



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

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strategy
2020





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On behalf of Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), it is my great pleasure to present to you *ADPC Strategy 2020: Toward a Safer Asia – Building Resilience through Innovation and Partnerships*, a road map for the organisation for the next 10 years.

Since its inception in 1986, ADPC has played a key role in advancing developments in disaster risk reduction by structuring itself to focus on specific technical areas which optimises ADPC's accumulated operational expertise and experience. The cornerstone of our success has been emphasis on building partnerships amongst stakeholders including all levels of government, non-governmental organisations, private sector entities, international development organisations, and communities and working closely with them.

It is therefore befitting that during 2011, the year marking our 25th Anniversary of serving Asia in disaster risk reduction, that we take stock, reflect and explore potential areas of focus for the future. ADPC will continue to develop effective operational partnerships with stakeholders to support delivery of initiatives across the broad spectrum of the disaster risk reduction agenda. In addition, the need to work together and holistically to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and ensure that these important issues are mainstreamed into sustainable development policies, plans and practices throughout the Asia-Pacific Region, will remain one of our priorities. It is through the generous support of international development agencies and donor partners as well as the dedicated efforts of a committed and quality cadre of professional staff that ADPC is able to deliver the services that it does. I re-affirm ADPC's commitment to pursuing its vision of building safer communities and sustainable development through disaster risk reduction.

Dr Prof. Krasae Chanawongse
Chairman, ADPC Board of Trustees

I am honoured to be able to share with you the *ADPC Strategy 2020: Toward a Safer Asia – Building Resilience through Innovation and Partnerships*, which will guide the work of ADPC through to the next decade. We sought to consult widely, throughout 2011, with all of our important partners, including countries, donor partners and implementing partner agencies, as well as other key stakeholders to arrive at this Strategy. As well various global and regional instruments such as the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) (2005-2015) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have also been considered and accounted for under the Strategy, to ensure that ADPC continues to provide relevant and targeted support to its member countries and assist them to meet their various obligations and commitments. How countries in the region will confront the myriad challenges of disaster and climate risk beyond the timeframe of HFA (2015) was also contemplated and these inform, influence and have bearing on the shape and scope of the technical support that ADPC intends to provide toward 2020.



With climate change and the needs and priorities of the countries at the forefront of our minds, this strategy attempts to tackle disaster risk reduction from the regional level down to the community level, where it counts and is felt most. As disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are development-wide issues it is of fundamental importance that we provide a comprehensive and holistic approach to how we all work together and how we all deliver appropriate solutions to countries and communities in Asia-Pacific Region.

The implementation of the strategy through the ADPC Core Programmes, under the guidance of the members of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC), ADPC Development Partners and strengthened coordination and partnerships in the region will I hope not only ensure the continued success and contributions of ADPC in the Asia-Pacific Region but that it will also advance and provide strong support to the region's efforts in respect of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. I commend the ADPC Strategy 2020 to you and remain confident that it will make giant strides toward achieving the 'ADPC Vision for Asia' of Safer Communities and Sustainable Development through Disaster Risk Reduction.

Dr Bhichit Rattakul
Executive Director, ADPC



Introduction to ADPC Strategy 2020

As the most hazard prone region in the World, the Asia-Pacific Region cannot afford to ignore nor delay addressing the challenges that confront it in disaster risk reduction (DRR). More and more, holistic and innovative approaches to address disaster risk are becoming mandatory, given the close inter-relationships and inextricable links that exist between disaster risk and the other key challenges of poverty reduction, sustainable development, environmental sustainability, as well as the emerging realities of global climate change.

ADPC is Asia's premier regional resource center for DRR. The intention is to maintain this position by building on its experiences, successes and strengths while at the same time working closely with RCC¹ member countries and development partners to address the multiple, complex challenges related to disaster and climate risk.

This strategy seeks to complement the DRR Strategies of other key development partners, to ensure that strong, collective and comprehensive support can and will be given to the countries and communities of Asia-Pacific Region as they seek to tackle their big disaster risk challenges.

In the period 2000-2009 as many as 85% of the people reported affected by disasters belonged to the Asia-Pacific Region (IFRC, World Disaster Report, 2010)

More than 90 percent of the global populations exposed to floods live in South Asia, East Asia and the Pacific (Global Assessment Report on DRR, 2011)

¹ Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) on Disaster Management is a regional mechanism established by ADPC in 2000, comprising of 30 members from 26 Asian countries who are working in key Government positions in the National Disaster Management systems of countries of the Asian region. One of the roles of the RCC is to guide the work of ADPC. *For more information visit www.rccdm.net*



1.1 **Purpose** of ADPC Strategy 2020

- **Focus on Disaster Risk Reduction OUTCOMES**, which serve as the compass for the 'what and how' of ADPC's engagement with countries and key partners
- **Articulate COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE** of ADPC in support of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation actions for Asia
- **Demonstrate ADPC's RESPONSIVENESS** dynamism, and effectiveness in delivering quality solutions in a fast changing disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation landscape.

1.2 Our **Vision** Safer **Communities** and Sustainable **Development** through **Disaster Risk Reduction**



Our Mission To reduce disaster and climate risk impacts on communities and countries in Asia-Pacific Region by working with governments, development partners and key stakeholders

Our **Goals**

- Support Countries in Asia-Pacific to **mainstream** disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in development
- Support Communities and Countries in Asia-Pacific to establish **systems and capacities** that reduce disaster and climate risk impacts
- Serve as a **pro-active and responsive** regional resource center for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation
- Promote and share disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation **knowledge and experience** as a strong partner and networker
- Serve as an **incubator for innovation** to address challenging and emerging issues in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

1.3 **Our Role** in support of Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia-Pacific

ADPC prides itself on being the premier regional resource center in Asia-Pacific Region and one of the longest serving regional DRR resource centers in the world. Over the last twenty-five years, ADPC has fulfilled the following roles of:

- **Developing capacities and promoting learning**
- **Promoting information and knowledge management**
- **Providing a range of technical and advisory services**
- **Implementing “pioneering” regional programmes**
- **Supporting the preparations and follow up of global and regional mechanisms**
- **Establishing new regional mechanisms**
- **Supporting inter-agency coherence and coordination**
- **Acting as a catalytic facilitator and partner of sub-regional mechanisms**

Despite the broad ranging scope of its engagement, it has developed a depth of experience and capacity within specific sectors and niche areas and has developed a reputation and earned respect with the range of United Nations (UN) agencies, International financial institutions (IFIs), and Non-government organizations (NGOs) that it has worked with, at all levels. ADPC continues to be a trusted partner of governments and receives support from a range of donors. However, the funding situation is always risky and tenuous and this constantly raises the bar to excel and remain relevant and at the cutting edge of DRR innovation. These attributes sit at the core of ADPC's strengths and these very qualities need to be nurtured.

In line with the Hospitals Safe from Disasters Campaign, the Hospital Emergency Preparedness and Response Course of ADPC, offered since 2003, is designed to develop the knowledge and skills of administrative and medical personnel to prepare health care facilities to respond effectively, to ensure continuous operations during or even after disasters, and to recover from the impacts of disasters. **The Hospital Emergency Preparedness and Response course is fully aligned with the direction of the global health sector in strengthening and streamlining disaster risk reduction.** Dr Maureen Birmingham, World Health Organization (WHO) Country Representative, Thailand





section 2



toward 2020

2.1 Challenges confronting the Asia-Pacific Region in Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Trends for Asia: Increases in disasters and increases in disaster related losses

Compared to other regions, evidence suggests that over the last three decades the Asia-Pacific Region has suffered the largest number of disasters and was proportionately hit much harder in respect of disaster-related losses. Without proactive measures in DRR we can expect this trend to continue. Currently, the most prevalent disasters come from flooding, storm events, and the greatest losses of life result from earthquakes. Many more disasters fall below the thresholds for reporting but they nevertheless inflict serious damage and havoc on highly vulnerable populations and have far reaching effects on economies. Countless other disasters, particularly in rural areas, are not reported due to a lack of technical and human resources for disaster monitoring at local government and community levels.

In 2010, floods across Pakistan affected an estimated 20 million people and inundated close to a fifth of the country

In East Asia and the Pacific in 2009, the GDP exposed to tropical cyclone was nearly six times greater than in 1970

In Indonesia, mortality risk from landslides is higher in areas with low levels of human development and higher levels of poverty

Global Assessment Report on DRR, 2011

Poverty Reduction and Disaster Risk Challenges for our Urban, Rural and Small Economy Settings

We know that Asia is the fastest urbanising region in the world, with 43% of the population living in **urban** centers and estimation is that this will rise to more than 50% by 2030. We also know that disasters can impoverish people and leave those who are already poor unable to cope in a crisis. The effect of disaster risks coupled with poverty will come more into focus and will need special and concerted attention, as Asian cities grow and parts of these grow unplanned, pushing their marginalised populations to live in vulnerable areas where disaster risk sensitive regulations are neither considered nor enforced. For example, urban hazards such as flooding are often exacerbated by lack of investment in infrastructure where households are often living in structurally weak and badly built houses with deficient infrastructures.

In **rural** areas across the Asia-Pacific Region most people's livelihoods are centered on agriculture and, the exploitation and extraction of natural resources. Such activities are often exposed and particularly vulnerable to weather and climate-related hazards such as cyclones, flooding and droughts. As a consequence disaster risks increase the vulnerability of rural livelihoods and, the difficulties in accessing markets, adverse trade policies and a lack of investment in resilient infrastructure, safe housing and public services, further compounds this vulnerability. For the large number of rural dwellers that live below the poverty line, their conditions increase and exacerbate the effects of disaster risk. Therefore holistic DRR approaches to include poverty reduction strategies aimed at increasing resilience and bolstering people's coping abilities during and following a disaster is a priority.

For countries with **small and vulnerable economies** such as Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Land-Locked Developing Countries (LLDC) the tendency is to suffer higher relative levels of economic losses with respect to the size of their Gross Domestic Products (GDPs). They also have a low resilience to loss which means that disaster losses can lead to major setbacks in their economic development.

The impact of the Cyclone Nargis on the productive sectors; agriculture, livestock, fisheries, industry and commerce, amounted to nearly 70 percent of the total impact. This is largely because agriculture is the mainstay of the rural economy in the Ayeyarwady Delta area of Myanmar. Furthermore, about 30 percent and 20 percent of the rural population in Ayeyarwady and Yangon Divisions respectively, are landless and rely on fishing, home gardens and agricultural casual labor for their livelihoods. In addition, the cyclone was prior to the start of the monsoon paddy planting, and consequently, resulted in significant production losses.

Post Nargis Joint Assessment, July 2008

Climate Change and challenges relating to Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change is altering the weather and climate hazard patterns that we are observing and experiencing today and that are magnifying disaster risks and poverty to more extreme levels. It is highly likely that slow on-set disasters will have major repercussions on both food security and water security in the future, which could lead to the further entrenchment of poverty and engender opportunities for conflict. To reduce the impact of these climate-related risks and the very high humanitarian consequences, priority attention will need to be accorded to early warning systems and local level adaptation. Sobering projections for Asia in respect of freshwater availability; the compounding pressures of climate change on natural resources and the environment associated with urbanisation, industrialisation and economic development; and, the increased risks to low-lying and coastal communities from flooding and seawater inundation and intrusion were included in the 4th Assessment Report of the IPCC (AR4). For Small Island Developing States (SIDS), the AR4 suggests among other projections that sea level rise will exacerbate inundation, storm surge, erosion and other coastal hazards, and these will, in turn threaten vital infrastructure and settlements that support island livelihoods. All countries in Asia-Pacific Region will continue to be affected by climate change impacts and these will vary depending on their vulnerabilities inherent to their socio-economic conditions and their geo-physical characteristics.

Between 2004 and 2007, Chinese farmers lost approximately US\$8 billion of crops to drought (McKinsey Climate Change, 2009). In the drought-prone north and north-east, annual crop losses to drought could be 6-7 percent of the total yield by 2030 due to expected decreases in precipitation during critical months of the growing season.

In Rajasthan, India, droughts regularly lead to forced migration, increased debt and borrowing, reduced food consumption, unemployment and poorer health. Given that drought has occurred for 47 years of the past century, its impact on rural livelihoods is of profound significance

Rathore, 2005, Global Assessment Report, 2011

Environmental degradation and Ecosystem decline

Evidence shows that ecosystems in the Asia-Pacific Region are under enormous pressures threatening aspirations for sustainable development and manifested through deforestation, loss of biodiversity, reduced water supply and desertification, which have been found to accelerate or amplify disasters, such as floods, landslides and droughts. As ecosystems produce many services simultaneously, an increase in the supply of one service, such as food, can frequently lead to decline in other services, such as flood protection. While people have modified ecosystems to increase the supply of food, these modifications have unintentionally led to the decline of regulating ecosystem services, including those responsible for increasing peoples exposure to hazards such as fires and floods.

The Marikina watershed located in the wider metropolitan area of Manila, spans 28,000 hectares of what used to be rainforests. Only roughly 20 percent of the rainforest remains. In late 2009, the Philippines was battered by tropical storm Ondoy and typhoon Pepeng, leaving nearly a thousand dead and thousands homeless, with total damage and losses estimated at USD 4.38 billion. The intensity of flash floods that devastated the Metro Manila region was attributed to the degradation of the Marikina Watershed.

Managing watershed for urban resilience, Policy Brief, PEDRR, 2011



Sustainable Development

The inextricable links between sustainable development, DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) is unequivocal yet there remain enormous challenges in successfully embedding and applying such a mindset and behaviours. This is demonstrated for example, in numerous national Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) reports of countries, which fail to mention DRR and its importance in supporting and contributing to the attainment of MDGs. Disaster events that impact on a country's natural and human capital, as well as infrastructure provide stark reminders that the MDGs cannot be achieved unless development investments are disaster proof and, disaster risk have been factored into development policies, strategies and plans.

Given the gravity of impacts from disaster risks, including from global climate change, the harmonisation and linking of policy and planning frameworks for DRR and CCA, within the broader context of poverty reduction and sustainable development is not optional. With whole-of government and whole-of-country approaches required to meet the objectives for sustainable development, reducing disaster risks and adapting to climate change, the greatest challenge for countries of the Asia-Pacific Region will be to ensure that a country's long-term development strategy is holistic and gives balanced attention to economic, social and environmental dimensions.

2.2 Continuing challenges in implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction

Though the nature of challenges faced by countries in reducing disaster risk varies and often depend on its location, size of population and levels of development, the following are some common challenges identified time and again by countries in their national progress report on HFA (prepared in 2007, 2009 and 2011).

Reporting period 2005-2007	Reporting period 2007-2009	Reporting period 2009-2011
<p>Weak DRR institutions, which largely depends on the position of the institution within the national government's administrative structure, composition, and the level of engagement with various stakeholders.</p> <p>Lack of implementation of DRR plans, which depends on allocation of budget and mobilisation of resources, as well as on decentralising functions of the DRR system in the country and capacity at various levels.</p> <p>Lack of use of results of risk assessment for decision-making purposes and especially for development planning and investment projects.</p> <p>Insufficient capacity to meet the demand for effective planning and implementation, particularly at the sub-national and local level.</p>	<p>DRR policies and plans rarely based upon comprehensive multi-hazard risk assessments and capacity assessments.</p> <p>DRR policies and plans not backed-up by adequate budgets, with implementation often dependent upon externally driven and selective support.</p> <p>Weak stakeholder buy-in and particularly in line ministries and sectoral departments.</p> <p>Insufficient links between hazard monitoring, risk identification and analysis and disaster preparedness and response, including early warning.</p> <p>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. Limited and weak capacity of local government, community and key sector actors.</p>	<p>Limited institutionalisation of disaster risk reduction at provincial, district and community levels.</p> <p>Weak enforcement and implementation of national DRR instruments (such as policies, legislations, plans) and limited to no specific budgetary provisions.</p> <p>Lack of strong scientific evidence to back investments made in risk reduction efforts.</p> <p>Lack of sustained public awareness, particularly on low frequency disasters such as earthquakes, and expanding awareness beyond high-risk areas that experience recurrent disasters.</p> <p>Lack of coordination and information sharing between the many concerned individuals and departments addressing DRR.</p> <p>Lack of resources and capacities and in particular at sub-national levels.</p>
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, UNISDR	Source: HFA Progress in Asia-Pacific, Regional Synthesis Report 2009-2011, UNISDR

These common, recurring challenges call for:

- Strengthening of disaster risk reduction systems as well as capacities at all levels, particularly at sub-national and community level.
- Increase in the use of scientific tools and results of disaster risk reduction related research for decision-making across development sectors.
- Strengthening of partnerships between line ministries in supporting implementation of disaster risk reduction, backed with availability of resources.



2.3 Refocusing our support efforts while remaining responsive to emerging challenges and opportunities

ADPC will remain committed to serving countries in Asia-Pacific Region through providing high quality advisory and practical, situation-specific technical solutions in DRR and CCA. It will concentrate its efforts to support countries in those areas of DRR and CCA identified as a priority and need, by countries, and that requires external support and assistance which matches the experience, skills and capacity of ADPC.

Over the coming decade ADPC will continue to work with countries to support their DRR and CCA implementation, track progress and determine if additional services may need to be developed as response to emerging issues and / or trends that may require attention and need to be addressed.



section 3

ADPC's Focus for 2020

Based on the challenges, issues and opportunities confronting the Region; DRR priorities identified by the countries, for support from ADPC (refer Annex II); ADPC's proven experience, skills and capacity in DRR and CCA; and, the changing landscape of stakeholders and actors involved in DRR and CCA, ADPC intends to concentrate and focus over the next decade on delivering regional and national initiatives and achieving results under three core programme areas:

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

Mission

Reducing disasters and climate risk impacts on communities and countries in Asia-Pacific Region by working with governments, development partners and key stakeholders

Core Programme Outcomes

1. Enhanced capacity of countries in the utilisation of SCIENCE based information to understand risk

2. Strengthened SYSTEMS for effective management of risk at all levels in countries , especially at sub-national and local level

3. Improved and grounded APPLICATION of risk reduction measures in development

ADPC's Strategy 2020 embraces the principles of results-based programme to describe and determine what services it will deliver to countries, as well as how its performance will be measured and managed. The successful implementation of ADPCs services is dependent on various factors including the commitment and will of the RCC member countries as well as the ability to secure necessary human and financial resources. Each of ADPC's core programmes are briefly outlined on the next pages.



Core Programme 1: **SCIENCE**

Enhanced capacities of countries in the utilisation of science based information to understand risk

Clear gaps have been identified by the countries in the area of research and development of scientific tools as well as the use of strong scientific evidence to back investments made in risk reduction efforts' (UNISDR, 2011). In view of the increasing disaster and climate risks in many Asian countries, there is a growing and urgent need to profile hazards and the associated exposure, vulnerability and risks to their populations.

With ADPC's proven experience in conducting risk assessments, at different scales and with specific capacities in science and engineering such as downscaling of future climate projections and seasonal weather forecasting, ADPC looks forward to strengthening its relationship with countries to deliver systematic disaster and climate risk assessments that will allow countries to define and prioritise their mitigation, risk reduction and adaptation strategies and solutions. This core 'science' programme will focus on two programme areas:

Programme Area 1.1 Improved capacity of countries to identify and assess disaster risk and use the data and information in decision-making processes

Disaster risk assessment is defined as a methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend and therefore essential to protecting these from the threat of disasters. It is the first step and an essential diagnostic tool for engaging in systematic disaster risk management which aims to avoid, lessen or transfer the adverse effects of hazards through activities and measures for prevention, mitigation and preparedness.

Practical Actions Include

- Supporting countries to develop comprehensive methodologies (for all levels; macro to community) and undertake robust risk assessments, based on solid scientific grounds, supported by reliable data and adopting participatory, multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder approaches.
- Advocating for national and local disaster risk management policies, risk mitigation strategies and actions and, risk transfer mechanisms to be based on systematic risk assessment processes.
- Encouraging and supporting efforts to apply economic assessments of both disaster losses and future investment returns through cost-benefit analyses and by using other economic forecasting tools.

“The twenty thousand buildings assessed for earthquake risk in the city of Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet in Bangladesh can form the base for revising the Bangladesh National Building Code (BNBC)”

Seismic Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment of Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet City Corporation Areas was undertaken by ADPC under the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) of Bangladesh.



"Nepal Climate portal provides data and information on past meteorological records and future climate change projections, with few emission scenarios over Nepal, which helps sector specific stakeholders and technical experts to assess impacts and vulnerabilities to climate change in the country. This would certainly benefit policy and decision makers to take proactive measures to adapt to climate change."

ADPC supported the implementation of Climate Data Digitization and Downscaling of Climate Change Projections in Nepal, under a Technical Assistance supported by ADB on Strengthening Capacity for Managing Climate Change and the Environment.

Programme Area 1.2 Improved capacity to effectively respond and adapt to a changing climate

Climate issues have always been an important consideration of both development and DRR strategies. Their importance has been magnified and placed at the forefront of people's minds as a result of documented evidence, publicised concerns of global-warming induced climate change and intense, on-going international negotiations to mitigate global climate change and adapt to its consequences. This has raised an awareness and willingness on the part of many actors and stakeholders for collective and cooperative effort to improve capacities to manage and mitigate climate risks, the negative outcomes of extreme weather and climate events and adapt to a changing climate. Managing climate risks due to climate-related hazards is seen as the nexus between DRR and CCA, which includes more general climate change risks focusing future risks and current hazards. Since CCA requires behavioural and policy changes to respond to current climate and predicted future patterns, key actors who are involved in DRR initiatives could play a pivotal role in achieving the changes that are needed. ADPC's rich experience in DRR and climate risk management in countries will serve to add value and support to build capacity that would enable effective and appropriate responses by countries and communities to climate-related hazards as well as adapting to future climate change.

Practical Actions Include

- Supporting countries in developing decision support tools for climate change adaptation by downscaling of future climate projections and assessing impacts and vulnerability to climate change in climate-sensitive sectors.
- Improving the capacity for responding to and preparing for climate-related hazards and managing climate risks by assessing impacts and vulnerability to hydro-meteorological hazards and extreme events at regional, national and local levels as well as development of Seasonal Weather Forecasting Systems for managing climate risks in climate-sensitive sectors.
- Strengthening forums / networks / partnerships to provide an effective interface between all climate actors.





Core Programme 2: **SYSTEMS**

Strengthened systems for effective management of risks at all levels in countries, especially at sub-national and local level

The setting-up of disaster management systems in Asian countries was identified as the 'greatest need of all' when ADPC was established and it remains a core element of its engagement with countries. This long-term engagement has resulted in a tremendous amount of experience being gained while assisting countries in the region to set up institutions, formulate legislation, policies and plans, and build capacity on DRR at national, provincial and district levels. Recognising the importance of community and the different needs within a community, ADPC programmes in disaster risk management systems have provided technical support in several important cross-cutting issues such as those relating to gender, social cohesion, special programme considerations for children and elderly populations, and for persons living with disabilities. With strengthening systems for disaster risk management still a need expressed by the countries, this core 'SYSTEMS' programme will concentrate on two programme areas:

"The Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (MAPDRR) has been drafted through a 24-member inter agency Task Force mechanism and members include 18 government departments and 6 non-government agencies. The Task Force was constituted in 2009 and it provides a unique platform for inter-ministerial discussion on DRR. It also facilitates the dialogue between government and non-government agencies on DRR related issues. The Task Force continues to meet til date and support various DRR activities in Myanmar including support to drafting of Disaster Management Law, development of National Training course on Mainstreaming DRR."

Development of the MAPDRR has been steered by the Government of Myanmar with support from the Department for International Development, UK and Government of Norway through ADPC, which has facilitated and technically supported the process.

“Since 2003, there is a positive change in our approach to deal with flooding in the province. We have trained officials now in each department in the province preparing annual flood preparedness plan and know our roles and responsibilities better. We are better prepared now.” Chen Hong Sry, Provincial Staff and Focal Point for Disaster Management, Kratie, Cambodia.

The Flood Emergency Management Strengthening initiative (2004-2011) implemented by the Mekong River Commission Secretariat with support from ADPC, strengthened flood preparedness in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam.

“If we can integrate solutions for climate change with disaster mitigation strategies with the participation of businesses, it will be helpful for the sustainable development of society,” Le Thi Xuan Lan of the Southern Hydrographic and Meteorology Forecast Station, Viet Nam.

The initiatives undertaken by the Joint Advocacy Network Initiative (JANI) in Viet Nam advances the approach of public private partnership on DRR and CCA.



Programme Area 2.1 Strengthened, inclusive and effective governance systems and capacities for managing disaster and climate risk, at all levels, from national to community

Effective and robust disaster risk management systems requires the inputs of an extensive variety of actors: primary agencies at the national, provincial and district levels to develop and enforce policies, plans and regulations while also seeking innovative risk management initiatives; the range of professional disciplines and related partnerships with the sector agencies and active involvement of civil society and communities. In addition the rise in global awareness during recent years in climate-induced risk issues further demands deeper partnerships and revised strategies to address the combined needs of reducing disaster risks and adapting to changed climatic circumstances in many local communities and with important national implications.

Practical Actions Include

- Delivering technical support to strengthen disaster risk management systems (institutional, legislative, policy, plans and capacity) at national and more importantly sub-national and locals levels and strengthening their linkage with institutional system for climate change.
- Supporting disaster risk management agencies at national and sub-national level, to lead and implement comprehensive risk management agendas and to effectively coordinate multiple DRR initiatives being pursued by various agencies across different development sectors.
- Support countries to institutionalise community-based disaster risk reduction within national and sub-national government systems and help develop and implement national community-based programmes in high-risk communities (per Manila RCC 8 Statement²).

² Recognising the need to scale up community level action for DRR, Manila RCC 8 Statement on ‘Implementing national programmes on community-based disaster risk reduction in high-risk communities’ was adopted by RCC members at its eighth meeting in Manila, February 2010 and calls upon every RCC member country to develop and implement national programmes on CBDRR in high-risk communities. *For more information visit www.rccdm.net*

Programme Area 2.2

Improved capacities for emergency preparedness and response at all levels, especially at local and community level

Further, whenever a natural or man-made hazard occurs there is always the potential for disaster risks to arise and for an emergency situation to eventuate. Such situations can be avoided or at least minimised if key actors in emergency management and crucial sectors such as the health are well-prepared and well practiced and accepted professional standards such as the Incident Command System is in place.

Practical Actions Include

- Enhancing the capacities and provide technical support for improved Early Warning System.
- Developing and deliver emergency preparedness training and practice to key agents responsible for emergency management response systems at all levels and in sectors such as health and nutrition, food security and livelihoods, with a view to ensuring that disaster risk impacts including the number of casualties are minimised as much as possible following an extreme natural or man-made hazardous event.

“Trainings on Hospital Preparedness for Emergencies (HOPE) is of great importance for all hospital personnel, enhancing their ability to prepare their own healthcare facilities by developing appropriate disaster response plans” Dr

Jehanzeb Khan Aurakzai Director General, National Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Network (NHEPRN)
Pakistan



“Our village is isolated and it is not possible to access medical facilities quickly in an emergency. We have witnessed many severe injuries and been unable to help, just because we didn’t previously have the knowledge of these simple disaster response skills. However, the Community Action for Disaster Response Training (CADRE) brings important skills for us.” Ms. Shikha - CADRE

Community Responder, Paikpara village, Sirajgonj District, Bangladesh



HOPE and CADRE are components of the Programme for Enhancement of Emergency Response (PEER), being implemented by ADPC from 2009-2014, funded by United States Agency for International Development's Office of U.S Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) with supplemental funding from American Red Cross (ARC), to strengthen disaster response capacities in nine countries in Asia.



Core Programme 3: **APPLICATIONS**

Improved and grounded application of risk reduction measures in development

Protecting the hard earned development gains from the impacts of disasters is of utmost importance for sustainable development. So too is the need to ensure development practices across all sectors: do not increase or create new disaster risks; follow risk resilient policies and development control regulations; as well as apply hazard resistant construction technologies. The challenges are specifically higher in fast growing urban and environmentally sensitive areas. Over the last 15 years ADPC has worked closely with national disaster management agencies in strengthening their partnerships with line ministries, central ministries of planning and urban local bodies to mainstream DRR into development processes. The integration of DRR and CCA and their mainstreaming in development processes will require increased commitment of whole-of-government, coordination by central economic and planning ministries and, cooperation and implementation by line ministries and sectoral departments. In order to provide the support that would be necessary this core programme will focus on the following two programme areas:

Programme Area 3.1

Development gains protected through inclusion and grounding of DRR and CCA in development

Development and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is constrained by disasters and there are many examples that demonstrate the benefits of DRR measures in economic, environmental and social terms. Mainstreaming DRR into national and sectoral development processes such as poverty alleviation, education, health, housing, agriculture, urban development, natural resource management and others, should be reflected in the creation or adaptation of legislation and regulation, codes and standards, resource mobilisation and allocation, and implementing and coordinating bodies. For this to be effective DRR should be considered at all levels (national to local) and by all implementing bodies. Without the integration of DRR in all aspects of development, countries efforts to achieve sustainable development and the MDG targets will become more challenging if not impossible to attain. Numerous opportunities beckon, to relate the shared concerns and available technical abilities that exist among environmental management, the protection of natural resources, climate variability and their combined relevance in reducing disaster risks and this must not be overlooked. So too the opportunities provided in post-disaster situation should be capitalised to ensure recovery and reconstruction processes aims at building back better. This programme area will be implemented under the RCC Programme on Mainstreaming DRR into Development (per Hanoi RCC 5 Statement³).

Practical Actions Include

- Supporting governments in integrating DRR and CCA in national, sectoral and urban development processes at all levels and supporting development partners in their country partnership strategies and programmes, and private sector in their investments.
- Building a culture of safety by integrating DRR and CCA in development practices such as improved structural design of physical infrastructure, risk sensitive land-use planning, enforcement of risk integrated development permits, integration of DRR in environmental and natural resource management and resilient livelihoods.
- Making available simpler, cost effective methodologies, technologies, strategies for DRR through more demonstration projects.
- Supporting capacity development, advocacy and facilitation of knowledge management in countries of Asia-Pacific Region on mainstreaming DRR and CCA into development processes.
- Providing technical support to countries in integrating DRR in the recovery and reconstruction process.

³ Hanoi RCC 5 Statement on Mainstreaming DRR into Development was adopted by the RCC in 2005 and calls upon the RCC member countries to participate in the RCC Program on Mainstreaming DRR into Development by undertaking Priority Implementation Partnerships in national, local and sector development processes. **For more information visit www.rccdm.net**



"Pioneering approach of undertaking Priority Implementation Partnerships (PIP) on mainstreaming DRR into development has returned positive results, identified champions and progressed mainstreaming DRR to varying extents, in RCC countries. Technical Working Groups for PIPs have become 'institutionalised' into the national DRR architecture of countries such as the Philippines and Sri Lanka and the PIPs have responded to the appropriate 'entry points' determined by countries and catalyzed and, or leveraged further mainstreaming initiatives in countries such as in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Nepal, Philippines and Sri Lanka."

The RCC Programme on Mainstreaming DRR into Development (2004-2015) is being implemented by the RCC member countries, with technical support from ADPC and with support from the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID). Specific components of the Programme has also been implemented in partnership with UNDP and UNISDR and with support from European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and USAID/OFDA.

“The early warning system and participatory disaster management systems enabled Dagupan City in the Philippines to implement preemptive evacuation and effective search-and-rescue for a near-zero casualty record for its 160,000 residents.”

City Demonstration Project under the Programme for Hydro-Meteorological Disaster Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE) which was implemented by ADPC in 6 countries namely Bangladesh, Viet Nam, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka & Indonesia with the funding support from USAID / OFDA.



Programme Area 3.2 Improved knowledge for safer development practices at community level in urban and rural areas

The most serious impact of a disaster is always felt by the local communities and their immediate environment. Thus, ‘every disaster is a local disaster’ and requires the involvement of local stakeholders and the community. At the same time, most of the development activities start at a local level, involving local resources and skills. This is essential, local people, having a better understanding of the surrounding areas, the culture, fragility of the local environment and the natural resource base are in a better position to contribute to the process of development and add to its sustainability. To enable this they need to be supported by a decentralisation of legislation, plans and resources. Hence it is these communities and local level stakeholders who form the prime drivers to attain sustainable development and reduce the incidence and severity of poverty.

With this argument it becomes an imperative that any kind of probable risk to the development activity, or risks that result from developmental activity, should be brought to the attention of the local authorities and communities and with their active involvement, reduced. The local development process both in urban and rural areas must integrate DRR and CCA into policy, planning, implementation and enforcement of hazard resilient standards and regulations. The actions in urban areas under this programme area will contribute to the implementation of the Strategy Asia 2020⁴.

Practical Actions Include

- Develop new tools and strategies inline with local development to suit location specific requirements such as in urban, rural and coastal areas, and to meet specific emerging thematic needs such as community level climate change adaptation.
- Continue role as a regional facilitator of knowledge and capacity building on linking DRR and CCA at local level and its linkages with local development planning processes, regulations, construction standards and enforcements.

⁴ Strategy Asia 2020 provides guidance to expand ADPC’s geographic outreach from 30 to 100 cities in Asia through collaborative effort with local, national and regional agencies to reduce urban disaster risk



section 4

Crosscutting Imperatives

ADPC will serve the region under three core programme areas of good Science, solid Systems and appropriate Applications. In reaching these outcomes there are a range of imperatives and principles that underpin and cut across all of our services and solutions to Asia.

4.1 Enhancing skills and capacities in disaster risk reduction

Being a key provider of training and capacity development for 25 years in Asia-Pacific Region, ADPC is committed to retaining its reputation as regional leader and resource center for enhancing skills and capacities in DRR by:

- Integrating capacity development related actions into the design and delivery of the technical projects and programmes implemented by ADPC
- Providing customised needs based training courses, as well courses focusing on emerging issues, at national and regional level
- Adopting strategies for scaling up capacity development related efforts by strengthening partnerships with national public and vocational training institutes, as well as regional and global education and training centers
- Continuing to pursue accreditation of ADPC training programmes into Bachelors and Masters Programmes of universities
- Exploring online E-learning modality for delivery of training courses, especially given the advances in Information and Communication Technology.



4.2 Building and strengthening partnerships and networks

"In an interdependent world, close cooperation is not an option, it is a policy dictated by reality" Brian Ward

Partnerships are cornerstone to ADPC's goals. ADPC's support to countries across its three core programme areas will require:

- Adopting an informed, systematic, coherent, coordinated and collaborative approach of working with all partners and through partnerships such as the ISDR Asia Partnership on DRR (IAP), Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR) and regional and national network of NGOs such as Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN), Duryog Nivaran and others
- Nurturing partnerships and networks with countries, with communities, with institutions and with donors
- Ensuring internal partnerships seeking wherever possible multi-disciplinary, integrated DRR and CCA strategies and solutions.



4.3 Imparting knowledge, sharing experiences & innovative practices and communicating with clarity

ADPC produces knowledge products based on experiences and good practices, that are an important tool for practitioners in the region and beyond. Such tangible learning resources, though traditional, are still appreciated and used by practitioners. Recent partnerships to develop web portals such the IAP DRR Project Portal for Asia and the Pacific and contribute to the UNESCAP Asia-Pacific Gateway for DRR and Development will be maintained. ADPC will ensure that its knowledge management related initiatives are complementary and focus on specific themes and aspects of disaster risk management where it has proven experience and comparative advantage.

4.4 Advocating for a disaster free future

Achieving a disaster free future will require whole-of-country efforts and in some instances where there are trans-boundary issues and implications whole-of-region efforts. The implications of fewer disaster events on sustainable development and on livelihood opportunities, by committing and wanting to invest in DRR, is an important message to advocate. In this regard ADPC aims to advocate for a disaster free future for Asia-Pacific Region across all aspects of its work including through its:

- Involvement, active participation and influence in international, regional, sub-regional and, wherever possible national and local events
- Active participation in global events such as the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and, its role as a key technical partner in regional events such as the Asian Ministerial Conferences on Disaster Risk Reduction, and
- As the secretariat of the RCC continues its advocacy role and responsibilities with national disaster management bodies and other key stakeholders.



4.5 Ensuring needs and priorities of women, children, elderly and other vulnerable population

ADPC will work across all of its core programme areas and make all efforts to ensure the needs and priorities of marginalised groups such as women, children, elderly, people with disability, people living with and affected by HIV and AIDs, are addressed and met, as well as their capacities in regard to risk reduction is recognised. It will continue to refine and deliver community-based disaster risk reduction training in communities that will enable them to engage, guide, monitor and evaluate their efforts and accomplishments in DRR and CCA with special emphasis on marginalised groups within the communities.





Approaches for **Implementing** and **Monitoring** ADPC Strategy 2020

ADPC's strength lies in its willingness to be flexible and innovative in the ways that it delivers its technical assistance and support in DRR based on the needs expressed by the countries. Our approach to implementing the ADPC Strategy 2020 will be through **programme implementation, increased coordination and strengthened partnerships**.

Based on the needs expressed by countries (refer Annex II), its comparative advantage, as well as proven capacities, ADPC will develop and implement three independent yet mutually supporting **ADPC Region Core Programmes** (refer Annex III), each initially designed for four year period, and with an aim at advancing each of the three core programme areas of the Strategy. The ADPC Regional Core Programme budget will require from development partners and RCC Member Countries, a flexible basket funding mechanism to implement programmes against the outcomes of the Strategy.

The ADPC Regional Core Programmes would among other features build on the demonstration and pilot projects that have been successfully implemented over the last 15 years by ADPC. Our experiences have shown that such approaches are able to influence decision-making bodies at the community, district, provincial and national levels which in turn can have a significant and positive impact on a larger constituency of peoples who are at risk.

The ADPC Regional Core Programmes will offer excellent opportunities to address critical DRR and CCA issues that are cross-border and trans-boundary in nature, as well as to integrate DRR in multi-action programmes that are being implemented in selected geographical locations in order to protect development gains. Current global and regional trends indicate that financial resources will need to be mobilised and made available for region-wide and basin-wide assessments that would, in turn, be used to better inform development policy and management decisions for ecosystem-based management, conservation, livelihood development, agricultural independence, socio-cultural upliftment and overall poverty reduction. ADPC has over the last two and a half decades built a solid reputation for being able to **work closely and effectively with governments and their national bodies** who are mandated to prepare, respond to and mitigate disasters. ADPC intends to strengthen its engagement with each RCC member country by working with them on implementation of the core programmes to support delivery against their national DRR priorities and achievement of their commitments under the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and any future arrangements that succeed the HFA. To improve the synergies between the ADPC Regional Core Programmes and the national DRR programmes being implemented by the countries, the ADPC will work to further **enhance coordination with RCC Member Countries** and partner with countries for joint implementation of activities.

Coordination will also be strengthened with partners that have key roles in DRR in Asia-Pacific Region, such as ASEAN Secretariat, SAARC Disaster Management Center, SOPAC, Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) and Mekong River Commission, with United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of the Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), to jointly support government efforts to implement DRR and CCA. Partnership based approach for joint work programming will be explored with members of the ISDR Asia Partnership for Disaster Risk Reduction (IAP). Closer partnership will be demonstrated with key development partners namely the Asian Development Bank (ADB), The World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia-Pacific (UNESCAP), UN agencies involved in specific sectors such as Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNHABITAT, World Health Organization (WHO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and various International NGOs. Strengthening coordination and partnerships with these agencies will also allow ADPC to keep to its commitment of following up on pledges that are made at the biennial Asian Ministerial Conferences on Disaster Risk Reduction, Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction as well as the RCC; and reporting back to member countries on the status of these commitments.

Annual consultation at the strategic level between the ADPC and its development partners will be undertaken through the **ADPC Development Partners Forum**, as a conscious and genuine gesture to strengthen its dialogue and exchange with development partners for the continual improvement on: the modalities of service delivery; project performance; impact and quality of DRR outputs and outcomes; as well as streamlining donor reporting; and using the opportunity to explore and establish a joint programming for DRR mechanism which would offer efficiency gains and allow a more strategic, comprehensive, thoughtful and coordinated approach to addressing the challenges that the region faces in respect of DRR, CCA and ultimately sustainable development.

This coupled with a re-organised institutional structure with appropriate **technical skills and capacity** will enable ADPC to strengthen its standards in technical service delivery and its reputation in member countries, throughout the region and internationally. ADPC stands ready and is committed to adhering to global best practices and ensuring good corporate governance as it establishes its core programmes for improved delivery of its technical services.

The ADPC Strategy 2020 will be reviewed after five years from its adoption.

ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
AR4	4TH Assessment Report of IPCC
CBDRR	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EWS	Early Warning System
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015)
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
RCC	Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management

Priorities expressed by countries for technical support from ADPC⁵

		Thematic Priorities identified by countries for support from ADPC												Other Priorities	Cross Cutting Issues
		CCA / CRM	Risk Assessment	Technology	Geological	EWS	Emergency Preparedness	DRMS	Urban	Public Health	Recovery	Mainstreaming DRR and CCA (XX)	CBDRR		
1	Bangladesh	x					x	x				x		Risk Financing DRR and Natural Resource Management Livelihoods and DRR Legal and regulatory frameworks for DRR	Capacity Development for DRR (e.g. Curriculum transfer, Working with national DM training institutes) Strengthening Partnerships (e.g. Public-private Partnership, South-south Cooperation, Trans-boundary) Awareness Raising / Education Knowledge Sharing
2	Bhutan				x	x		x				x	x		
3	Cambodia		x			x		x				x	x		
4	China		x			x	x	x	x		x	x			
5	India	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x			
6	Rep of Korea	x			x	x			x			xx			
7	Lao PDR					x		x				xx	x		
8	Maldives	x				x	x	x				xx	x		
9	Mongolia											xx	x		
10	Myanmar		x			x	x	x		x		x	x		
11	Pakistan	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
12	Philippines	x	x				x	x			x	xx	x		
13	Sri Lanka	X	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x			
14	Thailand		x			x		x				xx			
15	Viet Nam					x	x	x				xx	x		

⁵ This table shows a sample of countries and priorities identified by them at the High-level commemorative meeting on 25 years of ADPC, March 2011 and RCC 9 meeting November 2011, as support required from ADPC in specific thematic areas

ADPC RESULTS BASED PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK



Core Programme 1: **SCIENCE**

Enhanced capacity of countries in the utilisation of science-based information to understand risk.

Programme Areas	Results Summary	Indicative Inputs and Actions of ADPC
Programme area 1.1: Improved capacity of countries to identify and assess disaster risk and use the data and information in decision-making processes.	1.1.1 Multi-hazard Risk Assessments conducted and national capacity for Risk Assessments improved	1.1.1.1 Conduct multi-hazard risk assessments at national, sub-national, and local levels 1.1.1.2 Develop and catalogue Geographic Information System databases of hazard, vulnerability, and risk. 1.1.1.3 Build and enhance capacity of national technical agencies and professionals on multi-hazard risk assessment techniques and tools to ensure sustainability
	1.1.2 Improved utilisation of science based information for undertaking Post-Disaster Needs Assessment	1.1.2.1 Support integration of satellite and other remote-sensing technology in post-disaster damage and need assessments. 1.1.2.2 Support conducting of post-disaster damage and needs assessment at national, sub-national, and local levels. 1.1.2.3 Develop and catalogue Geographic Information System databases of damage and needs following disasters. 1.1.2.4 Build capacity of concerned government officials on the applications of remote sensing and satellite technology for post-disaster needs assessments.
	1.1.3 Enhanced methodologies and capacities for Pre-disaster loss estimations	1.1.3.1 Develop methodologies for pre-disaster damage and loss estimations that will facilitate risk financing options. 1.1.3.2 Build capacity of professionals on the methodologies for pre-disaster loss estimation.
Programme area 1.2 Improved capacity to effectively respond and adapt to a changing climate	1.2.1 Developed Climate Change and Climate Risk Management technologies for reducing disaster risk	1.2.1.1 Adapt models and tools on downscaling future climate projections. 1.2.1.2 Develop future scenarios based on number of emission scenarios and GCM products. 1.2.1.3 Develop climate impact and vulnerability assessment tools / models for different sectors 1.2.1.4 Develop seasonal forecasting techniques and validate for country / region specific use. 1.2.1.5 Build capacity of professionals on downscaling techniques, impact scenarios / tools and seasonal forecasting techniques.

Core Programme 2: **SYSTEMS**

Strengthened systems for effective management of risks at all levels in countries, especially at sub-national and local level.

Programme Areas	Results Summary	Indicative Inputs and Actions of ADPC
Programme area 2.1 Strengthened, inclusive and effective disaster and climate risk governance systems and capacities, at all levels, from national to community levels.	2.1.1 Strengthened institutional arrangements and implementation of DRM systems in countries	2.1.1.1 Support to develop and implement national and sub-national DRR and CCA action plans, laws and policies and target programmes. 2.1.1.2 Build capacity at national, province, district and local levels to lead and implement comprehensive risk reduction agendas. 2.1.1.3 Facilitate partnerships, knowledge networking and exchange of experiences to promote innovation in disaster risk management.
	2.1.2 Enhanced country mechanisms to implement Community-based DRR, incorporating Community-based Adaptation, in high-risk communities (as per Manila RCC 8 Statement)	2.1.2.1 Support countries to strengthen policy environments for CBDRR and to develop national CBDRR programmes / projects. 2.1.2.2 Facilitate partnership on CBDRR between local authorities, implementing partners, CBOs, civil society organisations and private sectors. 2.1.2.3 Facilitate the process for national agencies to provide technical support to CBDRR initiatives.

Core Programme 2: **SYSTEMS**

Strengthened systems for effective management of risks at all levels in countries, especially at sub-national and local level.

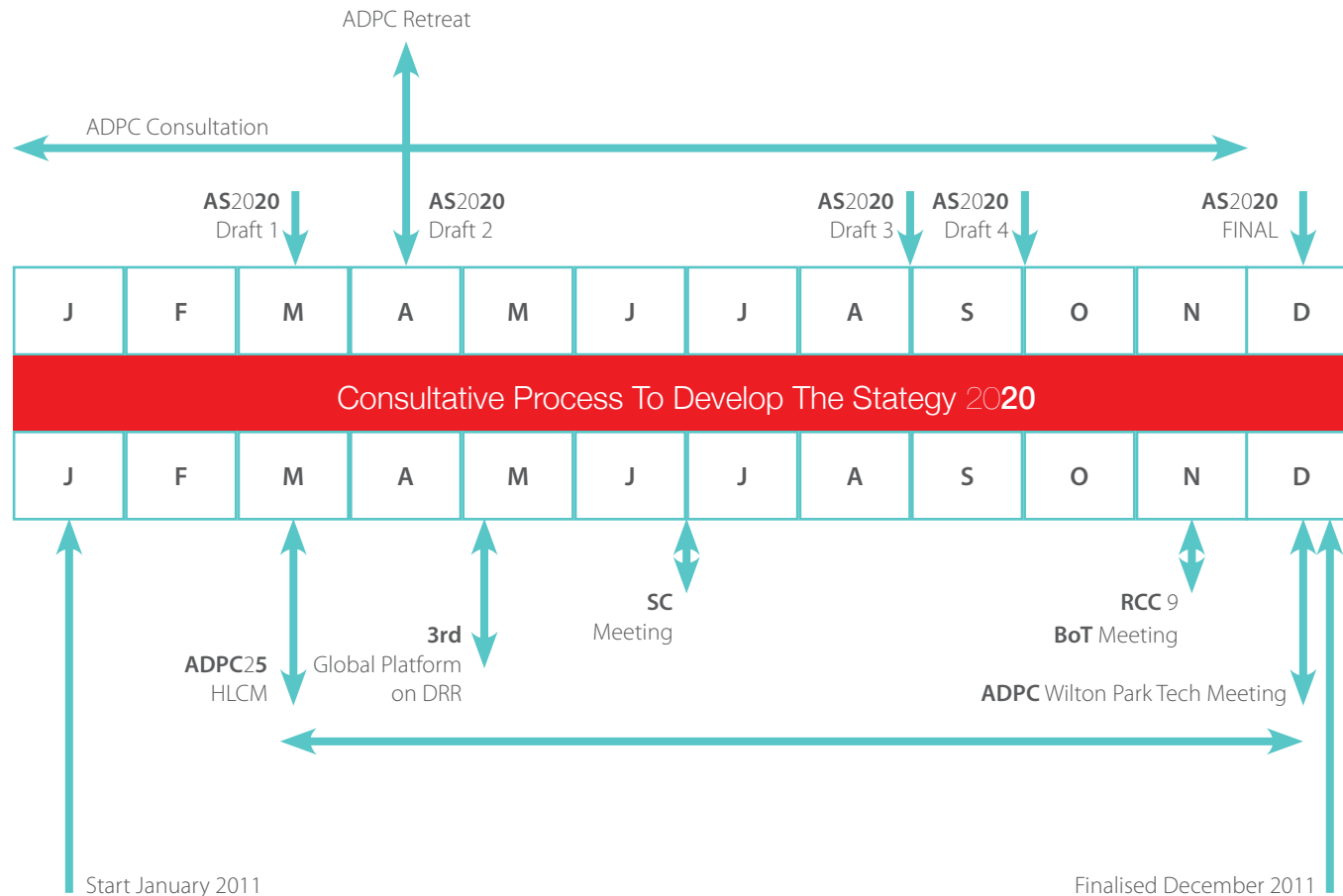
Programme Areas	Results Summary	Indicative Inputs and Actions of ADPC
Programme area 2.2 Improved capacities for emergency preparedness and response at all levels, especially at local and community level.	2.2.1 Early Warning Systems developed and / or strengthened (for weather, epidemics, food security)	2.2.1.1 Conduct studies / needs assessments and gap identification for early warning systems. 2.2.1.2 Support development and implementation of early warning systems. 2.2.1.3 Support strengthening of community based early warning systems. 2.2.1.4 Conduct capacity building and training on early warning. 2.2.1.5 Prepare and disseminate public information and awareness products on early warning.
	2.2.2 Integrated DRR for promoting food security and disaster proof health system, infrastructure / facilities and livelihood	2.2.2.1 Support the Public Health Sector to develop and design DRR strategies, programmes, plans and monitoring and evaluation frameworks. 2.2.2.2 Support curriculum development on Public Health in Emergency and on nutrition, food security. 2.2.2.3 Conduct training on Public Health in Emergency, nutrition and food security. 2.2.2.4 Build and strengthen capacity on knowledge management and information sharing.
	2.2.3 Established operational and efficient response mechanisms	2.2.3.1 Support development of emergency preparedness and response plans in countries at all levels. 2.2.3.2 Develop guidelines and tools for conducting emergency "Damage and Needs Assessment" and "Analysis of information". 2.2.3.3 Provide guidance on implementation of Humanitarian Accountability. 2.2.3.4 Build capacity and conduct training workshops on disaster and emergency response.

Core Programme 3: **APPLICATIONS**

Improved and grounded application of risk reduction measures in development.

Programme Areas	Results Summary	Indicative Inputs and Actions of ADPC
Programme area 3.1 Risk resilient development processes adopted in countries in Asia-Pacific region	3.1.1 Development gains protected through inclusion and grounding of DRR and CCA in development (as per Hanoi RCC 5 Statement)	3.1.1.1 Support countries in applying disaster and climate risk information in socio-economic and physical planning framework and medium-term strategies of development sectors.* 3.1.1.2 Support integration of DRR and CCA in development plans and public investment programmes at national, sector and local level.* 3.1.1.3 Strengthen capacity of professionals working in national and local planning agencies and planning department of sector agencies in using disaster and climate risk knowledge in development planning.* <i>* All these activities will be implemented under the RCC Programme on Mainstreaming DRR into Development</i>
	3.1.2 Strengthened rural livelihoods from impacts of disasters	3.1.2.1 Build and strengthen capacity of officials in using improved information on disaster and climate risk for livelihood related decision-making at local level.
	3.1.3 Enhanced ecosystem services for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in coastal areas and river basins	3.1.3.1 Support the integration of ecosystem based DRR and CCA measures in coastal and river basin development strategies, plans, regulations and programmes. 3.1.3.2 Build and strengthen capacity of professionals working in coastal development and river basin development in protecting and restoring ecosystem to maximise its protective functions.
Programme area 3.2 Improved knowledge for safer development practices at community level in urban and rural areas.	3.2.1 Reduced underlying risk at community level in urban (as per Strategy Asia 2020) and rural areas	3.2.1.1 Support integration of risk assessments in land-use planning in local areas. 3.2.1.2 Support improvement of development regulations and construction technologies by factoring in locally relevant risk resilient standards. 3.2.1.3 Strengthen capacity of professionals working in local government using disaster risk knowledge in urban development related programmes and projects. 3.2.1.4 Support the process of linking CBDRR with local development programmes and there by resourcing CBDRR implementation by national and sub-national authorities.

Consultative Process Adopted to Finalise the ADPC Strategy 2020



Legend
 AS2020 ADPC Strategy 2020
 BoT Board of Trustees
 HLCM High-level commemorative meeting
 RCC Regional Consultative Committee
 SC Steering Committee





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