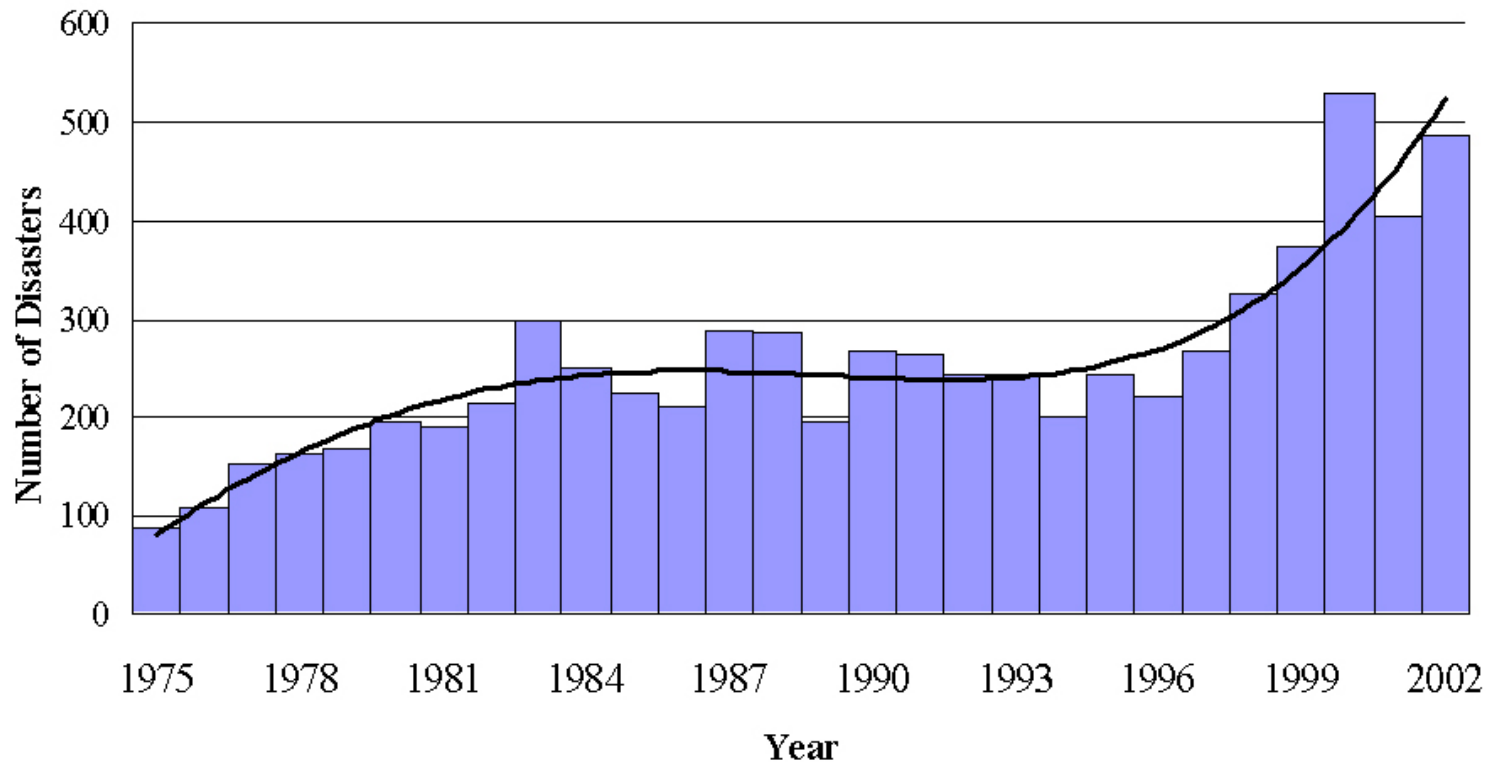


Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs



Natural disasters are expected to increase in numbers and severity



The responsibility for natural disaster response

- Rest within the country itself
- Local response will normally be the most important
- UN and international response in support of national efforts
- Most natural disasters are localized



The UN disaster response coordination

- The Emergency Relief Coordinator
- The Inter Agency Standing Committee
- The Consolidated Appeal Process
- The network of UN Humanitarian/Resident Coordinators



Total Disaster Risk Management Approach

- Developed through consultation with key stakeholders in disaster management in Asia
- Applies to all parts of the disaster cycle
- Focuses on the link between the phases
- Promotes an integrated and holistic disaster risk management approach



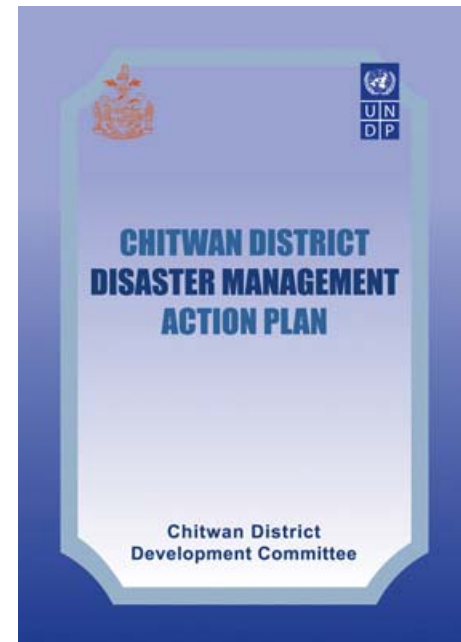
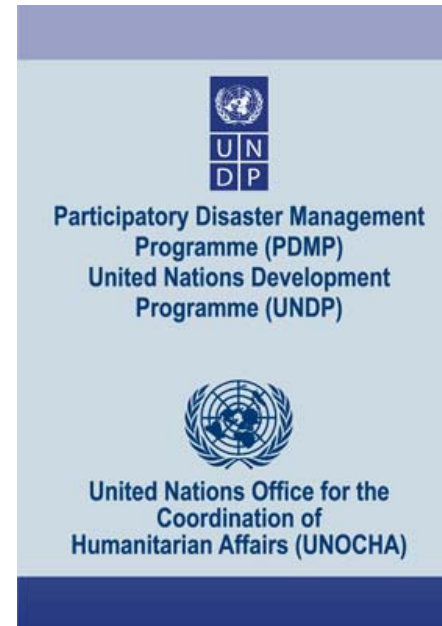
Disaster assessment and flood hazard mapping training in Vietnam

- Assessment training involved UNDMT, NGOs and Government
 - An agreement of joint assessments
 - One agreed assessment form
- Flood hazard mapping
 - Training of trainers
 - Local produced flood hazard maps
 - Better understanding on how to mitigate and prepare for floods in flood prone communities



TDRM activities in Nepal

- The Chitwan District level Disaster Management Plan:
 - Based on GIS multi-hazard mapping
 - Vulnerability assessment
 - The disaster management action plan
 - Integration of disaster risk management in the development process



In conclusion:

- Integrated disaster risk management calls for multi-level, multi-agency and multi-sectoral cooperation between all stakeholders.
- Preparedness plans must be developed and exercised to ensure smooth integration between local, national and international support
- UN support to governments should focus on all parts of the disaster cycle to avoid bringing local communities in the same vulnerable position again