adpc strategy 2020

(2016 Revision)

Towards a Safer Asia and the Pacific
Building Resilience through **Innovation** and **Partnerships**

Chaiya city in Surat Thani south of Thailand, January 7, 2017

Photo by aphichato / Shutterstock.com

adpc strategy 2020

Towards a Safer Asia and the Pacific
Building Resilience
through **Innovation** and
Partnerships

Dear readers,

It gives me great pleasure to share with you the revised ADPC Strategy 2020. It serves as a guiding document for our future engagement with governments and communities on disaster and climate risk management in Asia and the Pacific.

The year 2015 saw a new perspective on risk reduction which needs everyone to work collaboratively. To align our approach with the post-2015 development frameworks, ADPC has revised its strategy. However, we will continue to rely on our core principles: Science, Systems, and Applications adopted in ADPC's first volume of Strategy 2020 launched in 2011.

Initiated in early 2016, the process of revising the strategy sought inputs from member countries of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC), development partners, and disaster risk reduction practitioners. Facilitated by ADPC, RCC is a unique consultative forum for the representatives of national disaster management organizations of 26 countries in Asia and the Pacific. The revised document is a result of a marathon of consultations with stakeholders, a rapid needs assessment in 13 RCC countries, and in-house discussions.

I appreciate the dedication of our ADPC staff: Mr. N.M.S.I. Arambepola, Mr. Aslam Perwaiz, and Mr. Bill Ho for working on the strategy and bringing the manuscript to its present form. We are honored to have had the opportunity to get inputs from H.E. Tomwit Jarnson, Mr. Kamal Kishore (NDMA-India), Dr. Oddvar Kjekstad (NGI/MFA-Norway), Mr. Arghya Sinha Roy (ADB), Mr. Brian Heidel (USAID), Ms. Budsarin Chuensombat, Mr. Kim DeRidder, Mr. Promboon Panitchpakdi, Mr. Loy Rego and Ms. Rebecca Scheurer through a high-level consultative meeting. I appreciate their valuable insights into the revised strategy.

This strategic document provides a clear road-map for ADPC to follow over the coming years. I am confident that the new version of the strategy will add value to our continuing regional, national, and community level efforts aimed at lessening people's vulnerabilities in Asia and the Pacific.

Sincerely,

Prof. Dr. Krasae Chanawongse
Chairman of the Board
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

Dear readers,

The ADPC Strategy 2020 was launched in 2011 illustrating how the organization's experience in disaster and climate risk management can be used to help governments for a safer and more resilient Asia and the Pacific. While ADPC has achieved significant progress under this strategic document, new goals outlined in the post-2015 development agenda called for revising our strategic approach.

The revised ADPC Strategy 2020 guides our work to achieve the targets outlined in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", including its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. It is also shaped by the results of the World Humanitarian Summit held in 2016.

We have embarked upon a more integrated approach by designing our strategy around six interdisciplinary yet distinct strategic as well as three cross-cutting themes. Areas covered in the strategic themes include risk governance, urban resilience, climate resilience, health risk management, preparedness for response and resilient recovery.

Studies show a strong link between disasters and poverty creation with almost 26 million people thrown into poverty every year because of natural disasters. The Typhoon Haiyan in 2013 pushed an estimated one million Filipinos into poverty, and the national economy suffered massive losses. Disasters are a major factor in undoing progress made by governments and the international community to lessen poverty.

While working on our six major themes, we will address poverty reduction by integrating a resilient livelihoods and disaster risk reduction approachs into pro-poor development practices. Gender and diversity will continue to be at the core of our strategic thinking and integral to our program design and implementation.

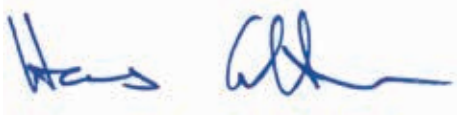
Also, impacts of transboundary disasters call for greater cooperation among countries in the region. With different capacities and experiences of countries in dealing with disasters, transboundary and regional cooperation provides opportunities to share experiences and to support one another in disaster preparedness as well as response.

The revised strategy sets out milestones to strengthen regional cooperation in disaster and climate resilience. Assisting regional mechanisms such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), and the Heart of Asia will continue to be a priority.

The RCC will also remain central to ADPC's efforts for operationalizing global frameworks in close cooperation with the UN and other global initiatives in disaster risk reduction.

I hope our efforts will help communities and countries become more resilient to disasters and climate change. For this to happen, we look forward to the support and guidance from RCC member countries, development partners, UN agencies, and private sector working in Asia and the Pacific.

Sincerely,



Hans Guttman
Executive Director
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

ADPC Board

ADPC is governed by the Board that is responsible for policy-setting and oversight of the organization's operations according to its objectives and under its charter and bylaws. Under the Chairship of Prof. Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, the Board guides ADPC to respond to the needs of countries in Asia and the Pacific to building safer communities and supporting resilient development.

Prof. Dr. Krasae Chanawongse
Chairman of the Board

Dr. Surapon Nitikraipot
Vice Chairman

Dr. Anek Laothamatas
Director

Dr. Jingjai Hanchanlash
Director and Treasurer

Dr. Bhichit Rattakul
Director and Secretary

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Section *1*

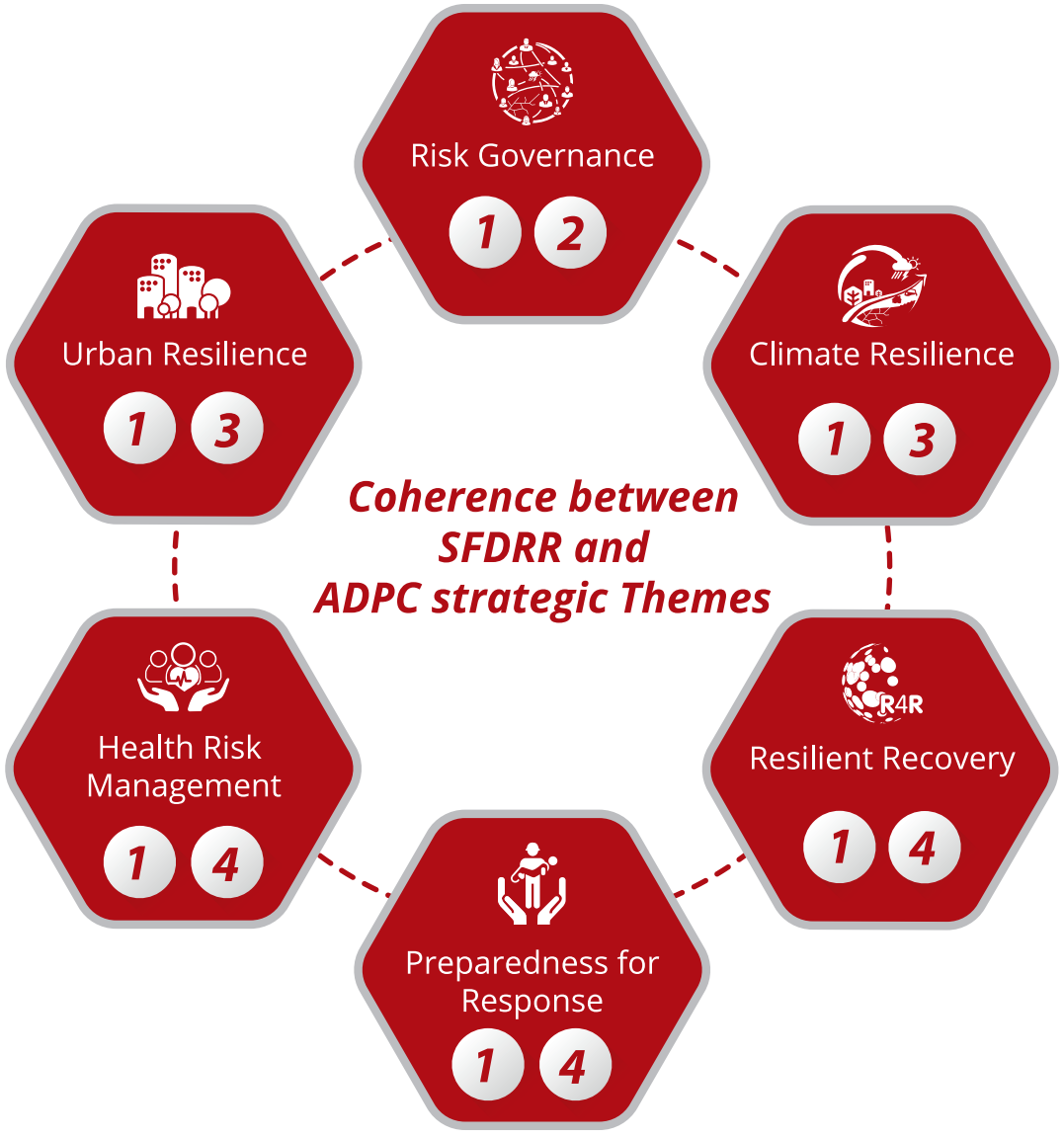
Introduction to Revised ADPC Strategy 2020

As the most hazard prone region in the world, Asia and the Pacific **needs holistic and innovative approaches to address disaster risk** and to ensure the impact of disasters do not undo hard-earned development gains of the last few decades. With the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and voluntary commitments of the World Humanitarian Summit, there is **an opportunity to examine the linkages and synergies between disaster risk management (DRM), poverty reduction, gender equality,** sustainable development, environmental sustainability, climate change, and regional cooperation.

In view of these changes, **Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) reviewed and revised its Strategy 2020.** Originally launched in 2011 at the 25th anniversary of ADPC, the strategy guided the organization **to provide comprehensive disaster risk reduction support to countries and communities in Asia and the Pacific.** The revised strategy aims to align ADPC's work with the new priorities and areas of focus as highlighted in the global frameworks. **It consists of six distinct strategic themes and three cross-cutting themes,** which aim to ensure continuing support to both countries as well as to development partners, to address multiple and complex challenges related to disaster and climate risk.

Regional cooperation will be a key factor in moving forward the sustainable and resilient development agenda; **ADPC Strategy 2020 builds on the successes of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC)** to provide the necessary technical support to its members for **disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate resilience (CR).** Having played a pivotal role in supporting the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in Asia and the Pacific, we see the RCC continuing its role with the SFDRR in the coming years.

ADPC is a premier regional resource center for DRR in Asia and the Pacific, and we will continue our mission to reduce disaster and climate risk impacts on communities and countries in the region by working with governments, development partners, and key stakeholders.



Our six strategic themes correspond with global frameworks and are aligned with the relevant priority areas of SFDRR.

SFDRR Priorities for Action

1. Understanding disaster risk
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Cattle camp in the mountains of Mongolian Altai.

Photo by aleksander hunta / Shutterstock

Purpose of the revised ADPC Strategy 2020

- **Focus on DRR OUTCOMES,** which serve as a compass for the what and how of ADPC's engagement with countries and key partners
- **Articulate COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE** of ADPC in support of DRR and CR in Asia and the Pacific
- **Demonstrate ADPC's RESPONSIVENESS,** dynamism, and effectiveness in delivering quality solutions in a fast-changing DRR and CR landscape.

ADPC at its Core

Our Vision

Safer Communities and ***Sustainable Development*** through ***Disaster Risk Reduction***

Our Goals

- Support countries in Asia and the Pacific to **mainstream** DRR and CR in development;
- Support communities and countries in Asia and the Pacific to establish **systems and capacities** that reduce disaster and climate risk impacts;
- Serve as a **pro-active and responsive** regional resource center for DRR and CR;
- Promote and share DRR and CR **knowledge and experience** as a strong partner and networker;
- Serve as an **incubator for innovation** to address challenging and emerging issues in DRR and CR.

Our Principles

ADPC's efforts to strengthen disaster and climate risk management systems in Asia and the Pacific are anchored in three principles:

Science, Systems, and Applications

These principles encompass the **utilization of scientific knowledge** and technology to better understand risk, the **institutionalization of systems** to build resilience, as well as the **application of risk-reduction** measures across a range of development sectors and different national contexts within the region.

ADPC's Contribution to DRR in Asia and the Pacific

ADPC prides itself on being the premier regional resource center in Asia and the Pacific and one of the **longest-serving regional DRR resource centers** in the world. Over the last thirty years, ADPC has achieved many milestones in DRR.

Over the decades, ADPC has gained a depth of experience and developed its **expertise within specific sectors** and niche areas of disaster and climate risk management. It has **established long-term partnerships** with governments, United Nations agencies, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), universities, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

ADPC continues to be a **trusted partner** of governments and development partners. While the funding situation is always tenuous, this encourages ADPC to constantly raise the bar to excel, remain relevant, and be at the cutting edge of DRR innovations. These attributes sit at the core of ADPC's strengths, and these qualities need to be nurtured.

- Since its beginning in 1986, ADPC has **equipped people** from across the world **with the skills and knowledge** necessary to build resilience **to disasters and climate change.**
- On average implemented over 50 projects every year since 1986.
- **Promoted** the concept of **disaster mitigation** as an integrated part of the development process in Asia and the Pacific in ways unique to the cultural, social and local contexts of ten countries over a period of ten years by implementing the **Asian Urban Disaster Mitigation Program** (AUDMP) from 1995 to 2004.
- Facilitated the **mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction** and **climate change adaption** into national development policies and plans in 17 countries in South and Southeast Asia from 2005 to 2015.
- Implemented the Programme for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER 1) from 1998 – 2003 and (PEER 3) from 2009 – 2014 to **enhance disaster response capacity, reduce mortality,** and increase the survival rate of disaster victims at all levels in 9 countries.
- During the First World Landslide Forum held in Japan in 2008, ADPC was **recognized as a "World Centre of Excellence on Landslide Risk Reduction"** for its successful work done under the Asian Program for Regional Capacity Enhancement for Landslide Impact Mitigation (RECLAIM)[1].

Strategic contributions

- **Facilitator** of various national and regional **knowledge exchange networks on DRR and DRM**, including the RCC which holds annual meetings since it began in 2000
- **Key regional partner** throughout the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) 1990-1999
- **Contributor to changing the disaster and development discourse** in the region by being an active part in implementing global frameworks:
  - Yokohama Strategy, 1994
  - Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005 2015/ SFDRR, 2015-2030
  - Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), SDGs

Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC)

The RCC promotes peer advocacy and the exchange of experiences in DRR. Established in 2000, the RCC was one of the first regional platforms to promote consultation and cooperation on reducing disaster risks. ADPC initiated the RCC to bring countries in Asia and the Pacific region together to achieve common goals in DRR, to explore ways to transform policies into practice, and to promote regional cooperation. More specifically, the RCC's role is to provide a consultative mechanism for:

- facilitating the implementation of DRM activities in the region
- promoting cooperative DRM programs at a regional and sub regional levels
- guiding the work of ADPC and setting its future directions

The RCC played a pivotal role in supporting the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in Asia and the Pacific and continues this role with the SFDRR. In addition, the RCC serves as an important forum for senior government officials in preparing for and following up on the outcomes of the Asian Ministerial Conferences on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) and other significant regional events in the field. The RCC currently has 26 member countries, and ADPC serves as its Secretariat.

Hazard mapping by communities in Buphram sub-district, Prachin-buri province, Thailand

Photo by ADPC/ Ms. Thitiphon Sinsupan

ADPC implemented MDRD in 17 countries in South and Southeast Asia from 2005 to 2015

"...the national course package for MDRD **(Mainstreaming of Disaster and Climate Risk Management into Development Planning)** was developed through a series of **consultations and consolidation workshops** and was then pilot-tested before being finalized.

The **pool of trained trainers** was also formed from the target group which enhanced their ability to **share experience** and provide realistic examples. Interviewees expressed that this level of contextualization contributed to the effectiveness of the training.

Interviewees also suggested that the quality of training provision and **guidance tools** improved over time and now most training materials are available in the Myanmar language which **enhanced** their **accessibility and utility..."**

Source: Strategic Research into National and Local Capacity Building for DRM Myanmar Fieldwork Report by Oxford Policy Management and the University of East Anglia

Section 2

Toward 2020

Challenges to DRR and Climate Resilience

2.1 Disaster trends in Asia and the Pacific

Evidence shows that compared to other regions, **Asia and the Pacific has suffered the largest** number of disaster losses and was **hit much harder over the last three decades.** Without proactive measures in DRR, we can expect this trend to continue.

Currently, the most prevalent disasters come from **flooding and storm events,** and the greatest losses of life result from earthquakes. **Over two million people died** because of disasters triggered by natural phenomenon **between 1970 and 2014** which makes 56.6 percent of the global loss of life due to disasters[2].

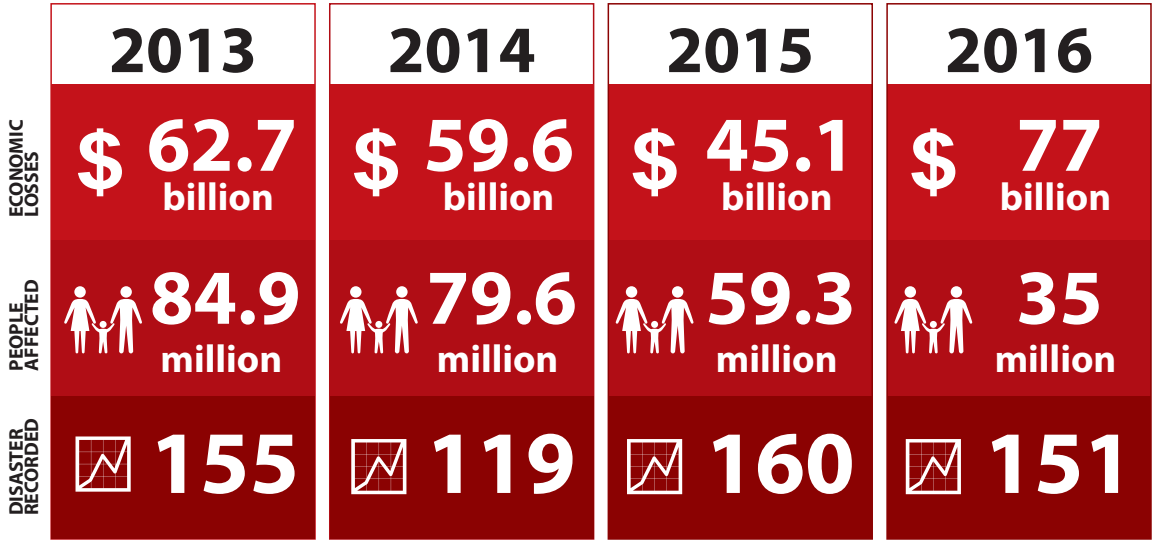
The frequency of floods and storms showed a sharp increase between 1970 and 2014 in Asia and the Pacific. Despite their low occurrence, earthquakes, and tsunamis caused the majority of deaths.

The same period saw 6 billion people in this region affected by disasters, of which 5 billion suffered due to floods and droughts. This means that **87.6 percent of people affected globally belonged to this region.** Similarly, Asia and the Pacific alone accounted for **US$ 1.15 trillion in economic losses between 1970 and 2013.**

Many disasters fall below the thresholds of reporting, but they nevertheless inflict severe damages on vulnerable populations and have far-reaching effects on economies. Countless **small-scale disasters,** particularly in rural areas, **are not reported** because of the **shortage** of technical and **human resources** for disaster **monitoring at local** government and **community levels.**

2.1.1 Recent disaster trends and impacts on Asia and the Pacific

Although the **number of disaster events** are **continuing to rise,** by historical standards there is a **slight decrease in the number of fatalities** with 4,987 people dying in 2016 due to disaster as compared to 16,046 in 2015. It shows that **combined efforts** by the international community, national governments, and development partners **to build CR and mitigate disaster risks have positive impacts on communities** in Asia and the Pacific.



However, there is still much to be done to provide safety from disasters. Whilst the **number of small and medium-scale disasters fluctuates,** mega-disasters (such as the Asian Tsunami in 2004, cyclone Nargis and Sichuan earthquake in 2008, Haiti earthquake and Russian forest fires in 2010) **have caused more than half a million fatalities worldwide.** This implies that whilst a decrease in disaster impacts as a whole is a welcome sign, it is by no means is an indicator of decreased disaster risk overall. Therefore, more concentrated efforts towards **building disaster resilience and reducing disaster risk are required.**

2.2 Poverty and disaster risk

Although 1.1 billion people have escaped extreme poverty since 1990, **700 million people still live in extreme poverty**[3]. Disasters can further impoverish people and deteriorate the coping capacities of the already poor population. **With unprecedented urbanization in Asia and the Pacific,** the negative impacts of disasters coupled with poverty and vulnerability will become more prominent requiring special concerted attention.

More than half of the over 4 billion people in the region already live in urban areas. According to projections, over **3 billion people will live in urban centers** in Asia and the Pacific **by 2040**[4].

Unplanned urbanization forces marginalized populations to live in vulnerable areas where disaster risk-sensitive regulations are either not considered or not enforced. For example, urban hazards such as flooding are often aggravated because of the lack of investment in infrastructure. Families often have to live in weak and poorly built houses with deficient community infrastructure and services.

People's livelihoods in most of the rural areas of this region are centered on agriculture and natural resource exploitation and extraction. Such activities are often exposed to hazards, particularly to climate-related risks, such as cyclones, flooding, and droughts. As a consequence, disaster risk increases the vulnerability of rural livelihoods.

Certain public trade policies, a lack of investment in resilient infrastructure, unsafe housing, unpredictable public services, and difficulties in accessing markets further compound this vulnerability. Many rural inhabitants already living below the poverty line become more vulnerable to the effects of disaster risk.

Therefore, holistic DRR approaches, which include poverty alleviation strategies aimed at increasing resilience and bolstering people's coping abilities during and following a disaster, should be a priority.

In Nepal, the earthquake and the blockade were estimated to have pushed some 700,000 people below the poverty line (Government of Nepal, 2015).

In 2013, an estimated one million Filipinos were plunged into poverty after Typhoon Haiyan sapped $12.9 billion from the national economy and destroyed over a million homes.
(World Bank, 2016)[5]

Countries with small and vulnerable economies, such as Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Land-Locked Developing Countries (LLDC) suffer relatively higher levels of economic losses with respect to the size of their Gross Domestic Products (GDPs). Due to low resilience to disasters, their economic development may suffer a major setback in the aftermath of a catastrophe.

Photo by Piyaset / Shutterstock.com

2.3 Climate change and adaptation challenges

Climate change is altering the weather and climate hazard patterns we see today. The Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) notes the changing climate will potentially increase food and water shortages, poverty, displacement of people, and flooding[6].

Impacts of recent climate-related extremes, such as **extreme cold spells** (for example dzud in Mongolia), **heat waves, droughts, floods, cyclones, and wildfires** in Asia and the Pacific, are clear evidence of the vulnerability and exposure of this region to climate variability. According to some projections, industrialization and economic development of countries in this region will continue to be affected by climate change. However, the conditions will vary depending on the type and level of vulnerabilities inherent in their socio-economic situations and geophysical characteristics.

To reduce the humanitarian consequences of climate change, attention needs to be accorded to early warning systems and local level adaptation.

"Ecosystems have been altered for millennia in Asia and the Pacific, with a net increase in provisioning ecosystem services from, for example, farmland, aquaculture and plantations, but with declines in regulating and cultural ecosystem services from, for example, intact forests that reduce erosion, or associated declines in biodiversity that many humans value." (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005)

2.4 Environmental degradation and ecosystem decline

Evidence shows that ecosystems in Asia and the Pacific are under enormous pressure, manifested through **deforestation, loss of biodiversity,** and **reduced water supply and desertification,** which have increased the risk of disasters, threatening sustainable development.

Ecosystems provide many services simultaneously. For example, an increase in the supply of one service, such as food, can often lead to a decline in another, such as food security. While people have modified ecosystems to increase the supply of food, these changes have led to the decline in regulating ecosystem services exposing more people to climate change-related hazards[7].

Photo by ADPC

2.5 Sustainable development

The inextricable links between sustainable development, DRR, DRM, and CR are unequivocal, yet successfully embedding and applying these interlinked agendas to achieve common goals remain an enormous challenge.

With the adoption of Agenda 2030, the SFDRR, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in 2015, and the voluntary commitments of the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, we see great opportunities to move forward to achieve risk resilient development. Given the gravity of impacts of disaster risks, harmonizing and linking policy and planning frameworks to DRR and CR within the broader context of poverty reduction and sustainable development is not optional but required.

With whole-of-government and whole-of-country approaches required to meet the objectives for sustainable development, DRR and CR will be among the greatest challenges for countries in Asia and the Pacific to ensure that a country's long-term development strategy is holistic and gives balanced attention to economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

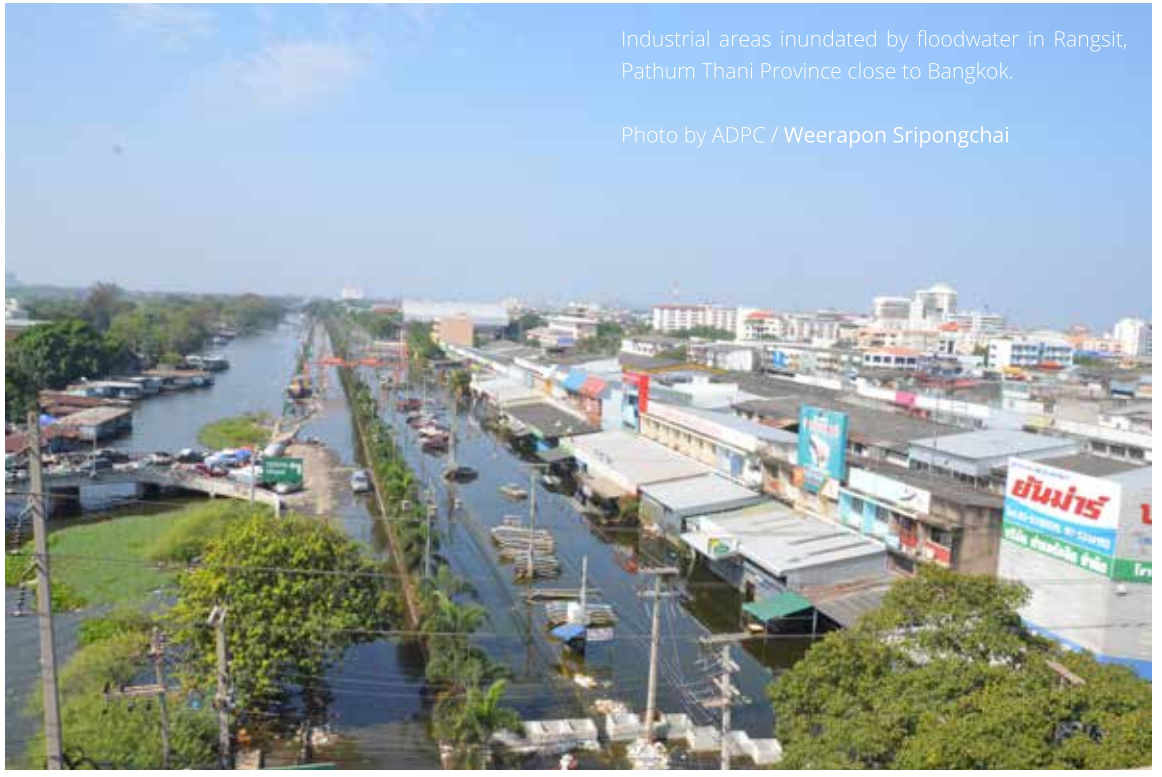
Implementation Challenges for DRR

Though the nature of problems countries face in reducing disaster risk varies and often depends on their location, size of population, and levels of development, the following are some common challenges frequently identified by countries in their national progress reports on HFA (prepared in 2007, 2009, 2011) and in the Global Assessment Report 2015.

These continuing challenges call for a reinterpretation of our approach to DRR. We need to manage disaster risks inherent in the social and economic activities, including DRR mainstreaming to protect against external threats. It implies that managing risk, rather than managing disasters as indicators of unmanaged risk has to be inherent in sustainable development; not as an add-on to development, but as an integral part of planning and implementation processes.

Reporting period 2005-2007	Reporting period 2007-2009	Reporting period 2009-2011	Global Assessment Report on DRR 2015
Weak DRR institutions, which largely depend on the position of the institution within the national government's administrative structure, composition, and the level of engagement with various stakeholders. Lack of implementation of DRR plans, which depends on the allocation of budget and mobilization of resources, as well as on decentralizing functions of the DRR system in the country and capacity at various levels. Lack of use of risk assessment results for decision-making purposes and especially for development planning and investment projects. Insufficient capacity to meet the demand for effective planning and implementation, particularly at the sub-national and local levels.	DRR policies and plans rarely based upon comprehensive multi-hazard risk assessments and capacity assessments. DRR policies and plans not backed-up by adequate budgets, with implementation often dependent upon externally driven and selective support. Weak stakeholder buy-in, particularly in line ministries and sectorial departments. Insufficient links between hazard monitoring, risk identification and analysis and disaster preparedness and response, including an early warning. Local governments have little to no knowledge of changes in national policy and / or lack the instruments and capacity to translate them into local realities and enforce them. The limited and weak capacity of local government, community and key sector actors.	Limited institutionalization of disaster risk reduction at provincial, district and community levels. Weak enforcement and implementation of national DRR instruments (such as policies, legislations, plans) and limited to no specific budgetary provisions. Lack of strong scientific evidence to back investments made in risk reduction efforts. Lack of sustained public awareness, particularly on low-frequency disasters such as earthquakes, and expanding awareness beyond high-risk areas that experience recurrent disasters. Lack of coordination and information sharing between the many concerned individuals and departments addressing DRR. Lack of resources and capacities and in particular at sub-national levels.	The need to address underlying risks caused by development through actions such as poverty reduction, better urban planning and protecting and restoring ecosystems. The need to fully factor disaster risk considerations into social and economic investments or integrate risk knowledge into development plans. The application of risk information into development is still lacking and there is a need to return risk information into risk knowledge. The integration of available risk information into early warnings is still weak and levels of local preparedness to act on warnings are still very low. Countries still face challenges in developing and sustaining the necessary level of preparedness, particularly at the local level. Build back better concept is not incorporated into recovery and reconstruction processes. More technical support is needed on the integration of disaster reduction into sustainable development policies and planning.
Source: Regional Synthesis Report on HFA implementation in Asia and Pacific- An Overview of Reports by Countries up to 2007, UNISDR, ADRC and ADPC	Source: Regional Synthesis Report on HFA implementation in Asia and Pacific 2007-2008 / 2009, UNSDR	Source: Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015	Source: Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015

Emerging Challenges and Opportunities: refocusing our support



Industrial areas inundated by floodwater in Rangsit, Pathum Thani Province close to Bangkok.

Photo by ADPC / **Weerapon Sripongchai**

ADPC is committed to serving countries in Asia and the Pacific by providing high-quality advisory services and situation-specific technical solutions in DRR and CR. It will support countries in meeting their priority needs requiring external support and assistance.

As the Secretariat of the RCC, ADPC has been able to support and facilitate South-South, and North-South Cooperation among countries and sub-regions in Asia and the Pacific.

It has close partnerships with other regional intergovernmental organizations, such as Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), Heart of Asia, Secretariat of the Pacific Communities (SPC), Center for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction (CESDRR), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC), Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES) and other regional forums.

ADPC is in a unique position to synergize various initiatives in the region to maximize their overall impact. Over the coming years, ADPC will continue to work with countries to support the implementation of the SFDRR and the resilient development agenda.

Section 3

ADPC's Strategic Themes for 2020

This section sets out ADPC's thematic focus for the remainder of its strategic period to 2020. We have embarked on a more integrated approach by designing our strategy around six interdisciplinary yet distinct strategic and three cross-cutting themes.

The revised themes describe how we approach the global, regional, and national challenges posed by disasters and climate change, and how we intend to work towards achieving greater resilience and sustainable development.

Intersecting and multi-disciplinary, our new thematic areas reflect the call to the international community by different global and regional frameworks to work across sectors, audiences, and disciplines to address all aspects of disaster risk at all levels.

ADPC's six strategic themes - **Risk Governance, Urban Resilience, Climate Resilience, Health Risk Management, Preparedness for Response, and Resilient Recovery** - focus on areas of technical and operational priorities of countries in Asia and the Pacific to fulfill their commitments under the SFDRR, the Agenda 2030, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and voluntary commitments of the World Humanitarian Summit.

We recognize that integrating an all-inclusive approach is critical to our success, and critical to protecting development gains from disasters and climate risks. Complementing and underpinning the strategic themes are ADPC's three cross-cutting themes: **Gender and Diversity, Poverty and Livelihoods, and Regional and Transboundary Cooperation.**

Photo by ADPC

Risk Governance

Improving disaster risk management systems and investment decisions

ADPC's Risk Governance theme aims to ensure that policies and practices driving development include effective measures to reduce disaster and climate change risks equitably and transparently.

Risk governance as a concept emphasizes the importance of involving all segments of society, such as governments, academia, civil society organizations, the private sector, media, and the political leadership, in risk reduction activities. It refers to the way in which all these stakeholders coordinate, consult, and take actions for DRR and CR.

There is cohesion between the aims of different global frameworks including the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and Agenda 2030, but integrated funding, oversight, operational management, and reporting remain a critical barrier. ADPC is assisting national and local governments in translating their risk reduction and sustainable development commitments into action plans and implementable programs.

The SFDRR places great emphasis on integrating risk governance into multiple sectors. It aims to influence policy, investments, research, regulation, and operations across different sectors including social welfare and economic planning [8]. ADPC has been working on mainstreaming DRR and CR into development planning for many years. It is a great opportunity for ADPC to build on its previous experience of promoting risk governance and support countries in the implementation of SFDRR

ADPC's Risk Governance framework puts gender and diversity at the heart of DRR and CR and promotes the use of sex-age-disability-disaggregated (SADD) data for formulating policies and designing plans and programs.

It will continue supporting risk reduction measures to enhance future CR and reduce vulnerability. It aims to support National Disaster Management Organizations (NDMOs) to improve coordination between national and local authorities and ensure that capacity and resources are available to implement local level risk reduction measures.

Under the Risk Governance theme, ADPC will focus on countries' DRR systems and structures, decision-making processes, and compliance with legal instruments.

By 2020, ADPC aims to have helped countries in the following:

Assisting countries to strengthen risk governance through mainstreaming DRR and CR into national, sub-national, municipal, city, and local development policies and sectoral plans to ensure that risk reduction activities are prioritized and efficiently invested in both publicly and privately.

Working to increase private sector investments in disaster resilience at national and sub-national levels. This will be done by highlighting the actions, information, market conditions and investment tools/mechanisms needed by the private sector to increase investment in disaster resilience.

Aiming to develop an evidence base for prioritization by supporting the collection and use of sex-age-disability-disaggregated (SADD) data to support governments to address their commitments to international equality, protection, and development obligations.

Supporting knowledge and best practice sharing through various regional level platforms including the RCC and focusing on three cross-cutting themes, with one of them being regional and transboundary cooperation for DRM across the region and different sectors.


Photo by ADPC

Case Study

Resilient investment decisions in Lao PDR

Through a World Bank funded project, ADPC supported the government of Lao PDR from 2012 to 2016, to operationalize the mainstreaming of DRR into public infrastructure investment decisions at policy, planning and implementation levels. The project resulted in carrying out risk assessments in different sectors and developing guidelines for mainstreaming disaster and climate change concerns into sectoral development plans.

A landmark achievement of the project ***"Mainstreaming Disaster and Climate Risk Management into Investment Decisions"*** was the integration of policy guidelines on risk-sensitive investments into Lao PDR's 8th National Social and Economic Development Plan 2016–2020 (NSEDP).

Sector-specific guidelines and multi-hazard risk information have been mainstreamed into the 8th NSEDP for practical implementation of risk-inclusive investment plans. The 8th NSEDP governs investments in the physical and social infrastructure of the country, and government line agencies are bound to follow related guidelines when investing in public infrastructure.

Urban Resilience

Building resilient and smart cities to withstand disasters and climate change

The Urban Resilience theme seeks to enable people, institutions, businesses, and systems in urban areas to have a greater capacity to prepare, respond, adapt, and thrive despite stresses and shocks.

Cities depend on complex and interconnected systems of infrastructure, services, communications, and social interactions, making them more vulnerable to the impacts of hazards and climate change. Urban disasters expose the existing vulnerabilities of people and supporting systems which can result in social breakdown, physical collapse or economic deprivation.

Links between inequality and vulnerability to disaster are direct and clear. When people are marginalized and poor, they are less able to prepare for, cope with and recover from disasters.

The sense of community in cities is different from rural areas, and support networks also behave differently requiring a re-think in how "communities" in urban centers can be supported in DRM. The complexity of the matter is that the urban influence is felt far beyond administrative problems as people, systems, resources and livelihoods are interconnected across city boundaries to maintain urban settlements.

Dynamics including rapid urban growth, increasing economic and social inequality, and the way we do business, are challenging national and local governments to provide safe and prosperous urban centers.

Asia and the Pacific is home to 60%[9] of the world's population, and the speed of urbanization in this region is overwhelming. More than half of the 4 billion people of Asia and the Pacific live in cities and towns, and it is projected that by 2040, another one billion is likely to be added to the urban population of this region[10]. Thus, ensuring urban resilience is a critical area of disaster preparedness in the region.

The well-being of urban populations and their productivity depends on the inclusive, forward-thinking and sustainable management of urban areas with their complex network of interconnected institutions, systems, infrastructure, and information.

By 2020, ADPC aims to have helped at least 10 cities in Asia and the Pacific to do the following:

Exploring the dependency of cities on complex and interconnected systems of infrastructure, services, communications, and social interactions, and ensuring that integrated risk information is informing the urban planning, systems, and operations being built.

Strengthening the capacity of national level institutions working in the urban sector to increase compliance with existing safety regulations and risk reduction measures to high-risk sectors including construction, land-use planning, and public infrastructure investments.

Forming proactive, receptive, and aware urban communities that are capable of undertaking organized approaches in the management of disaster risks by transferring information, technical knowledge and skills to a wider audience.

Fostering urban resilience through risk assessment and the provision of actionable information to policy-makers, and addressing urban vulnerability rooted in income, gender, disability, and other causes of inequality and marginalization.

Photo by ADPC

Case Study

Earthquake risk and safer urban planning: A step towards building better

In 2015, ADPC provided technical support to the Urban Development Directorate, Bangladesh in using risk information for urban land-use planning and in developing the Mymensingh Strategic Development Plan.

The government is planning to take further steps to ensure that both public and private sectors opt for building infrastructure and housing better right from the outset. The Urban Development Directorate will develop guidelines to be referred to for clearance of future land use and building construction permits. The approving authorities will be trained to use these guidelines for issuing occupancy certificates besides clearing other related conditions.

"We are integrating disaster risk reduction measures into the land-use planning of the Mymensingh Strategic Development Plan with technical support from Asian Disaster Preparedness Center. This is done within the framework of the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme-II (CDMP-II) of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief,"

Dr. Khurshid Zabin Hossain Taufique, Project Director of the Mymensingh Strategic Development Plan at the Urban Development Directorate.

Climate Resilience

Reducing risk from weather-related disasters now and in the future

ADPC´s work in this area aims to improve the resilience of people and systems to climate extremes and future climate change trends in Asia and the Pacific.

In the past decades, hydro-meteorological hazard events have impacted urban and rural areas causing massive loss of lives, infrastructure destruction, and loss of livestock and livelihoods.

The global climate is changing, which, in turn, changes the weather we experience. The IPCC 5th Assessment report[11] anticipates an increase in the frequency and intensity of natural hazards, temperature changes, and variability as a result of the changing climate.

Despite the evidence of community resilience in Asia and the Pacific, weather patterns have made it difficult for people to anticipate and manage disaster the way they used to do.

Unless we adapt to new levels of risk, climate hazards will continue to threaten people, public health, economies, and livelihoods in the future. These realities validate the importance of mainstreaming DRR and CR into the wider agenda of sustainable development.

Understanding how certain sections of society are vulnerable to climate change is key to building systems and services that can address the risks. It is recognized that women, ethnic minorities, and the poor are, and will remain, disproportionately affected by climate change. Thus, it is critical to encourage women and marginalized groups to take part in local and national policy and decision-making processes to ensure their disaster risk situation is addressed adequately.

By 2020, ADPC aims to have helped countries in the following:

Building community resilience to climate extremes by improving the quality and use of risk information in management and adaptation decisions in multiple sectors, such as public investment planning, the financing of climate adaptive projects, impact-based forecasting systems, landscape management and monitoring, water and water crisis management, and adaptation policies and strategies.

Supporting development of end-to-end early warning systems (EWS), which include providing accurate and actionable information to people at risk. ADPC will work to ensure women, marginalized, and vulnerable groups are included in the design of these systems and messages locally.

Supporting national hydro-meteorological services to build meteorological forecasting and climate change modelling capacities, tools, techniques, and systems to be used in risk management and CR.

Promoting end-to-end early warning systems by providing training and technical advice to put people-centered warning systems in place, strengthen the end-to-end dissemination of warnings, and ensure effective utilization of information by at-risk communities and responding organizations

Polythene mulching in paddy fields as an appropriate adaptation measure for water economy in the face of droughts, chemical-free weed control, and impacting on acid sulphate development in drying paddy fields.

Photo by CLR Department, ADPC

Case Study

Paddy growers restore agriculture through information and technology in Sri Lanka

In collaboration with the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Ruhuna in Matara, ADPC initiated a project to restore the degraded paddy ecosystem in Nilwala River Basin. ADPC introduced low-cost technology as well as generated and shared scientific information about weather patterns and forecasts for paddy growers.

The initiative engaged local farmers, officials and experts, which allowed farmers to not only voice their concerns and propose solutions but also to learn about alternative options for dealing with climate change, salinity and soil acidity in the area.

Previously, farmers used to cultivate rice without taking much scientific evidence into account. However, the project helped local farmers with innovative solutions that eventually became acceptable and viable techniques.

ADPC also established a research and demonstration station at a site accessible to most of the farmers of Nilwala for collecting data, monitoring the weather, and analyzing climate variability. This active involvement at the community level allowed farmers to engage in experiments on new rice cultivation techniques to be able to withstand climate-related disasters.

Health Risk Management

Reducing health-related impacts resulting from disasters

The Health Risk Management theme aims to build the resilience of health service delivery systems. Assessing health polices, plans, operations and strengthening the capacities of health care providers, health services, communities, and national and sub-national governments is the foundation of this theme. Health risk management initiatives will ensure that the physical and mental health needs of disaster survivors and conflict-affected people are met equitably.

Disasters often have lifelong impacts on people's health. Disasters often cause existing physical and health situations to create new vulnerabilities. Yet, the traditional focus of the health sector in emergencies has been to contribute to disaster relief efforts, such as providing emergency healthcare, temporary shelter, food, and medicines.

However, the extent of health risks management challenges emanating from disasters go beyond preventing direct deaths and injuries, to providing new and continuing services for diseases, disabilities, malnutrition, psychosocial problems, violence, reproductive health, and other health implications. This is reflected in the SFDRR which strongly stresses health resilience throughout.

Providing basic needs to the disaster survivors is essential; however, ADPC believes in the approach of health risk management that includes health risk prevention, mitigation, and vulnerability reduction. Developing community and country capacities to enable them to provide timely, effective, equitable, and comprehensive health care services throughout a disaster should be a priority.

Understanding risks helps authorities and emergency responders set priorities and plan services better to ensure they continue functioning in a chaotic post-disaster environment and meet the needs of a diverse community. Community participation and the prioritization of the most vulnerable are critical to achieving this.

Building resilient health systems means providing continuous services to people in need throughout an emergency. It also includes maintaining a skilled health workforce, emergency and service information, provision of standard and specialist medical products like vaccines and technologies, sufficient financing, emergency management, and leadership during and after a crisis.

By 2020, ADPC aims to have helped countries in the following:

Strengthening the institutional capacities of national and local agencies in health emergency by working with healthcare providers, communities, national and sub-national governments and building the resilience of health service delivery.

Building resilient health systems by providing continuous services to people in need so that people can access the healthcare they need throughout the cycle of every disaster without confronting new risks.

Integrating health risk management with risk governance, emergency preparedness, recovery, and urban resilience, and ensuring a focus on equality; **Developing practical guidelines on mainstreaming DRR into the health sector** in Asia and the Pacific which will help local level authorities in improving health preparedness and contingency plans.

Raising awareness of health risks and reducing vulnerability before and after an emergency and building more robust health facilities.

A women's only psychosocial counselling group made of women gather to discuss the challenges they face living in an area affected by climate change as a way to cope with and overcome the difficulties they face.

Photo by BRAC

Preparing the ordinary for extraordinary

Like many other countries, Bangladesh lacks trained human resources in the field of mental health and psychosocial support. One way to boost these numbers is to involve common citizens in providing psychological support to disaster survivors during emergencies.

Prof. Shaheen Islam, Chairperson of Educational & Counseling Psychology, University of Dhaka, thinks including ordinary people in the provision of psychosocial support is a healthy way to normalize mental health issues in a country that still stigmatizes it. With this in mind, the group of psychosocial master trainers has trained hundreds of personnel in urban and rural areas of Bangladesh through customized training modules. The trainees can now offer psychological first aid to disaster survivors during emergencies.

Case Study

Beating the fear: helping disaster survivors overcome trauma

In 2012, a fire broke out in Rayerbazar, a poor neighborhood in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Tragically, a family of nine couldn't escape the blaze and died. Children, women, and men could not forget the screams of the family who were unable to escape the raging fire. Some of the survivors started feeling guilty for not being able to save their neighbors. Many women and children suffered from panic attacks, while others had nightmares; and some were haunted by the screams they heard that night.

Ms. Shamima Sultana, Senior Sector Specialist, Psychosocial Counseling, BRAC-Bangladesh, reached out to help the children, women, and men in the affected community. She had learned techniques to help disaster survivors in their psychological recovery at the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) trainer's workshop organized in 2011 by Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) with support from the Norway. Since then she has helped hundreds of people to re-establish their lives after traumatic events.

Preparedness for Response

Making disaster response coordinated and effective for all

Preparedness for Response theme focuses on enabling governments, response organizations, volunteers, and communities to effectively respond to and manage emergencies in a coordinated manner to reduce the loss of lives, injuries, disabilities, and displacement due to disasters.

Without comprehensive response planning and preparation, an emergency management team will be unable to deliver the full range of physical and social services that the affected communities need. To deal with small-scale disasters and to provide relief and resilience support to a diverse society, humanitarian actors, national and subnational authorities, and non-governmental agencies need to define clear responsibilities and procedures before an emergency.

The humanitarian landscape has become more complex over the past few decades. According to a report from the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, 125 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance. The summit recognized that global dynamics such as rapid urbanization, forced migration, food and water insecurity, and climate change would become increasingly important drivers of humanitarian crises.

In Asia and the Pacific, some hazards affect several countries simultaneously, or one hazard emanating from one country has adverse impacts on the lives and livelihoods of the people living across the border. Against this backdrop, managing and reducing risk is a task that often goes beyond the responsibility of each country and needs regional cooperation.

Thus, the need for a multi-hazard approach and adequate emergency preparedness system will continue to grow. It is critical that emergency response becomes more effective to keep pace with the rapidly evolving context of emergencies and to meet the needs of millions of people.

By 2020, ADPC aims to have helped countries in the following:

Promoting preparedness and its integration into the wider development sector by building knowledge and capacity of governments, response organizations, communities, businesses, and individuals to anticipate and effectively respond to emergencies.

Strengthening the interface for better preparedness between response agencies and NDMOs with the aim to enhance preparedness planning, emergency response services, and capacities at every level to suit the community needs.

Supporting regional inter-governmental mechanisms, such as ASEAN and SAARC as well as non-governmental humanitarian response agencies, to raise awareness and reduce the risk of crossboundary hazards. Through the RCC, networking and forming strategic partnerships to establish strong vertical (national to local) and horizontal (across sectors) linkages.

Supporting the integration of marginalized groups into policy and planning, as well as building a full understanding of diversity through SADD data in risk identification in order to mitigate gender-based violence, child exploitation, and other overlooked disaster impacts at operational levels.

During a simulation, SERB volunteers in Dhaka learn how to use a fire extinguisher.

Photo by ADPC

Case Study

Strengthening Earthquake Resilience in Bangladesh

In 2013, ADPC set forth to implement USAID's Strengthening Earthquake Resilience in Bangladesh (SERB) program to build hospitals' and volunteers' capacity to respond to emergencies and manage mass casualty incidents. The Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defense's pool of trained 32,000 urban community volunteers play a critical role in building disaster awareness in communities and supporting search and rescue operations in earthquake-prone cities across the country.

One of the components of the SERB program is to provide the Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defense volunteers with the necessary training and equipment to conduct search and rescue operations. In November 2014, USAID in partnership with ADPC formally handed over search and rescue equipment to Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defense for the urban community volunteers to utilize in times of disaster.

In 2016, ADPC trained 603 people to increase the capacity of hospitals and urban volunteers to respond to mass casualty and earthquake hazard in urban areas. A total of 480 volunteers received training on emergency response and Search & Rescue while 125 were trained during the 'Hospital Preparedness for Emergencies (HOPE) course.

Resilient Recovery

Building back better infrastucture, systems, capacities, and partnerships

The Resilient Recovery theme focuses on helping governments, people, and the private sector to strengthen build back arrangements and capacities so that recovery and reconstruction can take place faster and more efficiently.

Successful recovery following a disaster is challenging as it occurs in an urgent and chaotic environment - often by many government and non-government actors. Since the actions, interests, and institutional arrangements of all the actors involved in recovery must be coordinated, it is critical to have national recovery frameworks and implementation plans in place to ensure the process of building back better is in place and does not create new risks and vulnerabilities.

The SFDRR's priority 4 reflects the importance of strengthening resilient recovery by focusing on building back better in recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction phases. This "build back better" approach is a critical aspect of resilience and sustainable development.

In addition to improving services and social systems, which could withstand shocks in the future, the post-disaster recovery phase is an opportunity to incorporate advanced technologies for hazard-resistant designs in private and public infrastructure. It is also an opportunity to introduce resilience-building mechanisms, such as environmental protection, urban design, personal safety, gender equality, and increased opportunities for marginalized groups.

ADPC Strategy 2020 gives utmost importance to capacity building on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) in line with international standard methods which incorporate human and economic priorities in PDNA, considering the vulnerabilities of a diverse population.

ADPC uses its networks and strategic partnerships to establish strong vertical (national to local) and horizontal (across sectors) linkages to work on resilient recovery. ADPC will support the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Program 2016-2020, SAARC Comprehensive Framework on Disaster Management and ECO Regional Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (ECORFDRR) and Regional Priorities for Action.

By 2020, ADPC aims to have helped countries in the following:

Building technical and functional capacities of governments and other stakeholders for post-disaster activities according to commonly agreed principles of the post-crisis response framework introduced by the World Bank, the European Union, and the United Nations. It will further encourage countries to adapt the international methods and build national and local level institutional arrangements and related capacities.

Developing guidance and tools for resilient recovery and assisting line ministries and agencies as well as local government offices **to formulate comprehensive post-disaster recovery plans** with coherent and actionable policies, strategies, programs, and projects.

Strengthening the interface between the government and other stakeholders for resilient recovery by engaging with governments, local humanitarian organizations, and the private sector in recovery planning. **ADPC's Ready4Recovery initiative** and the **RCC will play a pivotal role** in learning and knowledge sharing.

Integrating resilient recovery into the wider development work prioritised by countries. It will include raising awareness about the importance of mainstreaming DRR and CR into post-disaster recovery planning.

Photo by Tongra Jantaduang / Shutterstock.com

Case Study

Development of post-disaster loss and needs assessment

In 2016, under a World Bank funded project, ADPC, together with the Disaster Management Center of Sri Lanka, provided technical support to line ministries and departments to develop a Post-Disaster Damage and Loss (DaLA) reporting system. The DaLA is a critical tool that can identify the impact of disasters and allows both public and private sectors to plan and implement recovery and reconstruction activities more efficiently.

ADPC has trained government officials on the new reporting system with guidelines and standard operating procedures for offline damage and loss assessment. These government officials are now well equipped to undertake DaLA in the future without external assistance.

Accessible online and offline, Standard DaLA reporting tools, post disaster needs assessment user handbook, training modules, and guidelines developed by ADPC are also being used by the ten most vulnerable States in India.

Section 4

Cross-cutting Themes

A woman returned home from the field with her two daughters on the National Road 1B, Phongsaly Province, Lao PDR

Photo by ADPC / Thanongdeth Insixiengmay

The fourth guiding principle of the SFDRR states:

"Disaster risk reduction requires an all-of-society engagement and partnership. It also requires empowerment and inclusive, accessible and nondiscriminatory participation, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the poorest. A gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should be integrated in all policies and practices, and women and youth leadership should be promoted."

Gender and **Diversity**

Hazards, environmental degradation, and climate change affect people differently, based on pre-existing social and economic inequality. Where sections of society have less influence over services and resources, limited access to information, fewer choices, or skills, and roles, they are less resilient to disasters[12].

ADPC recognizes the need to include all people in DRR and CR interventions as both agents of change as well as those at particular risk. This "all-of-society" approach includes recognizing the particular risks and needs, and roles and contributions of women, girls, boys and men, youth, persons with disabilities, poor people, migrants, indigenous people, and older persons.

Much progress has been made to integrate gender equality and diversity into risk governance at international and national levels. Women's roles in risk management at the local level have shown to be significant and instrumental for the overall building of resilience[13], but are often overlooked[14].

When women are underrepresented in risk governance, their needs are unlikely to be met, resulting in greater risk during and after disasters and greater negative impact on sustainable development progress. The SFDRR outlines specific actions related to building women's leadership roles, and capacities, as agents of change.

Research by the Overseas Development Institute endorses the inclusive approach championed by the SFDRR and SDGs and shows that gender, age, disability, and cultural diversity inclusion in DRR reduces morbidity and mortality[15]. It is critical that DRR activities at every stage of the disaster cycle incorporate the risks and needs of diverse and socially stratified community groups and promote equality.

ADPC bases its strategic approach to gender and diversity in DRR and CR based on the SFDRR, linked with the SDGs of Agenda 2030 and other guiding international frameworks and instruments[16].

For ADPC, diversity is addressed by ensuring that capacities and vulnerabilities of particular population segments, such as persons with disabilities, socially marginalized groups, people living in conflict and/or inaccessible locations, migrant and undocumented individuals, indigenous groups, elderly, youth, children, and stateless people are mainstreamed and taken into account in all interventions.

Persons with disabilities include those who have physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in combination with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society equally. It is recognized that people with disabilities, and older people, are at an increased risk in emergency and disaster situations.

The underlying premise is that persons with disabilities are arguably the most vulnerable in times of disaster. And, as rates of disability can increase due to a disaster, placing disability inclusivity at the center of intervention and analysis is important. Diversity will be incorporated into DRR based on a human rights and mainstreaming approach.

It is critical to ADPC's mission to build the resilience of all members in Asia and the Pacific's diverse communities. Through a social inclusion, equality, and rights-based approach in its programs, ADPC seeks to celebrate diversity within populations, and design interventions that ensure the most vulnerable are provided with support, information, and services that meet their particular needs to face natural hazards.

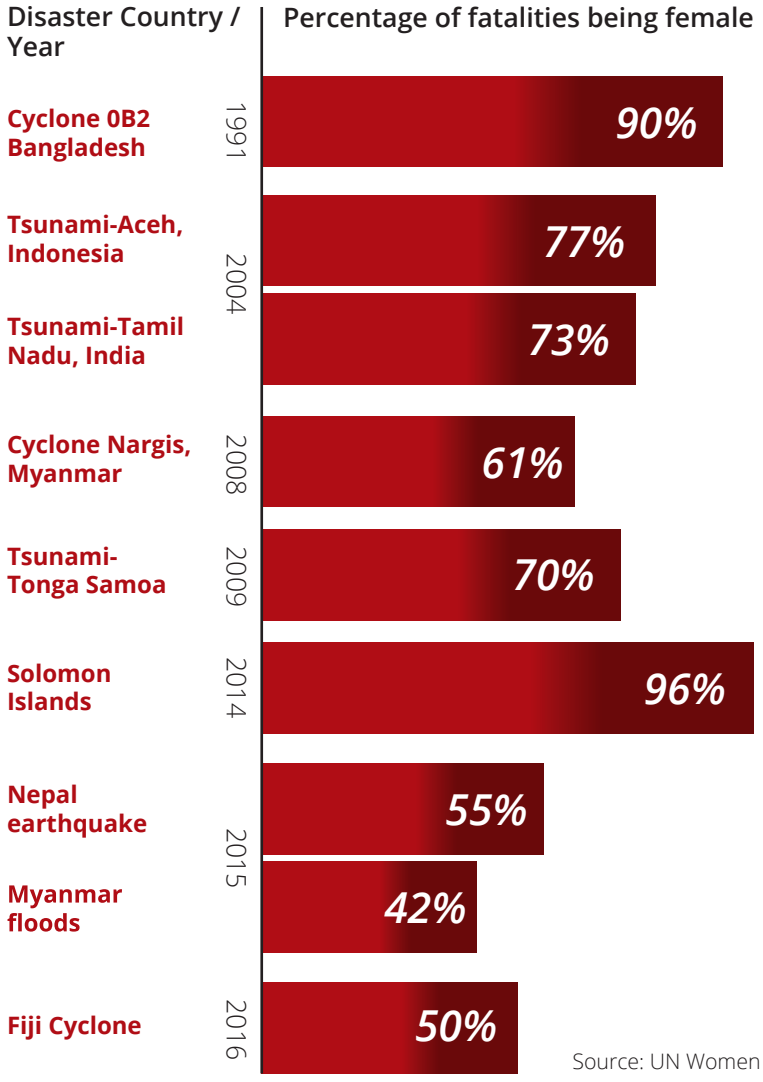
Gender and diversity is incorporated into ADPC's programs at three levels:

ADPC includes gender and diversity considerations across all its programs. This means that during planning and implementation of programs, specific risks and needs of women, girls, boys and men, and marginalized groups are identified and recognized, through risk vulnerability and capacity mapping. Activities will be planned for the impacts of social, economic, political, and power relations to make sure we do not compound any negative dynamics with our interventions. This is being mainstreamed throughout ADPC's programs.

APDC has specific equality-sensitive activities within its programs. ADPC's programs adopt equality-sensitive methods in activities across the portfolio of programs which can be monitored and measured. These aim to promote leadership and include the voices of women, girls, boys and men, and marginalized groups in interventions, in order to address negative elements of diversity and differences and actively promote equality. By implementing equality-sensitive programs, ADPC will build its capacity and credibility to manage gender equality transformative programs.

ADPC uses DRR and CR interventions to leverage equality-transformation. These will include critical examinations of equality issues such as gender norms. Roles and relationships that support equality will be strengthened or created; the social dynamics that create risks will be challenged through rights-based transformative program elements and linked with the wider sustainable development agenda.

Gender and Disaster Fatalities



Source: UN Women

Dusit district, Bangkok, Thailand.

Photo by 1000 Words / Shutterstock.com

Poverty and **Livelihoods**

Poverty is both a driver and consequence of disasters. Vulnerability is not simply due to poverty, but research show that it is generally the poor who suffer the most from disasters[17]. Impoverished people are more likely to live in hazard-exposed areas and are less able to invest in risk reduction measures.

The lack of access to insurance and social protection means that people in poverty are often forced to use their already limited assets to buffer disaster losses, which drives them further into poverty. Poverty is therefore both a cause and a consequence of disaster risk, particularly extensive risk, with drought being the hazard most closely associated with poverty[18].

The poor are more exposed to disasters, and due to generally low levels of resilience, they are disproportionately affected by them. **Poor rural livelihoods are highly exposed** and vulnerable to weather-related hazards and have a low resilience to losses because they have little or no surplus capacity to absorb crop or livestock income losses and to recover. Even a small loss might result in falling back into poverty and future vulnerability.

Poverty and disaster risk are also pervasive in urban areas. Housing is usually the principal economic asset of poor urban households, providing shelter, personal security, and often their livelihood, too. Damage to or loss of housing and possessions places an enormous strain on poorer household's economies (high monetary cost of replacement, low and/or irregular incomes, and absence of insurance or safety nets).

Urban poverty has many dimensions, including 'voicelessness,' 'powerlessness,' and inadequate provision of infrastructure and basic services. Most of the immediate causes of the deprivations associated with urban poverty are risk related[19].

Large disasters occur continually around the world, disproportionately affecting poor people in developing countries with an economic force that can roll back their development gains and exacerbate inequality. Without efforts to build resilience, such disasters can make development investments unsustainable.

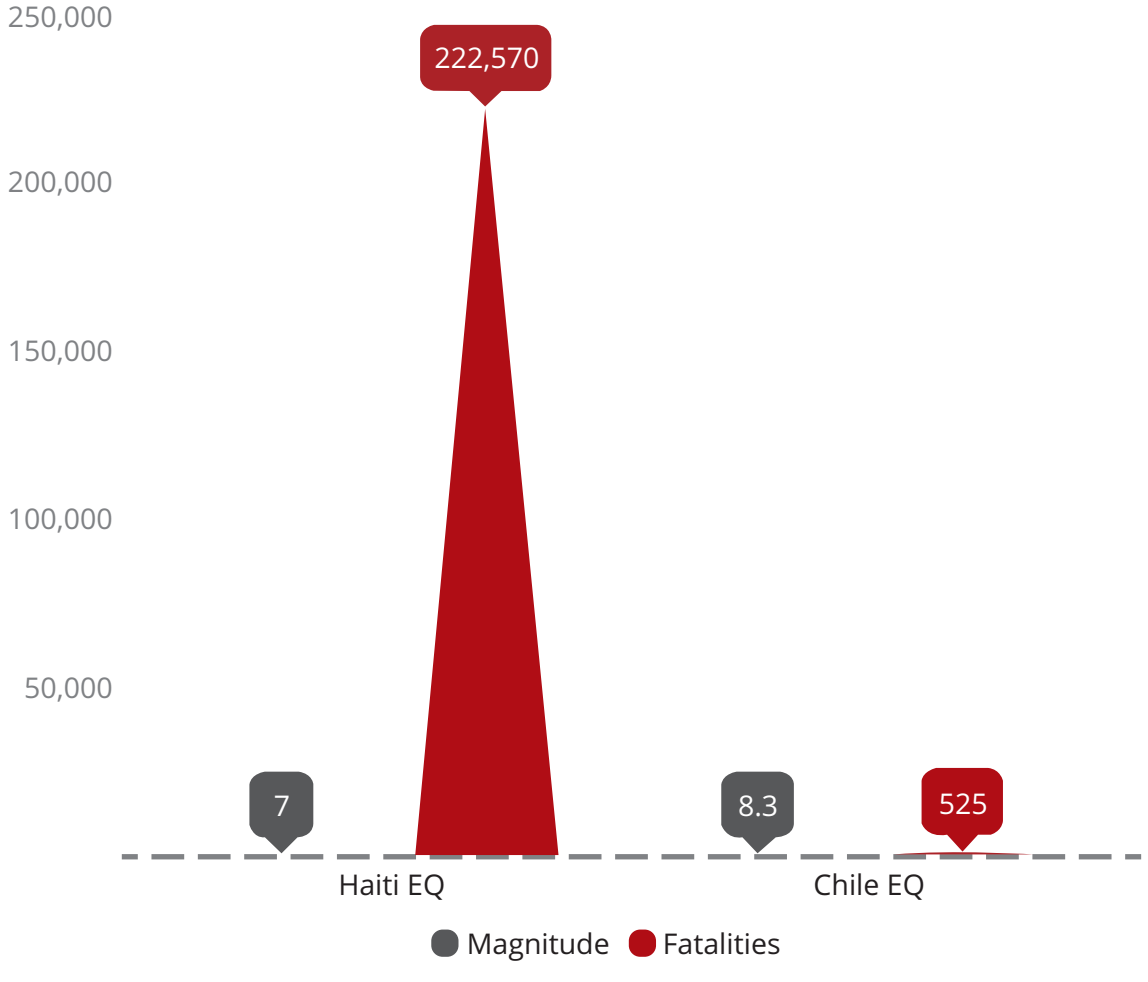
Resilience and development are inextricably linked – for example, by investing in infrastructure we invest for the future, and that means we need to build resilience into this investment. Like gender and diversity, a comprehensive approach is needed to build the resilience of the poor to disasters.

ADPC recognizes the important and complex relationship between disasters, poverty, and resilience while addressing this "nexus" in two ways:

ADPC promotes pro-poor policies and actions across all its programs. This means that during planning and implementation of programs, planned actions are assessed for their impact on the poor and vulnerable. Tools developed, approaches promoted, and recommendations provided will be pro-poor and ensure that the resilience of poorer groups is addressed directly. This is mainstreamed throughout all ADPC programs.

APDC promotes and advocates for pro-poor perspectives amongst its partners. Practically, this means working closely with national and local agencies involved in DRR and CR, bringing the need to address poverty in DRR and CR to their attention, as well as providing them with tools and approaches which will allow them to address the disaster-poverty nexus better.

Glaring differences between the loss of lives in Chile and Haiti in 2010 earthquakes



Level of disaster preparedness and resilience determines the level of disaster losses and damages to a country.

Chile and Haiti earthquakes in 2010 are a stark example of how a resilient and better-prepared community suffers less human fatalities as compared to an unprepared community.

According to the United States Geological Survery (USGS), the Chile earthquake of 8.3 magnitude released about 500 times more energy than the 7.0 magnitude earthquake that struck Haiti in January 2010. However, the devastation caused in Haiti was far greater with 222,570 lives lost as compared to the Chile earthquake that jolted the country in February 2010 taking 525 lives.

Regional and **Transboundary Cooperation**

Regional cooperation provides opportunity to improve DRR and CR in general since benefits of regional and transboundary cooperation in DRM bring benefits to all parties involved. Sharing early warning information with at-risk neighboring countries provides extra time to respond to disasters which can save lives and limit damage to property and livelihoods.

Helping neighboring countries to improve resilience will reduce the risk of uncontrolled migration of disaster affected people that if not regulated may cause additional strain on a country's social and economic resources. Likewise, pooling expertise and resources in responding to disasters can reduce impacts and speed up recovery in regions with limited skills and resources. Finally, having agreed protocols on how to receive and manage aid offered by external agencies can also speed up response time and reduce negative impacts in the aftermath of a disaster.

The SFDRR identifies international cooperation in DRM as an important element of comprehensively addressing disasters[20]. Sharing knowledge and best practices is a means to this end, as is providing data and information for DRR and CR.

ADPC works with governments, regional and inter-governmental organizations to foster cooperation in regional and transboundary issues related to DRR and CR, including emergency preparedness, response and resilient recovery. ADPC will contribute to a common understanding and approach to address regional and transboundary issues. Efforts will be centered on fostering data, information, and knowledge exchange by sharing evidence-based and tested models for inclusive, risk-informed, and climate-sensitive DRM.

Aerial photography of the Third Thai-Lao friendship bridge over the Mekong river that connects Nakorn Phanom province in Thailand with Thakhek Khammouane Laos.

Photo by thiasign / Shutterstock.com

Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC)

The RCC is a long-standing platform for regional cooperation in DRM. ADPC, as its secretariat, will continue to support RCC to serve as a mechanism to strengthen consultation process of Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) and the ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP) meeting to contribute to regional disaster risk governance.

ADPC promotes regional and transboundary cooperation in the following ways:

ADPC supports the RCC platform for regional cooperation in DRR. As the Secretariat to the RCC, ADPC arranges regular meetings of the RCC where its members are able to showcase successful DRR and CR initiatives, promote best practices, and identify areas of cooperation. ADPC also follows up on the RCC meetings to allow interested members to continue the discussion on the areas of mutual interest identified during the previous meetings. ADPC will also follow up with individual members to ensure active engagement by all. In this way, ADPC will be able to follow up better and support identified South-South cooperation opportunities.

ADPC assists NDMOs in Asia and the Pacific to fulfill their commitments to the SFDRR pledged during the AMCDRR. ADPC is supporting the governments' part of the AMCDRR to align their reporting systems with the requirements of SFDRR and to implement the Asia Regional Action Plan - adopted at the AMCDRR 2016 for the implementation of the SFDRR.

ADPC supports regional disaster response. This includes helping with formulating and coming to an agreement on how DRR operations can proceed in a country with external cooperation and support (e.g. how international teams can operate in a country, how to speed up and simplify customs and other transport logistics of food and materials provided by other countries, etc.).

With respect to cooperation in DRM between neighboring countries, ADPC is encouraging and directly supporting efforts in sharing EWS information as well as other data, which may improve timely response and strengthen the resilience of risk-prone communities.

Section 5

Approaches for Implementing and Monitoring ADPC Strategy 2020

ADPC recognizes the importance of effective monitoring and evaluation as a management process for the implementation of its strategy; learning from and sharing its experiences, and improving its performance and results. To guide its monitoring and evaluation policies and processes, ADPC has established the following monitoring and evaluation goals within the ADPC Strategy 2020:

- a comprehensive assessment of ADPC's effectiveness, efficiency, and impact
- capacity-building through disseminating knowledge acquired from ADPC's activities
- review of achievements through the execution of ADPC Strategy 2020

The key output of the ADPC monitoring and evaluation of the Strategy 2020 is to understand whether the strategy is having the desired positive impact on the resilience of communities and governments in Asia and the Pacific. This includes their capacity to prepare for, mitigate, and respond to current disaster events in the region as well as adapt to the future impacts of climate change.

Each of the six strategic themes of the Strategy 2020 as well as the cross-cutting themes have a theory of change to plot out the expected route for how the inputs from ADPC will lead to impacts. These theories of change guide the implementation activities of ADPC as well as structure how indicators will be created to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Strategy 2020.

The development and use of indicators are central to monitoring the implementation progress and evaluating the outcomes and impacts of ADPC programs and projects. Indicators provide a means of measuring, qualitatively and quantitatively, actual accomplishments against what has been planned regarding deliverables, resources, milestones, costs and time.

In their practical application, indicators are:

- quantitative and qualitative variables that provide a simple and reliable basis for assessing performance, achievement or change;
- performance standards or benchmarks to be reached and maintained in order to achieve the objectives, and to gauge the extent of progress (or lack thereof) towards these objectives;
- the basis for before-and-after analyses and description of the effects (positive and negative) of program and project interventions – anticipated and unanticipated, intended and unintended.

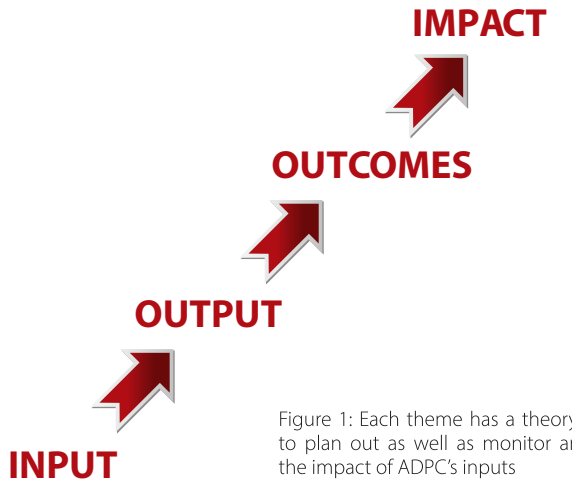


Figure 1: Each theme has a theory of change to plan out as well as monitor and evaluate the impact of ADPC's inputs

To be effective and efficient, indicators must be measurable, relevant, transparent, and feasible to collect and use. However, it is also recognized that indicators are, by necessity, simplifications of a complex reality. They are, as the word implies, indicative and do not provide a comprehensive picture. They are, therefore, but a tool for capturing the results and impacts of ADPC's work.

These indicators will assist countries in understanding their needs in relation to DRR at the national and local level as well as understanding their progress in implementing global frameworks and agreements, including the SFDRR and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Monitoring of the ADPC Strategy 2020 will comprise of measuring the indicators related to the inputs and outputs to understand the progress of its implementation. Evaluation will be primarily carried out at critical stages to understand whether the inputs and outputs have the appropriate outcomes and impacts. A final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the Strategy 2020 through ADPC's monitoring and evalution framework. The learnings from this evaluation will feed into the development of ADPC's post Strategy 2020 lesson learned.

This M&E system will hold ADPC accountable to the communities as well as other beneficiaries that ADPC works for, ensuring impact through institutional and socio-economic changes in Asia and the Pacific. It will also serve ADPC´s reporting needs to donor and development partners.

Along with accountability, the M&E system will allow for specific learnings within ADPC, supporting intra-organization learning as well as external partners, assisting in inter-agency knowledge exchange.

ANNEX 1

ADPC Strategy 2020 Logframe

Risk Governance

Improving disaster risk management systems and investment decisions

ADPC's Risk Governance work aims to ensure that policies and practices driving development include effective measures to reduce disaster and climate risks equitably and transparently.

The results framework below outlines the key objectives, outcomes and outputs to be achieved under the Strategic Theme of Risk Governance.

Description: ADPC assists governments to translate their policies on DRR and CR into actions. It also supports risk-sensitive development from national to community level in addition to providing usable risk information for better decision-making.

Objective: Development includes effective measures to reduce disaster and climate risks equitably and transparently, according to global frameworks

Indicators:

- Six disaster risk policy instruments are inclusive and risk-based
- Global level frameworks are implemented in ten countries at national level
- Five public sector interventions integrated for gender-responsive risk management[1]

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator/Target
1. Comprehensive risk management laws, policies and plans in place[2] at national and sub-national level based on a full understanding of risk to ensure risk-informed public and private sector investments	1.1 Six national and sub-national planning policies or strategies developed or reviewed and endorsed by governments	1.1 Capacity to develop new or review the existing policies and plans, which are risk-informed and tailored to country context	1.1.1 One hundred and fifty government officials trained on utilization of risk information and CR within national planning agencies 1.1.2 Five national or sub-national risk-sensitive policies, plans or projects drafted or reviewed, incorporating gender and poverty considerations

1 *"Although 'gender' is not just about women, it is a reality that women and girls are disproportionately affected by disasters. This is due to the roles, responsibilities and attitudes attributed to men and women, which impact on their access to resources and information; decision making; participation and leadership. Disasters often exacerbate and reinforce gender inequalities. http://www.ifrc.org/Global/Publications/Gender%20and%20Diversity/Urban%20DRR_Final.pdf*

2 *For some countries this refers to review and enactment of existing laws and policies as recommended by the SFDRR.*

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator/Target
		1.2 Improved understanding and managing disaster and climate risk	1.2.1 Specific methodologies and guidelines to conduct disaster and climate risk assessment developed in six countries, taking gender into consideration 1.2.2 One hundred government and non-government stakeholders trained on disaster and climate risk assessment 1.2.3 Disaster and climate risk assessment conducted in six countries
		1.3 Framework for private sector to engage in supporting the government and public in DRR and CR activities	1.3.1. Twenty discussion fora organized for the public and private sectors 1.3.2. Sixty private sector entities engaged
2. Increased uptakes of and compliance with DRR and CCA laws, policies, and plans	2.1 Six DRR and CCA projects initiated by governments	2.1 Improved awareness of governments and private sector decision makers on DRR and CR best practices	2.1.1 Five regional knowledge-exchange events organized 2.1.2 Ten national/sub-national events arranged on preparedness, mitigation, vulnerability reduction
	2.2 Three DRR/CR initiatives or projects funded by private sector	2.2 Technical support to governments and private sectors to initiate DRR and CR projects	2.2.1 Ten action plans for DRR and CR in compliance with the countries' related legal frameworks developed

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator/Target
3. Increased women's leadership[3] in disaster and climate resilience decision-making	3.1. 10% increase in women in NDMO senior staff involved in decision making process	3.1. Increased coordination and collaboration between DRR agencies at regional, national, sub-national level and between social development sectors	3.1. 1. Three national gender-DRR communities of practice initiated 3.1.2. Three events held to highlight women's leadership in DRR
	3.2. Increased skills, knowledge and application of female technicians and decision makers in fifteen countries	3.2. Ensuring women's participation at community level	3.2.1. Five community programs designed with enhanced women's participation 3.2.2. Nominations of thirty women by government institutions for national and regional/global events on DRR/CR
	3.3. Twenty women-headed enterprises and female employees participating in relevant capacity building, knowledge sharing activities	3.3. Enhanced technical capacity of women officials	3.3.1. Female participation at ADPC training courses is 15-20% or higher
		3.4. Advocacy, good practice sharing and knowledge management on women's leadership	3.4.1. Female speakers at ADPC events is 25% or higher 3.4.2. Fifteen women legislators speaking about DRR/CR either at constituency level or in the parliament
		3.5. Increased women's participation, advocacy, good practice sharing and knowledge management on women's leadership	3.5.1. At least 20-30% of participants at private sector training activities and events are female

3 *ADPC's program on women's leadership aims to reduce the gap highlighted in the SFDRR between the number of female and male scientists, policy makers and other decision-makers. The world has a much higher number of male decision-makers, which means the policies, studies and interventions designed to identify and reduce risk may be blind to, or biased towards gender inequality.*

Urban Resilience

Building resilient and smart cities to withstand disasters and climate change

Urban Resilience theme seeks to enable people, institutions businesses, and systems in urban areas to have a greater capacity to prepare, respond, adapt, and thrive despite stresses and shocks.

The results framework below outlines the key objectives, outcomes and outputs to be achieved under the Strategic Theme of Urban Resilience.

Description: ADPC provides technical and policy support to authorities and urban communities in urban planning for safer and resilient cities. We work across sectors and with businesses to reduce disaster and future climate risks for everyone across complex interconnected urban services.

Objective: People, institutions, businesses, and systems in urban areas have greater capacity to prepare, respond and adapt to, and thrive despite stresses and shocks

Indicators:

- Ten urban areas in five countries covered by risk-informed urban development plans

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator/Target
1. Risk-informed urban development policies and planning systems are implemented	1.1. Methodologies to identify and address urban risks are developed/ adapted and shared with city authorities	1.1. Assessment of risk in urban areas context focusing on physical, social and economic damage and loss	1.1.1. Multi-hazard risk assessment for ten urban areas undertaken 1.1.2. DRR issues incorporated into urban development policy at national/ sub-national level in three countries 1.1.3. Integration of risk assessment component into city land use/master plans for five urban areas 1.1.4. Preparation of contingency plans for five cities

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator/Target
	1.2. Risk information is integrated into urban development policies and planning systems in at least ten cities	1.2. Guidelines, assessments and methodologies to assess and address urban vulnerability resulting from inequality and marginalization developed, based on SADD data	1.2.1. Guidelines and tools for comprehensive hazard vulnerability analysis, based on SADD data, developed/revised for ten city authorities 1.2.2. Dissemination of guidelines in two cities for promotion of safe spaces for women in the urban areas
	1.3. Compliance to risk-informed regulation and legislation increased in five urban areas	1.3. Initiatives are taken for ensuring safer construction and investment	1.3.1. Preparation of guidelines for five countries for earthquake, cyclone and flood resilient design and construction
		1.4. Compliance mechanisms for land use, building codes and city development plans, including public consultation	1.4.1. Five hundred professionals trained on application of DRR in construction and for building code implementation (one fifth of professionals are female) 1.4.2. Assessment of compliance with regulations Five urban areas using gender needs assessment and context analysis in vulnerable urban areas
2. Strengthened capacity of urban residents and businesses through preparedness and reducing chronic stresses that impact vulnerability	2.1. Businesses in urban areas have access to risk information and implemented business continuity plans (BCPs)	2.1. Conducted training for businesses in urban areas and provided technical support for creating an enabling environment for engagement of private sector on resilience	2.1.1 Twenty businesses in urban areas engaged with iPrepare Business

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator/Target
	2.2. Thirty urban communities have inclusive DRR/emergency response plans in place with regular drills conducted	2.2. Improved capacity in risk reduction and preparedness in communities, schools and hospitals in urban areas	2.2.1. Twenty communities and forty schools/hospitals will be facilitated with information dissemination and drills
		2.3. Capacity building for marginalized residents to ensure access to DRR information and preparedness measures	2.3.1. One thousand marginalized residents will be trained in basic disaster risk information and preparedness measures

Climate Resilience

Reducing risk from weather-related disasters now and in the future

ADPC's work in this area aims to improve the resilience of people and systems to climate extremes and future climate change trends in Asia and the Pacific.

The results framework below outlines the key objectives, outcomes and outputs to be achieved under the Strategic Theme of Climate Resilience

Description: ADPC integrates and applies science-based information technology and knowledge for building CR in Asia and the Pacific.			
Objective: Improved resilience of people and systems to climate extremes, changing climate and future trends in Asia and the Pacific **Indicators:** - Ten countries take initiatives to support climate resilience and EWSs			
Outcome	**Outcome Indicator**	**Output**	**Output Indicator/Target**
1. Improved adaptive capacity for better management of climate risks and impacts on social-ecological and trans-boundary systems	1.1. Two climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, plans or interventions with gender inclusion to support policy planning adopted 1.2. Five sectors, social-ecological systems and/or transboundary contexts integrated climate-information in decision making 1.3. Three communities adopted and practiced adaptation measures	1.1. Improved understanding of future risks	1.1.1. Ten multi-hazard and climate inclusive risk assessment developed 1.1.2. Six downscaled future climate scenarios and risk products developed 1.1.3. Three climate vulnerability, impact and adaptation assessments conducted
		1.2. Improved capacity of institutions and people on climate risks and their impacts	1.2.1. Ten institutions with improved capacity to understand climate risks 1.2.2. Six climate information and risk management web-portal established 1.2.3. One quarter of participants in climate related training events are women

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator/Target
		1.3. Increased access to decision support systems and tools	1.3.1. Six decision-support systems and tools developed
		1.4. Improved multi-hazards and climate risk informed strategies, policies, plans	1.4.1. Two climate change policies developed 1.4.2. Three adaptation plans developed 1.4.3. Two sectoral strategies or interventions developed
2. Communities at risk are able to access and utilize improved risk information and knowledge in their decision making for safety and protection	2.1. Five long-lead end-to-end EWSs improved and strengthened	2.1. Improved end-to-end EWS with more reliable, accurate, downscaled or appropriate information and supported by skilled personnel	2.1.1. Six observation and forecasting/ warning systems established 2.1.2. Early warning dissemination, communication and response capacity for eight target stakeholders improved
	2.2 Five location-specific multi-hazard end-to-end EWS developed/improved 2.3 Two hundred thousand Individuals at local level are able to take action based on warnings to protect themselves or their assets	2.2. End-to-end EWS that takes into account the diversity of end-user needs and addresses them, helping to raise awareness of everyone in at-risk communities	2.2.1. Thirty EWS dissemination and response systems designed using participatory techniques to include marginalized groups 2.2.2. One hundred volunteers trained for inclusive community EWS

Health Risk Management

Reducing health-related impacts resulting from disaster

ADPC aims to come up with resilient health systems by building the capacity of health actors, institutions, and vulnerable populations to prepare for and effectively respond to crisis as well as maintain core functions when a crisis hits.

The results framework below outlines the key objectives, outcomes and outputs to be achieved under the Strategic Theme of Health Risk Management

Description: ADPC aims to strengthen health systems by supporting governments in developing disaster risk management for health (DRM-H) policies and institutional frameworks and capacity development of health workforce, leadership and governance and health service delivery.			
Objective: To enhance resilience of health systems that will reduce vulnerabilities and improve health outcomes of emergencies and disasters of vulnerable populations **Indicators:** - Three countries developed, adapted and mainstreamed DRM-H policies and institutional frameworks - Governments, stakeholders and partners acquired DRM-H knowledge and skills through capacity development in three countries			
Outcome	**Outcome Indicator**	**Output**	**Output Indicator/Target**
1. Health Systems Strengthening (HSS) by integrating DRM-H policies, guidelines and legislation in the governance framework	1.1. Three countries with DRM-H policies, guidelines and legislation integrated in their governance framework	1.1. Three countries with DRM-H policies, guidelines and legislation developed 1.2. Capacity of the target countries to develop and contextualize DRM-H policies, guidelines and legislation	1.1.1. Three government agencies trained in three countries with contextualized DRM-H policies and guidelines and legislation 1.1.2. Twenty policy level health officials trained on development of DRM-H policies, guidelines and legislation
2. HSS through capacity development of government, stakeholders and partners in two countries on DRM-H	2.1. Three government ministries and stakeholders identified for partnerships and adaptation of DRM-H capacity building at regional, national and sub-national levels	2.1. Government ministries, stakeholders and partners participate and support DRM-H capacity building programs at regional, national and sub-national levels	2.1.1. Two hundred participants from government ministries, stakeholders and partners trained on PHEMAP, HEPR, MHPSS, NIE, MISP-SRH, PHCE

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator/Target
			2.1.2. Fifty participants from government ministries, stakeholders and partners participated in the training of trainers and adaptation of DRM-H curriculum 2.1.3. In-country roll out trainings on DRM-H curriculum conducted in three countries
	2.2. Two groups of vulnerable population in target communities are resilient	2.2 DRM-H curriculum developed/ updated for vulnerable populations	2.2.1. Two groups of vulnerable population identified and trained on DRM-H 2.2.2. Two training needs assessments conducted
	2.3. One community knowledgeable and aware on the importance of gender issues on DRM-H affecting vulnerable populations	2.3. Enhanced awareness of target communities on gender issues in disasters	2.3.1. Two trainings/ capacity building programs on gender and vulnerable populations developed/adapted 2.3.2. Fifty community members trained and capacitated on gender issues on DRM-H
3. Regional learning exchanges on DRM-H promoted and facilitated	3.1. Four countries contributed and adapted DRM-H recommendations and good practice documents shared through regional learning exchanges	3.1. Tools and knowledge products on DRM-H shared in six countries	3.1.1. Two regional conferences/ workshops and networking conducted on managing health risks in emergencies and disasters

Preparedness for Response

Making disaster response coordinated and effective for all

Preparedness for Response focuses on enabling governments, the private sector, response organizations, volunteers and communities to effectively anticipate, respond to and manage the impacts of disasters in a coordinated manner.

The results framework below outlines the key objectives, outcomes and outputs to be achieved under the Strategic Theme of Preparedness for Response.

Description: ADPC enhances knowledge, partnerships and capacities of the public, private sector and at risk communities to develop policies, frameworks and plans for reducing impacts of disasters through preparedness interventions.

Objective: To enable all stakeholders to anticipate, respond and manage impacts of disasters effectively in a coordinated manner

Indicators:

- Six countries acquired DRM skills through hazard monitoring and preparedness planning for effective response at all levels
- Key stakeholders, specifically, governments, local humanitarian organizations, CBOs, first responders, the private sector and at-risk communities engaged in disaster preparedness planning and exercises in six countries

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator/Target
1. Risk informed disaster preparedness frameworks, policies, and procedures are applied and updated on regular basis	1.1. Six countries adopt the national and sub-national level strategies for disaster preparedness	1.1. NDMOs and other key stakeholders of the high-risk countries developed national, sub-national and community level disaster preparedness frameworks, strategies and plans	1.1.1. Policies, guidelines and SOPs on preparedness for response developed in six countries 1.1.2. Emergency Operation Centers strengthened in six countries 1.1.3. Two hundred government officials and other stakeholders trained and capacitated to use the new guidelines and frameworks in six countries

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator/Target
	1.2. Six countries convene disaster preparedness coordination platforms at national and sub-national level	1.2. Improved operational capacity of professional response organizations and at risk communities to deliver essential emergency management and response functions	1.2.1. Two hundred Emergency Management (EM) professionals trained on essential EM functions 1.2.2. Emergency Management Systems, protocols and SOPs developed by twenty emergency response organizations 1.2.3. Three thousand community members trained on community based disaster preparedness & response
	1.3. Thirty preparedness for response projects/initiatives developed and implemented	1.3. Improved sector level preparedness for response in productive and services sectors	1.3.1. Hospital Emergency Response Plans (HOPE) developed, tested and implemented by twenty hospitals 1.3.2. Comprehensive School Safety programs implemented and evaluated in ten schools 1.3.3. BCP/BCM developed and applied by thirty SMEs and private sector entities
2. Regional cooperation and South-South exchange on disaster preparedness promoted and facilitated	2.1. Six countries hold regular dialogues and partnerships to upscale preparedness measures	2.1. Asian Preparedness Partnership (APP) established networking governments, civil society networks and private sector groups	2.1.1. Three Regional Cooperation Forums and networking events on disaster preparedness held 2.1.2. Six national partnerships established and functional 2.1.3. Thirty national coordination events held

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator/Target
	2.2. Six countries utilize advanced knowledge products, good practice documents and tools through South-South exchange	2.2. APP Knowledge Portal established and functional as a "one stop knowledge hub" to promote information exchange amongst the countries	2.2.1. Thirty guidelines, tools and good practice documents on disaster preparedness shared in six countries 2.2.2. Three regional knowledge-sharing events organized
		2.3. iPrepare Business Facility is established and functional to promote & serve regional cooperation amongst private sector networks and business entities	2.3.1. Six private sector networks engaged and accessed services from the iPrepare Business facility at the regional level 2.3.2. Two Asian business forums held to share good practices and innovations on business resilience 2.3.3. Regional research and good practices on business resilience documented in four countries

Resilient Recovery

Building back better infrastructure, systems, capacities, and partnerships

Resilient Recovery focuses on supporting governments, civil society organizations, the private sector and high risk communities to prepare for ***"build back better"*** so that recovery and reconstruction programs can be initiated and implemented effectively & efficiently while emphasizing on risk reduction.

The results framework below outlines the key objectives, outcomes and outputs to be achieved under the Strategic Theme of Resilient Recovery.

Description: ADPC assists governments, civil society organizations, the private sector and affected and high risk communities to prepare for disasters and address post-disaster recovery needs, including to reduce the impacts of future disasters and increase resilience.

Objective: To enable governments, civil society organizations, the private sector and affected and high risk communities to prepare for and recover from disasters with build back better principles for reducing impacts from future disasters

Indicators:

- Six countries acquired skills and institutional frameworks to coordinate and facilitate post-disaster damage and needs assessments (PDNA) and Disaster Recovery & Reconstruction Planning Processes
- Build back better (BBB) and resilient recovery concepts integrated into recovery programs in three countries

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator/Target
1. Strengthened government & private sector systems and capacity for Post-disaster Damage & Needs Assessment and Recovery Planning	1.1. Six countries institutionalize post-disaster damage and needs assessment tools and recovery and reconstruction planning guidelines	1.1. Post-disaster recovery policies, procedures and guidelines developed for Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), and Post Disaster Recovery Planning in six countries	1.1.1. Government sectoral line departments in six countries developed post-disaster damage and needs assessments methodology and institutional mechanisms 1.1.2. Six countries developed post disaster recovery planning guidelines and instruments 1.1.3. Eight hundred personnel trained on the conduct of PDNA and post-disaster recovery planning in six countries

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Output	Output Indicator/Target
	1.2. Governments and the private sector of six countries allocate staff, resources and necessary infrastructure for addressing post disaster needs	1.2. DRR and BBB principles mainstreamed in post-disaster sectoral recovery plans and programs in three countries	1.2.1. DRR and BBB principles integrated into recovery planning and public investment decisions in three countries 1.2.2. Three PDNA reports authored / co-authored by the disaster affected countries with technical support of ADPC
		1.3. The private sector better prepared to manage disruption, initiate and implement early recovery programs effectively and efficiently in six countries	1.3.1. Disaster risk integrated BCPs are in place with eighty small and medium enterprises and the private sector entities in six countries 1.3.2. One hundred and twenty SME owners and practitioners from the private sector trained on BCP and recovery planning processes from six countries
2. Regional cooperation and South-South knowledge exchange for resilient recovery promoted and facilitated	2.1. Three countries contributed and/or adopted guidelines and good practice documents shared through regional cooperation and South-South exchange	2.1. Tools, guidelines and knowledge products on PDNA and resilient recovery programing shared in six countries	2.1.1 Ready4Recovery web portal established and functional to serve the information exchange and knowledge sharing needs 2.1.2. Six countries accessed the information and knowledge products from the Ready4Recovery web portal
		2.2. Regional dialogue and policy forums held to upscale good practices and lessons learned in post-disaster reconstruction and recovery processes	2.2.1. Two regional policy dialogues held to promote build back better principles and lessons learned in resilient recovery

Photo by Anirut Thailand / Shutterstock.com

ANNEX 2[1]

Priorities expressed by countries for technical support from ADPC

		Thematic Priorities													
		Understanding Risk	Climate risk management	Resilient urban Development	Mainstreaming DRR and CR	CBDRR	Private sector engagement	DRR and health systems	School safety	Risk governance	Preparedness & Response	Recovery planning	Ecosystems management	Other Priorities	Cross-cutting Issues
1	Bangladesh	x x	x	x							x	x			
2	Cambodia				x					x	x				
3	China										x		x		
4	India	x x	x	x	x x	x				x	x	x			
5	Indonesia		x x	x		x			x	x	x	x	x	Improved capacity to provide DRR training and professional development	Gender and diversity
6	Lao PDR	x	x						x	x x					Poverty and livelihoods
7	Mongolia					x	x		x		x x	x		Legal and regulatory frameworks for DRR	
8	Myanmar							x							Regional and transboundary cooperation (Strengthening Partnerships e.g. public private partnership, South-South Cooperation)
9	Nepal	x	x x	x	x x	x				x x		xx			
10	Pakistan	x	x		x	x x			x		x			Disaster monitoring and early warning	
11	The Philippines		x	x			x	x			x	x			
12	Sri Lanka	x x		x											
13	Thailand	x x									x	x			

xx = high priority x= medium priority

1 This table shows a sample of countries and priorities they identified through a rapid needs assessment carried out by ADPC in 2016 as part of its revitalization process and review of the ADPC Strategy 2020

ANNEX 3

Glossary[1]

Affected
People who are impacted, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event. Directly affected refers to those who have suffered injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets. Indirectly affected refers to people who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time, due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructure, basic services, commerce or work, or social, health and psychological consequences.

Build back better
The use of the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases after a disaster to increase the resilience of nations and communities through integrating disaster risk reduction measures into the restoration of physical infrastructure and societal systems, and into the revitalization of livelihoods, economies and the environment.

Capacity
The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organization, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience.

Critical infrastructure
The physical structures, facilities, networks and other assets which provide services that are essential to the social and economic functioning of a community or society.

Climate Change
(a) The Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines climate change as: "a change in the state of the climate that can be identified (e.g., by using statistical tests) by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forcings, or to persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use".

(b) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines climate change as "a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods".

Disaster
A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale due to hazardous event interacting with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts.

Disaster management
The organization, planning and application of measures preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters.

Disaster risk
The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.

Disaster risk assessment
A qualitative or quantitative approach to determine the nature and extent of disaster risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of exposure and vulnerability that together could harm people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.

1 The glossary has been adopted from the Recommendations of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on terminology relating to disaster risk reduction established by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/284

Disaster risk governance
The system of institutions, mechanisms, policy and legal frameworks and other arrangements to guide, coordinate and oversee disaster risk reduction and related areas of policy.

Disaster risk management
Disaster risk management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses.

- Community-based disaster risk management promotes the involvement of potentially affected communities in disaster risk management at the local level. This includes community assessments of hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities, and their involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of local action for disaster risk reduction.

Disaster risk reduction
Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.

Early warning system
An integrated system of hazard monitoring, forecasting and prediction, disaster risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities systems and processes that enables individuals, communities, governments, businesses and others to take timely action to reduce disaster risks in advance of hazardous events.

Economic loss
Total economic impact that consists of direct economic loss and indirect economic loss.

- **Direct economic loss:** the monetary value of total or partial destruction of physical assets existing in the affected area. Direct economic loss is nearly equivalent to physical damage.
- **Indirect economic loss:** a decline in economic value added as a consequence of direct economic loss and/or human and environmental impacts.

Exposure
The situation of people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities and other tangible human assets located in hazard-prone areas.

Hazard
A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Environmental hazards may include chemical, natural and biological hazards. They can be created by environmental degradation or physical or chemical pollution in the air, water and soil. However, many of the processes and phenomena that fall into this category may be termed drivers of hazard and risk rather than hazards in themselves, such as soil degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, salinization and sea-level rise.

- **Geological or geophysical hazards** originate from internal earth processes. Examples are earthquakes, volcanic activity and emissions, and related geophysical processes such as mass movements, landslides, rockslides, surface collapses and debris or mud flows. Hydrometeorological factors are important contributors to some of these processes. Tsunamis are difficult to categorize: although they are triggered by undersea earthquakes and other geological events, they essentially become an oceanic process that is manifested as a coastal water-related hazard.

- **Hydrometeorological hazards** are of atmospheric, hydrological or oceanographic origin. Examples are tropical cyclones (also known as typhoons and hurricanes); floods, including flash floods; drought; heatwaves and cold spells; and coastal storm surges. Hydrometeorological conditions may also be a factor in other hazards such as landslides, wildland fires, locust plagues, epidemics and in the transport and dispersal of toxic substances and volcanic eruption material.

Hazardous event
The manifestation of a hazard in a particular place during a particular period of time.

Mitigation
The lessening or minimizing of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event.

National platform for disaster risk reduction
A generic term for national mechanisms for coordination and policy guidance on disaster risk reduction that are multisectoral and interdisciplinary in nature, with public, private and civil society participation involving all concerned entities within a country.

Preparedness
The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.

Prevention
Activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks.

Reconstruction
The medium and long-term rebuilding and sustainable restoration of resilient critical infrastructures, services, housing, facilities and livelihoods required for the full functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and "build back better", to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.

Recovery
The restoring or improving of livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and "build back better", to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.

Rehabilitation
The restoration of basic services and facilities for the functioning of a community or a society affected by a disaster.

Resilience
The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.

Response
Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.

Vulnerability
The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.

Endnotes

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[16] Including "Beijing Platform of Action", "Convention of Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)", "UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Declaration of Human Rights", which will be used to validate and inform disaster risk reduction programs.

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[19] Tacoli, C., McGranahan, G. and Satterthwaite, D. 2015. Urbanisation, rural–urban migration and urban poverty. IIED (International Institute for Environment and Development. Online: http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/10725IIED.pdf

[20] SFDRR Global target (f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Framework by 2030.

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