
32	Thailand	Mr. Worrawit Pattaranit	First Secretary, Development Affairs Division	Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
33	Vietnam	Mr. Le Quang Tuan	Chief	Science and International Cooperation Division of the Department
34	ADB	Mr. Arghya Sinha Roy	Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist	Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department
35	ASEAN	Mr. Ky-Anh Nguyen	Director	Sustainable Development Directorate
36	ASEAN	Ms. Intani Nur Kusuma		
37	ECO	Mr. Mojtaba FARAJI		
38	IUCN	Mr. Anshuman Saikia	Regional Programme Support Coordinator, Asia	
39	ADPC	Mr. Hans Guttman	Executive Director	
40	ADPC	Mr. Bill Ho	Head	Information Technology and Communications Department
41	ADPC	Ms. Vidya Rana	Communications Manager	
42	ADRC	Ms. Kyoko Kondo	Executive Director	
43	ADRRN	Mohd Hafiz Mohd Amirrol	Head of Project	Building Resilient Communities Program Development and Operations MERCY Malaysia
44	AIDMI	Mr. Vishal Pathak	Senior Coordinator	
45	AWG / Public sector	Ms. Putheany Chou	Deputy Director General, General Directorate of Planning	Ministry of Planning, Cambodia
46	AWG / Local	Ms. Violeta Seva		

No.	Country/Org.	Name	Title	Department
47	Beijing Normal University	Ms. YANG Saini	Professor	The State Key Laboratory of Earth Surface Processes and Resource Ecology
48	ECHO	Ms. Sawapa Tangsawapak		
49	FAO	Ms. Pham Thi Thanh Hang	Senior Resilience Officer	
50	FOCUS Humanitarian	Mr. Arvind Sinha	Programme Manager	
51	GIZ	Mr. Antonio Jr. Balang		
52	GIZ	Ms. Mareike Bentfeld	Junior Expert	
53	GIZ	Ms. Yuberk Napaporn	Programme Specialist GIDRM	
54	GNDR	Mr. Abdur Rouf	RDC-ASSA	
55	Huairou Commission	Ms. Suranjana Gupta		
56	IFRC	Mr. Xavier Castellanos	Regional Director	Asia Pacific Regional Office
57	IFRC	Ms. Sanna Salmela	Regional DRR Coordinator for Asia Pacific	Asia Pacific Regional Office
58	IFRC	Mr Nelson Castano	Head of Disaster and Crises Unit	Asia Pacific Regional Office
59	IOM	Ms. Yunxian Jiang	Migration Environment and Climate Change (MECC) Intern	
60	IPPF	Ms. Keya Saha-Chaudhury	Senior Capacity Development and Partnerships Advisor	Humanitarian Programme
61	IPPF	Ms. Maria Holtsberg	Senior Gender and Inclusion Advisor-Humanitarian	
62	IRIDeS / Tohoku University	Ms. Takako IZUMI	Managing Associate Professor	Office of the President (Promotion of International Disaster Science)
63	Japan Bosai Platform	Mr. Toshifumi Shiomi	Senior researcher	

No.	Country/Org.	Name	Title	Department
64	Japan Bosai Platform	Ms. Shinobu Kotani	Researcher	
65	Japan CSO Coalition for DRR (JCC-DRR)	Mr. Simon Rogers	Deputy Secretary-General	
66	JICA	Mr. Yukinari Hosokawa	Acting, Director	DRR Group, Global Environment Department
67	Keio University	Mr. Rajib Shaw	Professor	Graduate School of Media and Governance
68	Kokusai Kogyo	Ms. Yoshiko Abe	Consultant, Overseas Operations	
69	MARS Practitioners Network	Mr. Loy Rego	Volunteer Technical Advisor (Resilience and the SDGs)	
70	Pacific Consultants Co., Ltd	Mr. Hiroyuki Takamatsu	Director of Land Conservation Division	
71	Pacific Consultants Co., Ltd	Mr. Takuya Ito	Consultant (International Division, Disaster Management and Port Development Section)	
72	Plan International	Mr. Trinh Trong Nghia	Regional Safe School Program Coordinator	
73	Save the Children	Ms. Nadia Pulmano	Technical Advisor	Education Safe from Disasters / ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (ASSI)
74	SDC	Mr. Moritz Kruger	Regional DRR Advisor	Humanitarian Aid Unit
75	Thammasat University	Mr. Bert van Walbeek	College of Innovation	
76	UNCCD	Ms. Yang Youlin	Regional coordinator	Asia-Pacific RCU
77	UNDP	Mr. Nicholas Ramos		
78	UNESCAP	Mr. Sanjay Srivastava	Chief of Disaster Risk Reduction Section	ICT and Disaster Risk Reduction Division
79	UNESCAP	Ms. Kareff Rafisura	Economic Affairs Officer, Disaster Risk Reduction Section	ICT and Disaster Risk Reduction Division
80	UNESCO	Ms. Jasmine Hyunkyung LEE	Programme Officer	

No.	Country/Org.	Name	Title	Department
81	UNESCO	Mr. Kabir Singh	Senior Project Officer for HIV	Health and Wellbeing Team
82	UNFPA	Ms Branwen Millar	Humanitarian Project Officer	
83	UN-HABITAT	Mr. Tam Hoang		
84	UNICEF	Ms. Rekha Shrestha	Emergency Specialist	Emergency Unit, UNICEF Regional Office, East Asia and Pacific (EAPRO)
85	UN MGCY	Ms. Erika Isabel Yague		
86	UN MGCY	Ms. Dewi Dimyati		
87	UN OCHA	Mr. Markus Werne	Head of Regional Office	OCHA ROAP
88	UN OCHA	Mr. Kristen Knutson	Head of Regional Partnerships Unit	OCHA ROAP
89	UN OCHA Reliefweb	Ms. Saori Matilda Machimura		
90	UN OCHA Reliefweb	Ms. Katherine Haggerty		
91	UN OCHA Reliefweb	Mr. Jason Fallow		
92	UNOOSA	Mr. Shirish Ravan	Senior Programme Officer	
93	UNRCO Thailand	Mr. Hirotaka Kawakami	Special Assistant to the Resident Coordinator (SARC)	
94	UNRCO Thailand	Mr. Ewoud De Sadeller		
95	UNRCO Mongolia	Ms. Amar Tsetsegmaa	UN Coordination Specialist	
96	UN Women	Ms. Smriti Aryal	Regional Advisor, Gender in Humanitarian Actions	
97	UN Women	Ms. Marie Sophie	Humanitarian/DRR Analyst	
98	UN Women	Ms. Devikara Devakula	Programme Analyse	
99	USAID/OFDA	Mr. Michael Ernst	Senior Regional Advisor for South Asia	
100	USAID/OFDA	Mr. Joseph Miskov	South Asia Regional Advisor	
101	USAID/OFDA	Mr. Dustin Shiau	Program Officer	
102	WHO	Dr. Khalilur Rahman		

No.	Country/Org.	Name	Title	Department
103	World Vision	Ms. Meimei Leung	Director, Humanitarian & Emergency Affairs	East Asia Regional Office
104	World Vision	Mr. Christabel Chan	Humanitarian Emergency Officer	Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs
105	Yupparaj Wittayalai School Chiang Mai	Ms. Monruedee Thammasorn	Professor	
106	UNISDR	Ms. Kirsi Madi	Director	Geneva
107	UNISDR	Ms. Loretta Hieber Girardet	Chief	Asia and the Pacific Office
108	UNISDR	Mr. Animesh Kumar	Deputy Chief	Asia and the Pacific Office
109	UNISDR	Mr. Timothy Wilcox	Programme Officer	Asia and the Pacific Office
110	UNISDR	Mr. Andrew Mcelroy	Sub-Regional Coordinator Pacific	Sub-Regional Office for Pacific
111	UNISDR	Mr. Tejas Tamobhid Patnaik	Consultant	Asia and the Pacific Office
112	UNISDR	Mr. Surachai Srisa-Ard	Administrative Assistant	Asia and the Pacific Office
113	UNISDR	Ms. Kamolwan Thaninkitiwong	Staff Assistant	Asia and the Pacific Office
114	UNISDR	Mr. Jiradej Mahawannakij	Staff Assistant	Asia and the Pacific Office