

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations.



**Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
2016 New Delhi, India**

02-05 November 2016

**Concept Note for Pre-conference events on 02 November
2016**

Event title	AMCDRR Children and Youth Meeting
Event code	PC-1
Date and Time	Wednesday, 2 nd November 2016, 0900-1200
Venue/ Room no.	Convention Hall Partition 1, Ground Floor, The Ashok Hotel
Theme/ topic to be addressed	Inclusion of children and youth priorities, needs, rights and capacities within the Asia regional DRR policy design, implementation, monitoring and review of the Sendai Framework for Action 2015-2030.
Organizers	<p>Lead: UN Major Group for Children and Youth (UN MGCY), Francelline Jimenez, drrop@childrenyouth.org, +46702825595</p> <p>Collaborators: Vanda Lengkong, Plan International, Regional DRM Specialist, Vanda.lengkong@plan-international.org, +628124419613 Kimberly Junmookda, Plan International, Regional CCA Coordinator, Kimberly.junmookda@plan-international.org, +66922786683 Bun, Peuvchenda, Save the Children, Peuvchenda.Bun@savethechildren.org Kancharla, Ray, Save the Children, r.kancharla@savethechildren.in World Vision International, Mei Mei Leung, meimei_leung@wvi.org</p>

	<p>UNICEF, Carmen van Heese, cvanheese@unicef.org</p> <p>IFRC, Naomi AKAMATSU, naomi.akamatsu@ifrc.org</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead): Name, designation, org. name, email id and phone number</p>
Session Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop Children and Youth Stakeholder Group statements on priorities and recommendation of the Sendai Framework for DRR implementation, follow up and review. 2. To facilitate development of children and youth voluntary commitments for Sendai Framework implementation. 3. To facilitate meaningful participation and engagement of children and youth in the lead up to and during the AMCDRR. 4. To reach out to policy makers and key stakeholders to recognize children and youth capacity and advocate for greater and systematic and systemic participation of children and youth in DRR, school safety, and resilience building. 5. To build capacity and empower children and youth to engage in the implementation and monitoring of Sendai Framework being equipped prior, during, and after AMCDRR.
Background and context	<p>The Asian region annually registers the highest incidences of natural disasters. In 2015, 45% of all global disasters occurred in Asia, affecting national, regional, social, environmental and economic development in the region and beyond. Children and youth are highly vulnerable to the effects of disasters, representing over 50% of the victims. While this may be the case presently, leaders and advocates recognize that children and youth possess unique capacities to build resilience and respond to crises.</p> <p>The sixth AMCDRR held in Bangkok in 2014 recognized the importance of children and youth's role in DRR and called upon all government ministries, civil society and other stakeholders in Asia and the Pacific to support and strengthen the meaningful participation of children and youth in DRR and in the efforts towards reducing future disasters and climate change risks. Children and youth were additionally recognized in the Sendai Framework</p>

	<p>for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030⁴ (referred as Sendai Framework). Children and youth are thereby officially recognized as an important partner with special needs in disaster settings.</p> <p>Children and youth are drivers of behavioral change, can provide innovative solutions, and can share perspectives that are vital in building resilience. It is critical then that children and youth acquire the appropriate knowledge, critical thinking and life-saving skills on how to reduce risk, prepare and respond to disasters, so they may make well-informed decisions to protect themselves and their community against future risks.</p> <p>The 7th AMCDRR will therefore provide a unique opportunity for children and youth from the region to enhance their knowledge on DRR5, to join efforts in building resilient communities, to share their planned activities and commitments, and to receive valuable feedback in the development. The relevant official platforms of engagement include the 7th AMCDRR, as well as the ISDR Asia Partnership Forum. Problems that children and youth in Asia are facing on a daily basis, and thus prepare relevant context-specific responses. It will also provide an important platform to share their priorities and needs with other key stakeholders and request their support.</p>
<p>Session format and programme</p> <p><i>(detailed agenda)</i></p>	<p>14:30 Opening of the Children and Youth pre-AMCDRR</p> <p><i>(Joint Session for all participants, children and youth)</i></p> <p>14:35 Children and Youth Actions in DRR</p> <p><i>(Joint Session for all participants, children and youth)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Selected 5-10 children and youth present their community projects on DRR (Interactive method of presentation) <p>15:00 Children and Youth Preparations in lead up to the AMCDRR</p> <p><i>(Joint Session for all participants, children and youth)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Report by the children respectively youth, about the preparatory work done in the lead up to the AMCDRR, including preparatory workshops and consultations. ● Review of up to date strategies and commitments on children and youth in DRR <p>15:30 Mapping on benefits on investments in Children and Youth in DRR</p>

	<p><i>(Joint Session for all participants, children and youth)</i></p> <p>16:00 Preparations of the Children and Youth Statement in the AMCDRR</p> <p><i>(Joint Session for all participants, children and youth)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions and finalise the asks • Final compilation of the voluntary commitments <p>17:00 Social Media Campaign of Children and Youth in the AMCDRR</p> <p><i>(Joint Session for all participants, children and youth)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the social media campaign of children and youth in the AMCDRR <p>17:20 Closing of the Children and Youth pre-AMCDRR</p> <p><i>(Joint Session for all participants, children and youth)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the children and youth activities in the AMCDRR, including communication strategy <p>18:00 Dinner & Get-Together</p>
<p>Intended main outcome and Key messages</p>	<p>1.To develop Children and Youth Stakeholder Group statements on priorities and recommendation of the Sendai Framework for DRR implementation, follow up and review.</p> <p>2. To facilitate development of children and youth voluntary commitments for Sendai Framework implementation.</p> <p>3. To facilitate meaningful participation and engagement of children and youth in the lead up to and during the AMCDRR.</p> <p>4. To reach out to policy makers and key stakeholders to recognize children and youth capacity and advocate for greater and systematic and systemic participation of children and youth in DRR, school safety, and resilience building.</p>

	5. To build capacity and empower children and youth to engage in the implementation and monitoring of Sendai Framework being equipped prior, during, and after AMCDRR.
List of Speakers and their interventions	The speakers are to be announced closer to date. It will not be speaking format, but workshop format with active participation of the participants. The facilitators will come from Plan, Save the Children, IFRC, UNICEF and UN MGCY.
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones, others: <u>speakers, flip-charts, pens in different colors, post its, markers in different colors</u>

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**Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
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**Concept Note for Pre-conference events on 02 November
2016**

Event title	Disability-inclusive DRR for risk sensitive development for community resilience
Event code	PC-2
Date and Time	Wednesday, 2 nd November, 09.00-12.00
Venue/ Room no.	Convention Hall Partition 2, Ground Floor, The Ashok Hotel
Theme/ topic to be addressed	Better understanding community risk through the disability-inclusive DRR
Organizers	<p>Disability Stakeholder Group:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Disability-inclusive DRR Network (DiDRRN): ASB; CBM; Centre for Disability in Development (CDD); Handicap International (HI); Malteser International (MI); Pacific Disability Forum (PDF); South Asian Disability Forum (SADF) • International Disability Alliance (IDA) • The Nippon Foundation (NF) • Rehabilitation International (RI) • Disability Rights Fund • UNESCAP <p>Contact details: Nino Gvetadze (Ms) +977 9810120969; nino.gvetadze@asbnepal.org</p>

<p>Session Objectives</p> <p>SFDRR: update on the implementation of the SFDRR voluntary commitment on disability-inclusion (6thAMCDRR) and moving forward</p>	<p>The event will provide an opportunity for the review of the status of implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) voluntary commitments by the Disability Stakeholder Group, analysis of the gaps and challenges in the implementation and monitoring of the disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction (DiDRR) indicators, and forge common positions that will feed into the 7th AMCDRR deliberations.</p> <p>The discussion will be in line with the Asia Regional Plan and SFDRR 2015-2030.</p> <p>Alongside organizations and individuals working on disability-inclusion, interested participants who are not yet working on DiDRR are welcome to participate.</p> <p>Alongside organizations and individuals concerned with disability, interested participants who are not yet working on disability-inclusive DRR are welcome to attend and participate.</p>
<p>Background and context</p>	<p>The stakeholder consultation is structured around supporting and promoting practical approaches towards inclusion efforts in SFDRR that need to be addressed as a crosscutting issue of shared concern within DRR and resilience building.</p> <p>For this, the role of persons with disabilities and Disabled People's Organizations (DPOs) as contributing actors, and recognized stakeholders, is emphasized. Meaningful participation of persons with disability and their representations will help better understand risk and inform risk assessment not only with the dimension of vulnerability but also with capacities of disability community which are often overlooked.</p> <p>Building the evidence base, including setting up effective and standardized mechanisms and tools for collecting and using disability, gender and age disaggregated data in DRR also directly contributes to better understanding of disaster risk and realizing the inclusive and resilient societies envisaged within the SFDRR.</p> <p>The pre-conference stakeholder consultation will provide a good possibility to discuss opportunities and challenges in disability-inclusive DRR for community resilience and identify the way forward. The information and agreement achieved during the consultation will feed into the Asian Regional Plan and the Political Declaration.</p>

Session format and programme	<p>The Disability Stakeholder Group pre-conference event agenda will be as follows:</p> <p>Registration, welcome and introductions: 09.00-09.15 (Chair and panel members)</p> <p>Session I (09.15-10.45)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of the final draft of the Disability Stakeholder Group Action Statement and its finalization: 09.15-09.30 (Nino Gvetadze, ASB) 2. Remarks by the UNISDR Director, Ms Kirsi Madi: 09.30-09.40 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion: cross-cutting issue of shared concern and responsibility within DRR and fundamental for resilience building 3. Working session on monitoring and evaluation of indicators in relation to DiDRR: 09.40-10.15 (Asha Hans and Hiroshi Kawamura, RI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion on the progress in translating Sendai commitments into action, challenges/ gaps and recommendations; - Review of the methodology plan for measuring progress on the disability stakeholder action for the 7th AMCDRR; - The way forward 4. Global Platform (GP) consultation in line with the topics proposed by UNISDR: 10.15-10.45 (Nino Gvetadze, ASB and Nazmul Bari, CDD) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion on the planned contribution and possible leadership by the Disability Stakeholder Group in supporting the implementation of the selected priority areas at and beyond the 2017 GP <p>*Note: prior to the pre-conference event the participants are requested to familiarize themselves with the UNISDR GP consultation paper highlighting the topics of priority importance for targeted discussions among the stakeholder group.</p> <p>15 min. break: 10.45-11.00</p> <p>Session II (11.00-12.00)</p>
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	<p>5. Thematic presentations and discussions: 11.00-11.45</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT and DRR: leaving no one behind (11.00-11.10 and 5 min. Q&A) (Speakers: Dipendra Manocha, Director of the Regional Resource Centre, New Delhi, DAISY for All; Khom Raj Sharma, Central Board Member and ICT Department Coordinator, Nepal Association of the Blind (NAB). • Increased participation of DPOs in building community resilience (11.15-11.25 and 5 min. Q&A) (Speaker: Nurul Sadah, Director of Advocacy Center for Women and Children with Disability, Indonesia) • Increased collaboration of persons with disabilities/DPOs with government in local risk sensitive development (11.30-11.40 and 5 min. Q&A) (Speaker: Aloysius Ma. L. Cañete, Executive Director of Alternatives to Development Inc (A2D), Philippines) <p>6. Review of the matrix for covering AMCDRR thematic and technical sessions: 11.45-11.55 (Parvinder Singh, CBM)</p> <p>Wrap-up and closure: 11.55-12.00 (Chair and panel members)</p>
<p>Intended main outcome and Key messages</p>	<p>The expected outcomes of the session are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disability Stakeholder Group Action Statement (annex to the Asian Regional Plan for implementation of SFDRR and the Political Declaration); 2. Agreement on moving forward with the monitoring and evaluation of indicators in relation to the DiDRR/ Disability Stakeholder Group Action 3. Consolidated input to the advisory working groups for incorporation in the final Asian Regional Plan, the Political Declaration and preparation of the Global Platform 2017 sessions.

List of Speakers and their	See above under the 'Session format and programme' section
Technical Equipment	<p>Accessible room, projector, screen, computer, microphones, additional projector and screen for transcription for persons with hearing difficulties.</p> <p>Transcription to be provided by DiDRRN.</p> <p>Sign language interpreters to be provided by DiDRRN.</p>

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Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Pre-conference events on 02 November 2016

Event title	Meeting of Parliamentarians: From Sendai to Delhi: Asian Parliamentarians' Roadmap to Implement the Sendai Framework for Resilient and Sustainable Development
Event code	PC-3
Date and Time	Wednesday, 2 nd November, 0900-1200
Venue/ Room no.	Suite No. 292, Second Floor, The Ashok Hotel
Session Objectives	<p>The Round Table aims to translate commitments made at WCDRR into actions by parliamentarians in Asia in support of Sendai Framework implementation in the region. Specifically, it aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a roadmap for engagement of Asian parliaments and parliamentarians in the Sendai Framework implementation, particularly the 'Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework'. • Discuss mechanisms for Asian parliaments and parliamentarians to regularly monitor and report back on the Sendai Framework implementation and progress against set outcome and global targets at national and regional level.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide inputs to the draft Handbook for Parliamentarians ‘Promoting Governance for Disaster-resilient Development’.
Background and context	<p>Parliamentarians are important actors in disaster risk reduction (DRR). During the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 “Building resilience of nations and communities to disasters”, thousands of parliamentarians have engaged through their national parliaments and regional and global parliamentary assemblies in advocating for DRR as imperative to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, developing laws, promoting people’s voices and participation and improving budget allocation for disaster risk management.</p> <p>The Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 set a clear goal to prevent new risk, reduce existing risk and strengthen resilience through the principles of broader people-centered preventive approach to disasters to achieve the outcome of <i>“substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries”</i>.</p> <p>It calls on parliamentarians as people’s representatives and political leaders to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the primary responsibility of each State to prevent and reduce disaster risk; • Hold governments accountable for commitments they have engaged in; • Voice out and strengthen the participation of all sectors of society. <p>At the 3rd UN World Conference on DRR (WCDRR) in March 2016, parliamentarians from 22 countries met in a meeting, jointly organized by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and UNISDR and made commitments for the Sendai Framework for DRR (see Annex 1 – IPU Statement at the WCDRR)¹. The meeting urges IPU and UNISDR to develop a roadmap to facilitate engagement of parliaments and parliamentarians in the effective implementation of the Sendai Framework, to compile a guidance note on essential components of effective disaster risk reduction policy and legislation and develop a format/protocol for parliaments and parliamentarians to regularly monitor and report back on implementation of the framework.</p> <p>These reflect the commitments of parliamentarians from Asia-Pacific made at the 6th Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR in June 2014², which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote, articulate and adopt policy frameworks to reinforce coherence of DRR, response to climate change and sustainable development; • Strengthen legislative framework to enable risk-sensitive development; • Ensure that government, both national and local set higher budget allocation for disaster and climate risk management; • Initiate institutional reforms toward risk-sensitive and resilient development including regulatory and incentive mechanisms for the

¹ IPU statement at WCDRR: <http://preventionweb.net/go/43966>

² Parliamentary Statement of Commitment at the 6thAMCDRR: <http://preventionweb.net/go/38061>

	<p>private sector to invest in DRR; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance legislative and budget oversight. <p>The 2016 AMCDRR, hosted by the Government of India will be first Ministerial conference after the advent of the Sendai Framework. It aims at transforming the commitment of governments and stakeholders into national and local actions and set the directions to accelerate the framework implementation and monitoring in Asia (http://www.amcdrrindia.net).</p> <p>It is proposed that round table is organized at the AMCDRR for Asian parliamentarians to reiterate their commitments and develop actions to engage parliaments and parliamentarians from the region in the Sendai Framework implementation.</p>																		
Session format and programme	<table> <tr> <td>09.00 – 09.30</td><td>Welcome tea & coffee</td></tr> <tr> <td>09.30 – 09.35</td><td>Welcome remarks and objectives of the meeting by the Chair</td></tr> <tr> <td>09.35 – 09.50</td><td>Tour-de-table - Self introduction of participants</td></tr> <tr> <td>09.50-10.05</td><td>Presentation by UNISDR: Recap of Parliamentarians' commitments for Sendai Framework and the 'Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework'</td></tr> <tr> <td>10.05 – 11.00</td><td>Plenary discussion 1: <i>From Sendai to New Delhi – Defining regional roadmap</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How parliamentarians can support the implementation and monitoring in Sendai Framework and disaster related SDGs in Asia. • How to engage parliaments and other MPs from the region. </td></tr> <tr> <td>11.00 – 11.15</td><td>Coffee break</td></tr> <tr> <td>11.15 – 11.45</td><td>Plenary discussion 2: <i>From Delhi to Cancun - Asia for the World</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How Asian parliamentarians can contribute/lead global parliamentary actions • Parliamentarians' inputs to shape the 2017 Global Platform for DRR. </td></tr> <tr> <td>11.45 – 11.55</td><td>Review and adoption of Parliamentarians' Statement at the AMCDRR</td></tr> <tr> <td>11.55-12.00</td><td>Conclusion and Note of Thanks by the Chair (5 min)</td></tr> </table>	09.00 – 09.30	Welcome tea & coffee	09.30 – 09.35	Welcome remarks and objectives of the meeting by the Chair	09.35 – 09.50	Tour-de-table - Self introduction of participants	09.50-10.05	Presentation by UNISDR: Recap of Parliamentarians' commitments for Sendai Framework and the 'Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework'	10.05 – 11.00	Plenary discussion 1: <i>From Sendai to New Delhi – Defining regional roadmap</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How parliamentarians can support the implementation and monitoring in Sendai Framework and disaster related SDGs in Asia. • How to engage parliaments and other MPs from the region. 	11.00 – 11.15	Coffee break	11.15 – 11.45	Plenary discussion 2: <i>From Delhi to Cancun - Asia for the World</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How Asian parliamentarians can contribute/lead global parliamentary actions • Parliamentarians' inputs to shape the 2017 Global Platform for DRR. 	11.45 – 11.55	Review and adoption of Parliamentarians' Statement at the AMCDRR	11.55-12.00	Conclusion and Note of Thanks by the Chair (5 min)
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Intended main outcome and Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A Statement of Action by Asian parliamentarians</i> that include actions to support the Sendai Framework and 'Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework'. • <i>Defined actions and collaboration mechanisms</i> for Asian parliaments and parliamentarians to regularly monitor the Sendai Framework and report back including through the AMCDRR and ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP). <p>The Statement of Action will be part of the 2016 AMCRR outcome – the New Delhi Declaration.</p>
List of Speakers and their interventions	<p>Chair:</p> <p>Hon. Saber Chowdhury, President, IPU, Chair of UNISDR Asia Parliamentarian Advisory Group for DRR</p> <p>Participants</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Rinzin Jamtsho, Member of Parliament, National Assembly of Bhutan 2. Mr. Gangalal Tuladhar, Member of Parliament, Nepal 3. Dr. Udit Raj, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha, India 4. Mr. Konda Vishweshwar Reddy, Member of Parliament, India 5. Mr. Motoo Hayashi, Member of the House of Representatives, Japan³ 6. Mr. Hirano, Member of the House of Representatives, Japan
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones, needed

³ The MPs from Japan will attend if arrival time allows.

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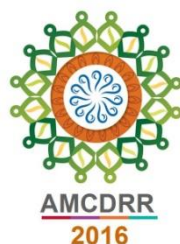
Event title	Private Sector Stakeholder Pre-Meeting
Event code	PC-4
Date and Time	Wednesday, 2 nd November, 09.00-12.00
Venue/ Room no.	Suite No. 293, Second Floor, The Ashok Hotel
Theme/ topic to be addressed	Private sector role and responsibilities towards implementation of the Sendai Framework
Organizers	<p>Lead: UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE)</p> <p>Collaborators: UNISDR Asia Private Sector Advisory Working Group</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead): Yoshiko Abe, Sustainability Strategist, Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.,</p>
Session Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An understanding of the willingness and commitment of leading private sector entities towards DRR • Reinforcement of the critical role the private sector plays in the management and reduction of risks • A clear way forward for private sector involvement to be more proactive in its engagement in risk reduction in the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the context of an enhanced understanding of the barriers, challenges and opportunities of turning words into action

Background and context	<p>The private sector stakeholder group represented at the Asia Ministerial Conference will be diverse, with new global and local company representatives expected to participate, together with UNISDR stakeholder representatives (ARISE and Asia PSAWG) and other private-sector-focused entities, such as NGOs and NPOs.</p> <p>A pre-meeting to generate a common understanding of preparations to date and key issues and gain an overview of private sector at AMCDRR is crucial for this stakeholder group to deliver a cohesive message at this Ministerial meeting.</p>
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Session format and programme	<p>9:00-9:05 Welcome</p> <p>9:05-9:15 Introduction: the role of private sector in implementing the Sendai Framework <i>(Andrew McElroy, UNISDR Regional Office for Asia Pacific business focal point & Sandra Wu, Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd./ ARISE Board - Asia focal point/PSAWG)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What Sendai Framework says about the private sector • UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE) • Private Sector Advisory Working Group (PSAWG) to support development of the 'Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework' <p>9:15-10:15 Private sector engagement in Asia: Leading Practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry-university collaboration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Collaboration on the frontiers of science ○ <i>(Professor Imamura, IRIDeS, Tohoku University)</i> ○ Insurance industry initiatives ○ <i>(Mr. Hiroo Shimada, Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance/ARISE)</i> • Industry engagement • <i>(Mr. Masato Takamatsu, Japan Tourism Management/ARISE Board)</i> • Business engagement • <i>(Mr. Naohiro Nishiguchi, Japan Bosai Platform/ARISE)</i> • Country level engagement in DRR • <i>(Ms. Sayanaa Lkhagvasuren, Adviser to Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia/PSAWG)</i> • GLOBAL UNITED FUND and other activities by FICCI • <i>(Mr. Nirankar Saxena, Senior Director, FICCI/PSAWG)</i> • Q&A <p>- Break -</p> <p>10:30-11:00 AMCDRR and beyond</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMCDRR private sector highlights • Private Sector Action Statement • Presentation on Global Platform 2017 and input opportunities • Q&A • Wrap-up <p><i>Two 14 Seater Buses for International delegates joining First Private Sector Conference: Global United Fund Business Investment Opportunities (1200-1730, organizers FICCI/UNISDR/ARISE) as shuttle between Hotel Ashoka to Shangri-la, will be provided courtesy of FICCI.</i></p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set of agreed key messages, from the private sector to be repeated via private sector speakers. • Understanding of Sendai Framework by private sector representatives. • Scheduling and ensuring representation of private sector in necessary parts of AMCDRR.

List of Speakers and their interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Andrew McElroy, UNISDR Regional Office for Asia Pacific business focal point Intervention: What Sendai Framework says about the private sector, Private Sector Advisory Working Group (PSAWG) to support development of the 'Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework' 2. Sandra Wu, Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd./ ARISE Board - Asia focal point/PSAWG Intervention: About UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE) 3. Professor Imamura, IRIDeS, Tohoku University Intervention: Industry-university collaboration on the frontiers of science 4. Mr. Hiroo Shimada, Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance/ARISE Intervention: Industry-university collaboration and insurance industry initiatives 5. Mr. Masato Takamatsu, Japan Tourism Management/ARISE Board Intervention: Implementation of Sendai Framework by tourism industry 6. Mr. Naohiro Nishiguchi, Japan Bosai Platform/ARISE Intervention: Encouraging private sector engagement via platforms 7. Ms. Sayanaa Lkhagvasuren, Adviser to Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia/PSAWG Intervention: Jump-starting public private partnerships in DRR in Mongolia 8. Mr. Nirankar Saxena, Senior Director, FICCI/PSAWG Intervention: GLOBAL UNITED FUND and other activities by FICCI
Technical Equipment	<p>Projector, computer, microphones, whiteboards or paper boards for recording discussions if available (3-4 units)</p>

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New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Pre-conference event

Event title	Boosting Local Authorities Actions to Implement the Sendai Framework in Asia
Event code	PC5
Date & Time	Wednesday, 2 nd November, 0900-1200
Venue/Room no.	Suite No. 294, Second Floor, The Ashok Hotel
Stakeholder group	Mayors/Local Government Authorities
Organizers	<p>Lead: United Cities and Local Government Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC)</p> <p>Collaborators: UNISDR, CityNet,</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>Name: Dr. Bernadia Tjandradewi</p> <p>Designation: Secretary-General</p> <p>Email id and phone number: bernadia@uclg-aspac.org</p> <p>Organization name and address:</p> <p>Jakarta Capital City Government Office</p> <p>(City Hall of Jakarta), Building F, 2nd Floor</p> <p>Jl. Medan Merdeka Selatan No.8-9</p> <p>Central Jakarta 10110 Indonesia</p> <p>Tel: +62 21 389 01 801 Fax: +62 21 389 01 802</p>

Session Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To generate commitments from and discuss HOW to boost actions of local authorities for local implementation and monitoring of Sendai Framework in Asia; • To finalize the Action Statement of Asian Local Authorities Stakeholder Group for Sendai Framework implementation and monitoring • To provide inputs to the 2017 Global Platform on DRR
Background and context <i>(rationale of the event)</i> 500 Words max.	<p>Since the 5th Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR (AMCDRR) in 2012, Local Governments/Local Authorities have been one of the ten stakeholder groups that actively contributed to the implementation and monitoring of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and the preparation of its successor - the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.</p> <p>The Statement of Voluntary Commitment of Mayors and Local Governments at the 6th AMCDRR highlighted this stakeholder group's determination to play a much bigger role in the Sendai Framework through actions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve cooperation with community for risk assessment and local DRR planning and implementation; • Lobby, through associations of local governments, for national government's actions to conduct local risk assessment, strengthen legislation and policies and develop DRR guidelines; • Strengthen local government's capacity to mainstream DRR into spatial planning and local development programmes; • Work with the private sector to make business safe; • Promote and extend the Making Cities Resilient Campaign beyond 2015; • Involve youth in planning and implementation of DRR programs; • Promote peer-to-peer learning and scale up of good practices. <p>At the 3rd World Conference on DRR in March 2015, Mayors and Local Governments from Asia-Pacific gathered to reaffirm their commitments and contribute to the Local Authorities Major Group's statement of commitment for Sendai Framework.</p> <p>With the aims to update the statement of voluntary commitment of local authorities as a stakeholder group at the AMCDRR, discussions of local government authorities, association of local governments and other local actors have been held on <i>How local authorities can implement the Sendai Framework while building coherence with the SDGs, climate change agreement and the New Urban Agenda</i>. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HABITAT III PrepCom on 28th July 2016 in Surabaya, Indonesia,

	<p>facilitated by UNISDR and UCLG;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6th UCLG ASPAC Congress on XXX September 2016 in XXX, Republic of Korea • CityNet Disaster Cluster Seminar and Forum on 22-24 September 2016 <p>The draft Voluntary Action Statement of Asian Local Authorities for Sendai Framework Implementation is the result of these extensive discussions. It will be finalized at this pre-conference event to be presented as part of 2016 AMCDRR outcome documents.</p> <p>The pre-conference event will also serve as a platform for local authorities to share updated knowledge and experience in DRR and discuss how to boost local authorities actions. It will also provide an opportunity for Asian local authorities to provide inputs to the Global Platform on DRR that will take place in May 2017 in Mexico.</p>
Session format and programme	<p>Tentative agenda(180 min)</p> <p>Welcome remarks and Objectives of the event - UCLG ASPAC and CityNet (10 min)</p> <p>Session 1– Voluntary Action Statement of Asian Local Authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the draft Voluntary Action Statement of Asian Local Authorities for Sendai Framework implementation (15 minutes) – <i>Dr. Bernadia Tjandradewi, Secretary-General, UCLG ASPAC</i> • Panel discussion (60 min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How to boost local actions to deliver on the committed actions? ○ How to promote local leadership and sharing of experiences and lessons learned? • Plenary discussion: comments and adoption of the Voluntary Action Statement (30 min). <p>Coffee break (15 min)</p> <p>Session 2 – Input to the 2017 Global Platform on DRR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on potential issues to be addressed at the 2017 Global Platform (20 min) • Q&A and Plenary discussion (30 min)
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreed Voluntary Action Statement of Asian Local Authorities for Sendai Framework implementation and monitoring • Documented good practices and lessons learned on local DRR actions • Inputs for the 2017 Global Platform on DRR from Asian local authorities

List of Speakers and their interventions	<p>Co-chairs: UCLG ASPAC and CityNet</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Prataya Amrit, Principal Secretary Disaster Management, Bihar State, India (confirmed) 2. 3. Mr. Ganjar Pranowo, Governor of Central Java, Indonesia 4. Mr. Pashim Tiwari, Technical Director, All India Institute of Local Self-Government (AIILSG) 5. Mr. Batbayasgalan Jantsan, Deputy Governor, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia 6. Md. Mesbahul Islam, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Dhaka North City Corporation, Bangladesh
Technical Equipment	<p>Projector, computer, microphones, needed</p>

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations.



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016
New Delhi, India
02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Pre-conference events on 02 November 2016

Event title	Civil Society; Civil Society Partnerships for Local Level Implementation of Sendai Framework
Event code	PC-6
Date and Time	Wednesday, 2nd November 2016, 09.00-12.00
Venue/ Room no.	Banquet Hall, Third Floor, The Ashok Hotel
Theme/ topic to be addressed	Civil Society Partnerships for Local Level Implementation of Sendai Framework
Organizers	<p>Lead: Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN)</p> <p>Collaborators: AADRR, Sphere India, Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies (Sri Lanka), Japanese Coalition of Civil societies (Japan), KCOC (South Korea), ACBAR (Afghanistan), DP Net (Nepal), MCDRR (Myanmar)</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead): Mr. Mihir Joshi, Coordinator, ADRRN, mihir@seedsindia.org Phone No. +91-9891896263, +91-11-26174272</p>
Session Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To agree on common advocacy points for Civil society organisations • Role of Civil societies in the Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation • To discuss about role of Civil societies in outcomes of AMCDRR and Regional Action Plan
Background and context	<p>Civil society organisations are very essential in building community disaster resilience at the local level. Civil societies in Asia-Pacific are one of the most important stakeholders in reducing disaster risks and being the voice of vulnerable communities from the region. Civil societies played very important role in the region to drive discussion about the priorities for vulnerable communities for SFDRR as well as we have done a campaign "Road To Sendai" for sharing the voices of various communities from the region and beyond. ADRRN as part of CSO task force lead under ISDR Asia partnership is been part of mobilisation and coordination among civil societies from Asian region. We have been contributed</p>

	<p>actively during earlier AMCDRR.</p> <p>This Pre conference will be an opportunity for various civil society members to discuss about the common challenges faced by various vulnerable communities and will help to build consensus of civil society members to do advocacy around identified issues. Civil societies from Asia-Pacific will also discuss about the role of civil societies in implementation of SFDRR and finalization of civil society stakeholder commitments for implementation of outcomes of AMCDRR.</p>
Session format and programme	Speakers would include a civil society representative, regional organization, international civil societies and donors from the region. It will also have national and local level civil society members working for community resilience building.
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>Agreed points from CSO stakeholders group on how civil society will be working with governments and other stakeholders on implementation of SFDRR</p> <p>Sharing of case studies from the region on how civil societies are implementing outcomes of SFDRR</p> <p>Roles and responsibilities of Civil societies on implementation of regional action plan and outcomes of AMCDRR</p> <p>Highlight key issues for implementation of SFDRR in the region</p>
List of Speakers and their interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Manu Gupta Chairperson, ADRRN: Role of Civil societies in SFDRR 2. Mr. Harjeet, Chairperson, AADRR: Role of Civil societies on localisation 3. Ms. Malu, Community Disaster Preparedness, Philippines: Partnership between government and CSO case from Philippines 4. Dr. Win, Community Development Association, Myanmar: Role of national CSO networks in implementation of SFDRR 5. Dr. Amod Mani Dixit, Executive Director, NSET, Nepal: Role of civil societies in Building Back Better case from Nepal Earthquake
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations.



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Pre-conference events on 02 November 2016

Event title	Toward a better partnership with faith groups
Event code	PC-7
Date and Time	Wednesday, 2 nd November 2016, 09.00-12.00
Venue/ Room no.	Friendship Lounge Partition 1, Third Floor, The Ashok Hotel
Organizers	<p>Lead: Soka Gakkai International (SGI)</p> <p>Collaborators: ACT Alliance, ADRRN, Humanitarian Forum Indonesia (HFI), Joint Learning Initiative on Faith and Local Communities (JLI)</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>Name: Nobuyuki Asai</p> <p>Designation:</p> <p>Email id and phone number: n-asai@soka.jp, +81-80-5957-5044</p> <p>Organization name and address: Soka Gakkai International</p> <p>15-3, Samon-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160-0017</p>
Session Objectives	This session is aimed at showcasing faith-based organizations and local faith groups' contribution to DRR including relief and recovery activity. We hope to develop a new network of those groups in Asia in the future utilizing this event as a significant step.
Background and	At the 6 th Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR held in Bangkok in June 2014, and at the UN World Conference on DRR held in Sendai in March

context	<p>2015, FBO consultation meetings took place and joint statements were launched in both occasions which describe FBOs' unique ways to contribute to DRR. In particular, they showed that FBOs' strength is closely related to "Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk" and "Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction" articulated in the Sendai Framework.</p> <p>In July 2015 in Bangkok the "Asian Round Table Dialogue for Faith Based Organizations and Religious Leaders in Humanitarian Action" was organized by the Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN) and UNOCHA Regional Office of Asia and Pacific, as one of the consultations toward the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS). It succeeded in sharing experiences and lessons with each other. In particular, it was recognized among the participants that local and political dynamics are different in different context and a nuanced approach can improve regional co-operation in humanitarian response.</p> <p>Toward WHS, "localization of aid" was repeatedly emphasized as one of the key issues for the summit. As it had been agreed that FBOs' rootedness in local communities is significant, 8 organizations including ADRRN & SGI co-organized a side event titled "One Humanity, Shared Responsibilities: Evidence for Religious Groups' Contributions to Humanitarian Response." This event highlighted, in particular, local religious communities and their leaders in a context of humanitarian response. Two FBOs based in Asia presented their own activities in a crisis which were made possible thanks to local faith networks and the organizations' collaboration with such networks.</p> <p>In addition, in this occasion "Evidence briefs" were launched by the Joint Learning Initiative (JLI), a leading organization of the event. The briefs contain several cases where FBOs and local faith networks helped to promote relief activity in a humanitarian crisis. In the latter half of the event, a panel discussion was organized and several key points were raised from a global perspective.</p>
Session format and programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening remarks from Dr. Manu Gupta, Chair of ADRRN • Case studies from 3-4 organizations (ACT Alliance, HFI, JLI, SGI) • Comment from Dr. Ranjana Mukhopadhyaya, Assistant Professor of the University of Delhi • Panel discussion of the presenters and Dr. Mukhopadhyaya • Q&A with audience

Intended main outcome and Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showcase good examples of FBOs' and local faith groups' contribution to DRR • Showcase good examples of interfaith collaboration for DRR • Identify uniqueness of faith networks in Asia • Clarify significance of collaboration between local authority and local faith groups • Clarify hurdles for promoting such collaboration • Make it a step toward forming a new Asian FBO network
List of Speakers and their interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manu Gupta from ADRRN will introduce ADRRN's activity highlighting communication with local communities. Then he'll share how faith is relevant to local DRR activity. 2. Tomy Hendrajati from Humanitarian Forum Indonesia will present its unique contribution realized through its own interfaith platform. He'll make some recommendations for promoting such interfaith collaboration. 3. Takeshi Komino from ACT Alliance will share what they have experienced in other regions and how they apply the lessons to an Asian context. 4. Nobuyuki Asai from SGI will present local organizations' contribution to relief activity as a case in a highly secular country. In addition, he'll introduce an interview project with tsunami victims and a book containing their testimonies published in March 2016. The interviews showcase how local faith networks functioned in the crisis. 5. Dr. Mukhopadhyaya will share her views on faith groups' contribution to DRR. In addition, she'll give suggestions regarding how to improve other stakeholders' understanding of their contribution from an academic perspective.
Technical Equipment	<p>Projector, computer, microphones, others: not necessary</p>

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Pre-conference events on 02 November 2016

Event title	Engendering the Implementing of Sendai Framework in Asia - Consultation of the Stakeholder Group on Individuals and Organizations concerned with Gender Issues
Event code	PC-8
Date and Time	Wednesday, 2 nd November, 09.00-12.00
Venue/ Room no.	Friendship Lounge Partition 2, Third Floor, The Ashok Hotel
Theme	Providing inputs to Asia Regional Plan for ensuring inclusive implementation of the Sendai Framework
Organizers	<p>Lead: Stakeholder Group on Individuals and Organizations concerned with Gender Issues</p> <p>Collaborators: All members of the Stakeholder Group (esp. Duryog Nivaran, UNWomen, IFRC, GDN, IPPF, ADPC, Sphere Network etc.), JICA (tbc), UNCEDAW, UNFPA, UNISDR</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>Name: Ramona Miranda/Mihir Bhatt</p> <p>Designation: Steering Committee member, Duryog Nivaran/Chair, Duryog Nivaran</p> <p>Email id and phone number: secretariat@duryognivaran.org</p> <p>Organization name and address: Duryog Nivaran, 5 Lionel Edirisinghe Mawatha, Colombo 5, Sri Lanka.</p>
Session	To discuss the priority steps for ensuring gender sensitivity in the Asia Plan (esp.

Objectives	<p>Guidance Note) for implementing the Sendai Framework for implementing gender sensitive Sendai Framework to be endorsed at the AMCDRR</p> <p>To discuss and finalise commitments of the SHG towards the above</p> <p>To provide inputs to CEDAW General Recommendation on disaster risk in a changing climate</p>
Background and context	<p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction states that a gender, age, disability and cultural perspective is needed in all policies and practices; and that “women and their participation are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes; and adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness as well as build their capacity for alternate livelihood means in post-disaster situations.”</p> <p>Governments in Asia have committed to working towards gender inclusion through the statements made at the 6AMCDRR, 3 WCDRR. The stakeholder group ‘Individuals and Organizations Concerned with Gender issues’ has since 2012 worked to bring the status, recommendations and commitments of the governments and key partners to the forefront. This session will specifically explore the tools and guidance to facilitate the Asia plan for Sendai Framework implementation with gender inclusion and sensitivity, and identify priority actions for the 2 year plan of Action and milestones. The event will strengthen governments’ and agencies’ efforts to implement gender sensitive DRR. It will also confirm the commitments from within the stakeholder group to assist the process.</p> <p>In addition, the Committee of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women is developing a General Recommendation on disaster risk in a changing climate. The objective of the Committee is to adopt it in 2017. There are numerous provisions of the CEDAW Convention that are relevant to each of the different phases of disaster risk reduction from prevention and preparedness, to the planning of response, provision of relief and recovery, and long-term adaptation. In the past, the disaster risk reduction, climate change, development and human rights communities have taken distinct approaches and developed specific priorities to deal with the various components of prevention, response and recovery/adaptation. The general recommendation seeks to develop an integrated framework to disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change that is grounded in the principle of substantive gender equality as expressed in articles 1, 2 (f) and 5 (a) of the CEDAW Convention. As such, once adopted, the General Recommendation will be a significant policy document guiding States Parties in implementing the Convention as well as supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework and of gender sensitive DRR.</p> <p>Support documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia Regional Plan for implementation of Sendai Framework; • Gender Disaster Risk Reduction Outcome Document from Hanoi Conference; • Guidance Note for Gender Inclusion of the Asia Regional Plan; • UNISDR latest publication "Women leadership in risk-resilient

	<p>development" https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/42882;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEDAW General Recommendation on disaster risk in a changing climate
Session format and programme	<p>Agenda:</p> <p>Welcome and outline of the session – by SHG Lead, Duryog Nivaran (5 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on the Guidance Note and plan for incorporating gender in implementing the Asia Plan for Sendai Framework implementation (60 mins) <p>Introductory remarks by the Co-Chairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hon. Anura Priyadharshan Yapa, Minister of Disaster Management, Sri Lanka • Madhavi M Ariyabandu, Sub-Regional Coordinator - Central Asia & South Caucasus, UNISDR <p>Brief reflections from the governments on the Guidance Note & country priorities (30 mins):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Ahmed Kamal – member NDMA, Pakistan • Ms Laila Jesmin, Joint Secretary, MoWCA, Bangladesh • Mr Van Phu Chinh, Director at Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and Central Committee for Disaster Prevention and Control, Government of Vietnam • Dr. Narayan Thapa, Under Secretary from Ministry of Home Affairs, Nepal <p>Reflections from local government/authority representatives (15 mins):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Net/Makati City Adviser – Ms Violeta Seva (TBC) • Local Authority official from India <p>Reflections from other stakeholders (15 mins):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA - Dr Yumiko Tanaka, Senior Advisor (Gender and Development) • UN Women – Ms Sumaiya Kabir • GiHA and United Nations Population Fund – Ms Priya Marwah • IPPF – Ms Aditi Ghosh • Sphere India - Dr. Henna Hejazi • Others <p>Discussion on inputs to the 2017 Global Platform (30 mins):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNISDR Director, Ms. Kirsi Madi – Chair • Plenary discussion on inputs to the 2017 Global Platform. <p>Consultation on CEDAW Recommendation on disaster risk in a changing climate (40 mins):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the Report by Nahla El Addal Haidar, UNCEDAW • Reflections from the governments [Government representatives will be asked to reflect – (15 mins)]

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Q&A (15 mins) - Facilitated by Ms Cecilia Aipira, UNWomen and Ms Hang Thi Thang Pham (TBC) <p>Finalizing Statement of Commitments (50 mins)</p> <p>Presenting the Statement and the already obtained commitments (10 mins) – Ms Ramona Miranda, Duryog Nivaran</p> <p>Group work on refining the statement and obtaining more commitments (20 mins)</p> <p>Group facilitators from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duryog Nivaran – Mahbuba Nasreen, Vandana C, Kopila Thapa, Karin Fernando • Christian Aid – Ram Kishan • Gender and Water Alliance - Shaila Shahid • GDN - Maureen Fordham (TBC) • IPPF – Aditi Ghosh • UNFPA – Sriram Haridass • ADPC – Maria Holtsberg <p>Feedback to plenary and finalization of Statement (15 mins)</p> <p>Closing remarks and way forward (5 mins)</p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>All speakers will reflect on the Guidance Note sent ahead of the conference to prioritise actions that will make the 2 year plan of action of the Asia Plan for Sendai framework implementation to be gender sensitive in its operationalizing; and the suggested actions towards this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An endorsed Guidance Note and Plan for Gender Inclusion in implementing the Regional Plan of Action • Ideas and inputs towards the 2017 Global Platform • Feedback to the CEDAW recommendations on DRR & CC <p>Statement of Commitments from the Stakeholder Group on Individuals and Organizations concerned with Gender Issues</p>
List of Speakers and their interventions	<i>See detailed agenda above</i>
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones (podium & FM for audience)

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016
New Delhi, India
02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Pre-conference events on 02 November 2016

Event title	Media Stakeholder Pre-Meeting
Event code	PC-9
Date and Time	Wednesday, 2 nd November, 09.00-12.00
Venue/ Room no.	AWADH Area, Ground Floor, The Ashok Hotel
Theme/ topic to be addressed	Media role and responsibilities towards implementation of the Sendai Framework
Organizers	<p>Lead: Asia – Pacific Broadcasting Union</p> <p>Collaborators: Prasar Bharati, India; RRI and TVR, Indonesia; NHK, Japan; ThaiPBS, Thailand; VOV, Vietnam; Press Council of ASEAN, Digital Radio Mondiale Consortium</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead): Natalia Ilieva, Executive Assistant to the Secretary General of ABU natalia@abu.org.my, +60 178736917</p>
Session Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An understanding of the willingness and commitment of leading media organisations towards DRR • Reinforcement of the critical role the media play in the management and reduction of risks • A clear way forward for media involvement to be more proactive in its engagement in risk reduction in the implementation of the Sendai Framework

Background and context	<p>The Media Stakeholder Group represented at the Asia Ministerial Conference will be diverse, with new members joining the group of media organisations that established it during the 6th AMCDRR in Bangkok in 2014.</p> <p>A pre-meeting to generate a common understanding of preparations to date and key issues and gain an overview of media at AMCDRR is crucial for this stakeholder group to deliver a cohesive message at this Ministerial meeting.</p>
Session format and programme	<p>Tentative Programme</p> <p>(5 min) Welcome (ABU focal point)</p> <p>(15 min) Round of introductions of the participants in the meeting</p> <p>(15 min) The role of media in the implementation of the Sendai Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on the role of media envisaged by the Sendai Framework (ABU) <p>(55 min) Media engagement in Asia and the Pacific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABU initiatives - RRI and Thailand • Leading Practice: BBC Media Action • Leading practice: ThaiPBS • Leading practice: MediaCorp • Leading practice: NHK • In focus: India media and DRR <p>(30 min) Mini-breakout discussions and group work on current and future initiatives</p> <p>(30min) AMCDRR theme ‘Risk Sensitive Development for Community Resilience’ and the media message</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media sector workshops, events, and planned announcements at AMCDRR • Media aspects for some of the thematic sessions (session organizers e.g. RMS and ESCAP/ADPC) • Technical sessions and other opportunities • Media group strategy for linking with other stakeholders groups <p>(50 min) Organizational matters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalising the Media Stakeholder Group • Identifying members for Advisory Group on Media to UNISDR • Media action statement <p>(10 min) Wrap-up</p> <p>Total 3 hours</p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set of agreed key messages, from the Media Stakeholders Group. • Understanding of Sendai Framework by media representatives. • Scheduling and ensuring representation of media in key events and discussion of AMCDRR.

List of Speakers and their interventions	<p><u>ABU representatives – Ms Natalia Ilieva, Mr. Ahmed Nadeem, Mr. Nam</u></p> <p>Intervention:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating formalizing the Media Stakeholders Group • Constituting the UNISDR Advisory Group on Media • Sensitising of media AMCDRR attendees with the media initiatives for implementation of the Sendai Framework. <p><u>Representatives of BBC Media Action; DRM, ThaiPBS, NHK, RRI, MediaCorp, AIR, DDI and NDTV</u></p> <p>Interventions: introduction of leading practices</p>
Technical Equipment	<p>Projector, computer, microphones, others: <u>whiteboards or paper boards for recording discussions if available (3-4 units)</u></p>

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

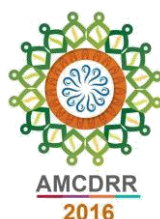
02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Pre-conference events on 02 November 2016

Event title	Red Cross Red Crescent Pre-Conference Event
Event code	PC-10
Date and Time	Wednesday, 2 nd November 2016, 14.00-17.00
Venue/ Room no.	Convention Hall Partition 1, Ground Floor, The Ashok Hotel
Theme/ topic to be addressed	Reconfirmation of Red Cross Red Crescent position as one of key stakeholders to the AMCDRR
Organizers	<p>Lead: Jeong Park, Asia Pacific DRR Coordinator, IFRC jeong.park@ifrc.org & +60 12 230 7548</p> <p>Collaborators: National Red Cross Red Crescent Societies</p>
Session objectives	<p>a) To reconfirm the Red Cross Red Crescent position</p> <p>b) To finalise the Red Cross Red Crescent Stakeholder Action Statement</p>
Background and context	Since Red Cross Red Crescent is one of key stakeholders to AMCDRR, it is important to consolidate key messages for the government counterparts as well as other partners. This pre-conference event will provide us with an opportunity to convene Red Cross Red Crescent participants as well as

	government delegates.
Session format and programme	<p>Discussion session / briefing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • Briefing from Delhi CCST • Red Cross Red Crescent Engagement Plans at AMCDRR • Key messages – Red Cross Red Crescent stakeholder action plan • Q&A
Intended main outcome	<p>Red Cross Red Crescent Stakeholder Action Statement</p> <p>[Key Messages]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote increased investment in local actors and responders in Asia to ensure people centred approaches. Convene coalitions from the corporate sector, academia, civil society and governments at local, national and international levels to share common ambitions, risks, accountability and successes in building resilience and contributing to implement the Sustainable Development Goals. 2. Advocate for the social inclusion and diversity agenda under the principle of leaving no one behind. Ensure that all women, men, girls and boys, irrespective of age, ability, health status, social, religious, migrant or ethnic group are protected and empowered before, during and after disasters in Asia. 3. Support the review and strengthening of sub regional, national and local climate-resilient development, through strengthened governance frameworks (laws and policies) for integrated and inclusive disaster risk management, as well as climate-smart and ecosystem-based risk programming at the local level, social protection and forecast-based financing. 4. Invest in and involve youth as agents of behavioural change. Our young people need to be supported to play a key role in disaster risk reduction.
List of Speakers and their interventions	IFRC and National Societies
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016 New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Pre-conference events on 02 November 2016

Event title	Asia Science Technology Academia Stakeholder Group Dialogue
Event code	PC-11
Date and Time	Wednesday, 2 nd November, 14.00-16.00
Venue/ Room no.	Convention Hall Partition 2, Ground Floor, The Ashok Hotel
Theme/ topic to be addressed	Science, Technology Academia stakeholder group commitments
Organizers	<p>Lead: IRDR</p> <p>Collaborators: ASTAAG, AUEDM, STAG, SEI (?)</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>Name: Lucy LU</p> <p>Email: lucy.lu@irdrinternational.org</p> <p>Phone Number: + 86 10 8217 8913</p>
Session Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and set up partnership between various stakeholders related to science technology academia • Assess, review the past progress (after the last AMCDRR), current status and critical gaps • Draw recommendations for future actions (short, medium and long term)

Background and context

The need to address disaster events requires a more strategic integrated approach of all scientists, engineers, policy makers, insurance industry and mass media to make disaster risk reduction a reality. The science technology academia stakeholder group provides a platform from which to launch trans-disciplinary, multi-sectorial alliances for the advancement of disaster risk science, monitoring, research and academic programs.

The UNISDR Science & Technology Conference on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was held on the 27th – 29th January 2016, where a Science and Technology Road Map was launched, outlining how science and technology can contribute to building disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies and strategies, as outlined by the Sendai Framework, where it encourages the diversity of DRR stakeholders to “support the interface between policy and science for decision-making” (UNISDR 2015b, Paragraph 36b).

Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR) and Asian University of Environment and Disaster Management (AUEDM) had co-lead this stakeholder group over last several years, including the last AMCDRR in Bangkok. The formation of Asia Science Technology and Academia Advisory Group (ASTAAG) in 2015 bring additional responsibilities and synergy of the group’s work towards: 1) science based decision making, 2) enhance funding to science and technology, and 3) establishing the science people linkages. A few objectives of the stakeholder group are:

- Research: Promote, prioritize and advance research on natural, social, engineering and technology aspects of disaster risk in an integrated environment; enhance team efforts in hazard and disaster monitoring and research, building on existing networks, universities and initiatives; and integrating various stakeholder needs on all levels.
- Higher education: Strongly promote multi-disciplinary disaster risk reduction in university education as well as professional training. This will ensure human resource development in the DRR field.
- Integration: Ensure that disaster research programs, policies, and applications are integrated across disciplines, and

	<p>contribute to enhancing policy-making and capacity building for the effective DRR and sustainability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Standards: Develop and coordinate globally standardized open source information and data, , event documentation and analysis procedures, guidelines and frameworks for integrated and effective disaster risk management and sustainable development. • Awareness: Raise awareness of decision-makers and the public by promoting effective, integrated, demand-driven, evidence-based disaster risk initiatives and increased advocacy. • Increase Funding: Motivate funding sources (public, private, humanitarian, development, scientific, etc.) to allocate priority funding to address the urgent need for applied and basic integrated research on disaster risks.
Session format and programme	<p>The session will have presentations and panel discussion plus discussion / inputs from the floor. A detailed agenda is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening and review of stakeholder group activities: IRDR and ASTAAG (15 minutes) • Reports on the above six items (5 X 6 = 30 minutes) • Discussion on developing new partnership (15 minutes) • Identify short, medium and long term actions for stakeholder voluntary commitments (60 minutes)
Intended main outcome and Key Messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional mechanism for Sc Tech stakeholder group for periodic monitoring the progress and impacts • National focal mechanism and link to national platform for enhancing science based decision making • Stakeholders voluntary commitments
List of Speakers and their interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rajib Shaw, IRDR • Peijung Shi and Saini Yang ASTAAG

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Virginia Murray, STAG• Takako Izumi, APRU• Joy Pereira, AUEDM
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



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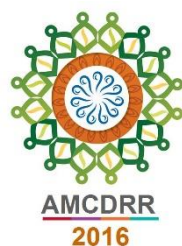
Event title	"The forefront of disaster response with private sector partnership"
Event code	PC-12
Date and Time	Wednesday, 2 ND November, 14.00-17.00
Venue/ Room no.	Suite No. 293, Second Floor, The Ashok Hotel
Organizers	<p>Lead: Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management</p> <p>Collaborators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLANAS (Indonesia) • Civic Force (Japan) • Dhaka Community Hospital Trust (Bangladesh) • Citizens' Disaster Response Network (Philippines) • Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (Philippines) • Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies (Sri Lanka) • The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce (Sri Lanka) • Korea Disaster Relief Association (Korea) <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management</p> <p>Tomigaya Ogawa Bldg., 2F, 2-41-12 Tomigaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo</p> <p>151-0063 JAPAN</p>

	<p>Name: Izumi Kishikawa (Ms)</p> <p>Designation: Coordinator</p> <p>Email id and phone number:</p> <p>Email: kishikawa@apadm.org TEL: +81 90 1253 0356 (mobile)</p> <p>Organization name and address:</p> <p>Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management</p> <p>Tomigaya Ogawa Bldg., 2F, 2-41-12 Tomigaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo</p> <p>151-0063 JAPAN</p>
Session Objectives	<p>To address strengthening cross-sectoral/cross-national disaster preparedness/disaster relief cooperation regardless of political and religious dividing lines, the session will introduce best practices and concepts of member countries of the Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management (APADM).</p>
Background and context	<p>To strengthen the local capacity for disaster risk reduction, collaboration among private, local NGOs and government is essential.</p> <p>The representatives of the private sector and NGOs in six member countries: namely; Bangladesh, Indonesia; Sri Lanka; Philippines; Korea; Japan; will present current practices and future plans to accelerate multi sector collaboration in disaster management</p> <p>The session will introduce how to extract the maximum effects in cross-border collaboration, particularly with private sector in 2015-16. This would give some useful reference how to establish infrastructure pre-disaster, at times of disaster and post-disaster, and this will be a great opportunity to exchange views and ideas in disaster risk reduction and relief activities.</p>
Session format and programme	<p>Tentative schedule</p> <p>Public event/Venue</p> <p><u>14:40pm to 15:00pm</u> Registration</p> <p><u>15:00pm to 15:05pm</u> Introduction Video</p> <p><u>15:05pm to 15:10pm</u> Opening Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Faisal DJalal, Chairperson, Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management (A-PAD) <p><u>15:10pm to 15:40pm</u></p> <p>Session 1: Perspectives from the field</p> <p>The importance of emergency and reconstruction assistance in disasters by</p>

	<p>multiple sectors as seen by business enterprises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Chandrarathna D. Vithange, Senior Assistant Secretary General, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce ● Sinta Kaniawati Munir, General Manager, Unilever Indonesia Foundation ● Rene Butch Meily, Co-Chair, A-PAD Philippines, President of the Philippine Disaster Recovery Foundation (PDRF) <p><u>15:40pm to 16:00pm</u> Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Moderator: Firzan Hashim, Deputy Executive Director, Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies <p><u>16:10pm to 16:40pm</u></p> <p>Session 2: Thinking about a mechanism for regional collaboration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kensuke Onishi, CEO, A-PAD ● Firzan Hashim, Deputy executive director, CHA, Sri Lanka ● Quazi Quamruzzaman, Chairperson, Dhaka Community Hospital Trsut, A-PAD Bangladesh <p><u>16:40pm to 17:00pm</u> Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Facilitator: Faisal Djalal, Chairperson, A-PAD <p>Topic: The necessity of International parliamentary union on Disaster Management</p> <p><u>17:00pm to 17:05pm</u> Closing Remarks</p> <p><u>17:05pm</u> Closing</p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>“Save as many lives as possible, as quickly as possible” by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cross-sector collaboration (governments, private companies, and NGOs) ● Cross-country collaboration ● Creating Country Platforms in each member countries
List of Speakers and their interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Faisal Djalal, Former Secretary general of MPBI/PLANAS, Indonesia & Chairperson of APADM (Expected participation: Welcome remarks and Introduction of APADM) ● Firzan Hashim, Deputy Executive Director of the Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies Ltd (CHA), Sri Lanka (Expected participation: Share Sri Lanka’s plan for forming the Sri Lanka platform for disaster

	<p>management)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sinta Kaniawati Munir, General Manager, Unilever Indonesia Foundation, Indonesia (Expected participation: Experiences of Challenges and Lessons learnt in partnership with Private sectors in Disaster Management) • Lou Escandor, Vice Chairperson of Citizens' Disaster Response Center, Philippines (Expected participation: Share Philippine experience and plans for forming the Philippine national platform) • Mr. Javed Yousuf, Dhaka Community Hospital Trust, Bangladesh (Expected participations: Share Bangladesh experience and plans for forming the Bangladesh national platform) • Mr. Masataka Uo/Mr. Masaharu Saito, Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management, Japan (Expected participation: Share the Japan experience in NGO-private sector collaboration in disaster management)
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones, others: speakers

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



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Event title	Pre- conference meeting of the delegations from the Central Asia and South Caucasus region
Event code	PC-13
Date and Time	Wednesday, 2 nd November, 14.00-17.00
Venue/ Room no.	Suite No. 294, Second Floor, The Ashok Hotel
Theme	Commitments and plan of action towards realizing the Target (e) of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 'Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020' in the Central Asia and South Caucasus region
Organizers	<p>Lead: UNISDR Central Asia and South Caucasus</p> <p>Collaborators: Committee of Emergency Situations, Govt of Tajikistan</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>Name: Madhavi Ariyabandu, Sub-regional Coordinator, UNISDR CASC</p> <p>Email id and phone number: ariyabandu@un.org</p>
Session Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To endorse the 'Dushanbe Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience Building' agreed at the Regional Platform for DRR • To discuss the plan of action and milestones towards achieving 2020 target of the Sendai Framework for DRR in the CASC region
Background and context	The first 'Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Central Asia and South Caucasus Region' meeting held 12-14 July in Dushanbe, Tajikistan closed the long existed absence of a multi stakeholder regional coordination mechanism for DRR in the region.

	<p>The need for a multi stakeholder regional coordination mechanism to contribute to and benefit from the regional and global processes was strongly expressed in the regional consultations conducted in the CASC region for the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. It is aimed that the Regional Platform for DRR established in July 2016 will support and enable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematic follow through of all aspects of strategic planning, implementation, review and monitoring of the Sendai Framework for DRR; • Sharing and exchange of views and experience amongst countries and partners; • A focused dialogue and building consensus on the resilience building approaches and strategies appropriate for the countries and the region. <p>‘Dushanbe Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience Building’, the main outcome document of the Regional Platform meeting express commitment of the governments in the region in collaboration with national and local authorities, private sector, international and non-government organizations, and other stakeholders to develop and implement Disaster Risk Management strategies and action plans with national targets and indicators towards realizing the Target (e) of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction ‘Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020’.</p> <p>The Declaration represents the common vision and joint recommendations of the Government representatives of the CASC region, international development and civil society organizations, and other stakeholders elaborating on cross-sectoral and holistic approach for implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for strengthening resilience to disaster risk and sustainable development in the region.</p>
Session format and programme	<p>Suggested agenda:</p> <p>Facilitator: UNISDR</p> <p>Chair: Government of Tajikistan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome and introductory remarks by the Head of Delegation, Government of Tajikistan (15 min) • Presentation of the revisions and endorsements suggested to the Dushanbe Declaration by the governments in CASC region (30 min) • Finalisation of the Declaration for submission to AMCDRR and the GPDRR (15 min) • Presentation and discussion of the Draft Regional Plan of Action built on the commitments made in the Dushanbe Declaration (60 minutes) • Final remarks on the Regional Plan of Action (30 Min) • Closing remarks and way forward (15 min)

Intended main outcome and Key messages	Outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dushanbe Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience Building endorsed • Regional plan of action and milestones aligned with the Dushanbe Declaration agreed upon.
List of Speakers and their interventions	Heads of delegations from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan will make suggestions for final endorsement of the Dushanbe Declaration and for the regional plan of action and milestones.
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones (podium & FM for audience) Equipment and facilities for simultaneous translation (Russian- English)

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Event title	Volunteerism and Disaster Risk Reduction (advocacy on effective volunteer engagement and participation in disaster reduction)
Event code	PC-14
Date and Time	Wednesday, 2 nd November, 14.00-17.00
Venue/ Room no.	Friendship Lounge Partition 2, Third Floor, The Ashok Hotel
Organizers	<p>Lead: United Nations Volunteers</p> <p>Collaborators:</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>Name: Narendra Mishra</p> <p>Designation: Programme Officer – UNV Field Unit, India</p> <p>Email id and phone number: Narendra.mishra@undp.org and +91-1146532407, +91-9811699271</p> <p>Organization name and address: United Nations Volunteers (UNV)</p> <p>55 Lodi Estate, New Delhi 110003</p> <p>India</p>
Session Objectives	To enhance recognition, facilitation, networking and promotion of volunteer service on disaster risk reduction. This event aims to highlight the significance of volunteering for disaster risk reduction, and to propose ways to further strengthen national and regional volunteer Disaster Risk

	Reduction (DRR) programmes that contribute to the Sendai Framework for DRR and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
Background and context	<p>The implementation of the Sendai framework would supplement and complement the efforts of nations and communities preventing vulnerability to disasters, increasing preparedness for response and recovery, strengthening their resilience and promoting risk sensitive sustainable development.</p> <p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted at the Third UN World Conference as the successor instrument to the HFA. Building on the HFA achievements and learning, the Sendai Framework puts a focus on preventing new disaster risks, reducing existing disaster risks that also strengthen resilience; and calls various measures to prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability, increase preparedness and recovery.</p> <p>The issues/ problems it intends to address</p> <p>UNV and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) - The role of volunteerism in mobilizing and managing volunteers is an important component of any disaster risk management strategy that aims at fostering community recovery, strength and resilience in vulnerable areas.</p> <p>The Sendai Framework explicitly recognizes the contribution of volunteerism to disaster risk management and emphasizes the importance for States to encourage “volunteers, organized voluntary work organizations and community-based organizations to participate, in collaboration with public institutions, to, inter alia, provide specific knowledge and pragmatic guidance in the context of the development and implementation of normative frameworks, standards and plans for disaster risk reduction; engage in the implementation of local, national, regional and global plans and strategies; contribute to and support public awareness, a culture of prevention and education on disaster risk; and advocate for resilient communities and an inclusive and all-of-society disaster risk management that strengthen synergies across groups, as appropriate.”</p> <p>Governments and related stakeholders should be able to rely on volunteers as a source in integrated disaster management and not treat them as a stand-alone component.</p> <p>The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) Strategic Framework (SF) 2014-2017 articulates the scope and dimensions of UNV’s strategic direction, results and associated resource requirements over a four-year period and identifies community resilience for environment and disaster risk reduction as one of the strategic focus areas for the work of the organization.</p> <p>The intended outcome of the event</p> <p>UNV programme supports global efforts to reduce the impact of disasters</p>

	<p>by working at regional, national and community level to support disaster prevention and risk reduction strategies. UNV supports countries that have an identified risk and high vulnerability to disaster to mitigate the effects of crisis and address its root causes. In 2015 UNV-administered funds were spent on community resilience for environment and disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>The UNV will help to fulfill the commitments across the countries in southern Asia by undertaking the following actions;</p> <p>Priority 1: understanding disaster risk; under this priority, the UNV should support through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit volunteers and sensitize them about the need • Generate a data base of hazard potential areas and disaster affected zones and <p>Priority 2: strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; under this priority, the UNV should support by taking up the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hazard prone areas to be clearly identified both in the cities and the villages, and ensure that future construction of buildings are made with precautions in the case of flood/earthquake/cyclone prone areas (earthquake proof & flood resilient) <p>Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The private sector to be sensitized about the need to help invest in disaster risk reduction. The schemes can be flood control dams, cyclone shelters, earthquake resilient buildings and small irrigation systems (to fight drought). <p>Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNV with support from other UN Agencies and the government will mobilize and prepare volunteers to standard drill for responding to disasters (flood/cyclone/Tsunami etc.)
Session format and programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNV Advocacy presentations with highlights on: Volunteerism and Disaster Risk Reduction • Volunteer panel of discussion and experience sharing on volunteerism: with UNV contribution on disaster preparedness and mitigation • UNV Partnerships and advantages with Government institution, civil society organization in promotion of volunteerism and disaster risk reduction • Simulation exercise on emergency response and rescue

	<p>Speakers – Rafael Martinez, Narendra Mishra, UNVs and others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative of the Government of Japan • UN Volunteers under the regional project (from India, Thailand, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Malaysia and Myanmar) <p>The event will be started by a number of UN Volunteers introducing their role supporting disaster risk reduction initiatives in the host countries and finalized, by introducing the initiatives jointly undertaken by UNDP-UNV-UNISDR.</p> <p>After interaction with the audiences, (Japanese Ambassador) will present UNV's vision and global programme on Community Resilience for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction. This vision will emphasize UNV's support to the UN System in Asia and Pacific through a regional project, and possible collaboration towards the enhancement of multi-layered collaboration of volunteer programmes on DRR.</p> <p>At the event a number of publications highlighting UNV's contributions to DRR will be distributed.</p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of recruited volunteers increased and sensitized about the need for disaster risk reduction • Data base of hazard potential areas and disaster affected zones generated by 2017 • The hazard prone areas clearly identified both in cities and the villages, have buildings constructed with cautions (building codes) in the case of flood/earthquake/cyclone prone areas (earthquake proof & flood resilient) • The private sectors are sensitized on schemes and the need to help invest in disaster risk reduction through schemes on flood control dams, cyclone shelters, earthquake resilient buildings and small irrigation systems (to fight drought). • UNV with support from other UN Agencies and the government mobilized and prepared volunteers to standard drill for responding to disasters (flood/cyclone/Tsunami etc.)
List of Speakers and their interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative of the Government of Japan • UN Volunteers under the regional project (from India, Thailand, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Malaysia and Myanmar)
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones, others

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Concept Note for Preconference Event

Event title	The Asia-Pacific Space Leaders Forum: Space+ for a resilient Asia and the Pacific
Event code	PC-15
Date and Time	Wednesday, 2 nd November, 14.00-17.00
Venue/ Room no.	Friendship Lounge Partition 2, Third Floor, The Ashok Hotel
Organizers	<p>Lead: ISRO</p> <p>Collaborators: ESCAP</p> <p><i>Contact Details* (lead):</i> ISRO; ESCAP</p> <p><i>Name and Designation:</i> For ISRO - Mr. Shantanu Bhatawdekar, Assistant Scientific Secretary (ISRO) Associate Director (Applications);</p> <p>For ESCAP – Ms. Kelly Hayden, Economic Affairs Officer (ESCAP)</p> <p><i>Email id and phone number:</i> From ISRO - bpshantanu@isro.gov.in +9180 2351 5592; From ESCAP – haydenk@un.org +662 288 1544</p> <p><i>Organization name and address:</i> Earth Observation System (EOS), Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Antariksh Bhavan, New BEL Road, Bangalore 560 231, India</p> <p>United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), United Nations Building, Rajadamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok, Thailand 10200</p>

Session Objectives	<p>The objective of the Forum will be to enhance regional cooperation for space applications towards the implementation of the SFDRR, 2030 Agenda and Paris Climate Agreement.</p> <p>To situate RESAP in the new development landscape to ensure that the benefits of space applications reach all countries in Asia and the Pacific for decades to come.</p> <p>To establish closer links between the space community and the end users.</p>
Background and context	<p>In 1994, leaders in space technology from the Asia-Pacific region envisioned utilizing satellite data and related systems and services for disaster risk management and sustainable development. To implement this vision, the Regional Space Applications Programme for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific (RESAP) was established to harness the benefits of space applications through regional cooperation, with ESCAP providing the multi-sectoral intergovernmental platform.</p> <p>RESAP has achieved a number of outcomes that have greatly benefited member States. In 2011, leaders from national space agencies adopted the historical Asia-Pacific Plan of Action for Applications of Space Technology and Geographic Information Systems for Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development, 2012-2017 (the 5-year Plan of Action). Through the implementation of this 5-year Plan of Action, RESAP has enhanced networking and harmonization among the global and regional initiatives in particular the UNOSAT, UNSPIDER, UNGGIM, UNISDR, WMO, FAO, GEO, GEOSS, Space Charter, APRSAF/Sentinel Asia and APSCO.</p> <p>The year 2016 marks the beginning of the implementation of historic global summits such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, GEO Strategic Plan 2016-2025 and the Paris Climate Agreement (COP 21). Both the SFDRR and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development call for greater utilization of space-based data, systems and services that require strengthening cooperation in space and satellite data sharing as well as enhancing coordination mechanisms at international, regional and national levels.</p> <p>The Asia-Pacific is the most disaster-prone region in the world. Many of the disasters are transboundary in nature. The region's rapid economic growth, rising population, and its burgeoning cities are creating new risk and exacerbating existing disaster risks in the process. Therefore, the achievement of SFDRR and the 2030 Agenda will depend largely on building greater resilience to disasters. Realizing the potential of technologies, especially space technology applications, are important tools that can act</p>

both as an enabler for understanding risk and assessing disaster impacts and as a catalyst for monitoring land use/covers changes and planning spatial land use to build a resilient Asia and Pacific. Through regional cooperation, space technology applications can play a critical role, especially in those developing countries that do not have space faring abilities, to support the implementation of the SFDRR, the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Climate Agreement, and the GEO Strategic Plan 2016-2025. Moreover, it will be an indispensable tool in measuring and monitoring the progress towards these global agreements.

However, space applications continue to be an untapped resource primarily due to the lack of capacity in many developing countries in terms of human, scientific, technological, organizational, and institutional resources and expertise. With the establishment of RESAP, countries which do not have a space programme of their own have been accessing and effectively utilizing space-derived data, products and services for disaster management. Nevertheless, gaps remain in utilization of potential space applications, especially by the end users. The emergence of several new space faring countries with high-end earth observation satellites in the region vis-à-vis multiple space cooperation initiatives both at regional and global levels provide opportunities for closer linkages with RESAP. By scaling up RESAP, the enhanced space infrastructure can be a driver of greater partnership opportunities in the region.

With the adoption of above global mandates, it is now timely to situate RESAP in this new development landscape and ensure that the benefits of space applications reach all countries in Asia and the Pacific for decades to come. In this context, RESAP may need to establish closer links between the space community and the end users. This can be achieved through expanding the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee of RESAP (presently consisting of only space agencies) to a wider group consisting of stakeholders that represent disaster management authorities, national hydro-meteorological organizations as well as sectoral ministries that deal with sustainable development. RESAP may also promote the utilization of emerging innovations in the applications of second generation earth observation satellites. In delivering its services, RESAP could also pay particular attention to low capacity and high risk countries with no space infrastructure and related institutions.

The current 5-year Plan of Action of RESAP will expire in 2017 and it is the right time to not only take stock of the accomplishments within the framework of RESAP, but also address new and emerging development challenges by focusing on the opportunities provided by the above mentioned global agreements and the upcoming Asian Ministerial

	Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) to shape a new Asia-Pacific Plan of Action (2017-2030) to coincide with the SFDRR and 2030 Agenda.
Session format and programme	<p>Draft Agenda</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opening of the Meeting. 2. Election of officers. 3. Adoption of the agenda. 4. Review of the progress of implementation of the Regional Space Applications Programme for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific, at both national and regional levels. 5. Emerging applications and initiatives in space technology applications for implementation of the SFDRR, the SDGs and related global agreements in Asia-Pacific region: issues, vision, challenges and opportunities, by leaders of space agencies, Ministers of disaster management and ESCAP secretariat. 6. Strategy and Asia-Pacific Action Plan (2017-2030) on enhancing regional cooperation in space technology applications towards the implementation of SFDRR and SDGs. 7. Discuss and Adopt the Declaration of Space Leaders' Forum on enhancing regional cooperation in space technology applications for building resilient Asia and the Pacific. 8. Discuss the substantial inputs to the 'Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework'-the main outcome of the AMCDRR 2016. 9. Other matters. 10. Adoption of the report.
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>The main outcome of the Forum will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A regional strategy for RESAP and Asia-Pacific Plan of Action (2017-2030) to enhance regional cooperation in space technology applications to implement the SFDRR and 2030 Agenda in Asia and the Pacific.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Declaration by the Space Leaders of Asia and the Pacific. The Declaration would support the 'Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework.'
List of Speakers and their interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Shamshad Akhtar, Executive Secretary of ESCAP. • Mr. A. S. Kiran Kumar, Chairman, Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) • Other high level speakers to be confirmed.
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

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Concept Note for Preparatory Day session

Event title	Special Technical Session for the World Tsunami Awareness Day
Event code	PC-16
Date and Time	Wednesday, 2 nd November, 14.00-17.00
Venue/ Room no.	Banquet hall, Third Floor, The Ashok Hotel
Organizers	<p>Lead: UNISDR</p> <p>Collaborators: UNESCO IOC, Government of Japan</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead): UNISDR</p> <p>Name: Jerry Velasquez & Yuki Matsuoka</p> <p>Designation: Jerry Velasquez, Chief, Advocacy and Stakeholder Coordination</p> <p>Yuki Matsuoka, Head, UNISDR Office in Japan</p> <p>Email and phone number: velasquezg@un.org</p> <p>matsuoka@un.org (+81 80 4146 9648)</p> <p>Organization name and address: UNISDR Office in Japan, DRI-East 5F, 1-5-2 Wakinohama-Kaigan-dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe-City, Hyogo 651-0073 Japan</p>
Session Objectives	<p>The session will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect the link between DRR community and Tsunami & Early Warning community

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share experiences on tsunami disasters, preparedness, risk reduction and response, and identify lessons learned and good practices through presentations by tsunami experienced/prone countries and experts from both DRR and early warning, in particular along with the WTAD theme on “Live to Tell”, • Assess the current status and critical gaps of tsunami risk reduction, awareness and early warning in Asia, • Draw recommendations on how to address the identified gaps and challenges and to integrate tsunami risk in national DRR policies and strategies to reduce tsunami mortality.
Background and context	<p>The UN General Assembly, in its resolution (A/C.2/70/L.11/Rev.1) decided to designate 5 November as World Tsunami Awareness Day; Inviting all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe World Tsunami Awareness Day in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, in order to raise public awareness of the risk caused by tsunamis; Requesting the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), in collaboration with relevant organizations of the United Nations system, mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67, to facilitate the observance of World Tsunami Awareness Day, and stressed that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions.”</p> <p>The resolution also reaffirms the Sendai Framework for DRR, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the International Day for Disaster Reduction, hinting at the linkages between the possible themes of the commemoration of the World Tsunami Awareness Day.</p> <p>To support the spirit of GA resolution, UNISDR proposed to align the International Day for Disaster Reduction dedicated this year to the target 1 of the Sendai Framework For Disaster Risk Reduction (Reducing mortality with the World Tsunami Awareness Day for 2016 and proposed “Live to Tell” as the main theme of the World Tsunami Awareness Day by focusing on reducing tsunami mortality.</p> <p>Considering the World Tsunami Awareness Day is at the closing day (5th November) of the 7th AMCDRR, it is opportune to have a Special Technical Session dedicated to the tsunami DRR within the 7th AMCDRR, together with the commemoration of the World Tsunami Awareness Day on 5th November at the Closing Ceremony of the 7th AMCDRR.</p>

Session format and programme	<p>13:00-13.20 - Opening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jerry Velasquez, Chief, Advocacy and Stakeholder Coordination (UNISDR), as a MC for the session, introduces objectives of the World Tsunami Awareness Day (WTAD) and the objectives of the session • High level participant from Japan (to be confirmed) on the establishment of the World Tsunami Awareness Day at UN General Assembly • Presentation of short video PSA on WTAD <p>13.20-14.20 - Panel Discussion 1</p> <p>Theme: “Evacuation Drills and SOPs in India and Seychelles”</p> <p>Moderator Mr. Tony Elliott, former head of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (IOTWS).</p> <p>This panel discussion will share and discuss the results and observations from the two evacuation drills conducted in India and Seychelles by Government with support from the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO) and UNISDR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panelist 1: Head of the Tsunami Warning System in India from the Government of India (to report on the recently conducted tsunami evacuation drill in India in September) • Panelist 2: Senior official from Division of Risk and Disaster Management, the Government of Seychelles (to report on the recently conducted tsunami evacuation drill conducted in September) • Panelist 3: Media person from India who is involved in the tsunami early warning system (to share views from media perspective to the recently conducted tsunami evacuation drills in India as well as media roles for tsunami DRR). • Panelist 4: Prof. Fumihiko Imamura, International Research Institute of Disaster Science (IRIDeS), Tohoku University in Japan (to share initiatives, data, measures to advance tsunami risk reduction as well as technical observations from the Seychelles event) <p>Building on the presentations (10 minutes each) from the above panelist, the moderator will ask questions to the panelists by focusing on the following points and also open the floor if any comments and suggestions from the audience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflections and lessons learned from the conducted two tsunami drills and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs for tsunami) in India and Seychelles. • Assess current tsunami risks, challenges and gaps in SOPs for tsunami,
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	<p>early warning systems and preparedness measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence action and propose recommendations to reduce tsunami mortality <p>14:20 – 14:30 (Break)</p> <p>14:30 - 15.30 hrs. Panel Discussion 2</p> <p>Theme: “Reducing tsunami mortality – lessons and good practices ”</p> <p>Moderator - Ms. Laura Kong, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S Department of Commerce</p> <p>This panel discussion will discuss and identify lessons and good practices for reducing tsunami mortality by sharing and learning from different experiences.</p> <p>Each panelist will have 10 minutes presentation to share their experiences including gaps, challenges, and good practices, which will be followed by moderated discussion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panelist 1: Expert from Thailand, a tsunami experienced and prone country (to share its tsunami experiences, challenges, and progress in measures to prepare for future tsunami) • Panelist 2: Mr. Thorkild Aarup, Head of the UNESCO Tsunami Unit (to share the 10-year progress of Tsunami Early Warning Systems since 2004) • Panelist 3: Mr. Yukimoto Ito, Vice Mayor of Sendai City, as a tsunami experienced local government (to share its tsunami experiences, challenges, and progress in preparedness and DRR measures for future tsunami) <p>Building on the presentations (10 minutes each) from the above panelist, the moderator will ask questions to the panelists by focusing on the following points and also open the floor if any comments and suggestions from the audience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons learned and good practices from past tsunami experiences, indicating the need to further strengthen disaster reduction and preparedness measures • Assess current tsunami risks, challenges and gaps in early warning systems and preparedness measures • Evidence action and propose recommendations to reduce tsunami mortality <p>15:30 – 15:45 - Wrap up of the Panel Discussions</p> <p>The two moderators of the panel discussions will sum up the discussions including recommendations drawn from the panel discussions</p>
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	<p>15.45 – 16.00 - Closing remarks</p> <p>MC will highlight main points from the session</p> <p>High level representative will close the session (ASG UNESCO)</p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>This session will contribute to further dissemination of and raise awareness on the newly established World Tsunami Awareness Day, considering 2016 is the 1st year for its observance. The results of presentations from countries and experts and a proposed panel discussion will identify current gaps and challenges and will provide inputs to a set of recommendations drawn from this session. The set of recommendations is expected to contribute to the outcomes of the 7th AMCDRR.</p> <p>Key messages (to be confirmed):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tsunami disaster is less frequent, but once occurs, it can be a most destructive disaster. • Effective awareness and evacuation drills are the key to save lives and reduce mortality from tsunami disasters • Worldwide commemoration for the World Tsunami Awareness Day contribute to global awareness on tsunami risks
Background document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN General Assembly, in its resolution (A/C.2/70/L.11/Rev.1) • Tsunami Warning and Mitigation Systems to protect Coastal Communities, Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning, and Mitigation System (IOTWS) 2005–2015 Fact Sheet May 2015 (http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002336/233627e.pdf) • The Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System 10 years after the Indian Ocean Tsunami: Achievements, Challenges, Remaining Gaps and Policy Perspectives http (www.wcdrr.org/wcdrr-data/uploads/857/Indian%20Ocean%20Tsunami%20International%20Conference%20Summary%20Statement%202014.pdf)
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Pre-conference events on 02 November 2016

Event title	Joint Stakeholder Groups Consultation
Event code	PC-18
Date and Time	Wednesday, 2 ND November, 16.00-18.00
Venue/ Room no.	Convention Hall Partition 2, Ground Floor, The Ashok Hotel
Theme	Providing inputs to the AMCDRR and the Asia Regional Plan to ensure an all of society approach
Organizers	<p>Lead: Stakeholder Groups Leads</p> <p>Contact Persons:</p> <p>Nino Gvetadze (Disability SHG)</p> <p>Alex Robinson (Disability SHG)</p> <p>Melina Margaretha (Disability SHG)</p> <p>Aiko Akiyama (Disability SHG)</p> <p>Jake Hollis (Disability SHG)</p> <p>Yoshiko Abe (Private Sector SHG)</p> <p>Takako Izumi (Academic & Science SHG)</p> <p>Manu Gupta (Civil Society SHG)</p>

	<p>Simon Rogers (Civil Society SHG)</p> <p>Natalia Illieva (Media SHG)</p> <p>Ramona Miranda (Gender SHG)</p> <p>Mihir Bhatt (Civil Society/Gender SHG)</p> <p>E-mails:</p> <p>nino.gvetadze@asbnepal.org; robinson.alexjames@gmail.com; melina.margaretha@asbindonesia.org; akiyama@un.org; hollisj@un.org; Yoshiko Abe yoshiko_abe@kk-grp.jp; Takako Izumi izumi@irides.tohoku.ac.jp; secretariat@icc-drr.net; Natalia Illieva <natalia@abu.org.my>; Manu Gupta <manu@seedsindia.org>; Mihir Bhatt <mihir@aidmi.org>; Ramona Miranda ramo.miranda@yahoo.com;</p> <p>Collaborators:</p> <p>All Stakeholders Groups</p>
Session Objectives	To discuss the priority steps for ensuring an All of Society approach in the Asia Regional Plan for implementing the Sendai Framework
Background and context	<p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction emphasises an All of Society approach. In section 19 it states that:</p> <p>“(d) Disaster risk reduction requires an all-of-society engagement and partnership. It also requires empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non discriminatory 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. In this context, special attention should be paid to the improvement of organized voluntary work of citizens;</p> <p>(e) Disaster risk reduction and management depends on coordination mechanisms within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders at all levels, and it requires the full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels and a clear articulation of responsibilities across public and private stakeholders, including business and academia, to ensure mutual outreach, partnership, complementarity in roles and accountability and follow-up;</p> <p>(f) While the enabling, guiding and coordinating role of national and federal State Governments remain essential, it is necessary to empower local authorities and local communities to reduce disaster risk, including through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities, as appropriate”</p> <p>Further in Section 35 on the Role of Stakeholders, it states that: “While States have the overall responsibility for reducing disaster risk, it is a shared</p>

	<p>responsibility between Governments and relevant stakeholders. In particular, non-State stakeholders play an important role as enablers in providing support to States, in accordance with national policies, laws and regulations, in the implementation of the present Framework at local, national, regional and global levels. Their commitment, goodwill, knowledge, experience and resources will be required.”</p> <p>At the IAP meeting on 21-22 June, representatives of some of the stakeholder groups met together and discussed some requests for the consideration and action by UNISDR and the organisers of the AMCDRR. The main appeal was the continuation of the level of stakeholder engagement that was established by UNISDR through AMCDRR 2012, 2014, and 3WCDRR 2015, which has proved ground breaking and has since been emulated by other UN processes, be continued and strengthened. One of the requests made towards this was to have a space for all the stakeholder groups to get together after each individual stakeholder group had met, to discuss ways and means to engage together.</p> <p>We believe stakeholder engagement in this AMCDRR is important in setting the tone of stakeholder engagement in the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the Asia region and as articulated in the framework itself.</p> <p>This sessions will also look at the planning process of the Stakeholder Groups for the Global Platform 2017</p>
<p>Session format and programme</p>	<p>Agenda:</p> <p>Facilitators: Stakeholder Group Leads</p> <p>Part I – Feedback from the Stakeholders Groups on their priorities for the Asia Regional Plan & Joint Actions 16.00 – 17.00</p> <p>16.00 – 16.05: Introduction to the meeting by Natalia Illieva/Ramona Miranda</p> <p>16.05 – 16.35: Plenary discussion: Sharing the outcome of Stakeholder Group’s consultation & present their priorities for the Asia Regional Plan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Children and Youth 2) Disability-inclusive DRR Network 3) Parliamentarians (TBC) 4) Private sector (TBC) 5) Local authorities 6) Civil society 7) Faith-based organizations (TBC) 8) Gender 9) Media 10) Red Cross/Red Crescent 11) Academia

12) Volunteers

16.35 – 17.00: Discussion & Consensus on Joint Messaging & Actions (30 mins)

Facilitators: Yoshiko Abe/ Manu Gupta/Nino Gvetadze

- Discuss implementation modalities, and the role of stakeholders in the proposed Asian Regional Plan. Request to national governments on providing the enabling environment and identifying potential partnership models for effective stakeholder participation.
- Select one representative from the stakeholder groups to speak about Stakeholder Group Statements of Action at the Summary Plenary

Part II - 17.00 – 18.00 Consultation on 2017 Global Platform for DRR

Chair: **Ms. Kirsi Madi**, Director, UNISDR

17.00 – 17.05: Introductory remarks by the Chair (see suggested TPs below)

17.05 – 17.15: Presentation on 2017 Global Platform for DRR and priority topics for consultation by **Mr. Andrew Maskrey**, Chief, Risk Knowledge Session, UNISDR

17.15 – 17.55: Plenary discussion: Sharing the outcome of Stakeholder Group's consultation (max 3 minutes/each intervention)

- 1) Children and Youth
- 2) Disability-inclusive DRR Network
- 3) Parliamentarians (TBC)
- 4) Private sector (TBC)
- 5) Local authorities
- 6) Civil society
- 7) Faith-based organizations (TBC)
- 8) Gender
- 9) Media
- 10) Red Cross/Red Crescent
- 11) Academia
- 12) Volunteers

17.55 – 18.00 Summary and conclusion by the Chair

Intended main outcome and Key messages	As reducing disaster risk is a shared responsibility between Governments and relevant stakeholders, and as an All of Society approach is needed, as articulated in the Sendai Framework itself, stakeholder engagement in this AMCDRR is important in setting the tone of stakeholder engagement in the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the Asia region.
List of Speakers and their interventions	Stakeholders Group Leads/Representatives – for each group, suggestions on an All of Society approach, and feedback from their respective stakeholder group consultation outcomes
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones (podium & FM for audience)

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Pre-conference events on 01-02 November 2016

The Park Hotel, New Delhi

Event title	Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development – The Role of Biodiversity – RELIEF KIT ASIA
Event code	PC-20
Date and Time	Tuesday, 1st November, 09.00-18.00 & Wednesday, 2nd November, 09.00-16.30
Venue/ Room no.	The Park Hotel, New Delhi
Theme/ topic to be addressed	Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and ecosystem based approaches into disaster risk reduction frameworks and measures
Organizers	Lead: IUCN Asia Regional Office Collaborators: UNISDR Contact Details* (lead): Anshuman Saikia, Regional Programme Support
Session Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance understanding of the role of biodiversity and ecosystems services in disaster risk reduction • Develop capacities for designing and implementing nature-based solutions to disaster risk reduction • Raise awareness of ecosystems as no-regret solutions for immediate

Background and context	<p>The workshop is being organised by IUCN with the support of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), under the auspices of the RELIEF-Kit project (Resilience through Investing in Ecosystems - Knowledge, Innovation and Transformation of risk management).</p> <p>This workshop is part of the RELIEF Kit project which is a three-year initiative (2015-2018) funded by the Japan Biodiversity Fund under the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The objective is to document linkages between biodiversity and disaster risk reduction and recovery and to develop guidance for policy makers, practitioners and</p>
Session format and programme	<p>Day 1 – 1 November 2016</p> <p>Session 1: Introductions and Setting the Context</p> <p>09:00-09:10 Welcome Remarks by IUCN Dr TP Singh, Deputy Regional Director, Programme, IUCN Asia</p> <p>09:10-09:30 Introduction of participants: Self-introduction</p> <p>09:30-09:45 Workshop objectives: Dr Scott Perkin, Head, Natural Resources Group, IUCN Asia</p> <p>Session 2: Implementation of Eco-DRR</p> <p>09:45-10:15 Implementing Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction – a cross sectoral approach for biodiversity, people, development and climate change: Anshuman Saikia, Regional Programme Support Coordinator, IUCN Asia</p> <p>10:15-10:45 Showcasing the Sendai earthquake example as a case study on Eco-DRR: Naoya Furuta, Coordinator, IUCN Japan, Liaison Office</p> <p>11:00-11:15 Tea/Coffee Break</p> <p>11:15-11:45 Existing tools and processes for integrating Eco-DRR development Frameworks: Naoya Furuta, Coordinator, IUCN Japan, Liaison Office</p> <p>11:45-13:00 Q&A</p> <p>13:00-14:00 Lunch</p> <p>14:00-14:30 Presentation on the Status of Biodiversity in Asia: Dr Scott Perkin, Head, Natural Resources Group, IUCN Asia</p> <p>14:30-15:00 Presentation on RELIEF Kit project and its objectives: Naoya Furuta, Coordinator, IUCN Japan, Liaison Office</p>

Session 3: Role of Biodiversity in Reduction Risks to Disasters

15:00-15:45 Presentation on the Asia Relief Kit Assessment draft report including case studies on integration of biodiversity conservation
Anshuman Saikia, Regional Programme Support Coordinator, IUCN Asia

15:45-16:00 Tea/Coffee Break

16:00-17:30 Working group discussions on integrating biodiversity conservation into DRR policies and planning frameworks

17:30-17:45 Wrap-up of the day's discussions and plans for Day 2
Naoya Furuta, Coordinator, IUCN Japan, Liaison Office

17:20-18:00 Q&A

Facilitated Q&A session

DAY 2 – 2 November 2016

09:00-09:30 Presentation on identified opportunities for integrating biodiversity conservation and DRR in Relief Kit Assessment Report
Anshuman Saikia, Regional Programme Support Coordinator, IUCN Asia

09:30-11:00 Report back from working groups

11:00-11:15 Tea/Coffee Break

11:15-12:00 Q&A

Facilitated Q&A session

12:00-13:00 Lunch

Session 4: Action Plan for Eco-DRR including Integrating Biodiversity Conservation

13:00-14:30 Working group discussions on identifying actions for integrating Eco-DRR into development frameworks

Facilitated working group discussions

	<p><i>14:30-15:30</i> Report back from group discussions</p> <p><i>15:30-15:45</i> Tea/Coffee Break</p> <p><i>15:45-16:15</i> Q&A on next steps and continuing to network</p> <p>Facilitated Q&A session</p> <p><i>16:15-16:30</i> Wrap-up and closing of workshop: Scott Perkin, Head, Natural Resources Group, IUCN Asia</p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>The purpose of the workshop is to discuss the findings of the draft assessment report and also to identify actions for integrating biodiversity conservation into DRR policy frameworks and planning processes across Asia.</p> <p>The key messages that are likely to emerge would emphasise the importance of integrating biodiversity conservation and ecosystem based approaches in addressing disaster risk reduction in the region.</p>
Technical Equipment	N/A as the event will be held in a different venue from the pre-conference events venue

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Preconference session

Shangri-La Hotel, New Delhi

Event title	First Private Sector Conference: GLOBAL UNITED FUND Business Investment Opportunities
Event code	PC-21
Date and Time	Wednesday, 2 nd November, 12.00-17.30
Venue/ Room no.	Shangri-La Hotel, New Delhi
Organizers	Lead: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) Collaborators: UNISDR ARISE: Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies
Session Objectives	The session will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the awareness and engagement of the private sector in terms of disaster risk reduction as a business opportunity • Gather support for the establishment of a proposed 'Global United Fund' that will bring governments and the private sector together for business sustainability through disaster risk reduction.
Background and context	Over the 15 years of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the private sector in Asia Pacific will invest trillions of dollars in their own business assets, processes and operations as well as rural and urban infrastructure – including the 'lifelines' of business such as roads, water and power – often in partnership with the public sector.

	<p>The more disaster-risk resilient this investment is, the more resilient and sustainable development will be for individual enterprises as well as at a more macro local and national economic level. The private sector also has the capacity to protect the investment of individual businesses and the wider economy that compliment government efforts to reduce disaster risk.</p> <p>The Sendai Framework highlights the <i>lack of regulation and incentives for private disaster risk reduction investment</i> as an underlying risk driver and called for business to <i>integrate disaster risk into their management practices</i>.</p> <p>The private sector in India, under the guidance of FICCI and with the support of UNISDR private sector partners and its ARISE initiative, seeks to build awareness of how disaster risk reduction is a business opportunity.</p>
Session format and programme	<p>Registration: 11.30 am to 12:00 pm</p> <p>Inaugural Session: Moderation by Mr. Nirankar Saxena, Sr. Director, FICCI</p> <p>12.00-12.05 PM Welcome Address by Dr A Didar Singh Secretary General, FICCI</p> <p>12.05-12.15 PM Special Address by Ms Kirsi Madi Director, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)</p> <p>12.15-12.25 PM Inaugural Address by Shri Arvind Panagariya Vice Chairman NITI Aayog</p> <p>12:25-12:35 PM Special Address by Shri Rajiv Mehrishi Home Secretary Government of India</p> <p>12.35-12:45 PM Special Address by Dr. P. K. Mishra Addl. Principal Secretary to Prime Minister Government of India</p> <p>12.45-12:55 PM Key note Address by Shri Kiren Rijiju Minister of State for Home Affairs Government of India</p> <p>12:55-1:05 PM Special Address by Dr. Harsh Vardhan Hon'ble Union Minister for Science & Technology & Earth Sciences Government of India</p> <p>1:05-1:15 PM Vote of Thanks By Ms. Sandra Wu, Wen-Hsiu, Chairperson and CEO, Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd. Board, UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE)</p> <p>1.15-1.45 PM Media Interaction & Lunch Break</p> <p>Plenary Session Theme: Business Opportunities in Disaster Risk Reduction: Global United Fund</p> <p>Chairperson: Mr. Kamal Kishore, Member, National Disaster Management Authority, Government of India</p> <p>Co-Chairperson: Ms Sandra Wu, Wen-Hsiu, Chairperson and CEO,</p>

	Kokusai	Kogyo Co., Ltd.
	01:45- 01:50 PM	Chairpersons Opening Remark
	01:50- 02:00 PM	Disaster Management and Subsequent Continuity of Business Through Intense Planning: Mr. Kavın Teran
	02:00- 02:10 PM	Financing of Disaster Management – Role of Financial Institutions And Public Sector Banks: Mr. Arun Tiwari , CMD, Union Bank of India
	02:10- 02:20 PM	Business Opportunities in Disaster Risk Reduction – RMSI experience: CEO, RMSI
	02:20- 02:30 PM	Role of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry In Disaster Management In The Country: Mr. Nirankar Saxena , Senior Director Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
	02:30- 02: 40 PM	Innovative Steps Can Be Taken by Engaging National Entrepreneurs Along with their Business Development in the Remedial Activities of Disaster Management: Mr. H K Mittal , Head & Adviser, Member Secretary, National Science & Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB), Department of Science & Technology
	02: 40-02: 50 PM	Introduction and Development of latest World Class Technology in Disaster Management which can play a big role in lessening the disasters but also in their management: Ms Bindu Dey , Secretary TDB, Government of India
	02:50 PM-03:00 PM	Questions and Answers
	Technical Session 1 Business Opportunities in Disaster Risk Reduction: Private Sector Initiatives	
	Chairperson:	Ms Feng Min Kan , Head UNISDR, Asia & Pacific
	Co-Chairperson:	Mr. Santosh Kumar , Head, NIDM
	Co-Chairperson:	Mr. Sahil , Indiaventuresgroup
	03:00 - 03:05 PM	Chairman's Opening Remark
	03:05 - 03:15 PM	Risk and loss exposure in Asia from Drought, Floods and Earthquakes: Dr Robert Muir-Wood , Chief Research Officer, RMS
	03:15 - 03:30 PM	Successful Private Sector DRR Initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster management and way forward towards reducing bioterrorism – A Special

	<p>Initiative of Private Sector – Mr. Jesper Elsgaard, Global Head, Government Affairs, Bavarian Nordic</p>
03:30 - 03:45 PM	<p>Successful Private Sector DRR Initiatives Mr Henry, Managing Director, BCP Asia</p>
03:45 - 03:55 PM	<p>• Incident of Delhi Fire with reference to Gopala Tower – Mr. R K Sharma Former Commissioner of Fire, Government of Delhi</p>
03:55 - 04:05 PM	Questions and Answers/Break
Technical Session II : Business Opportunities in Disaster Risk Reduction: Public-Private Sector Partnership	
Chairperson:	Ms Sandra Wu , Wen-Hsiu, Chairperson and CEO, Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.
Co-Chairperson:	Mr. Nirankar Saxena , Senior Director, FICCI
04:05- 04.45 PM	<p>Public-Private Partnerships in DRR: Asian Experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introductory remarks by Ms. Sandra Wu, UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE) Board focal point for Asia and Japan; Chairperson and CEO Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd • Mr. Naohiro Nishiguchi, President, Japan Bosai Platform (JBP) • Mr. Masaaki Nagamura, Head of Corporate Social Responsibility, Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire • Ms. Sayanaa Lkhagvasuren, Adviser to Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia • Mr. Masato Takamatsu, Managing Director & Chief Consultant, Tourism Crisis Management, JTB Tourism Research & Consulting Co.; ARISE Board member
04:45 - 04:55 PM	Questions/Answers
04:55 - 05:05 PM	Special Address: Mr. Saurabh Srivastava , Chairman, Steria India
05:05 - 05:15 PM	Closing Remarks: Ms Sandra Wu , Wen-Hsiu, Chairperson and CEO, Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd & Mr. Nirankar Saxena , Senior Director, FICCI
05:15 - 05:30 PM	Networking + Tea/coffee

Intended main outcome and Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger public private partnerships (PPP) on disaster resilience • Specific opportunities identified in terms of PPP to strengthen disaster resilience of individual businesses and the wider economy, including critical infrastructure
List of Speakers and their interventions	See detailed agenda above
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note of Technical Session

Event title	Technical Session 1: Understanding Disaster Risk
Event code	TS1
Date and Time	Thursday, 3 rd November, 11.30 – 13.30
Venue	Plenary Hall, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Theme	Theme: Enhancing understanding of disaster risk in Asia in the context of changing climate and attaining the sustainable development goals
Organizers	<p>Lead Country: Government of Indonesia</p> <p>Collaborators: The World Bank, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>Session focal points:</p> <p>Government of Indonesia: Raditya Jati <radityajati@gmail.com></p> <p>UNISDR: Madhavi Ariyabandu <ariyabandu@un.org> + 7 701 091 6184</p> <p>World Bank : Anup Karanth <akaranth@worldbank.org></p> <p>ADPC: Aslam Perwaiz <aslam@adpc.net></p> <p>UNDP: Rajesh Sharma rajesh.sharma@undp.org</p>

Session Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree actions to strengthen comprehensive and shared understanding of disaster risk in Asia • Deliberate on how to achieve the related milestones and two-year actions proposed in the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of Sendai Framework • Share knowledge and experiences on critical issues related to understanding risk; such as disaster loss accounting, multi-hazard risk assessment and risk information system development.
Background and context	<p>Understanding disaster risk is the foundation for effective disaster risk management. Priority area 1 of the Sendai Framework calls for development policies and practices to be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment.</p> <p>By quantifying risks and exposure, and assessing the potential impacts of hazards, national and local governments, communities, the business sector and individuals can make risk-informed decisions to prevent and reduce risks.</p> <p>Economic and social development plans, sectoral development interventions, and advancements in infrastructure, housing, and health need to be informed by disaster risk information and analysis of their resilience and sustainability.</p> <p>Discussion at the Technical Session will address the main issues related ‘Understanding disaster risk’ as relevant to all levels—local, national and regional. Possible questions for discussion include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How to achieve multi-hazard, vulnerability and exposure risk assessment and their systematic updates as the basis for the new generation of national and local DRR strategies by 2020? 2. How to standardize disaster loss accounting across the region (at national and sub-national level) in order to measure progress against the targets of the Sendai Framework? 3. How to strengthen the collection and analysis of gender, age, and disability disaggregated data to support social inclusion? 4. How to enhance risk communication and access to risk information and data, including sharing across countries to address trans-boundary risk, to support planning and decision making?

	<p>5. How to include risk assessment as a tool and a key input for decision making in preparation of social and economic development plans?</p> <p>6. How to engage and ensure the private sector to include disaster risk information in the investment decisions?</p>
Expected outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A set of agreed actions in response to the critical issues for understanding disaster risk in Asia • Recommended actions for building connectivity and synergies for generation and application of disaster risk information between different administrative levels for sustainable development • A set of recommended actions on how to achieve the milestones and the two-year action plan of the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework <p>The Chairperson of the Technical Session will convey the recommendations from the session to the Summary Plenary. Outcomes of the session will serve to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the region, including the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework.</p>
Session format	<p>Chair: H.E. Mr. Willem Rampangilei, Chief of Indonesia Authority for Disaster Management (BNPB)</p> <p>Suggested modality for the session: a panel discussion engaging 6 panelists representing the governments and technical organisations followed by an interactive session with the audience.</p> <p>Indicative Agenda:</p> <p>11.30 - 11.40: Introduction to the session by the Chair</p> <p>11.40-12.40: Panelist interventions</p> <p>12.40-13.20: Interactive discussion in plenary</p> <p>13.20-13.30 : Summary of session outcome and recommendation by the Chair</p>
List of speakers and their interventions	<p>1. Dr. Zuqiang Zhang, Deputy Director General, China Meteorological Administration: Share China's experience in monitoring hazards and risks and in undertaking multi-hazard risk assessment.</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Ms. Anoja Seneviratne, Director - Mitigation Research & Development, Disaster Management Centre, Government of Sri Lanka: Share the challenges and prospects for standardizing disaster loss accounting at national and sub-national level inclusive of gender, age, and disability parameters as a tool and Means of Verification (MoV) in the Sendai Monitor system. 3. Dr. Mai Van Khiem, Deputy Director General of Vietnam Institute of Hydrology and Climate Change (IMHEN): Share experience of Viet Nam's climate change scenario and projections and their application in disaster risk assessment; experience of integration of disaster and climate risk information into policies and plans in Viet Nam. 4. Mr. Christoph Pusch, Manager, Lead Disaster Risk Management Specialist, World Bank: Present the prospects in engaging the private sector to complement the public sector in generation and application of disaster risk information in Asia; success stories, enabling conditions, challenges. 5. Prof. Santosh Kumar, Executive Director, National Institute of Disaster Management, Government of India, I/C SAARC Disaster Management Centre, Interim Unit : Share learning on the understanding of trans-boundary risks; main issues and way forward for Asia in reaching the proposed milestones in the 'Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of Sendai Framework'. 6. Mr. Andrew Maskrey, Coordinator Global Assessment Report (GAR), Chief - Risk Knowledge Section, UNISDR: Brief on the Sendai Framework's indicators for understanding disaster risk, information and data requirements with specific focus on the 2020 target 'e' of the Sendai Framework.
Background document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background document for the Technical Session 1 - Understanding Disaster Risk • Draft Asia Plan for implementation for Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note of Technical Session

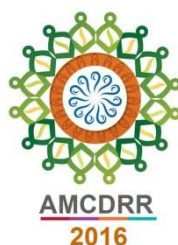
Event title	Technical Session 2: Disaster Risk Governance
Event code	TS2
Date and Time	Thursday 3 November 2016: 11.30 – 13.30
Venue/ Room no.	Vigyan Bhawan Back Lawns Inaugural Area
Theme	Strengthening disaster risk governance to support the shift towards risk-resilient development in Asia.
Organizers	<p>Lead: Government of Bangladesh</p> <p>Collaborators:</p> <p>Global Disaster Resilience Centre, University of Huddersfield (On behalf of the WG for Sendai Framework Words into Action on Disaster Risk Governance)</p>
Session objectives	<p>This Technical Session aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agree on actions to strengthen disaster risk governance in Asia. 2. Deliberate on how to achieve the governance related milestones and two-year actions proposed in the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of Sendai Framework. 3. Share knowledge and experiences in disaster risk governance, taking in account the unique opportunity to make integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into sustainable development practice. <p>The outcomes of the session will be shared at the Summary Plenary. They</p>

	<p>will serve the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the region including the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework.</p>
Background and context	<p>The Sendai Framework emphasizes the great importance of disaster risk governance for an efficient and effective management of disaster risk. Clear vision and strategies are needed to create the paradigm shift from disaster management to disaster risk management that facilitates sustainable development.</p> <p>Coherent policies, adequate institutional arrangements, capacities and coordination within and across sectors are important to enable all state institutions at all levels to manage disaster risk and strengthen resilience through risk-sensitive plans and implementations. Sustained mechanisms for participation of communities and relevant stakeholders (such as at-risk population, volunteers, civil society, the private sector, etc.), to build their capacity and promote leadership, are critical to realize the principle of “shared responsibility” in disaster risk reduction and to build the culture of prevention.</p> <p>Strengthening accountability mechanisms is fundamental to hold all public and private entities accountable, not only for disaster losses, but also the increase of disaster risk.</p> <p>The Asia-Pacific inputs to the Sendai Framework, in particular, emphasized reinforcement of accountabilities through, amongst others: (i) Setting clear mandates and responsibilities of institutions at different levels; (ii) Ensuring adequate authority, access to resources and technical and managerial capacity of local level institutions, particularly for functions such as land use planning, construction safety compliance and social safety mechanisms etc.; (iii) Providing adequate legal support, rights and access to information, transparent communications and inclusive policies for citizen empowerment; (iv) Developing a monitoring and evaluation system including financial tracking mechanisms and (v) Strengthening legislation and regulatory frameworks and legislative oversight, including parliamentary, as key instruments for accountabilities.</p> <p>At this first AMCDRR to set directions for implementation of the Sendai Framework in Asia, deliberations in the Technical Session will focus on ‘How to’ tackle the following critical issues to strengthen disaster risk governance in the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to achieve Sendai Target e on risk-informed national and local DRR strategies by 2020, which will enable an adequate and effective national legislative, policy and institutional framework that reinforces disaster risk

	<p>management in all development sectors?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to strengthen regulatory and financial means to empower local authorities to work and coordinate with civil society, communities and other stakeholders in disaster risk management and resilience building at the local level? • How to reinforce the people-centred preventive approach to disasters, particularly to strengthen participation, capacity and leadership of at-risk population (women, children, people with disabilities, the elderly, migrants, etc.), volunteers, civil society and the private sector? • How to ensure that legislative and policy framework includes measurement of an institution's performance in DRR? How to develop and utilize culturally appropriate accountability tools (i.e. participatory budgeting, social audit, citizen record card and surveys) and How to enable and capacitate civil society to promote social accountability, especially accountability for prevention and reduction of risk in the built environment? • How to strengthen regional cooperation including Inter-Governmental Organizations to make disaster risk management an institutional priority across sectors and to address trans-boundary risks? <p>The deliberations will draw on experiences of countries and organizations in Asia. Latest discussions on disaster risk governance and global experiences will also be brought in to enrich the identification of solutions for the region. This includes the sharing of the draft Sendai Framework Words into Actions Implementation Guide on Disaster Risk Governance.</p>
Session format	<p>The session will be in the form of a panel discussion and interactions with the participants. This includes the sharing of outcomes of related Thematic Sessions as interventions from the floor.</p> <p>Indicative agenda:</p> <p>11.30 – 11.35: Introduction by the Chair – Objectives, agenda and panelists</p> <p>11.35 – 12.45: Panel discussion</p> <p>12.45 – 13.25: Interactions with participants</p> <p>13.25 – 13.30: Chair's summary of the discussion and key recommendations</p>
Main outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A set of agreed actions in response to the above-mentioned critical issues • A set of recommended actions on how to achieve the milestones and the two-year action plan of the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the

	<p>Sendai Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations to improve the Sendai Words into Action Implementation Guide on Disaster Risk Governance
List of speakers and their interventions	<p>Chair: H.E. Saber Chowdhury, President of IPU, Member of the Parliament, Bangladesh</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Her Excellency Isabel Amaral Guterres, Minister, Ministry of Social Solidarity, Timor-Leste. The minister can share insights on how to strengthen institutional arrangements to reinforce disaster risk management in development, especially through an integrated approach that coherently addresses DRR, response to climate change and critical development issues of a country such as social security. Prof. Chandrashekhar, Hon. Minister, Disaster Management Department, Government of Bihar, India. Prof. Chandrashekhar will share Bihar's experience in developing State DRR Strategy in line with State development agenda. The strategy shifts from managing disaster to managing risk with five components focusing on building resilience, namely Resilient Villages, Resilient Livelihoods, Resilient Critical infrastructure, Resilient Basic Services, and Resilient Cities. Hon. Ganjar Pranowo, Governor, Central Java, Indonesia. Governor Pranowo will share his experience in mobilizing district and city authorities and communities to build disaster resilience. He will also share views on priority actions for local authorities in implementing national policies and programmes such as the new Indonesia's priority programme to reduce disaster risk index in 136 districts and cities. Ms. Annisa T, PhD Student on Disaster Risk Governance, Indonesia. Anissa will share case studies on disaster risk governance from Indonesia and India and also her practical experience in local level work. Representing the UN Major Group on Children and Youth, Anissa will add a scientific content and intergenerational perspective. Prof. Ali Ardalan, Adviser to Health Deputy Minister, Member of National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction at National Disaster Management Organization, I.R.Iran. Prof. Ardalan will share Iran's experience in mobilizing sectors' proactive roles in DRR such as leading role that Iranian Ministry of Education plays in the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools or the Ministry of Health and Medical Education in Hospital safe from Disasters and Integration of DRR in national primary health care system. He will also discuss how

	<p>governments can play a stronger role in enhancing regional cooperation for DRR, taking the example of the regional center for development of disaster management information hosted by Government of I.R.Iran.</p> <p>6. Prof. Dilanthi Amaratunga, Head, Global Disaster Resilience Centre, University of Huddersfield and Coordinator of the Working Group for Sendai Words into Action Implementation Guide on Governance. Prof. Amaratunga can share her experience in disaster risk governance, the case studies gathered for the Guide as well as current thinking on critical disaster risk governance issues to be addressed in implementing the Sendai Framework including regional cooperation.</p>
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones, others: cards for participants to write recommendations if time does not allow for all to speak.



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Concept Note of Technical Session

Event title	Technical Session 3: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for resilience
Event code	TS3
Date and Time	Thursday 03 November; 16.30-18.30
Venue/ Room no.	Inaugural Area, Back Lawns, Vigyan Bhawan
Theme	Increasing public & private sector investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction that strengthens economic, social, health and cultural resilience.
Organizers	<p>Chair: Brig-Gen T Badral, Chief of NEMA, Government of Mongolia</p> <p>Collaborators:</p> <p>Thailand Ministry of Health; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry FICCI; Malaysian Industry-Government Group for High Technology (MIGHT); Asia Pacific Coalition for Safe Schools (APCSS); the Center for Asia Pacific Partnership</p>
Session objectives	<p>This Technical Session aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Share knowledge and experiences that demonstrates how investing in DRR for resilience saves lives, protects livelihoods, strengthens economic and social resilience and preserves cultural heritage 2. Deliberate on how to achieve the investing in DRR-related milestones and two-year actions proposed in the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of Sendai Framework.
Background and context	The Sendai Framework says assessing and anticipating the economic, social and cultural dimensions of disasters will strengthen long-term resilience. It advocates for measures to prevent and reduce disaster risk in these areas.

	<p>This requires all sectors to be ‘disaster risk-informed’ and for DRR considerations to be integrated into the instruments and processes of decision making in the public sector, private sector and at the local level.</p> <p>In terms of the public sector, providing secure ‘lifelines’ to businesses and communities in the forms of disaster-resilient roads, water, power and other infrastructure is a vital government service. Over the lifetime of the Sendai Framework, the public sector, often in partnership with the private sector, will invest trillions of dollars in Asian infrastructure. The more disaster-risk resilient this investment is, the more sustainable and competitive individual businesses and the overall economy will be. Beyond infrastructure, government leadership is important across the whole range of economic and social life. Within this, health resilience is one of the most important elements. The ‘Bangkok Principles’ – agreed in March 2016 at the International Conference on the Health Aspects of the Sendai Framework – detail seven recommendations to help governments and partners to ensure better health outcomes in disasters.</p> <p>For the private sector, the business case for disaster risk reduction is compelling. The vast majority of businesses in Asia are small and medium-sized enterprises, so-called SMEs (i.e. 97% of all enterprises in APEC economies). They form the backbone of Asia Pacific economies, and the evidence is clear: SMEs that adopt even basic business continuity management are more likely to survive during and after disasters. Those companies that pursue more comprehensive disaster risk management strategies will make their enterprises more sustainable and competitive.</p> <p>At the local level, education is one of the most critical areas of social resilience. The Sendai Framework recognizes the sector as an integral aspect of disaster resilience. The Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools – a government-led global partnership – has generated significant momentum in Asia. Many countries have prioritized safe learning facilities (disaster-resilient infrastructure); school disaster management; and DRR and education on resilience as part of their national DRR strategies. It is also at the local level that cultural heritage is nourished and preserved ... or lost, as the case may be. Incorporating the protection of cultural heritage sites and institutions in broader national disaster risk reduction strategies is an important – yet often overlooked – element of resilience.</p>
Session format	<p>The session will be in the form of a panel discussion with interactions from plenary.</p> <p>16.30-16.35: Introduction by Chair – objectives, agenda & panelists</p> <p>16.35-17.45: Moderated panel discussion guided by the below three</p>

	<p>questions</p> <p>17.45-18.20: Q&A with plenary</p> <p>18.20-18.30: Chair's summary and recommendations</p>
Main outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge and experiences documented and shared on investing in DRR for resilience 2. Recommendations made to achieve the related milestones and two-year actions in the proposed Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework
List of Speakers and their interventions	<p>Chair: Brig-Gen T Badral, Chief of NEMA, Government of Mongolia</p> <p>The moderator will ask the following three questions to the panel</p> <p>Question 1 (30 mins): The Sendai Framework says DRR needs to be mainstreamed across all sectors and at all levels. Please share one example of how your government/sector/organization has invested in DRR for resilience</p> <p>Question 2 (20 mins): The Sendai Framework emphasizes the importance of collaboration under the overall leadership of government. Please share one example of how your government/sector/organization has worked in partnership to strengthen disaster resilience.</p> <p>Question 3 (20 mins): The Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework is set to be one of the main outcomes of the AMCDRR. What are your main recommendations to achieve the milestones and actions related to investing in DRR for resilience?</p> <p>Panelists</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Khamlieng Pholsena, Deputy Minister of Planning and Investment, Government of Lao PDR 2. H.E. Saber Chowdhury, President of IPU, Member of Parliament, Bangladesh 3. Dr. Phusit Prakongsai, Director Bureau of International Health, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand 4. Dr. Shikha Jain, Director Development and Research Organization for Nature, Arts and Heritage, India 5. Ms. Ronilda R. Co, Director of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Service, Department of Education, Philippines 6. Ms. Sandra Wu, CEO & Chairperson Kokusai Kogyo & UNISDR ARISE

	Asia Focal Point
Technical equipment	Projector, computer, microphones



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

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Concept Note of Technical Session

Event title	Technical Session 4: Disaster preparedness for effective response and to 'build back better'
Event code	TS4
Date and Time	Thursday, 3 rd November 2016, 16.30-18.30
Venue/ Room no.	Plenary Hall, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Theme	Strengthening disaster preparedness for effective response and to 'build back better' in recovery and reconstruction in Asia
Organizers	<p>Chair: Government of Japan</p> <p>Collaborators:</p> <p>International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies (IFRC);</p> <p>UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA);</p> <p>International Recovery Platform (IRP)</p>
Session objectives	<p>This Technical Session aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Share knowledge and experiences of how disaster preparedness for effective response and to 'build back better' in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction saves lives and protects development 2. Deliberate on how to achieve the related milestones and two-year actions proposed in the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of Sendai Framework.

Background and context	<p>The Sendai Framework recognizes the ongoing increase in exposure of people and assets to hazards. It emphasizes the need to learn the lessons of the past and further strengthen preparedness to respond effectively. It also calls for preparing for recovery ahead of disasters, which can be used as an opportunity to reduce risk and build back better.</p> <p>The various recommendations within Priority 4 of the Sendai Framework require increased investment in multi-hazard early warning systems, evacuation plans and contingency planning with comprehensive coverage (as called for in Sendai target g). In addition, disaster recovery plans should be prepared and risk concerns and measures integrated into recovery planning and practice to enable ‘building back better’.</p> <p>Drawing on past learning, the Technical Session will explore how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the effectiveness of multi-hazard early warning systems, including of trans-boundary risk • Strengthen national and local preparedness for response in terms of coordination, contingency planning, evacuation, organization of disaster response, and anticipation of unprecedented events • Strengthen sub-regional and regional cooperation for preparedness and response in terms of protocols and standard operating procedures to improve capacities and resources • Integrate risk concerns and measures into pre-disaster recovery and reconstruction plans and their implementation in order to build back better
Session format	<p>The session will be in the form of a panel discussion with interactions from plenary.</p> <p>16.30 – 16.35</p> <p>Introduction by Chair –objectives, agenda and panelists</p> <p>16.35 – 16.55</p> <p>Part 1 - Trans-boundary cooperation: Two speakers (8 mins each no ppts) will share one example each of how stronger regional cooperation in emergency preparedness for response has had a positive impact at the national and local level. (Total 20 mins)</p> <p>16.55 – 17.15</p> <p>Part 2 – Building back better: Two speakers (8 mins each no ppts) will share one example each of how pre-disaster planning provided an opportunity to</p>

	<p>‘build back better’ during post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. (Total 20 mins)</p> <p>17.15 – 17.35</p> <p>Part 3 – Strengthening national and local preparedness: Two speakers (8 mins each, no ppt) will share one example each of how coordination strengthens effective preparedness for response. (Total 20 mins)</p> <p>17.35 – 18.20: Moderated panel discussion: What is your main recommendation to enhance disaster preparedness for effective response and to ‘build back better’ in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction? The chair will then invite five questions/ interventions from the floor. (Total 45 mins)</p> <p>18.20 – 18.30: Chair’s summary and recommendations</p>
Main outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge and experiences documented and shared on disaster preparedness for effective response and to ‘build back better’ in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. • A set of recommended actions on how to achieve the related milestones and the two-year action plan of the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework
List of Speakers and their interventions	<p>Chair: Mr. Yohei Matsumoto, State Minister, Cabinet Office, Government of Japan</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. H.E. Prof. Dr Win Myat Aye, Union Minister, Ministry of Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement, Myanmar 2. Mr. Krishna Raut, Head of the DM Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Joint Secretary, Government of Nepal 3. Mr. Yukimoto Ito, Vice-Mayor Sendai City, Japan 4. Mr. Brendan Moon, Chief Executive Officer of the Queensland Reconstruction Authority, Australia 5. Ms. Bolormaa Nordov, Secretary General, Mongolian Red Cross 6. Dr. Rahmawati Husein, Muhamadiyah Disaster Management Centre, Indonesia
Background documents	Sendai Framework Words into Actions Implementation Guide on Disaster Preparedness and Response

	<p>Asia Study on disaster response and preparedness (January 2015, prepared for advising the Preparatory Committee for the Third UN World Conference on DRR)</p> <p>Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of Sendai Framework</p>
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones



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Concept Note of Technical Session

Event title	Technical Session 5: Review and Monitoring of implementation of the Sendai Framework
Event code	TS 5
Date and Time	Friday 4 th November 2016: 09.00 – 11.00
Venue/ Room no.	Plenary Hall, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Theme	Sendai Framework target indicators and data and mechanisms for review and monitoring, especially at national level.
Organizers	Lead: Government of Thailand Collaborators: UNISDR, ASEAN
Session Objectives	This Technical Session aims to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build a shared understanding among Asian countries and stakeholders of the targets indicators, required data, opportunities and challenges in monitoring of the Sendai Framework, as resulted from the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group (OEIWG). 2. Identify and agree on key actions towards operationalizing the indicators and the monitoring process of Sendai Framework at the national level. 3. Identify opportunities for peer learning and cooperation among

	<p>countries in operationalizing the indicators and monitoring and reporting on Sendai Framework at the national and local level.</p> <p>The outcomes of the session will be shared at the Summary Plenary. They will serve the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the region, including the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework.</p>
Background and context	<p>The Sendai Framework set seven global targets⁴ to measure its outcome of <i>'substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries'</i>.</p> <p>To monitor progress and achievement of the global Targets of the Sendai Framework, a set of indicators is being developed by an Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Indicators and Terminology related to Disaster Risk Reduction (OEIWG). UNISDR as the Secretariat and a group of experts provide technical support for the OEIWG. These indicators are expected to be agreed by the OEIWG by December 2016.</p> <p>The process of developing these indicators by the OEIWG is informed by, and in turn informs the deliberations of the Inter-agency Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC) on the global monitoring framework for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The global indicator framework, developed by the IAEG-SDGs that was agreed to at 47th session of the UNSC in March 2016 and then taken note of by ECOSOC at its 70th session in June 2016, includes four indicators directly related to Sendai Framework Target A,B,C,D,E and F⁵.</p> <p>It is of vital importance that, once these indicators have been adopted, <i>countries collect data and contribute to the global monitoring of progress and achievement of Sendai Framework global Targets.</i></p> <p>Unique opportunity now also exists for countries to make monitoring of progress in disaster risk reduction as part of SDGs monitoring for resilient and sustainable development.</p> <p>In addition, with learning from the Hyogo Framework for Action's monitoring and reporting, UNISDR since 2013 has been leading technical work to propose a comprehensive framework of indicators that will allow an objective monitoring of countries' <i>levels of risk</i> and governments and stakeholders' <i>efforts in managing disaster risk</i>. The rationale is to provide countries with a menu of possible indicators, from which they can choose, as applicable for their national context and priorities to monitor their progress in the four priority areas of Sendai Framework to provide a political steer of action and</p>

⁴ See http://www.preventionweb.net/files/44983_sendaiframeworkchart.pdf

⁵ <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>

	<p>substantive information to enhance risk-informed decision making.</p> <p>The AMCDRR 2016 will provide Asian countries and stakeholders with an opportunity to <i>build a common understanding</i> of the proposed Sendai Framework indicators and monitoring framework and <i>generate commitments</i> to implementation. Deliberations will focus <i>critical issues</i> such as: review of data availability and readiness, developing baseline, building synergies with SDGs monitoring as well as building the required capacities for the implementation of the Sendai Framework monitoring at the national, local and regional levels.</p> <p>The session will bring experts involved in the development of indicators and monitoring process for Sendai Framework as well as the SDGs. The deliberations and identification of solutions for Asia will be guided by the latest discussions of the OEIWG and on SDG monitoring.</p> <p>A background note that summarises the architect of the Sendai Framework monitoring system and global targets indicators under development is attached in Annex.</p>
Session format	<p>The session will be in the form of a panel discussion and interactions with the participants. The panelists will be mainly from governments, plus experts from technical organizations, specifically those who are actively involved in the OEIWG and SDG monitoring processes.</p> <p>Indicative agenda:</p> <p>09.00 – 09.05: Introduction by the Chair – Objectives, agenda and panelists</p> <p>09.05 – 10.20: Panel discussion</p> <p>10.20 – 10.50: Interactions with participants</p> <p>10.50 – 11.00: Chair’s summary of the discussion and key recommendations</p>
Main outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A common understanding of Sendai Framework’s indicators and monitoring framework, as resulted from the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group (OEIWG). • A set of actions that will be followed by Asian countries in operationalizing the indicators and the monitoring of Sendai Framework at the national level.
List of Speakers and their interventions	<p>Chair: H.E. Thani Thongphakdi, Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations in Geneva, Royal Thai Government</p> <p>Panelists</p> <p>1. Mr. Andrew Maskrey, Chief, Risk Knowledge Section, UNISDR:</p>

	<p>Briefing on the latest discussions of OEIWG and the proposed indicators and monitor of Sendai Framework.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Mr. Kamal Kishore, Member National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), India: Reflect on opportunities as well as challenges in operationalizing the Sendai Framework's indicators and proposed monitoring framework at the national level. 3. Ms. Setsuko Saya, Director, Cabinet Office, Japan: Share findings of the review of data readiness for the proposed Sendai Framework indicators, undertaken by Japan and in other Asian countries with support from Japan. She can also discuss on capacity building for implementation of the Sendai monitoring in the region. 4. Dr. Prashanthi Gunewardene, Department of Forestry and Environmental Science, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka: Share experience in analysis of disaster losses and impacts and other discuss the ways to collect data and information in other sectors such as environment. 5. H.E Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee, Deputy Secretary-General, ASEAN: Share perspectives on Sendai monitoring at sub regional level and how to build coherence with IGO's frameworks such as the ASEAN 2025 Vision and 2016-2020 AADMER Work Programme. 6. Mr. Manu Gupta, Chair of ADRRN and CSO Stakeholder Group: Share experience in local monitoring of Hyogo Framework (such as through the "Views from the frontline") and how to ensure the engagement of communities and CSO in inclusive monitoring mechanisms.
Technical equipment	Projector, computer, microphones, others: cards for participants to write recommendations if time does not allow for all to speak.



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Concept Note of Technical Session

Event title	Technical Session 6: Enabling governance for coherence of DRR, Response to Climate Change and Sustainable Development
Event code	TS6
Date and Time	Friday, 4 th November, 09.00 – 11.00
Venue/ Room no.	Inaugural Area, Back Lawns, Vigyan Bhawan
Theme	Achieving coherence and mutual reinforcement in the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework ⁶ and post-2015 development agenda, notably the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs) ⁷ and the Climate Change Agreement ⁸ .
Organizers	<p>Lead: Government of Australia</p> <p>Collaborators:</p> <p>RCM TWG on DRR and Resilience: FAO, UNDP, UNESCAP, UNICEF, UNFPA, OCHA, UN-Women, WFP</p> <p>RCM TWG on Statistics: UNESCAP</p> <p>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC)</p>
Session objectives	<p>This Technical Session aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unfold the opportunities as well as challenges in ensuring coherent and

⁶ http://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf

⁷ <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

⁸ UNFCCC (2015) Paris Agreement on Climate Change : <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/l09r01.pdf>

	<p>mutually reinforcing implementation of the Sendai Framework, SDGs, Climate Change agreement as well as other post-2015 frameworks such as the Humanitarian Core Responsibilities⁹ to realize risk-sensitive, resilient and sustainable development in Asia.</p> <p>2. Identify and agree priority actions to achieve this coherence, as part of the implementation of the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework.</p> <p>3. Discuss ways to align monitoring of Sendai Framework and SDGs to strengthen results on the ground and reduce reporting burden on Member States.</p>
Background and context	<p>There is an increasing recognition of the importance of integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation (CCA) and development in Asia. In their inputs for the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030¹⁰, governments and stakeholders from the region have underscored <i>“risk-sensitive development as the cornerstone of resilience and sustainability”</i>.</p> <p>In 2015, important international frameworks and agendas were adopted to guide sustainable development in the next decades: the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Addis Ababa Action Plan on Financing for Development, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. In 2016, the World Humanitarian Summit called on the global leaders to commit to five Core Humanitarian Responsibilities.</p> <p>The Sendai Framework, the first of these instruments, provides key guidance for making development gains resilient to disasters. It aims to substantially reduce ‘disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets by preventing and reducing hazard exposure and vulnerability to disasters, increasing preparedness for response and recovery, thus strengthen resilience’.</p> <p>Resilience is included within a number of targets of the SDGs. Target 1.5 directly aims to ‘build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters’ by 2030. The COP21 Paris Agreement also focuses on the need to build resilience to climate shocks and stresses by establishing a ‘global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change’. Annex 1 demonstrates the</p>

⁹ United Nations (2016) One Humanity: Shared Responsibility, Report of the Secretary-General for the World Humanitarian Summit: https://www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/whs_sgreport and <https://www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/key-documents>

¹⁰ http://www.unisdr.org/files/38055_hfa2inputfinal.pdf

prominence of disaster resilience in the 2030 sustainable development agenda.

This shared focus on resilience provides an unique opportunity to achieve resilience. The key challenge lies in determining the interlinkages between the existent 2030 agendas and frameworks, in order to achieve resilient and sustainable development.

This is particularly relevant for Asia - the global epicenter of disasters and home to many countries vulnerable to climate change¹¹. The region is also an economic growth hub but heavy exploitation of natural resources, unplanned urbanization and increasing inequalities are driving rapid exposure to risks.

Learning from the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, the Asia-Pacific inputs for the Sendai Framework underlined the importance of creating shared broad outcomes to guide the interface of policies and actions across DRR, CCA and socio-economic development. This includes the use of common terminologies, baselines and indicators and convergence of information systems and monitoring and reporting processes. The need for breaking institutional silos, both horizontally and vertically, and enhanced coordination through multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platforms was also emphasized.

This Technical Session will build a shared understanding of opportunities but also challenges in building coherence in the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework, SDGs and Climate Change Agreement as well as other post-2015 frameworks, especially at the national and local levels. With the ultimate aim of identifying concrete priority actions, the Session will:

- Share examples of how **coherence is happening (or can happen) at local, national and regional levels**; what factors (e.g. better understanding of the economic costs of disasters and climate impacts) can drive coherent policies and actions.
- Discuss how **shared outcomes and interlinkages** can be set in the national implementation of the Sendai targets, SDGs, Paris Agreement on Climate Change and other relevant frameworks.
- Elaborate what **governance processes** (i.e. enhancing consistency of policies, laws and regulations across sectors; strengthening institutional roles, responsibilities and coordination mechanisms) and **financing instruments** are required to enable synergies and convergence of DRR, CCA programmes across development sectors as well as to bridge the gap between emergency and development aid.
- Explore how **good practices** (i.e. integration of climate risk

¹¹ Global Climate Risk Index 2015 <https://germanwatch.org/en/download/10333.pdf>

	<p>assessment, application of social protection tools, regional cooperation, etc.) can be further developed, shared and scaled up to promote coherence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify ways to incorporate Sendai Framework and SDG targets and indicators into aligned monitoring and reporting systems at national and regional levels. <p>The outcomes of the Session will be shared by the Chair at the Summary Plenary. They will contribute to the AMCDRR Outcome documents, namely the Political Declaration and the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework. They will support the implementation of all post-2015 frameworks in Asia while setting directions for continuous efforts in ensuring their coherence and mutual reinforcement in the next 15 years.</p>
Session format	<p>The Session will be in the form of a Panel discussion/TV style interview with interactions with the audience. The above-mentioned focused issues for discussion will guide panelists' interventions as well as plenary discussion.</p> <p>Tentative agenda:</p> <p>09.00 – 09.05: Introduction by the Chair – Objectives, expected outcome of the Session and the panelists</p> <p>09.05 – 10.15: Panel discussion</p> <p>10.15 – 10.55: Interactions with the audience</p> <p>10.55 – 11.00: Chair summary of discussion and key recommendations.</p>
Main outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared understanding of opportunities as well as challenges provided by the coherent and mutually reinforcing implementation of Sendai Framework, SDGs and Climate Change Agreement. Agreed set of priority actions to achieve this coherence in Asia. Concrete recommendations for aligned monitoring and reporting of the Sendai Framework and SDGs at national and regional levels.
List of Speakers and their interventions	<p>Chair: Mr. Andrew Egan, Assistant Secretary, Stabilisation and Recovery Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Government of Australia</p> <p>Possible outline of the Panel discussion</p> <p>The 70-minute interventions by panelists can be structured around specific questions for each panelist, based on their expertise and experience.</p> <p>Question 1 (25 min): Provide examples of how the coherence of DRR policies, responses to climate change and sustainable development can happen. What</p>

has been the driving factors and lessons learned? Examples can be provided:

- At regional level - sharing the example of the Pacific Resilient Development Framework (i.e. how better understanding of common climate-induced risks or transboundary risks through regional cooperation has promoted coherence) by Fiji Government.
- At national level by Indonesia BAPPENAS and MDMF/Bangladesh representatives
- At local/community level by IFRC representative,

Question 2 (30 min): What is required to determine interlinkages and create coherence?

- With regard to setting shared outcomes and coherent national policies to support local/community actions – by Government representatives.
- With regard to optimizing financial resources – By Government and IFRC representatives
- With regard to enhancing coherent policies, institutions and scaling up good practices – by UN representative.

Question 3 (15 min): How can the Sendai and SDG targets and indicators be incorporated into aligned national monitoring and reporting systems? This can be addressed by:

- Sharing experience of Indonesia in monitoring the MDG and HFA and localizing the SDGs by Government representatives
- Discussing how focus on age, sex and disability inclusive targets, indicators and data in disaster risk reduction can support aligned monitoring and reporting by representative from UN and Mongolia.
- Sharing insights on how to engage communities and local governments in monitoring by IFRC representative.

Panelists

1. **H.E. Mr. Inia Seruiratu, Minister for Agriculture, Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management, Government of Fiji.** Minister Seruiratu will share experience of Fiji and the Pacific countries in building coherence, particularly through the recently adopted Pacific Strategy for Resilient Development.
2. **Mr. Md. Shah Kamal, Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Bangladesh.** Mr. Kamal will present the current thinking and vision that underpins the Government of Bangladesh/MDMR new

	<p>approach in developing a new National Resilience Programme that seeks to incorporate DRR, CCA and development solutions to achieve resilience dividends</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Dr. Sumedi Andono Mulyo, Director of Disadvantaged Region, Transmigration and Rural Affairs, Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Indonesia. Dr. Mulyo will share BAPPENAS on-going work on 1) integrating global frameworks including SFDRR, CC and SDGs into Indonesia's National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN), 2) ensuring disaster resilience related SDG targets and indicators aligned with national monitoring and reporting system for SDGs, and 3) analyzing and sharing the lesson-learned of the impact of El Nino induced droughts, forest fires and haze in Indonesia. 4. Ms. Donna Mitzi D. Lagdameo, Technical Adviser and Asia Pacific Lead, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, IFRC. Ms. Lagdameo will share experiences in building community resilience through the integrated approach of DRR, CCA and Environmental Management and discuss how this builds community resilience and can be the common thread to link different global frameworks at the local level. 5. Ms. L. Sayanaa, Advisor to Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia. Ms. Sayanaa will discuss how to promote coherence and optimize financing for integrated initiatives toward risk-sensitive, climate adaptive and sustainable development, particularly in the context of small economies. 6. Mr. Yuri Afanasiev, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in India. Mr. Afanasiev will discuss on enhancing coherence of policies, institutions and practices and how the UN system can support this coherent approach at the national level as well as through regional cooperation.
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

Annex 1 – Prominence of resilience in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Sustainable Development Goals, 2015-2030
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 1: No poverty: Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters • Goal 2: Zero Hunger: Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices • Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure • Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable • Goal 13: Climate Action: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries • Goal 14: Life below water: Strengthen the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems • Goal 15 Life on land: combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015-2030
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal: ‘Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive... measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience’ through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk • Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk • Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience • Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to ‘Build Back Better’ in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
COP21: UN Climate Change Conference, Beyond 2020
<p>The framework calls for: International, regional and national financial institutions to report on the manner in which development assistance and climate finance programmes incorporate climate proofing and climate resilience measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The identification of concrete opportunities for strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerabilities • Scaling up efforts to reduce emissions and/or to build resilience and decrease vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change • Ensuring the adequate financing of climate-resilient development • The establishment of a global goal on enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change • Building the resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources • Building the resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems • Realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions



AMCDRR

2016

Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016**New Delhi, India****02-05 November 2016****Concept Note of Featured Event**

Event title	Featured event 1: Disaster Risk Resilient Infrastructure for Sustainable Development
Event code	FE 1
Date and Time	Thursday, 3 rd November 2016, 15.00 – 16.30
Venue/ Room no.	Plenary Hall, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Theme/ topic to be addressed	Promoting development of Disaster Risk Resilient Infrastructure for the prevention of future risk and achievement of sustainable development in Asia
Organizers	Chair: Government of India Collaborators: (tentative) UNISDR (Lead) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) New Development Bank (NDB/ BRICS Bank) Asian Development Bank (ADB) The World Bank UNOPS (DRR for Resilience programme)
Session Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deliberate on the urgent action required to develop responsibly by minimizing creation of future risks through strong and quality infrastructure development in the region. 2. Provide a set of key recommended actions to strengthen policy, technical solutions and advocacy towards disaster resilient infrastructure

	<p>development in the region and globally.</p> <p>3. Launch a ‘Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure’, involving the key developers and investors in the region in order to accelerate risk prevention to make infrastructure resilient.</p> <p>The outcomes of the session will be a set of recommendations and actions that will be followed and implemented by the proposed Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure and in turn will support the implementation of the Sendai Framework.</p>
<p>Background and context</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Over the past ten years, the Asia Pacific region has suffered severe human and economic damage. More than US\$500 billion in direct losses are estimated over the decade which accounts for 45 per cent of the global total. <i>(Source: Asia Pacific Disaster Report 2015)</i>. Several recent major disasters caused significant infrastructure loss, revealing the soaring level of critical asset exposure in the region <i>(data source: SwissRe, Sigma database)</i>: a) The Sichuan Earthquake (Wenchuan County) in May 2008 resulted in \$137 billion economic loss, and damage and destruction to five million houses and the collapse of 18,500 schools ; b) The Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in March 2011 resulted in direct economic losses totaling \$221 billion with 128,538 buildings destroyed; and c) The Nepal earthquake in April 2015 destroyed more than 600,000 houses and damaged another 280,000 dwellings. The loss of housing infrastructure alone set the country back decades in terms of its development.</p> <p>The building of quality and resilient infrastructure in the coming years will be thus a key determinant in preventing and reducing future disaster risk. In turn such risk sensitive investment will influence significantly the success of the Sustainable Development Goals. This is especially the case in Asia where trillions of dollars will be spent on new infrastructures over the next 15 years. Poor quality buildings, roads, power plants, nuclear facilities, telecommunication, public health facilities often result in the collapse of the structure during a disaster and a cascading negative impact on people’s lives and livelihoods because of the loss of such critical assets. The collapse of a building, loss of a bridge or the closure of a road or any such interruption in the function of critical infrastructure is a key parameter that turns a hazard into a disaster. As the rapid pace of development – and infrastructure creation – in much of Asia continues, it is essential that investment in resilient and quality infrastructure that prevents and reduces disaster risk is facilitated.</p> <p>Despite the fast pace of development – or perhaps, even because of it – the current shortfall in infrastructure needs in developing countries is several trillion dollars. Countries, often in partnership with development banks, are striving to close this gap. While it is evident that the growth trend and infrastructure development will continue to increase, it is of paramount importance that countries develop responsibly and not increase the current stock of disaster risk. Responsible and risk sensitive infrastructure development will be the most important factor in</p>

establishing the future level of risk.

Asia, where infrastructure needs are among the greatest, is witnessing a new wave of cooperation in infrastructure development. This includes the establishment of the: Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB); Global Infrastructure Hub; New Development Bank (NDB or BRICS Bank); Asia Pacific Project Preparation Facility; World Bank Group's Global Infrastructure Facility; and so on. The AIIB and the NDB are expected to have initial capital of about \$100 billion each. The AIIB has the specific objective of boosting infrastructure investment across Asia. Similarly, private sector investors will also play a major role in investing in infrastructure and will invest billions of dollars in this regard.

Countries in the region have put an enormous effort into managing disasters and reducing disaster risk. They have made progress in putting building codes and incorporating standards for safe and strong infrastructures in their traditional practices of infrastructure development. However, disaster risk being dynamic and often exacerbated by climate variability requires a more dynamic and upgraded approach in tackling risk to infrastructures due to the emerging risks.

Although there is increased understanding of disaster risk and risk reduction issues in general, there are still bottlenecks in the making infrastructure resilient from disaster. As such, it is essential to minimize the following barriers to the development of risk resilient infrastructure, i.e. the lack of:

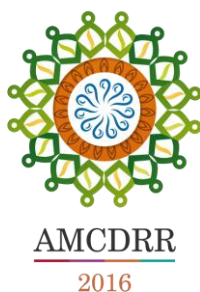
- Consideration of disaster risks by investors in the planning stage;
- Accurate location specific risk information and assessments;
- Effective policies and regulatory frameworks as well as their application viz-a-viz investors (e.g development banks, private investors and so on) and users (e.g national and local governments) level;
- Consideration of disaster risks in national infrastructure planning or in broader sustainable development planning;
- Technical capacity to apply policies in practice for resilient infrastructure development; and so on.

Opportunities to promote disaster risk resilient infrastructure

Risk resilient infrastructure development can be promoted from two sides, viz. i) at the source of major infrastructure investments, i.e through development banks and private investors; and ii) at the national level through awareness, policy and capacity development. Prevention of new risk through a responsible and risk sensitive development will require a multitude of partners to join hands. A '**Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure**' would potentially be a solution to the above challenges. The 'Coalition' could be formed as a strategic partnership involving key governments, multilateral development banks, private sector and major public/

	<p>private infrastructure investors would be a powerful political, economic and social coalition working together on disaster-resilient infrastructure development. The main objective of the coalition will be to support and accelerate the development of disaster-resilient infrastructure in Asia. The coalition may support both infrastructure investors and countries in the region by : i) providing policy guidance to instill disaster risk sensitivity into the policies of key infrastructure investors; ii) providing technical solutions to countries; iii) advocating and promoting disaster resilient infrastructures development tools, techniques and good practices; and iv) establishing a disaster resilient infrastructure knowledge sharing forum.</p> <p>The AMCDRR 2016 will provide an opportunity to the key infrastructure investors, multilateral development banks and governments to deliberate and focus on solutions towards disaster resilient infrastructure development in the region and scale up globally.</p> <p>Some of the key questions to aid discussion and formulation of key actions and recommendations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to engage key infrastructure developers, investors and governments towards developing disaster risk resilient infrastructure? • How to promote use of science, technology, innovation and capacity-building towards resilient infrastructure development and share knowledge, experience and best practices among all stakeholders? • How to provide technical support and solutions to key infrastructure investors and developing countries to strengthen risk sensitivity in their policies, strategies and plans?
Session format	<p>The session will be a panel discussion with members from key infrastructure investors (<i>investment and multi-lateral development banks</i>), infrastructure developers and governments)</p> <p>Indicative agenda:</p> <p>15.00 – 15.10: Introduction by the Chair – Objectives, agenda and panelists</p> <p>15.10 – 16.00: Panel discussion (<i>10 min intervention by each panellist</i>)</p> <p>16.00 – 16.15: Interactions with participants</p> <p>16.15 – 16.30: Chair summary of the discussion and key recommendations</p> <p><i>(A detailed agenda will be shared prior to the event)</i></p>
Main outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A set of recommended actions to promote and implement disaster resilient infrastructure development practices in the region. • Consensus to establish a Coalition of Disaster Resilient Infrastructure with engagement of interested governments, multilateral development banks and

	other public/ private sector infrastructure investors and developers.
List of Speakers and their interventions <i>(tentative)</i>	<p>Chair: Dr P K Mishra, Additional Principal Secretary, Prime Minister Office, Government of India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr D J Pandiyan , Vice President, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) 2. Mr Xian Zhu, Vice President, New Development Bank (NDB/BRICS Bank) 3. Ms Amy Leung, Deputy Director General ,Thematic Advisory Service Cluster, Sustainable Development and Climate Change Department of Asian Development Bank (ADB), Manila 4. Ms Arundhati Bhattacharya, Chairperson, State Bank of India 5. Mr Robert Glasser, Special Representative of Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones, others



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

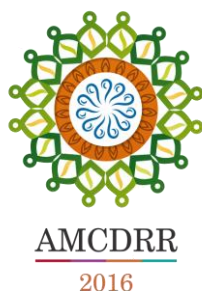
02-05 November 2016

Concept Note of Featured Event

Event title	Featured Event 2: Application of science and technology for prevention of new risks
Event code	FE 2
Date and Time	Friday 4 November 2016: 11:15 – 12:45
Venue/ Room no.	Plenary Hall, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Theme	The application of science and technology in future risk prevention
Organizers	<p>Lead: Government of India</p> <p>Collaborators: UNISDR Asian Science, Technology and Academia Advisory Group (ASTAAG)</p>
Session Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deliberate on the urgent need for a stronger science-policy interface towards science-based policy development in DRR. 2. Recommend key actions for scientific and academic organizations and governments to close the science-policy gap and use of science in evidence based policy making. <p>The outcome of the session will be a set of recommended actions that will be followed and implemented by the Asian science, technology and academia community as well as governments.</p>
Background and context	<p>The Sendai Framework calls for a shift from managing disasters to managing risks. This requires a more holistic approach to risks and a stronger focus on addressing the ongoing creation of new risk. More sound scientific research and evidence-based information is needed to increase the understanding of the underlying causes of disaster risks and losses that are affecting development gains</p> <p>As such, the framework calls for: “Academia, scientific and research entities and</p>

	<p><i>networks to: focus on the disaster risk factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in the medium and long term; increase research for regional, national and local application; support action by local communities and authorities; and support the interface between policy and science for decision-making”.</i></p> <p>The role of science, technology and research in providing evidence and knowledge on disaster risks and ‘How to’ reduce risks has been emphasized in all major international and regional frameworks and agendas. In the last decade, science, technology and research has progressed significantly on all fronts. Scientists and researchers have brought a deeper understanding of the hazards, vulnerabilities, disaster risks and their linkages to the development processes. However, we often hear of the challenges and gaps in translating this scientific information into evidence and science-based policy making.</p> <p>While political leadership and community partnerships are required for the successful implementation of effective, science-informed initiatives, the research community has a responsibility to formulate applicable methodologies and tools that respond to real-world challenges. These are often fast-changing and communities that need support have limited resources to respond. Ensuring that research facilitates the shift and understanding from disaster management to disaster risk management is key, while national and international partnerships and networks can ensure the dissemination and sharing of good practice and scientific findings.</p> <p>The AMCDRR 2016 will provide an opportunity for key leaders from the science, technology and academia community and policy makers from governments to discuss and come up with actions for both sides to strengthen the science-policy nexus in preventing new and emerging risks.</p>
Session format	<p>The high-level panel will consist of senior national policy advisers, senior science advisers and eminent scientists.</p> <p>Indicative agenda:</p> <p>11.15 – 11.20: Introduction by the Chair – Objectives, agenda and panelists</p> <p>11.20 – 12.15: Panel discussion</p> <p>12.15 – 12.30: Interactions with participants</p> <p>12.30 – 12.45: Chair summary of the discussion and key recommendations</p> <p><i>(A detailed agenda will be shared prior to the event)</i></p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>A set of recommended actions to promote application of science in evidence based policy making, with a focus of addressing future and emerging risks.</p>
List of Speakers	<p>Chair: Dr. Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman, NITI Ayog</p>

and their interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr Zakri Abdul Hamid, Science Advisor to the Prime Minister of Malaysia 2. A S Kiran Kumar, Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organisation 3. Mr. Rungson Sriworasat, Advisor to the Prime Minister of the Royal Thai Government 4. Prof Rajib Shaw, Executive Director, Integrated Research on Disaster Risk , Beijing, China and Co-chair of UNISDR Asia Science Technology and Academia Advisory Group (ASTAAG) 5. Dr. Siquan, Deputy Director, Office of the China National Committee for Disaster Risk Reduction.
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones, others



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note of Featured Event

Event title	Featured Event 3: Strengthening regional cooperation for implementation of the Sendai Framework in Asia
Event code	FE 3
Date and Time	Friday, 4 th November 2016, 11:15- 12:45
Venue/ Room no.	Hall No 6, Second Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	Lead: Government of India Collaborators: IGOs and UNISDR
Session Objectives	<p>The objectives of the session are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assess how regional cooperation has contributed to the advancement of disaster risk reduction (DRR) in Asia and lessons learned; • To deliberate how to strengthen regional cooperation mechanisms to achieve Sendai Framework goal and disaster resilience targets of the Sustainable Development Goals and other post-2015 frameworks; • To discuss ways to enhance the role of Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGO) and regional organizations for risk-sensitive sustainable development in Asia.
Background and	Strengthening regional cooperation to boost actions on DRR was a focus of

<p>context (<i>rationale of the event</i>) 500 Words max.</p>	<p>the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA). The HFA called on regional organizations and institutions to develop regional programmes that promote technical cooperation, develop methodologies and standards, share information and mobilize resources to support national efforts as well as undertake regional and sub-regional assessment of DRR status and monitor HFA progress.</p> <p>The 3rd World Conference on DRR (WCDRR) in March 2015 set an objective <i>“To consider the experience gained through the regional and national strategies/ institutions and plans for disaster risk reduction and their recommendations, as well as relevant regional agreements for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action”</i>.</p> <p>As a result, the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 that was adopted at the WCDRR highlights that <i>“International mechanisms such asthe regional platforms for DRR as well as other relevant...regional forums for cooperation, have been instrumental in the development of policies and strategies and the advancement of knowledge and mutual learning”</i> and that <i>“International, regional and sub-regional and transboundary cooperation remains pivotal in supporting the efforts of the States...”</i>.</p> <p>The Sendai Framework Guiding principles emphasize, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The primary responsibility of States to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through international, regional, sub-regional, transboundary and bilateral cooperation; • An effective and meaningful global partnership and the further strengthening of international cooperation... <p>The Framework specifies activities at regional and global levels across its four Priorities for Action. Under means of implementation, it highlights the importance of transferring technological innovations and research capacity that involves transfer of skill, knowledge, ideas and know-how, North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation as well as the provision of adequate, sustainable and timely resources especially for LDC and countries with special needs.</p> <p>In Asia, regional cooperation has been an important part of the HFA implementation. Regional cooperation mechanisms have been developed and/or strengthened over the last ten years including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The institutionalization of the Regional platform for DRR comprising of the biennial Asian Ministerial Conference for DRR and the ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP); • The promotion of DRR in general and HFA implementation by IGOs
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	<p>(ASEAN, SAARC as well as ECO recently) and other regional institutions (i.e. APEC);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of regional centers for early warning such as the ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee; • Coordination mechanisms within the UN system such as Thematic Working Group, Regional UN Development Group • Regional networks/alliances (Asia-Pacific Coalition for Safe Schools; IAP Stakeholder Groups) as well as regional organizations specialized in disaster risk management (ADRC, ADPC, etc). <p>As Asia moves to Sendai Framework implementation, it is important to assess the effectiveness of existing regional cooperation mechanisms and identify ways for their improvement.</p>
<p>Session format and programme <i>(detailed agenda)</i></p>	<p>The session will be a panel discussion with panellists being representatives from governments, IGOs, regional institutions as well as development partners.</p> <p>Chair: Government of India/Host of AMCDRR</p> <p>Panellists will share their perspectives on strengths and weaknesses of regional cooperation for DRR in Asia. Drawing on their practice experiences with specific regional cooperation mechanisms, the panellists will deliberate on recommended actions to strengthen regional cooperation for Sendai Framework implementation. The following questions would serve to provoke the discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How regional cooperation has made a difference in advancing DRR agenda in Asia? • What has worked well and what should be improved based on experiences of different regional cooperation mechanisms such as AMCDRR/IAP and others? • How IGOs and other regional institutions have played their role in DRR and in promoting risk-sensitive development? What could be improved? • How to link/strengthen collaboration with other regional cooperation mechanisms (such as those for SDGs implementation and monitoring or response to climate change) to ensure the coherence of Sendai Framework, SDGs and other related post-2015 frameworks and agenda?

	<p>Tentative agenda:</p> <p>11.15- 11.20 Session's overview by the Chair (5 minutes)</p> <p>11.20 – 12.10 Moderated interventions by panellists (50 minutes)</p> <p>12.10 – 12.40 Plenary discussion</p> <p>12.40 – 12.45 Wrap-up</p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>Key Messages</p> <p>Reflecting the actual outcomes of the session, these will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achievements, lessons learned and gaps in regional cooperation for DRR in Asia; • Recommendations (maximum ten) for strengthening regional cooperation mechanisms to support Sendai Framework implementation and achieve the SDGs and HOW to take them forward; • Recommendations for enhancing the role of IGOs and other regional institutions and networks in line with the draft Asia Regional Plan
List of Speakers and their interventions	<p>Chair: H.E Kiren Rijiju, Minister of State of Home Affairs, Government of India and UN DRR Champion</p> <p>Panellists</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Shamshad Akhtar, Executive Secretary, UNESCAP 2. Dr. Akima Umezawa, Deputy Secretary-General, Trilateral Cooperation (TCS) of China-ROK-Japan 3. H.E. Arjun Bahadur Thapa, Secretary-General, SAARC 4. H.E. Le Luong Minh, Secretary-General, ASEAN 5. H.E. Mr. Halil Ibrahim Akca, Secretary-General, ECO 6. H.E. Ambassador Sumith Nakandala, Secretary General, BIMSTEC
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Unpacking Risk Assessment
Event code	THEM-1
Date and Time	Thursday, 3 rd November, 13.30-15.00
Venue/ Room no.	Hall 1, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead: UNDP</p> <p>Collaborator: MHA</p> <p>Name of the Lead: G. Padmanabhan (Emergency Analyst UNDP)</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead): Email id and phone number: g.padmanabhan@undp.org; +91-11-46532432</p> <p>Organization name and address: United Nations Development Programme; 55, Lodhi Estate; New Delhi – 110003</p>
Session Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a framework for conducting comprehensive periodic assessments of disaster risks at various levels. • To develop a set of indicators that would benchmark status of DRR at various levels. <p>The session will highlight the many ways in which risk modeling and hazard zoning can be used to set and measure progress on achieving DRR targets, to help achieve the Sendai Framework DRR Indicators, in particular when actual statistics on lives lost or properties damaged are too volatile to identify real trends. The session will also discuss the overlap of natural and</p>

	technological hazards and how to assess its risks and address it through a wider risk reduction framework within industry as well as in the offsite area.
Background and context	<p>As momentum continues for implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), “Understanding Disaster Risks” by conducting periodic risk assessments will be one of the priority actions to be implemented by all relevant stakeholders for the coming fifteen years. The SFDRR clearly articulates that “Policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment.</p> <p>Knowledge of disaster risks generated through comprehensive periodic risk assessments will help in better disaster risk management planning. Comprehensive disaster risk assessment will help to formulate and implement appropriate preventive and mitigation measures as well as ensure better preparedness for effective response to disasters. Also there is an emerging consensus that in order to ensure sustainable development it is inherent to incorporate disaster risk reduction measures into development planning and programming. Disaster risk reduction cannot be dealt in a standalone manner but rather needs to be integrated into the overall development planning in a systematic way and emphasis should be laid on identifying the risk factors that cause disasters such as the exposure and vulnerabilities of society to natural hazards and integrate mitigation measures right from the planning stage itself.</p> <p>Natural hazards when turned into a disaster due to existing physical, social, environmental and economic vulnerabilities can cause huge loss of life and damage to properties and environment. Hence it is very important to realise that any development choice made should not increase the existing disaster risks and on the other hand the development should also not get eroded because of disasters and incorrect development practices. Risk Assessment will help the policy makers, disaster managers, administrators and the community to make risk-based choices to address vulnerabilities, mitigate hazards and prepare for response to and recovery from disasters.</p> <p>Although there is no standardized methodology for hazard risk assessment and vulnerability analysis, use of certain approaches are common amongst different stakeholders at national, regional and local levels. These approaches have helped to develop a generic methodology for conducting the Risk Assessment. In addition, profiles and maps pertaining to specific hazards are being generated in many countries. Such high resolution maps would be ideal for regions that are prone to a particular hazard such as earthquakes in middle east region.</p>
Session format and programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome and introductory remarks (5 mins) • Explaining the relevance of risk assessment (10 minutes) <p>Technical Sessions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology of Risk Assessment (15 minutes) • Disaster Score Card (10 minutes)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing risks of technological disasters triggered by Natural Hazards. (15 minutes) • Using risk models in quantifying loss and benefits of various risk reduction measures. (15 minutes) • Seismic source modelling from Iran and developing Earthquake Hazard zoning map for the middle east (15 mts) • Q & A: Discussion (15 minutes) • Key conclusions, recommendations and way ahead (10 mins) <p>Total time required for the panel (110 minutes)</p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased knowledge and understanding of the methodologies for risk assessment. • Facilitate the implementation of Priority 1 and 2 of Sendai Framework. • Better understanding of risk models and its usage in measuring loss of life and property, quantifying benefits of alternative interventions to reduce disaster impacts and quantifying highly volatile disaster risks. • Understanding the parameters for assessing risks at the local level involving local communities.
List of Speakers and their interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Remarks and Chair - UNRC, India • Special Address, MOS/Member NDMA (TBC) • Methodology of Risk Assessment (Krishna Vatsa, UNDP, New York) • Disaster Score Card, MHA/UNDP G. Padmanabhan • Presentation on Risk Modelling by Robert Muir-Wood (RMS) and Emma Lovell (ODI) • Presentation on assessing the local level risks of industrial disasters induced by natural hazards – by Takeshi Komino: Director; CWS Japan and Manu Gupta: Chairperson- ADRRN. • Presentation on Seismic Source Modelling from Iran and developing Earthquake Hazard zoning map for the middle east. Prof. Mehdi Zari, IIEES, Iran
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Consolidated Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Development of Sendai Framework “Words into Action” Implementation Guides - Working Group on DRR Governance and Accountability
Event code	THEM-2
Date and Time	Thursday, 3 rd November, 13.30-15.00
Venue/ Room no.	Hall 2+3. First Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead: Prof. Richard Haigh & Prof. Dilanthi Amaratunga (representing UNISDR Words into Action on Governance and Accountability working group)</p> <p>Collaborators: University of Colombo, Sri Lanka; DeSHARI Consortium (A consortium of four leading INGOs in Bangladesh working on Disaster Risk Reduction and Humanitarian Response.) The INGOs members are Action Contre la Faim, Christian Aid, DanChurch Aid & Muslim Aid, Bangladesh; Farmers’ Voice, Bangladesh; Bihar State Disaster Management Authority (BSDMA), India, Bihar State Disaster Management Authority (BSDMA), India; CDM, LBSNAA, Mussoorie, India; AIDMI, India</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead): r.haigh@hud.ac.uk</p> <p>Name: Prof. Richard Haigh & Prof. Dilanthi Amaratunga</p> <p>Designation: Professor of Disaster Resilience /Co-lead, UNISDR Working group on Words into action on Governance and Accountability</p>

	<p>Email id and phone number: r.haigh@hud.ac.uk +44 (0)7983 866957</p> <p>Organization name and address:</p> <p>Global Disaster Resilience Centre,</p> <p>School of Art, Design and Architecture</p> <p>University of Huddersfield</p> <p>Queensgate</p> <p>Huddersfield HD1 3DH</p> <p>UK</p> <p>Web: http://www.hud.ac.uk/gdrc</p>
Session Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain consensus on a conceptual framework for disaster risk governance that will form the basis of the Sendai Framework “Words into Action” Implementation Guides Working Group on DRR Governance and Accountability • Share and gain input from local examples and cases towards developing a practical guide on DRR governance and accountability, to help countries and partners to move ahead with the implementation of the Sendai Framework
Background and context	<p>During the decade that followed the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action in 2005, calls for greater public, private and civic accountability to reduce risk and vulnerability became increasingly vocal.</p> <p>Disaster Risk Governance refers to “the way in which public authorities, civil servants, media, private sector and civil society coordinate at the local, national and regional levels in order to manage and reduce disaster- and climate-related risks.” Strengthening governance has been identified as essential for effective prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation. Addressing fundamental issues that underpin risk - including governance, within the context of DRR creates a global platform for addressing risk in a way that ushers it into the mainstream of daily political and civil life.</p> <p>Investing in governance should be seen as a new opportunity, which is highlighted as one of the four priority areas in the Sendai Framework. This can help to address policy gaps, reduce exposure and vulnerability and in so doing, minimize the risk of economic, social and human failures, and the costly losses for countries and humanity that these entail. Ensuring clear accountability and transparency, and avoiding the creation of new and unnecessary risks will help generate opportunities for a safer and more</p>

	<p>resilient future.</p> <p>This session will elaborate on some of the very complex and challenging issues of risk governance. It will present and seek input on the work of the Sendai Framework “Words into Action” Implementation Guides Working Group on DRR Governance and Accountability, which is developing a practical guide to help countries and partners to move ahead with the implementation of the Sendai Framework. The focus of the first edition of the guide will be on DRR accountability as a component of governance. The guide will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer models of disaster risk reduction accountability at different levels • Provide guidance to the focal point on disaster risk reduction at the central government level on how to improve leadership in risk governance, transparency, sharing of risk information, stakeholder participation and public awareness, and encouraging and acting on stakeholder feedback • Focus on identifying mechanisms of implementation for the various elements of disaster risk reduction governance • Share examples and good practice, in particular related to multi-stakeholder participation, compliance and enforcement of disaster risk reduction policies, transparency, responsiveness to stakeholders, consensus orientation, equity, effectiveness and efficiency, accountability, and strategic vision for reducing disaster risks
Session format and programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The moderator, Prof Richard Haigh, will open the session with a short introduction of himself and each speaker, and lay a framework for the presentations and discussion (5 minutes) 2. Expert presentations (60 minutes – 10 minutes per presentation) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Briefing on Words into Action – Sendai Framework’s implementation guide b. Words into Action for governance and accountability and the implementation of Sendai Framework – Approach and key components c. Partnering Local People to Free them from Pseudo-development while Transforming Sendai Words into Action d. Strengthening accountability in humanitarian actions and DRR programme through partnership and consortium approach e. Strengthen the capacities of local governments/ organisations to improve their Resilience towards Disaster Risk (In conformity with SFDRR) - Linking Disaster Management Plans with respective Districts, States and National Disaster Management Plans f. Policy and institutional framework to enhance local level preparedness - case studies of sub-national governments and local level organisations 3. The moderator will facilitate a discussion among panel members using guiding questions to consider future plans and actions that need to be considered in contributing positively towards the “Words into Action”

	<p>Implementation Guides on DRR Governance and Accountability (20 minutes)</p> <p>4. The moderator will conclude with closing remarks including the way forward (5 minutes)</p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasising the importance of good governance at the global, national and local levels to facilitate the disaster risk reduction agenda and contribute to the Sendai Framework for DRR • Real actions addressing the challenge of the implementation and achievement of those targets • Sharing knowledge and good practices with examples • Identifying plans and actions to be considered in the future including contributing positively towards the “Words into Action” Implementation Guides on DRR Governance and Accountability
List of Speakers and their interventions	<p>Prof. Richard Haigh, Professor of Disaster Resilience/ Co-Director, Global Disaster Resilience Centre, University of Huddersfield, UK; e-mail: r.haigh@hud.ac.uk</p> <p><i>Richard Haigh</i> is a Professor and Co-Director of the Huddersfield Centre for Disaster Resilience at the University of Huddersfield, Joint Editor of the International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment, and Co-Chair of the International Conference on Building Resilience series. He was formerly Acting Associate Head of the Research and a Research Professor at the School of the Built Environment, University of Salford. His research interests include the conceptual understanding of resilience, the reintegration and rehabilitation of conflict-affected communities in Sri Lanka, and engagement of the private sector in the development of societal resilience. Richard is Principal Investigator of ANDROID (Academic Network for Disaster Resilience to Optimise Educational Development), a partnership of 67 institutions across 31 countries committed to promote co-operation and innovation to increase society’s resilience to disasters of human and natural origin. Richard was also Principal Investigator of Conflict Prevention through Infrastructure Reconstruction, a 12-month intervention to enhance the capacity of local stakeholders to deliver conflict sensitive infrastructure reconstruction programmes within the North and East of Sri Lanka, and thereby to help prevent future conflict in the region. The project was funded by the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office through the British High Commission in Colombo. Richard has published over 25 peer reviewed journal articles, 1 edited book, 7 book chapters, and 13 reports for a variety of stakeholders. A full list of Richard’s publications, projects, and national and international activities can be found at www.richardhaigh.info.</p> <p>Topic of intervention: Moderator</p> <p>Prof. Dilanthi Amaratunga, Professor of Disaster Risk Reduction and</p>

Management/ Director, Global Disaster Resilience Centre, University of Huddersfield, UK; e-mail: d.amaratunga@hud.ac.uk

Dilanthi Amaratunga is a Professor of Disaster Risk Management at the University of Huddersfield, UK. She is a leading expert in disaster resilience with an international reputation. She currently leads the Global Disaster Resilience Centre, a global leader in interdisciplinary research, education and advocacy to improve the resilience of nations and communities at the University of Huddersfield, UK. Her research interests include disasters and the built environment; capacity building; socio-economic measures for disaster risks; gender and protection; Preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction, conflict affected societies; Risk management and sustainability; and Public policy, governance and procurement. Her research leadership in disaster management has been recognized in the international research community by appointing her as the Editor-in-chief of the International Journal of Disaster Resilience in the Built Environment (www.emeraldinsight.com/ijdrbe.htm). She also led the Editorial Team of the Global Assessment Report 2015 key papers published by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction. She has project managed to successful completion several research projects generating significant research outputs including CASCADE, with 17 international partners. To date, she has produced over two hundred publications, refereed papers and reports, and has made over 50 key note speeches in around 30 countries, over 80 invited speeches and keynotes for international audiences. Full details of Dilanthi's publications, projects, and national and international activities can be found at www.dilanthiamaratunga.net.

Topic of intervention: Briefing on Words into Action – Sendai Framework's implementation guide

Prof. Siri Hettige, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka; e-mail: hettigesiri@gmail.com

Siri Hettige is Emeritus Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology at the University of Colombo, Sri Lanka. He is also the Chairman, Social Science Research Committee, National Science Foundation, Sri Lanka since 2004, and former Director of the Social Policy Analysis and Research Centre, Faculty of Arts, University of Colombo. The Social Policy Analysis and Research Centre (SPARC), University of Colombo provides a focal point within the Sri Lankan University system to integrate research, teaching, training, policy analysis and advocacy on critical areas of social and economic development. The centre facilitates close collaboration between academics and institutions outside of the University system, including governmental as well as non-governmental agencies that are dealing with

issues related to social policy.

He is an Adjunct Professor at RMIT University, Melbourne and an Adjunct Research Associate at CEPUR, Monash University, Australia. His research interests include migration, poverty, education, youth and identity and politics, inequality, governance and development, community studies.

He has published widely in the areas of Youth, Peace and Sustainable Development and is widely recognized as one of the prominent academics leading research in areas of poverty, conflicts and Youth studies.

Topic of intervention: Words into Action for governance and accountability and the implementation of Sendai Framework – Approach and key components

Mr Ka Zakir - 212/14, Khilket Namapara, Khilket, Dhaka-1229, Bangladesh; Email: farmers.voice@gmail.com; <http://farmersvoice.wordpress.com>; <http://community.eldis.org/krisoks/.59b776bb/>

Mr. Zakir has graduated in Organic Farming from Wageningen University, The Netherlands. Returned to the locality and established the tiny Farmers' Research Institute Krisoker Sor (Farmers' Voice). He is working more than 15 years with local people's support.

The institution considers DRR issue as the prime concern for locality development. He is vocal to establish local people's ownership over development policies and practices. Mr. Zakir has participated different international seminars, conferences including Strategic Dialogue with UNISDR and 6th AMCDRR where he introduced the new term "Pseudo Development" to DRR perspective. In the arena of "project culture", the tiny institution is an exception.

Featured as Preventionweb Expert of the Week for 03 - 09 Nov 2014. Please go to : <http://www.preventionweb.net/askexpert/session/39735>

See the Consolidated Report:

https://www.dropbox.com/s/phz7rhiy22odxtt/KSFVbd_Preventionweb_ExpertsQA.docx?dl=0

Topic of intervention: Partnering Local People to Free them from Pseudo-development while Transforming Sendai Words into Action

Shakeb Nabi, DeSHARI Consortium (A consortium of four leading INGOs in Bangladesh working on Disaster Risk Reduction and Humanitarian Response.) The INGOs members are Action Contre la Faim, Christian Aid, DanChurch Aid & Muslim Aid; SNabi@christian-aid.org

Shakeb is a seasoned development and humanitarian professional, leader and an executive with more than 18 years of diversified experience across

South and South East Asia. His work focuses around program development and management, policy advocacy, donor relationships and networking & liaison. Shakeb has been working across various organizations at the senior management level since the last 7 years.

He holds a post graduate diploma (equivalent to MBA) from Indian Institute of Forest Management followed by a Masters in International Development Management from UK. He also has a Masters in Humanitarian Action (NOHA) from Uppsala University, Sweden which was supported by Erasmus Mundus Fellowship.

Currently Shakeb is heading Christian Aid in Bangladesh with huge emphasis on Disaster Risk Reduction, Humanitarian Response, Climate Resilience, Livelihoods and Market Led and Private Sector Engagement Approach to Poverty Reduction.

Topic of intervention: Strengthening accountability in humanitarian actions and DRR programmer through partnership and consortium approach

Sh. Sridhar Chiruvolu, IAS, Deputy Director(S) & Director, CDM, LBSNAA, Mussoorie- 248179, India; sridharc@ias.nic.in

Sridhar Chiruvolu, IAS (Bihar: 2001) Post Graduate in Agriculture with specialization in Genetics& Plant Breeding. After probation in Purnea District, he was posted as SDO, Rajgir; Deputy Development Commissioner of Kaimur and Patna; Municipal Commissioner, Patna & MD Bihar Rajya Jal Parishad; District Magistrate of Nalanda, Rohtas, Purnea, Vaishali, West Champaran and East Champaran. He served as Chairman, Bihar Rajya Pul Nirman Nigam, CEO of Bihar Rural Livelihood Promotion Society & Commissioner Self Employment and MD, Beltron. He served as Special DM, East Champaran during Nepal earth quake to organize rescue and relief operations. He was the State Project Director, SSA and Director, Primary Education before joining the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration.

Presently he is posted as Deputy Director Senior at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie and is the Centre Director, Centre for Disaster Management. Disaster Management Plan of LBSNAA is being prepared under his leadership. He is also Centre Director, Centre for Rural studies and is involved in studying Land, rural poverty and livelihood issues. His areas of interest include Agriculture, HRD, Welfare, Health and Disaster resilience. He was the recipient of various awards - CMs cash award for Kosi Flood relief 2008 as DM, Purnea; Paryavaran Mitra Award as DM West Champaran and Commendation for enhancing electoral participation as DM, East Champaran.

	<p>Topic of intervention: Strengthen the capacities of local governments/ organisations to improve their Resilience towards Disaster Risk (In conformity with SFDRR) - Linking Disaster Management Plans with respective Districts, States and National Disaster Management Plans</p> <p>Shri Vyas Ji, Vice Chairman, Bihar State Disaster Management Authority (BSDMA), vice_chairman@bsdma.org</p> <p>Currently serving as Vice Chairman of Bihar State Disaster Management Authority (BSDMA), Shri Vyas ji has served in Civil Services for more than 35 years. He has been an Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officer of 1982 batch in Bihar Cadre. Prior to his selection in IAS, he also joined Indian Police Service (IPS) in 1980 batch.</p> <p>Shri Vyas Ji has done MBA, M. Phil., LL.B. and P. G. Diploma in Public Administration and his interest areas include social and economic issues. He has widely travelled across the world, including USA, UK, Italy, Russia, China including Hongkong, South Korea, Japan, Singapore, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Nepal, Thailand and Australia etc. He has held responsibilities at many key positions in Government of Bihar and Government of India. He has many distinctions of new initiatives and reforms to his credit during his service period including the development of a DRR Roadmap in the State of Bihar, on the lines of Sendai Framework of DRR, making Bihar the first State to follow the footprints of Sendai framework.</p> <p>Topic of intervention: Bihar DRR Roadmap (developed in line with the SFDRR)</p>
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Reducing Disaster Risk by Managing Urban Land Use
Event code	THEM-3
Date and Time	Thursday, 3 rd November, 13.30-15.00
Venue/ Room no.	Exhibition Hall, First Floor
Organizers	<p>Lead: Asian Disaster Preparedness Center</p> <p>Collaborators: Asian Development Bank, Metro Manila (Arghya Sinha Roy Disaster Risk Management Specialist asinharoy@adb.org)</p> <p>Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management, Government of Germany (Stephan Huppertz Regional Coordinator, Asia stephan.huppertz@giz.de)</p> <p>Contact Details* (Coordinating Agency):</p> <p>Name: Irfan Maqbool</p> <p>Designation: Head of Department</p> <p>Email id and phone number: Irfan@adpc.net Phone +66818403150</p> <p>Organization name and address:</p> <p>Asian Disaster Preparedness Center</p> <p>SM Tower, Paya Thai, Bangkok 10400</p>

Session Objectives	<p>The objectives of the session are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To share experiences of specific cities/countries in integrating disaster and climate risk considerations in urban land use management; • To share national-level experience of public-sector investments for resilient infrastructure; • To discuss the enabling environment and options for enhancing the incorporation of disaster risk in urban land use management and resilient investment decision-making processes.
Background and context	<p>Urban areas in Asian and the Pacific continue to face significant disaster risk. While this is partly due to the interplay of economic and physical geography, which has resulted in many cities being located in natural hazard-prone areas, it is the rapid unplanned growth of cities – the alterations in the land use pattern, the location and choice of infrastructure, businesses, and housing - which is further increasing the exposure and vulnerability of urban populations and their physical assets to natural hazards. With the changing intensity and, in some cases, frequency of hazards with climate change, it is expected that urban areas in Asia will continue to be impacted by extreme climate events.</p> <p>However, this need not be the case. The current trend of growing disaster risk in cities can be reduced, halted, and even reversed, by adopting urban land use management processes which provide opportunities to better understand how natural hazards in and around urban areas interact with existing and future urban growth patterns and the types of investments that can be undertaken to promote development in a risk-sensitive manner. In many cases by incorporating disaster risk considerations in urban land use management processes, the chances of implementing risk-sensitive urban growth become more politically acceptably and economically viable.</p> <p>Similarly, resilient infrastructure is an imperative for sustainable and safe development, especially in the context of rapid urbanization. Much of the world is undergoing rapid urbanization, especially Asia and Africa. Linked to this there is a huge demand for infrastructure and services. Critical infrastructure deserves special attention in planning and development. Past disasters have shown that public buildings such as schools, hospitals, and critical government buildings have proved to be among the most vulnerable classes of structures. Yet in the aftermath of disasters, hospitals, as well as transportation, power, water systems, telecommunications network infrastructure, and buildings, housing emergency response services, are functionally critical. Previous disasters show that that direct damage to critical infrastructure and associated interruptions in services can account for more than 50 percent of the overall financial losses from a major</p>

	<p>earthquake in an urban area.</p> <p>With large investments in infrastructure and services expected over the next several decades in Asian and the Pacific countries, it would be critical for national governments and sectoral agencies to integrate disaster and climate risk in the overall development planning and investment decision-making processes including for land use management and public infrastructure.</p>
Session format and programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session's overview by the moderator (5 minutes) • Presentation by 3 cities/countries (30 min) • Panel Discussion (50 min) • Wrap-up (5 minutes)
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>Main Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge-sharing through countries' practical experience on processes, and key standards, regulations and codes that are critical to integrating DRM in terms of road transport, irrigation, rural housing, and urban land use planning. • Exploring options and entry points for overcoming the challenges of risk integration in development planning processes. <p>Key Messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing disaster risk caused by natural hazards in urban areas is largely a development issue and needs to be addressed within the context of a wider urban development framework. Reducing disaster risk will contribute to strengthening urban resilience and sustainable urban development. • Hazard considerations should be factored into the design and implementation of development control instruments, such as zoning, land subdivision, and building control. This will help reduce vulnerability and limit the exposure of development to hazards by controlling their location, density, and design characteristics. • Urban land use plans should incorporate knowledge of the potential effects of disasters caused by hazards, so that most disaster risks in the city can be addressed through measures such as risk-sensitive development/redevelopment policies, development control instruments and disaster risk reduction-related public investments. Implementing such measures by the government will create

	<p>confidence among investors and citizens and encourage similar risk-informed private investments, thereby enhancing the overall resilience of the city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries that ensure the quality of their infrastructure through both deliberate design and appropriate use and maintenance consistently demonstrate greater resilience to the shocks and stresses that disaster and climate risk pose.
List of Speakers and their interventions	<p>Tentative Presenters (tbc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government/ Department of Interior and Local Government, Government of Philippines • Mr. Khondker Fowze Muhammed Bin Farid, Director, Urban Development Directorate, Bangladesh • Government of Nepal <p>Panel Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panelists will include public-sector experts, technical agencies, and development partners.
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Implementing the health aspects of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction- follow up on “the Bangkok Principles”.
Event code	THEM-4
Date and Time	Thursday, 3 rd November, 13.30-15.00
Venue/ Room no.	Hall 4, First Floor
Organizers	<p>Lead:</p> <p>Royal Thai Government, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and Regional Office for South-East Asia of the World Health Organization (SEARO)</p> <p>Collaborators:</p> <p>Ministry of Interior (MOI) - Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, RTG Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), RTG Ministry of Foreign Affairs, RTG World Health Organization- South East Asia Regional Office (SEARO) Collaborating Centre for Oxford University and The Chinese University of Hong Kong for Disaster and Medical Humanitarian Response (CCOUC) MERCY Malaysia University of Leicester WHO, SATHI Network, National Disaster Management Authority-India Iranian Ministry of Health and Medicine Education</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p>

	<p>Anurak Amornpetchsathaporn, M.D. Director, Bureau of Public Health Emergency Response (BPHER) Ministry of Public Health, RTG Tel./Fax: +662 5901771 Email: anurakmd@gmail.com</p> <p>Chainarong Vasanassomsithi Director of Research and International Cooperation Bureau Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Ministry of Interior, RTG Tel./Fax: +662 2435279 Email: foreign_dpm@yahoo.com</p> <p>Chadia Wannous Senior Advisor- UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) Tel: +41786079670 Email: wannous@un.org</p> <p>Roderico Ofrin Director-Health Security and Emergency Response- Regional Office for South-East Asia World Health Organization- Tel: +919818688089 Email: ofrinr@who.int</p>
Session Objectives	<p>Promote and provide a platform for representatives in Asia region of Member States, Inter-governmental Organizations, UN agencies and other stakeholders to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate the opportunities, benefits and challenges to integrate health emergencies within an all-hazards approach to Disaster Risk Reduction, including through the implementation of the “Bangkok Principles”. • Share progress made and challenges faced in reducing risk of health emergencies and outbreaks, including the International Health Regulations (2005), the One Health approach, Global Strategy for Women’s Children’s and Adolescents’ Health (2016-2030) and other key initiatives. • Make voluntary commitments to reduce risks of health emergencies within and across all sectors and beyond national borders. • Identifying scopes and opportunities to mainstream reproductive and productive health in Sendai Framework in order to promote sustainable development goals. • To provide a forum for critically examination and mapping the approaches to Mental Health and psychological support (MHPSS) used by the major international and local actors, in DRR activities.
Background and context	<p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction adopted by Member States on March 2015 is people-centered, has a wider scope covering all types of disaster risk and hazards, including biological hazards.</p> <p>The breadth of the multisectoral Sendai Framework provides the opportunity to achieve full synergy with the health-related initiatives for emergency and disaster risk management such as the International Health</p>

	<p>Regulations (IHR), the Global Health Security Agenda, Universal Health Coverage, Paris Agreement for Climate Change and Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>The International Conference on the Implementation of the Health Aspects of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was organized by the Royal Thai Government, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and the World Health Organization (WHO) on 10-11 March 2016, in Bangkok, Thailand.</p> <p>The Conference aimed at assessing the current status and gaps for the integration of the health sector and the disaster risk reduction community; discussing different approaches and best practices of affected countries and identifying appropriate measures for the implementation of the health aspects in the Sendai Framework in a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary, multi-sectoral and all-hazards approach.</p> <p>The outcome document of the conference "The Bangkok Principles for the Implementation of the Health Aspects of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction" was agreed.</p> <p>The "Bangkok Principles" open up opportunities for collaboration between all relevant sectors and stakeholders on implementing the health aspects of the Sendai Framework, integrating health in disaster risk reduction plans and strategies, and the inclusion of emergency and disaster risk management programs in health strategies and positioning health as a key area of focus for disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>The proposed thematic event at the Asia Ministerial Conference on DRR (AMCDRR) will provide a platform to sensitize and mobilize Member States and key health, and disaster risk reduction and development actors in the region to commit to working together to realize these opportunities.</p>
Session format and programme	<p>The session format is a panel discussion for 90 minutes.</p> <p>Moderator: TBC</p> <p>Introduction: Sendai Framework for DRR and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development- coherence and collaboration to prevent and reduce the risk from all hazards, including biological hazards. by</p> <p>1. Implementation of the "Bangkok Principles"- countries championing the way forward to all-hazards and multi-sectoral</p>

	<p>approach to reduce disaster risks</p> <p>(Dr. Chantira Kaewsamrit, Deputy Director of Bureau of Health Emergency Respond, Ministry of Public Health of Thailand) (10 minutes)</p> <p>2. Academia' Role in Fostering Cooperation Across Sectors and Disciplines for Health DRR (Ms. Gloria Chan, Assistant Director of the Collaborating Centre for Oxford University and the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) for Disaster and Medical Humanitarian Response (CCOUC) (10 minutes)</p> <p>3. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Preparedness and Risk Reduction: Key to Developing Resilience (Dr Hariyati Shahrima Abdul Majid, MERCY Malaysia's Executive Committee and a psychologist . (10 minutes)</p> <p>4. Sexual and Reproductive Health in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) (Ms.Aditi Ghosh, Director of SPRINT Initiative) (10 minutes)</p> <p>5. Health aspects in DRR: Understanding Disaster Risk in Health Sector (Dr.Hamidreza Khankeh, Iranian Ministry of Health and Medicine Education) (10 minutes)</p> <p>6. Leaving no one behind: A Health Preparedness DRR approach; Developing and Integrating Health Preparedness Plans as part of State Disaster Management Plans (Dr Saurabh Dalal, Chief Consultant Medical Preparedness and Biological Disasters, National Disaster Management Authority-India Mr. Vikrant Mahajan, SATHI Network/Sphere India) (20 minutes)</p> <p>Discussion and Q&A session (10 minutes)</p> <p>Conclusion: Moderator (5 minutes)</p> <p>Rapportour: Carol Wong, Programme Manager of CCOUC and Sharon Lo, Project Officer of CCOUC</p>
<p>Intended main outcome and Key messages</p>	<p>The expected outcome of the event include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary commitments to take actions to reduce risks of health emergencies through the adoption of people-centered, all-hazards and multisectoral approach to DRR. • Case studies and practical examples from governments and partners in Asia for advancing the implementation of reducing risks of health emergencies through the 2030 agendas, including the Sendai Framework for DRR, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. • Guidelines and Approaches to Indigenize and Integrate MHPSS in DRR activities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing the visibility of sexual and reproductive health of women and adolescent girls in disasters by identifying methods, tools and the theories to mainstream local health issues into DRR. <p>Key messages</p> <p>The following measures agreed at the International Conference held in Thailand and known as the “Bangkok Principles” that could assist countries in implementing the health aspects of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote systematic integration of health into national and sub-national disaster risk reduction policies and plans and the inclusion of emergency and disaster risk management programmes in national and sub-national health strategies. Enhance cooperation between health authorities and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen country capacity for disaster risk management for health, the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) and building of resilient health systems. Stimulate people-centered public and private investment in emergency and disaster risk reduction, including in health facilities and infrastructure. Integrate disaster risk reduction into health education and training and strengthen capacity building of health workers in disaster risk reduction. Incorporate disaster-related mortality, morbidity and disability data into multi-hazards early warning system, health core indicators and national risk assessments. Advocate for, and support cross-sectoral, transboundary collaboration including information sharing, and science and technology for all hazards, including biological hazards. Promote coherence and further development of local and national policies and strategies, legal frameworks, regulations, and institutional arrangements
List of Speakers and their interventions	As above in the detailed agenda. Bios will follow when speakers confirmed
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Promoting educational continuity and resilience of children and community through increasing child-focused Comprehensive School Safety in different contexts and innovative educational solutions
Event code	THEM-5
Date and Time	Thursday, 3 rd November, 13.30-15.00
Venue/ Room no.	Hall 5, Second Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead: Asia Pacific Coalition for School Safety (APCSS)</p> <p>Collaborators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APCSS members (UNISDR, Save the Children, World Vision, IFRC); • Ministry of Education and Training, National Department of Disaster Prevention and Control (tbc) (from Cambodia/ Vietnam/ Indonesia); • Plan International Indonesia; • All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI); • International Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology (IIEES) <p>Contact Details* (lead): Asia Pacific Coalition for School Safety (APCSS)</p> <p>Name: Nghia Trinh Designation: APCSS Secretariat</p> <p>Email id and phone number: nghia.trinhtrong@plan-international.org</p> <p>Organization name and address: Plan International, Asia Regional Office</p>

	Add: 14th Floor, 253 Building, Sukhumvit 21 Road (Asoke), Klongtoey Nua, Wattana, Bangkok 10110 Thailand
Session Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the implementation of Sendai Framework in the education sector, particularly through mobilization of countries in implementing the Comprehensive School Safety Framework and the Worldwide Initiative for School Safety to strengthen disaster resilience of children, youth and their communities in different contexts of disaster and environmental changes • To advocate for the fulfilment of the rights of children to safe educational continuity and protection against disasters through resilient education sector investments (e.g. application of technology in fun learning options, and investment in evacuation and preparedness for better vulnerability reduction) • To provide an opportunity for promoting child-centered DRR initiatives and models at sub-national level from at risk countries, and draw public awareness and preparedness amongst children, decision makers and other DRR stakeholders on how to build safer educational environment for children.
Background and context	<p>Disasters threaten the lives, the rights and the needs of millions of children around the world. Worldwide, 70% of pupils are enrolled in schools that are in high seismic risk zones and hundreds of millions more face regular flood, landslide, and extreme wind and fire hazards. These children are spending up to 50 percent of their waking hours in school facilities that are often neither constructed nor maintained to be disaster resilient.¹² Regionally, over the last decade Asia has suffered the greatest number of disasters caused by natural hazards with 80% of the global death toll.</p> <p>Children have been identified as a major stakeholder in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policy making as well as important agents in planning for and building community resilience. Children are also among the most vulnerable and exposed to increasing disaster risk. Despite sometimes being counted or consulted, girls and boys are often excluded from critical DRR decision making.</p> <p>Comprehensive School Safety has been a priority in DRR in in Asia since 2006 with the launch of the ISDR global campaign on Safer Schools. It has been an important part of DRR in the education sector, addressing the risk of children and youth in schools and community contexts. Besides, innovative ideas, such as the application of technology in disaster risk reduction effort and child-focused disaster risk preparedness and responses, have recently been introduced to help children and adults to obtain better understanding on disasters, especially how disasters happen and tips</p>

¹² Guidance Notes on Safer School Construction: Global Facility for DRR

on how to survive and minimize the risks of disaster such as flood, whirlwind, earthquake and volcano eruption.

However, the popularity and employment of these solutions have mainly been active in the ASEAN region with limitation so far, which reveals a chance for more Asian countries to actively join in promoting this agenda of school safety.

The Asia Pacific Coalition for School Safety (**APCSS**) – (including UNICEF, UNESCO, UNISDR, IFRC, ADPC, Plan International, Save the Children, World Vision, and others) together with its partner organisations namely All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (**AIDMI**), and the International Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology (**IIEES**), have been working and coordinating actions and joint advocacy for school safety based on a shared Framework for Comprehensive School Safety, which includes 3 pillars: 1) Safe Learning Facilities, 2) School Disaster Management, and 3) Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Education.

This Comprehensive School Safety Framework is also adopted by Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools (WISS), launched at the 3rd World Conference on DRR in March 2015. In Asia, the APCSS and its partners have been mobilizing countries to join the WISS including as Country Safe School Leaders.

APCSS members, AIDMI and IIEES are strong supporters of the Children and Youth Stakeholder Group in Asia to promote child-focused school safety. The group has agreed to:

- Strengthen advocacy efforts at the region, sub-regions (Southeast Asia, South Asia and Pacific) and country level to promote the adoption and implementation of CSS which contribute to implement the Sendai Framework; and
- Establish Knowledge management system for all members and its partner organisations and increase public awareness for school resilience.

At the AMCDRR 2016, the coalition aims to reinforce collaborative efforts of governments, both national and local, organizations and other interested stakeholders to accelerate the implementation of Comprehensive School Safety to support learners and education workers in the Asia-Pacific Region, including to protect them from death, injury and harm in schools.

This thematic session will also raise the attention of stakeholders in fulfilling the rights of children and youth to **educational continuity, education sector investments better-protected**, and to strengthen **risk reduction and resilience** through increased number of countries that adopt and implement approaches consistent with the Comprehensive School Safety Framework

	<p>and the Worldwide Initiative for School Safety.</p> <p>Furthermore, Child's Right to Safer School is not only about sustainable living, prosperous families, and a safer future but also about social investing, next generation workforce, and global-finance. It is about unlocking real capital. The event will involve key influential speakers from diverse background to brainstorm ways to involve children in disaster risk reduction initiatives and discuss the right to safer school.</p>
Session format and programme	<p>The session will be the form of a panel discussion including interactions with participants, who are children and youth, Government Officials and other relevant decision makers</p> <p>Chair: Suggest to be a high level from ASEAN or Government (tbc)</p> <p>Moderator: (tbc)</p> <p>Tentative agenda:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction and welcome remarks (5 mins) (one person from MoE/NDMO of Indonesia – tbc) 2. Key notes (10 mins) (Adelina-IDN or GSDMA (Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority of India) 3. Panel discussion (45 minutes) (What is the actual progress of CSSF in the region at schools level given the existing policy achievement obtained in the region? How shall we make the SS move on in South Asia? Any plan for the school safety implementation in case of fail? How can we promote Safe School-Resilient Community Program in the region?) 4. Plenary discussion, facilitated by Moderator (20 minutes) 5. Summary of discussion & Key messages/commitments by Gov. officials (APCSS - Plan International) (5mins) 6. Closing remarks by the Chair (5 mins)
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>The main outcome of this Thematic session will be recommended actions to strengthen Comprehensive School Safety and implement the Sendai Framework in the Education sector.</p> <p>The session also aims at generating commitments for collaborative actions by all actors – governments, partner organizations and other interested stakeholders through a coordination framework for implementation, monitoring, and assessment of school safety in Asia.</p>
List of Speakers and their interventions	<p>List of speakers/Panelists (tbc) – (max 5 speakers from countries in the region)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GSDMA&AIDMI (Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority of

	<p>India)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adelina Kamal from ASEAN – (to be the Chair - tbc) • 1 or 2 APCSS Representatives (tbc: Save the Children/IFRC/WV/UNISDR/UNESCO/UNICEF) • Representatives from the Ministry of Education of one ASEAN country (tbc), and the Pacific region • Kambod Amini Hosseini (Associate Prof. and Director-Risk Management Research Center, International Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Seismology, IIEES Tehran, Iran)
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Strengthening Community Resilience
Event code	THEM-6
Date and Time	Thursday, 3 rd November, 13.30-15.00
Venue/ Room no.	Hall No. 6, Second Floor
Organizers	<p>Co-leads: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)</p> <p>Collaborators: Bangladesh Government, Mongolian government (TBC), Government of Myanmar (tbc), Asian Development Bank (ADB)</p> <p>Contact Details* (leads):</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>Name: Sanny Jegillos</p> <p>Designation: Senior Advisor, Disaster Risk Reduction, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)</p> <p>Email id and phone number: sanny.jegillos@undp.org</p> <p>Organization name and address:</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme</p>

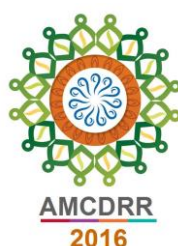
	<p>Bangkok Regional Hub</p> <p>3rd Floor United Nations Service Building</p> <p>Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand</p> <p>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)</p> <p>Name: Pierre Kremer / Jeong Park</p> <p>Designation: Head of Partnerships / DRR Coordinator</p> <p>Email id and phone number: pierre.kremer@ifrc.org / Jeong.PARK@ifrc.org</p> <p>Organization name and address:</p> <p>IFRC – Regional Office, Asia Pacific</p> <p>The Ampwalk, Suite 10.02, 218 Jalan Ampang</p> <p>50450 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</p>
Session Objectives	<p>The objectives of the session are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the broader enabling environment required for achieving community resilience and common goals to bring community resilience to the next level in Asia Pacific • Discuss approaches and opportunities for scaling up community - resilience, notably through collaborative platforms. • Promote local actors and innovative solutions to enable people to enhance their safety and resilience
Background and context	<p>Disasters caused by natural hazards continue to affect communities, especially at the local level as they face significant losses in lives, livelihoods and properties. Such impact derives from both large-scale and many localized small-scale events which typically remain confined within communities, as the effects are usually absorbed by the poorer households, small businesses, and marginalized members of a community, and become part of their everyday life.</p> <p>Disaster risks are largely shaped and the impacts felt the most at the local level. Thus, the solutions to address the risks should also be localized and</p>

	<p>involve the communities that live and work in the area. This is important for various reasons including, communities have better knowledge about local hazards; different communities perceive disaster risk differently and play different roles in shaping risk; and with the uncertainties associated with climate risks, especially the change in magnitude and intensity of extreme weather events, ideal risk reduction approaches are those that manage a range of uncertain conditions and bring wider development gains in the immediate term.</p> <p>Community resilience starts at the grassroots levels with people and communities assessing both the risks they are exposed to and their vulnerability in the face of adversity. It is effectively based on encouraging local communities to anticipate risks; to respond when disaster strikes; to adapt to the evolving risk patterns brought about by the changing climate; and to transform themselves to address underlying factors and the root causes of risks, including being active partners for governments in adopting policies and implementing programmes that bridge the humanitarian and development continuum.</p> <p>The proposed session will be based on two ongoing strategic initiatives by the Co-Leads of this thematic session: a) One Billion Coalition for Resilience (1BC) and b) Policy Study on Community Resilience described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community resilience initiatives happen at different scales/levels and working together is essential. In 2015, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched the One Billion Coalition for Resilience (1BC) – an initiative that aims, by 2025, to enabling one billion people to be safer and healthier – as a commitment to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the SDGs and Paris Agreement on Climate Change. • This proposed session will also build on the outcome of the session organized by UNDP and ADB on <i>Community Disaster Resilience</i> at the 6th AMCDRR in Bangkok, and will feature a presentation of the key findings of a Policy Study on Community Resilience under the ADB-UNDP partnership. This Study factors in the directions provided by the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. It will also show how promoting policy coherence for resilience can yield results in building risk-informed communities, and how it can be further expanded across Asia as a joint collaborative initiative enabling partners to work at scale.
Session format and programme	<p>Overview Presentations – By ADB, UNDP, IFRC</p> <p>Minister of Disaster Management: By 2025, enabling 50 million people in</p>

	<p>Bangladesh to take active steps towards their resilience.</p> <p>Discussions will focus on the following (four) factors that contribute to community resilience, with examples to be given by the chair/lead:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Opportunities for and challenges in scaling up community resilience (chaired by Government of Myanmar) 2. Policy coherence for resilience building (chaired by the Government of Mongolia) 3. Practical and innovative solutions for integrated risk management (CSO, IFRC Climate Center) 4. Community resilience is strengthened through alliance/coalition building and partnerships (IBC of IFRC)
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>At-risk communities and local actors must be the key drivers of change and their voices must be at the core of decision-making processes that draw on local knowledge, capacities and ongoing feedback mechanisms --</p> <p>A change in mind-set at the local level is required from managing disasters to managing disaster risk under high levels of uncertainty. Disaster risk is intrinsic in development decisions; and with the changing hazard patterns due to climate change, the management of disaster risk will require communities to adopt a comprehensive, dynamic, and aspirational approach that goes beyond preparing for a disaster event.</p> <p>Policy coherence that promotes integrated approaches for community resilience -Bringing in this change in mind-set requires working collaboratively within the context of local development priorities across sectors and themes of development. Depending on the characteristics of the community—location, type of natural hazards they are exposed to, preexisting socioeconomic vulnerabilities, and capacities— the opportunities to strengthen resilience in different sectors should be explored and could include a wide range of interventions including coherent policy and planning reforms; targeted community-driven investments; local financing mechanisms; and broader governance issues related to people-centered and risk-sensitive development. All of these can be realized if there is an enabling policy environment that ensures coherence in the implementation of development, risk reduction and climate change agreements, targets and priorities.</p> <p>Integrated risk management is key in building community resilience – For community resilience to happen, ensuring that people are able to anticipate, adapt, respond to and transform from the risks are key. This can</p>

	<p>be done through the adoption of integrated risk management that is climate-smart, ecosystem-based and bridges time- and spatial scales. It integrates the urgent attention needed for changing risks due to changes in hazards, exposure and vulnerability. Integrated risk management includes a specific focus on ecosystem degradation, locally and in the wider landscape, as well as changes in hazards due to climate change (in relation to current risks, near-term changes and longer-term shifts in climate patterns). It integrates elements from disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration.</p> <p>Community resilience cannot be done in isolation; partnerships and coalitions are key – Partnerships, alliance and/or coalition building are key to ensuring that community resilience do not happen in isolation. We need to mobilize individuals, communities, organizations, business and governments, to share common targets at country level, drive more resources and build the capacity of local actors through coalitions sharing common goals, risks, accountability and successes.</p>
List of Speakers and their interventions	<p>Tentative Presenters (tbc)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADB, UNDP and IFRC • Government of Bangladesh • Government of Myanmar • Government of Mongolia • Grassroots Women's Organization
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

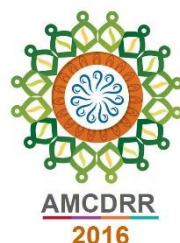
Event title	Scaling-up Ecosystem-Based Disaster Risk Reduction in development planning and practice in Asia
Event code	THEM-7
Date and Time	Thursday, 3 rd November, 13.30-15.00
Venue/ Room no.	Annexe A, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA), Pragma India</p> <p>Collaborators: National Institute of Disaster Management- India (NIDM), National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Partnership for Environment and DRR (PEDRR), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (ACCCRN), Whitley Fund for Nature-UK, IUCN India</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>Name: Marisol Estrella</p> <p>Designation: UNEP, DRR Project Coordinator</p> <p>Email id and phone number: Marisol.estrella@unep.org</p> <p>+41 22 917 8448</p> <p>Organization name and address: UNEP Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch</p>

	Chemin des Anemones 11-13, Chatelaine, Geneva 1219, Switzerland
Session Objectives	The session will bring together decision makers from the Government, scientific/academic community, private sector and grassroots community-based organizations and discuss how best to achieve large-scale implementation of Eco- DRR approaches and advance the Sendai Framework Priorities for Action.
Background and context	<p>The concept of Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR), which highlights the role of ecosystems in preventing disasters or buffering against disaster impacts, is now well-recognized in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030). Over the past decade, Eco-DRR has gained increasing acceptance within the scientific, academic as well as engineering communities. Yet Eco-DRR approaches have long been implemented by local communities, in some cases over centuries, without necessarily being named as such. A number of countries are also implementing scaled-up Eco-DRR initiatives in the region through national programmes, including India, Philippines and Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Healthy ecosystems provide multiple development benefits, including livelihoods, health, food and water security – all of which can strengthen resilience to disasters. Well-managed ecosystems function as “natural” or “green” infrastructure that can directly reduce a community’s exposure and vulnerability to a range of hazards, such as flooding, storm surge, drought and landslides among others. Healthy ecosystems also increase people’s capacities to better cope with and recover from disaster events, such as floods or landslides. Understanding such linkages between healthy ecosystems and disaster risk reduction are critical in the Asian context where livelihoods of tens of thousands of people are ecosystem-dependent and access to alternate sources of disaster recovery avenues are limited.</p> <p>However, the Eco-DRR concept is still lacking widespread practical application within the suite of solutions employed by countries and communities for disaster risk reduction. Moreover, Eco-DRR approaches are not yet fully mainstreamed into development policies, private investments, public programmes and budgets. This is due to a number of reasons, including limited awareness of Eco-DRR good practices and absence of technical knowledge. There is also tendency for Eco-DRR knowledge and know-how to be confined to the academic and research communities. Eco-DRR projects are also generally small-scale, and there is an absence of large-scale examples of Eco-DRR. The overall result is that Eco-DRR is not entering mainstream DRR and development planning and practice.</p> <p>Scaling-up Eco-DRR implementation will require a multi-pronged strategy,</p>

	<p>including scientific evidence/research/technical know-how; enabling policies/supportive Governments; private sector engagement and investments; and support from the grassroots/local communities. This session will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present practical experiences of Eco-DRR initiatives from these various perspectives • Reflect on Eco-DRR progress in the context of the Sendai Framework's Priorities for Action • Discuss next steps for scaling-up Eco-DRR initiatives so that they become mainstreamed into DRR and development planning and practice in Asia.
Session format and programme	<p>The session will have the following format</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting the Stage (10 minutes) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Welcome Remarks – ESPA Jyotiraj Patra/DFID India Office (tbc) b. Short video “Voices from Pan-Asia” capturing experiences/ perspectives on Eco-DRR from varied geographic contexts across Asia (by Pragya, WFN, IUCN India) c. Introduction of Moderator 2. Panel Presentations (45 minutes) 3. Q&A / General discussions (25 minutes) – In addition to accepting questions from the floor, the moderator will also draw from queries submitted through social media using a specific hashtag (#) for the event. Pragya, IUCN and Whitley Fund for Nature would also run a pre-event consultation using online platform and the social media profiles for a week leading to the event using the event specific hashtag (#) to elicit queries which could be posed to the panel. 4. Closing Remarks (10 minutes) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Final reflections - UNEP, Dr Muralee Thummarukudy b. Closing – Moderator
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>Discussion outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify key lessons and next steps for promoting large-scale implementation of Eco-DRR • Identify potential partnerships in Asia to strengthen research-policy-practice for scaling up Eco-DRR implementation, and establish an Action-oriented Agenda
List of Speakers and their interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Welcome Remarks - Jyotiraj Patra, Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation (ESPA) 2. Moderator - Gargi Banerji, Pragya India 3. Speakers <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Dr. Priyanie Amerasinghe - International Water Management Institute

	<p>(nominated by ESPA)</p> <p>b. Anil Gupta – NIDM / Government of India</p> <p>c. Mr. Ritesh Kumar - Wetlands International</p> <p>d. Dr. Deepa Gavali - Gujarat Ecology Society, India.</p> <p>4. Final Reflections/ Closing Remarks – Muralee Thummarukudy, UNEP</p>
Technical Equipment	<p>Projector, computer/laptop, microphones, wide screen, internet connection, sound system to play video clips and pre-recorded AV messages, seating arrangements and microphones for a panel of 4 members and 1 moderator</p>

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	From Local to Global: Developing, implementing and integrating DRR and climate risk management strategies across scales
Event code	THEM-8
Date and Time	Thursday, 3 RD November, 13.30-15.00
Venue/ Room no.	Plenary Hall, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead: Japan International Cooperation Agency, JICA</p> <p>Collaborators: Overseas Development Institute (ODI), UK; Department of Disaster Management, Government of Bihar, India; Action on Climate Today, India;</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>Name: Mr. MIMURA Satoru</p> <p>Designation: Deputy Director General, and Group Director for Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>Email id and phone number: Mimura.Satoru@jica.go.jp, +81-3-5226-9548</p> <p>Organization name and address: Disaster Risk Reduction Group, Global Environment Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency, JICA</p> <p>5-25 Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-8012, Japan</p>

Session Objectives	<p>This thematic session will provide an opportunity to discuss and deliberate on;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Methodology to develop and/or upgrade national and local DRR strategies to achieve Global Target (e) of Sendai Framework by 2020 2. Guidance and support by national governments to develop and/or upgrade Local DRR strategies 3. Methods of enhancing integration/alignment/synergy of national, sub national and local level risk management strategies 4. Explore practical methods of enhancing the integration of DRR plans and climate risk management plans to support comprehensive risk management across scales
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Background and context	<p>2015 emerged as a landmark year for ongoing efforts towards disaster risk reduction. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 with its seven Global Targets and four priorities for action was adopted at the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in March, 2015 in Sendai, Japan. The Sendai Framework is a voluntary and non-binding agreement which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risks, while the responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders in the country.</p> <p>Its Targets (a) – (d) focus on reduction of mortality, affected people, direct economic losses and damages to critical infrastructure by 2030, while the Target (e) aims to “Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.” Importance of national and local strategies is well recognized as it regulates implementation of the entire DRR activities in the countries. Crucially, the Sendai Framework works alongside and overlaps with the Paris Climate Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals, that also came into force in 2015.</p> <p>Therefore, a number of countries have started to consider the manner in which their national and subnational strategies for disaster risk reduction and climate risk management can be aligned with the international frameworks that came into force last year.</p> <p>In this session, the panellists from national and state governments, NGOs, private sector, development partners and stakeholders will share their knowledge and experience on the development and implementation of disaster risk reduction and climate risk management strategies at the national, subnational and local levels in line with Sendai Framework and other international risk management frameworks.</p> <p>Case studies and examples of the manner in which this alignment is starting to happen in countries across Asia will be shared.</p> <p>Discussions with respondents will shed light on institutional culture, administrative mandates, financial issues and governance arrangements that can curtail and enable enhanced integration of risk management strategies from the local to global scales.</p>
Session format and programme <i>(detailed agenda)</i>	<p>Agenda</p> <p>The event will last for 90 minutes (including panel speech and plenary discussion).</p> <p><u>Discussion with the participants and audience(30 min)</u></p>

	<p>13:00-13:05 Welcome remarks by organizer (5 min)</p> <p>Mr. Kunihiro Yamauchi, Director General, Global Environment Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency</p> <p>13:05-13:15 Remarks by the moderator (10 min)</p> <p>Moderator: Dr. Satoru Nishikawa, Executive Director of Research, Japan Center for Area Development Research</p> <p>Dr. Nishikawa will provide overview of the session, including a brief introduction about the Target 'e' of the Sendai Framework and the current situation of its progress across a range of contexts.</p> <p>13:15-14:05 Presentations by panelists (10 min each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Aditya V. Bahadur, Research Associate, Risk and Resilience Programme, Overseas Development Institute, UK TOPIC: The alignment of subnational risk management plans in India with the Sendai framework, drawing on ODI's recent work with the Government of India • Ir Dody Ruswandi, Secretary, National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB), Indonesia TOPIC: How national government can support local DRR strategies, based on their new target programme for 133 districts at risk with a list of indicators to measure their reduction of risk including local DRR plan(TBC) • Mr. Badral Tuvshin, Chief, Brigadier General, National Emergency Management Agency, Mongolia TOPIC: Sharing view on how to update/develop national DRR strategy that is risk-informed and aligned with Sendai Framework(TBC) • Dr. Cristina Rumbaitis del Rio, Regional Program Manager, Action on Climate Today, India TOPIC: Recommendations for improving the integration of disaster risk management and climate risk management plans across scales in Nepal, Pakistan and India. • Mr. Lars Bernd, Chief of DRM Unit, UNICEF India TOPIC: Development of the Bihar Road Map for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 - a good practice for multi-stakeholder engagement to achieve Sendai Target 5 and build resilient communities <p>14:05-14:30 Discussions and comments from the floor (25 min)</p> <p>The moderator will allow 20 minutes open forum, and entertain questions from the audience, where any of the panelists is directed to respond. Then</p>
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	<p>the moderator will conclude the discussions by summarizing the key messages in 5 minutes.</p> <p>14:30 Closing</p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>Key Messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster risk reduction and climate risk management strategies/policies at different levels (local, regional, national and global) need to be better aligned with one another. • It is vital to support national and sub-national governments to develop risk management strategies in line with international frameworks. <p>Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An understanding of good practices and success stories of integrating risk management strategies and policies across scales in Asia; • An understanding of good practices, lessons learned, challenges and practical solutions in developing DRR strategies at local level. • Insights on the nature of support needed by national and sub-national governments to develop local risk management strategies. • Clear recommendations for achieving the Target (e) of the Sendai Framework;
List of Speakers and their interventions	<p>Moderator: Dr. Satoru Nishikawa, Japan Center for Area Development Research</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <p>Speaker 1: Hon. Minister, Disaster Management Department, Government of Bihar, India Disaster Management Department, Government of Bihar, India (TBC)</p> <p>TOPIC: •The need for development of State Level DRR Strategies in line with State Development Agendas</p> <p>Speaker 2: Dr. Aditya V. Bahadur, Research Associate, Risk and Resilience Programme, Overseas Development Institute, UK; a.bahadur@odi.org.uk</p> <p>TOPIC: The alignment of subnational risk management plans in India with the Sendai framework, drawing on ODI's recent work with the Government of India</p> <p>BIO-Dr. Aditya Bahadur has more than 10 years of experience in research, evaluation and practice of DRR, climate change and development. He has published widely on these issues including in highly regarded academic journals. His work has been cited by the IPCC and it has informed DfID's approach to disaster resilience. He has been an advisor to a range of international organisations, multilateral organisations, bilateral organisations, national governments and international civil society</p>

	<p>organizations on risk management policies. He has been conferred a Fellowship of the Royal Geographic Society (FRGS) and was awarded the World Social Science Fellowship in 2015.</p> <p>Speaker 3: Ir Dody Ruswandi, Secretary, National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB), Indonesia</p> <p><i>TOPIC:</i> How national government can support local DRR strategies, based on their new target programme for 133 districts at risk with a list of indicators to measure their reduction of risk including local DRR plan</p> <p>Speaker 4: Major General L B R Mark, Director General, Disaster Management Centre, Sri Lanka. Mr. Badral Tuvshin, Chief, Brigadier General, National Emergency Management Agency, Mongolia</p> <p><i>TOPIC:</i> Sharing view on how to update/develop national DRR strategy that is risk-informed and aligned with Sendai Framework(TBC)</p> <p><i>TOPIC:</i> Sharing view on how to update/develop national DRR strategy that is risk-informed and aligned with Sendai Framework</p> <p>Speaker 5: Dr. Cristina Rumbaitis del Rio, Regional Program Manager, Action on Climate Today, India; Cristina@actiononclimate.today</p> <p><i>TOPIC:</i> Recommendations for improving the integration of disaster risk management and climate risk management plans across scales in Nepal, Pakistan and India.</p> <p><i>BIO:</i> Prior to joining ACT, Dr. del Rio worked at The Rockefeller Foundation (2007-2015). As a Senior Associate Director at the Foundation, Dr. Rumbaitis del Rio helped develop the Foundation's initiatives on resilience to climate change, including the landmark Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network initiative. Prior to that, she was a post-doctoral fellow conducting research on sustainable development at Columbia University's Earth Institute. She also did policy research for the United Nations Environmental Program, the U.S. Department of State, and other institutions.</p> <p>Speaker 5: Mr. Lars Bernd, Chief of DRM Unit, UNICEF India</p> <p><i>TOPIC:</i> Development of the Bihar Road Map for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 - a good practice for multi-stakeholder engagement to achieve Sendai Target 5 and build resilient communities</p> <p><i>BIO:</i> Mr. Lars Bernd is Chief of DRR Section in Unicef's India Country Office. Based in Delhi, he leads India Country Office's DRR and climate change programme through Unicef's 13 States offices in India, as well as in partnership with the UNCT Resilience Group and UN Disaster Management Team and a NGOs-Unicef network promoting child-sensitive DRR in India. Lars has nearly 20 years of experience working for various UN and bilateral development agencies, incl. UNISDR, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNV, ProVention Consortium, SDC and FES, in Africa, MENA and Asia.</p>
Background	Strengthening disaster risk management in India: A review of five state

document	<p>disaster management plans (2016)- http://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/India-disaster-management-web.pdf</p> <p>Insights from the Frontlines of Disaster Risk: Ten Key Recommendations by Experts from South Asia on the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: http://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/South-Asia-Expert-Views-on-2015-Disasters-Agreement1.pdf</p> <p>What does it take to mainstream disaster risk management in key sectors? http://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/CDKN_Guide_Mainstreaming_dr_management_final_rev_web-res.pdf</p>
Technical Equipment	Projector, 6 microphones.

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations.



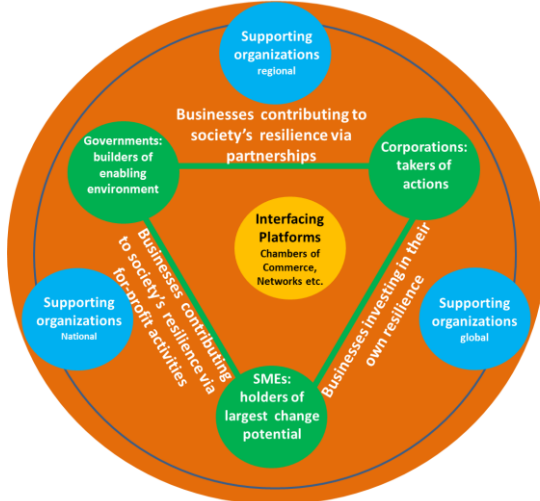
Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Business Resilience and Private Sector Engagement in Disaster Risk Reduction: shared value, survival and better business in a changing world
Event code	THEM9
Date and Time	Thursday, 3 rd November, 13.30-15.00
Venue/ Room no.	Annexe D, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARISE (UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies) Network Asia - Yoshiko Abe, Sustainability Strategist, Kokusai Kogyo, yoshiko_abe@kk-grp.jp, Phone: +81 80 3099 6591 <p>Collaborators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESCAP Sustainable Business Network's Task Force on DRR - Puji Pujiono, Regional Adviser on DRR, pujiono@un.org, +6622881332 • ADPC's iPrepare Business Facility - Aslam Perwaiz, Head, DRMS, +66802604884
Session Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote risk sensitive and informed investments and business operations by private sector • To map out the role of various actors promoting disaster resilience in implementation of SFDRR and contribute to the Regional Action Plan • To illustrate good practices and share lessons learnt in how private sector contributes to society's resilience • To enabling environment that promotes risk sensitive and informed

	investments by private sector and that facilitates knowledge sharing
Background and context	<p>The private sector is the major employer and job creator, purveyors of products and services, and collectively constitutes the largest investors in the region. At the same time, they are adversely affected by increased exposure to disaster risks due to the interface of climate change and unsustainable development, and bear the brunt of disasters. The disaster risks to the private sector, particularly among (micro-), small- and medium enterprises ((M)SMEs), represents the Achilles' heel of sustainable development. There is an urgent need for the business sector to rise to the challenge: to strengthen their own resilience, to contribute to the resilience of their communities and regions, and to the extent possible to leverage their for-profit enterprises also as a contributing factor to the society's resilience.</p> <p>The <i>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</i> reiterates the private sector's role in reducing disaster risk and highlights the need for the business sector to integrate disaster risk management into their business models and practices through disaster-risk-informed investments, business continuity plans, and readiness to bounce back in post-disaster circumstances. Business resilience and adaptation to disaster and climate change risk has also been recognized as a key element in sustainable development in the <i>UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</i>.</p> <p>In Asia, The Bangkok Declaration of the 6th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (2014) encourages "risk-informed investment as part of business process" to achieve business sustainability and resilience. Likewise, since 2011, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit has repeatedly called for private sector resilience and enhanced capacities of businesses, particularly SMEs in preparing for disasters.</p>  <p>The private sector role in DRR is thus to, first of all, invest in their own resilience through risk-sensitive investments, business strategies and</p>

	<p>continuity management; contribute to society's resilience with their efficiency, solution orientated products and services, and as multiplier of economic resources; and in doing all that, to remain and to grow to be even more competitive and profitable.</p> <p>In the Asian landscape, private sector's effective roles in the implementation of Sendai Framework are largely shaped by key actors that become particular target for interventions. They are the governments that must promote and enable the sea-change towards resilience; the larger corporations to play the role of champions, influencers, and catalysts in their industries, countries, and value chains; and (M)SMEs, whose increased awareness and capacities, and resulting behavioral change have the greatest impact towards sustainability and resilience; and chambers of commerce and other associations and networks that often serve as an interfacing platforms for the said actors to advocate for policy and regulatory changes, to mediate the interests, and to facilitate transfer of resources, skills and technology.</p> <p>The session will bring together the rich ecology of actors working towards private sector resilience in Asia, including representatives of governments, SMEs, individual businesses, networks, chambers of commerce, and supporting organizations, who together form the landscape of PPP that will work on implementing and realizing the goals of the Sendai Framework.</p>
Session format and programme	<p>A. Welcome (5 min)</p> <p>Ms. Sandra Wu, UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE) Board Member and Asia focal point, Chairperson and CEO Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.</p> <p>B. Keynote (15 min)</p> <p>Mr. Brendan Moon, Chief Executive Officer of the Queensland Reconstruction Authority, Australia</p> <p>C. Panel discussion</p> <p>Introduction and background by Moderator (10 min): Mr. Naohiro Nishiguchi, President, Japan Bosai Platform</p> <p><i>Panel discussion (30 min) with:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ms. Sandra Wu, Board member UNISDR Private Sector Alliance (ARISE) and Chairperson and CEO Kokusai Kogyo, on role of corporations as takers of actions 2. Col. Ariunaa Chadraabal, National Emergency Management Agency, Mongolia, on role of governments as enablers 3. Mr. Aslam Perwaiz, ADPC's Head of Department of Disaster Risk

	<p>Management Systems, on the importance of SMEs resiliency</p> <p>4. Mr. Jagdish Salgaonkar, Senior Vice President, AECOM India, on role of corporations and PPP with example Smart City initiative in India</p> <p>D. Interactive audience participation (25 min)</p> <p>E. Take-aways and closing remarks by moderator (5 min)</p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Private sector plays key role in disaster risk management in the broader context of sustainable development 2. Increased appreciation that only when businesses are disaster resilient that they could contribute meaningfully to the attainment of resilience in their society 3. Improved understanding on the specific but complementary roles that government, private sector, and other stakeholders each have to play, and how they need to be held accountable to such role performance 4. Documentation and exchange of successful practices, different forms of partnership, and lessons learnt that could be documented, shared, and leveraged into regional good practices 5. Recommendations and agreed priority actions for governments, private sector and other stakeholders partnership to implement Sendai Framework
List of Speakers and their interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Brendan Moon, Chief Executive Officer of the Queensland Reconstruction Authority, Australia (TBC) on leading example by Queensland Reconstruction Authority 2. Ms. Sandra Wu, UNISDR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE) Board Member and Asia focal point, Chairperson and CEO Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.: Private sector role in DRR as outlined by Sendai Framework, other global frameworks and Asia Regional Plan 3. Mr. Naohiro Nishiguchi, President, Japan Bosai Platform: Business' contributions through for-profit activities: business-driven initiative /platform that facilitates introduction of Japanese DRM techniques and technology by working closely with government and international partners 4. Mr. Aslam Perwaiz, ADPC's Head of Department of Disaster Risk Management Systems: The importance of SMEs resiliency; regional project "Strengthening Disaster Resilience of SMEs in Asia" in Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam 5. Col. Ariunaa Chadraabal, National Emergency Management Agency, Mongolia, on role of governments as enablers 6. Mr. Jagdish Salgaonkar, Senior Vice President, AECOM India, on role of corporations and PPP with example Smart City initiative in India

Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones, others:
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Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic Session

Event title	Multi Hazard Early Warning Systems: Increasing Availability of and Access to Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems
Event code	THEM-10
Date and Time	Thursday, 3 rd November, 13.30-15.00
Venue/ Room no.	Dining Hall, Annexe, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead: ESCAP, WMO, WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones Secretariat, ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee Secretariat</p> <p>Collaborators: India Meteorological Department, RSMC-New Delhi, RSMC-Tokyo, RIMES, Christian Aid, Practical Action, UMS</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>Name: Mr. Sanjay Srivastava</p> <p>Designation: Chief, Disaster Risk Reduction Section</p> <p>Email id and phone number: srivastavas@un.org</p> <p>Organization name and address:</p> <p>UN-ESCAP, 8th Floor, UN Building, Rajadamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand</p>
Session	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote regional cooperation in addressing shared disaster risk

Objectives	<p>through sharing of experiences and lessons learnt from regional cooperation in addressing disaster risk;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify gaps and needs and to strengthen multi-hazard early warning systems in Asia and the Pacific, as in target (g) of the Sendai Framework; • To promote more accurate forecasting and warning services which are impact-based and in multi-hazard approach; and • To share best practices of last mile connectivity for multi hazard early warning system for end to end user.
Background and context	<p>The Asia-Pacific is the most disaster prone region in the world. Each year, natural disasters of many types strike a vast swath of the region, affecting millions of people and wreaking massive economic destruction. Many of the disasters in the region are also transboundary. The region hosts the world's two most seismically active fault lines that cross many national frontiers. It has three major ocean basins where a cyclone developing in one basin can affect multiple countries simultaneously. Countries in the region also share rivers and river basins with floods regularly spreading across national boundaries. It is within this context of increasing impacts of cross-border disasters that Asia-Pacific countries have recognized building resilience to disasters as a priority underpinning sustainable development in the region. Establishing multi-hazard end-to-end early warning systems is one of critical element in building resilience in the region. In this regard, one of the seven global targets of Sendai Framework for DRR is <u>"substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030"</u>.</p> <p>However, many early warning systems in Asia are operating in isolation or not part of an institutional mechanism with little connection to each other, and the mandate of warning communication is mostly limited within the country. In some of the systems the information is limited to authorities and communities. Nevertheless, effective early warning systems and regional cooperation mechanisms do exist in the region. Among others, the ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee (TC) and the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones (PTC) have played the roles of an intergovernmental body functioning in disaster risk reduction, fully support and implement the new Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction through sharing of knowledge and expertise in addressing impacts from tropical cyclones/typhoons and promoting multi-hazard early warning systems.</p> <p>In this regard, the session will give particular attention in promoting multi-hazard early warning systems as specified in target (g) of the Sendai Framework through sharing experiences, knowledge, and tools for early warning and monitoring of disaster risks. Specifically, the session will discuss regional</p>

	<p>cooperation to address shared disaster risks in Asia learning from over 40 years of experiences in sharing knowledge and expertise in the TC and the PTC. Experiences of early warning systems at the community level will be shared for warning information dissemination, capacity building and effective institutional mechanism at local level. It will also review the status, gaps and needs for effective and timely end-to-end multi-hazard early warning systems and discuss roles of the private sector in increasing the availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems.</p> <p>Through the session, Asia-Pacific countries will be able to learn from the experiences of region in early warning of disasters and in promoting multi-hazard early warning systems. This will encourage constructive engagement among stakeholders and, more importantly, with governments and members of the private sector to support implementation of the Sendai Framework in the region.</p>
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Session format and programme	<p>Agenda</p> <p>25-30 mins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening remarks by Ms. Tiziana Bonapace, Head, ESCAP Subregional Office for North and Central Asia • Welcome remarks by Dr. Xu Tang, Head of Water and Disaster Risk Reduction Services Department of the World Meteorological Organization • Welcome remarks by Dr. Ali Shareef, Deputy Director General, Maldives Meteorological Services, and Vice-Chairperson of the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones • Keynote speech by Dr. Madhavan Nair Rajeevan, Secretary of the Ministry of Earth Science, India <p>45-50 mins</p> <p><i>Panel discussions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderator: Dr. Sanjay Srivastava, Chief, Disaster Risk Reduction Section, ESCAP <p>Panelists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. M. Mohapatra, Deputy Director General of Meteorology, India Meteorological Department • Dr. Yuichi Ono, Professor, International Research Institute of Disaster Science (IRIDeS), Tohoku University, Japan • Dr. Zhang Zuqiang, Director-General of Emergency Response, Disaster Reduction and Public Service, China Meteorological Administration • Mr. Gehendra Bahadur Gurung, Head of Programme- DRR and Climate Change, Practical Action South Asia, Practical Action • Dr. Marc van den Homberg, Senior Disaster Management Expert, Cordaid • Mr. Nagaraj Potti, Director of Product Management, UMS <p>10 mins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenary discussion on establishing multi-hazard early warning systems in Asia and regional cooperation to promote it. <p>5 mins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrap up: Identify key messages from the session – suggestions to the AMCDRR
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing multi-hazard early warning systems is essential considering transboundary nature and cascading effects of hazards, as recommended by the Sendai Framework. • Learning from the experience of the TC and the PTC, and from local and community levels, it is critical to promote regional cooperation in addressing

	<p>disaster risk shared among countries, in particular, in supporting for low capacity developing countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More accurate forecasting and warning services is necessary to address shared disaster risk more effectively. In this regard, impact-based forecasting identifying the need of information users (agricultural sectors, disaster management agencies, communities and individuals in disaster prone area, etc.) should be promoted. Recent technological, policy and social developments support more effective and timely multi-hazard early warning systems. • End-to-end early warning systems that connect space-based technology to communities and individuals in risk are critical as learned from regional and community experiences. • Engaging private sector is also needed to develop sound multi-hazard early warning systems in Asia, and communication, coordination and cooperation between the public and private sector are to be promoted. This includes considerations towards interoperability of the early warning platforms (ensuring technology can enable inter-departmental collaborations), last mile messaging using location data and finally understanding and leveraging the new and evolving technologies in early warning systems.
List of Speakers and their interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Madhavan Nair Rajeevan is Secretary of the Ministry of Earth Sciences in the Government of India. Mr. Rajeevan previously served as Director in the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology in Pune, and as Adviser in the Ministry of Earth Sciences. He holds a Ph.D in Physics from the University of Pune (1997), and his research specialized in monsoon variability and prediction; climate change and extreme weather events; prediction of mesoscale convective systems; cloud-radiation interaction and satellite applications; and aerosol radiative forcing. He will be able to share India's experience in promoting more accurate forecasting. • Ms. Tiziana Bonapace is Head of ESCAP Subregional Office for North and Central Asia, and she will be directing the Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division of UN-ESCAP starting from December 2016. Previously, she led the ESCAP work on ICT. She also worked on trade policy issues for more than a decade, in particular on WTO related issues as they apply to policy formulation for Asian developing countries. Ms. Bonapace will introduce ESCAP's efforts in fostering regional cooperation for multi-hazard early warning systems. • Dr. Xu Tang is Director of the Water and Disaster Risk Reduction Services Department in the WMO. He previously served as the Director General of Department of Science, Technology and Education of China Meteorological Administration (CMA), member of WMO/CAS Advisory Working Group, and member of the Science Steering Committee for World Weather Research Programme (WWRP), among others. He has extensive experience in urban environmental meteorology and natural disaster prevention. Mr. Tang can provide insights, from the WMO perspectives, on regional level collaboration for addressing tropical cyclones/typhoons, multi-hazard early

warning systems, and impact-based forecasting.

- **Dr. Ali Shareef** is Deputy Director General of Maldives Meteorological Services. He has as over 2 decades of experience in the sector. Since 2008, he has been working as a Deputy Director General of Maldives Meteorological Service, managing meteorological, climatological, and early warning operations at the National Meteorological and Multi-Hazard Early Warning Centre. Previously, he held the positions of director, meteorologist and senior forecaster at the Department of Meteorology of the Government of Maldives. He is the national correspondent for SAARC Meteorological Research Centre (SMRC) Newsletter, and WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones' Newsletter, as well as the editor for the Maldives Annual Climate Report.
- **Dr. M. Mohapatra** is Deputy Director-General of Meteorology in the India Meteorological Department (IMD). He has 20 years of experience in meteorological services and research. His main research interests include high impact weather events including tropical cyclones. Dr. Mohapatra also looks after the Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre in New Delhi which has provided technical support for the member States of the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones. He will be able to share his knowledge and experiences in building capacities of the PTC member States and in fostering regional cooperation.
- **Dr. Yuichi Ono** is professor and assistant director at the International Research Institute of Disaster Science (IRIDeS), Tohoku University. Mr. Ono holds PhD in Geography (Climatology and Wind-related Hazard) from the Kent State University, US. He has rich working experience in disaster risk reduction with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and UNISDR. He is also former Chief of Disaster Risk Reduction Section of ESCAP, and in that capacity, he provided a regional platform for cooperation and policymaking for disaster risk reduction, with particular attention to developing countries and vulnerable social groups. Mr. Ono can provide insights, from the experiences of ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee, on regional level collaboration for addressing tropical cyclones/typhoons and multi-hazard early warning systems.
- **Dr. Zhang Zuqiang**, obtained his Ph. D. from Nanjing Institute of Meteorology of China in 1999. He was engaged in climate research in National Climate Center of China Meteorological Administration (CMA), with special interests in tropical ocean-atmosphere interaction and ENSO-monsoon dynamics, and won the WMO Research Award for Young Scientists in 2003. Since 2008 Dr. Zuqiang is working in the Department of Emergency Response, Disaster Mitigation and Public Services of CMA, with effort in the management of disaster risk reduction and public weather services.
- **Mr. Gehendra B. Gurung** is the Head of DRR and Climate Change Programme at Practical Action South Asia Office in Kathmandu. He has been working in development and promotion of community based Flood EWS. Initiating from watch-and-warn system based on the traditional knowledge and practices, currently he is working on localizing the satellite

	<p>based weather forecasted information to increase the access of the vulnerable communities and individuals to climate information. This includes assessment of risk and impacts of regional level forecast at local level and enhance the capacity of the communities. He is also working on cross-border Flood EWS between Nepal and India. His recent publication on “Flood EWS in Practice in Nepal” is in press.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Homberg is senior disaster management expert with Cordaid. As an applied researcher, he focuses on how humanitarian data and information management can improve preparedness and response to both natural disasters and complex emergencies. Most recently, he worked for UN-OCHA and Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs on a vision for and the feasibility of an entity to improve the use of data across the humanitarian ecosystem. He is a technical team member of the NATO HFM 248 Research and Technology Group on Social Media and IT for Disaster and Crisis Response. For Cordaid, Mr. Homberg participated in innovative multidisciplinary field-research on the response to Typhoon Haiyan and was an international observer for the Dibrugarh Emergency Management Exercise on invitation by India’s NDMA. He piloted and is working on scaling up with several stakeholders a digitally inclusive people-centered flood early warning system in Bangladesh and with Christian Aid on a cross-border early warning system in Nepal/India. • Mr. Nagaraj Potti is Director of Product Management at Unified Messaging Systems (UMS) with over 13 years of experience in product development and management in the IT industry. He is heading the product management of UMS Alert, a multi-hazard, multi-channel early warning system that has seen more global implementations than any other entity, with respect to national population alerting systems. With extensive knowledge on different alerting technologies, risks, implementation challenges and mitigations, Nagaraj has played pivotal role in collaborating with the governments of Sweden, Greece, Cambodia, Netherlands and deploying population alerting systems in these countries. <p><u>Note: This is a tentative list and participation of each speaker is to be confirmed.</u></p>
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones, others: table for materials

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Making World Heritage Risk Resilient
Event code	THEM-11
Date and Time	Thursday, 3 rd November, 13.30-15.00
Venue/ Room no.	Annexe B, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead: UNESCO C2C on World Natural Heritage Site training and management for Asia Pacific region- Wildlife Institute of India P.O.Box.18. Chandrabani,Dehradun-248001 India</p> <p>Email: dwii@wii.gov.in; vbm@wii.gov.in; ghoshsonali@wii.gov.in</p> <p>Collaborators: Tata Institute of Social Sciences - Jamsetdji Tata school of Disaster Management. email: andharia@tiss.edu</p> <p>UNESCO Office in New Delhi, Cluster Office for Bhutan, India, Maldives and Sri Lanka email: r.boojh@unesco.org ; m.chiba@unesco.org</p> <p>DRONAH Development and Research Organization for Arts and Natural Heritage. email: dronah@gmail.com</p>
Session Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Influence policy and action for better management and protection of Natural and Cultural World Heritage Sites for Disaster Risk Reduction . • To interact and provide a knowledge platform for promoting DRR solutions through World Heritage Sites to policy makers and practitioners in Asia-Pacific Region.

Background and context	<p>In a rush to save life and properties during disasters, heritage sites are often forgotten or inadvertently pushed out of consciousness. When World Heritage properties¹³, as with all heritage properties, are exposed to natural and man-made disasters, their integrity is threatened and their values may be compromised. The loss or deterioration of these Outstanding Universal Values (OUVs) would negatively impact local and national communities, both for their cultural importance as a source of information on the past and a symbol of identity, and for their socio-economic as well as ecological values. Existing national and local disaster preparedness and response mechanisms usually do not include heritage expertise in their operations. As a result, hundreds of sites are virtually defenceless with respect to potential disasters. Protection of heritage sites in the event of natural disasters, conflicts and accidents requires urgent attention of the disaster management community, environmentalists, archaeologists and policy makers responsible for protection of people and properties. Since risks related to disasters within heritage sites are a function of their vulnerability to different potential hazards each site requires contexts specific DRR plans.</p> <p>This thematic session emphasises the need for countries to develop concerted policies and plans on disaster risk reduction for world heritage sites and also seeks to examine how the heritage can foster resilience. The session distinguishes between natural and cultural heritage, both of which require distinct approaches. It brings experts from both these areas who would reflect on the current situation, the potential threats and consequences and would also help identify the way ahead in terms of appropriate frameworks, existing practices and protocols, policies and perhaps trainings that may be required to enhance sensitivity of the many actors involved in creating robust DRR strategies for world heritage sites in the Asian region.</p> <p>For example Cultural heritage (such as buildings) and the traditional skills that have maintained it over the centuries, can be essential to enhance prevention and mitigation of disasters. Similarly an using ecosystem -based DRR approach Protected Areas and Natural heritage sites have now gained enough scientific evidence towards their efficacy as an effective buffer for</p>
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World Heritage properties are cultural and natural heritage sites whose significance “is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity”. A list of World Heritage properties is maintained and up-dated every year by an inter-governmental Committee (also known as the World Heritage Committee) in the framework of the World Heritage Convention, adopted by the general Conference of UNESCO in 1972. (More information on the Convention and its List of World Heritage properties are available at the following Web address: <http://whc.unesco.org>)

	<p>natural hazards such as Tsunamis, floods and landslides. There are indeed many ways in which heritage can assist in reducing the impact of disasters, before, during and after they have taken place.</p> <p>This thematic session builds on the Priority 2 & 4 of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) and hopes to make key recommendations for inclusion of Heritage conservation for reducing disaster risk into the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework.</p>
Session format and programme	<p>13.30 - 13.40 hrs -Opening Remarks and general introduction of the Participants, setting the scene</p> <p>13.40 - 14.20 hrs- Key Speakers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Vinay Sheel Oberoi, IAS Secretary, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt of India • Mr. Kamal Kishore, Member, National Disaster Management Authority, Govt of India • Dr Vinod B. Mathur, Director, Wildlife Institute of India & UNESCO C2C on World Natural Heritage Site Management & training for Asia Pacific region. • Mr. Mitrasen Bhikajee, Director UNESCO Representative to Bhutan, India, Maldives and Sri Lanka <p>14.20 - 14.30 hrs- Q&A</p> <p>14.30-14.55 hrs- Panel discussion on the way forward. Discussion on the recommendations to be made to the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework</p> <p>14.55-15.00- Conclusion and Wrapping up</p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>The outputs from the session will assist in –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of Natural and Cultural heritage conservation concerns into Regional disaster reduction policies; and • Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction within management plans and systems for World Heritage properties in their territories.
List of Speakers and their interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Vinay Sheel Oberoi, IAS Secretary, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt of India

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Kamal Kishore, Member, National Disaster Management Authority, Govt of India • Dr Vinod B. Mathur, Director, Wildlife Institute of India & UNESCO C2C on World Natural Heritage Site Management & training for Asia Pacific region. • Mr. Mitrasen Bhikajee, Director UNESCO Representative to Bhutan, India, Maldives and Sri Lanka
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones: required

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	UN Coherent Support to Achieve Risk-informed and Integrated Sustainable Development
Event code	THEM-12
Date and Time	Friday, 4 th November, 13.00-14.30
Venue/ Room no.	Hall No. 1, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	Lead: <i>UN Resident Coordinator Office, India</i> Collaborators: UN Country team, India, UN Development Group Asia-Pacific
Session Objectives	The objectives of the session are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To deliberate on how the UN system can coherently support countries in Asia in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR and pursue risk-informed sustainable development at country level to achieve the SDGs; • To discuss the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on DRR in Asia; • To strengthen partnership between the UN and countries to overcome existing challenges and bottlenecks in Asia.
Background and context	The Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction Reduction adopted at the 3 rd UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015 has four priorities, two of them have a definite focus on mainstreaming DRR into development:

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; and

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

In April 2016, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB), upon recommendation by the High Level Committee on Programmes (HICP), endorsed the “*UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction: Towards a Risk-Informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development*” (The UN Plan of Action on DRR).

The endorsement of the UN Plan of Action on DRR reflects the UN system’s shared view on the need for all investments in development to be risk-informed in order to reduce economic and human costs of disasters, to protect development gains and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

With ten out of the seventeen SDGs having targets related to disaster resilience, the role of disaster risk reduction in realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is firmly established. Furthermore, through the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, Member States committed to holding the global average temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C, with the aim to “significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change”.

The UN Plan of Action on DRR includes three commitments:

1. Strengthen system wide coherence in support of the Sendai Framework and other agreements, through a risk-informed and integrated approach;
2. Build UN system capacity to deliver coordinated, high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction;
3. Disaster risk reduction remains a strategic priority for UN organizations.

Commitment 1 emphasizes that UN initiatives in support of the SDGs will be risk-informed and contributing to reducing disaster and climate risk and that UN support to countries in implementing and monitoring the Sendai Framework is coherent and aligned with the support for the SDGs.

Nearly 40% of all the disasters triggered by natural hazard events in the world occur in Asia, but 88% of people affected reside in this region. Of the total number of people affected in Asia, the People’s Republic of China (PRC) and India account for just over 40%, reflecting their population size and land mass. But after normalizing for population size and land area, Bangladesh, Philippines, India, the PRC, and Maldives (in this order) have

	<p>been the top five countries affected since 2000. With 71% of UNCTs in Asia-Pacific receiving government request for support of national response to the SDGs¹⁴, the question is how the UNCTs will implement the UN Plan of Action in response to government requests.</p> <p>A thematic event is proposed at the Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR for selected UNRCs and Government officials from the region to share perspectives on how the UN would best address this need in the region.</p>
Session format and programme	<p>The session will be in the form of a panel discussion with panelists being UN Resident Coordinators and high-level Government officials.</p> <p>Chair: Chair of UNDG (or Asia-Pacific Regional UNDG)</p> <p>Tentative agenda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Session's overview by the Chair (5 minutes) • Panel discussion (60 minutes) • Questions and Answers, Plenary discussion (25 minutes) • Wrap-up (5 minutes)
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>Key Messages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SDGs cannot be achieved without managing disaster and climate risks. With disaster resilience being the common thread of the SDGs, Climate Change Agreement, New Urban Agenda and other frameworks, it is an opportune and crucial time now to accelerate efforts to ensure that development as well as UN assistance for sustainable development in countries is risk-informed and resilient. • An integrated approach by governments in formulating nationally appropriate targets and indicators to measure progress against the SDGs and in the four Priorities for Action of the Sendai Framework is required to ensure due consideration of disaster risk reduction in the implementation and monitoring of SDGs. • The UN Plan of Action on DRR with its three commitments provides an opportunity for the UN system at all levels - country, regional and global – to provide coherent and integrated support to governments in these challenging endeavours. • The UN's decades of work in diverse Asian countries (higher and lower middle income developing countries as well as LDC and countries of special needs) has demonstrated the UN value added – in ensuring equality and right-based approaches and promoting innovations toward inclusive, resilient and sustainable development.

¹⁴ UNDOCO, Analysis of 2015-16 UNDOCO IMS data

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Common Country Assessment and UNDAF (or UN Partnership Framework) are important instruments for Delivering as One coherent and integrated support to countries. Empowering and resourcing the UNRC mechanism is key to facilitate UN system and government collaborative efforts for meaningful consideration of risk and risk reduction in these instruments. • Innovative partnerships and financing for implementation of the Framework in Asia are essential to support countries achieve the SDGs and ensure substantial reduction of disaster and climate risks.
List of Speakers and their interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Yuri Afanasiev, UN Resident Coordinator, India • Ms. Yoriko Yasukawa, Director, Asia-Pacific Regional Office, UNFPA • UN Resident Coordinator in ---(tbc) • Government of Indonesia/Philippines (tbc) • Government of Bangladesh/Cambodia (tbc) • Government of India (Mr. Kamal Kishore, Member, NDMA)
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Regional cooperation for addressing the gaps in information and knowledge for disaster risk reduction
Event code	THEM-13
Date and Time	Friday, 4 th November, 13.00-14.30
Venue/ Room no.	Hall 2+3, First Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead: The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)</p> <p>Collaborators:</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead): The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and UNESCAP</p> <p>Name and Designation: From the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran – Mr. Mohammad Hadi Daryaei, Assistant Director, Deputy Head for International Affairs, Management and Planning; and from ESCAP Mr. Sanjay Kumar Srivastava – Chief, Disaster Risk Reduction Section (DRS), Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division (IDD), UNESCAP</p> <p>E-mail ID and phone number: From the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran – daryaei.mh@gmail.com, +98 919 21 666 39; and from ESCAP –</p>

	<p>srivastavas@un.org, +662 288 2633</p> <p>Organization name and address: UNESCAP, 8th Floor, Block A, UN Building, Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok-10200, Thailand</p>
Session Objectives	<p>The objectives of this Thematic Session are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute to the enhancement of regional cooperation and coordination in disaster information management across Asia-Pacific; with an emphasis upon vulnerable countries in the region. • To increase knowledge on policy options, programmes and the various strategies for strengthening disaster information management amongst concerned stakeholders.
Background and context	<p>Asia-Pacific is the most disaster-prone region in the world. In this increasingly vulnerable region, information and knowledge management are essential for improving disaster risk management. Data and information become valuable in risk identification, risk assessment and risk prevention, as well as for improving preparedness and response in the event of disasters. Furthermore, data and information are critical for accurate damage and loss assessment and post-disaster needs assessment that need to take into account risk reduction measures in recovery and reconstruction processes for building back better. Similarly, disaster loss databases are important for accounting for the damage and losses caused by not only large-scale disasters, but also small-scale recurrent disasters.</p> <p>In this context, ESCAP member States adopted Resolution 71/11 in May 2015 on the establishment of the Asia Pacific Centre for Disaster Information Management (APDIM). This is a regional institution of the Commission, hosted by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Centre aims to reduce the negative impact of natural hazards, strengthen capacities for disaster information management, and enhance regional cooperation and coordination among countries and organizations aiming at socio-economic development of nations and achieving internationally agreed development goals; particularly those related to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>The Thematic Session ‘APDIM: Disaster Information for Sustainable Development’ to be held at the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016 (AMCDRR) aims to understand the critical gaps in disaster information supply chains and related institutional and policy issues in the region. It intends to discuss opportunities for capacity development through regional and south-south cooperation to narrow down the existing gaps in disaster information management.</p> <p>The APDIM Centre in Tehran has put in place the programme of work</p>

	related to the capacity development in disaster information management for vulnerable Asia-Pacific countries. The goal of this Thematic Session at AMCDRR 2016 is to provide the opportunity for key stakeholders from Asia-Pacific to understand, interact and assess whether APDIM will be able to add value to the existing and planned initiatives and help in building their institutional capacities for disaster information management.
Session format and programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening remarks by H.E. Ms. Shamshad Akhtar, Executive Secretary, ESCAP • Keynote address by H.E. Mr. Hamid Pour Mohammadi, Deputy Vice President of Iran (Vice Presidency for Planning) • Introduction to APDIM, ESCAP Secretariat • Panel discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ H.E. Mr. Alimbekov Davletbek, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Kyrgyzstan ○ H.E. Ms. Fathimath Thasneem, Deputy Minister of Defence and National Security, Ministry of Defence and National Security, Maldives ○ Mr. Kamal Kishore, Member, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), India • Question and Answer session • Closing remarks, ESCAP Secretariat
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>This Thematic Session aims to further promote regional and south-south cooperation for sharing information, good practices, and promoting collaboration in pursuit of building resilience to natural disasters in Asia-Pacific.</p> <p>Key messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role and functions of APDIM in terms of availability and access to disaster risk information and assessments; in line with a key target of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. • Addressing disaster risk towards building resilience in the particularly vulnerable Asia-Pacific region through upcoming APDIM-related initiatives. • Identified opportunities for capacity development and collaboration, through regional and south-south cooperation, towards bridging the critical gaps in disaster information management.
List of Speakers and their interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.E. Ms. Shamshad Akhtar, Executive Secretary of ESCAP. • H.E. Mr. Hamid Pour Mohammadi, Deputy Vice President of Iran

	<p>(Vice Presidency for Planning).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.E. Mr. Alimbekov Davletbek, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Kyrgyzstan. • H.E. Ms. Fathimath Thasneem, Deputy Minister of Defence and National Security, Ministry of Defence and National Security, Maldives. • Mr. Kamal Kishore, Member, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), India. <p>(High-level speakers to be confirmed.)</p>
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Disaster Risk: Identification and Financing Solutions
Event code	THEM-14
Date and Time	Friday, 4 th November, 13.00-14.30
Venue/ Room no.	Exhibition Hall, First Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead: Asian Development Bank/World Bank/Stanford University</p> <p>Collaborators: Ministry of Finance (TBD); insurance industry representative (TBD)</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>Name: Dr. Charlotte Benson/Dr. Olivier Mahul/ Dr. Ronak Patel</p> <p>Designation: Principal Disaster Risk Management Specialist/Program Manager/ Assistant Professor</p> <p>Email id and phone number: cbenson@adb.org, 00 632 632 4444; omahul@worldbank.org, +1 202 458 2177</p> <p>rbpatel@gmail.com; 650.725.9445 (USA)</p> <p>Organization name and address:</p> <p>Asian Development Bank, 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City, Metro Manila 1550, Philippines</p> <p>World Bank, 2121 Pennsylvania Av NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA</p> <p>Stanford University Medical Centre, 300 Pasteur Drive – Emergency</p>

	Medicine, Alway Building, M121 – Mail Code: 5119, Stanford, California 94305-2200.
Session Objectives	<p>To strengthen understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The case for strengthening the financial management of disasters by governments, businesses and households; • The nature and role of disaster risk financing instruments; and • Experience and lessons in implementation and innovation, including with regard to sovereign risk transfer and microinsurance for informal enterprises.
Background and context	<p>Context of the proposed event: Asia and the Pacific is extremely vulnerable to natural hazards. Between 2006 and 2015, disasters resulted in 361,000 deaths, affected 1.4 billion people, and caused direct physical losses totaling \$727 billion—57% of the global total. Disasters have had a devastating economic and social impact, not only resulting in damage to infrastructure, crops, and housing but also leading to the loss of livelihoods, disruptions in trade and commerce, and market destabilization. Moreover, they have had significant consequences for government budgets, periodically placing significant additional demands on limited public resources to cover disaster relief, early recovery and reconstruction costs.</p> <p>Issues/problems to be addressed: The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 identifies the need to ‘promote mechanisms for disaster risk transfer and insurance, risk sharing and retention and financial protection, as appropriate, for both public and private investment in order to reduce the financial impact of disasters on governments and societies, in urban and rural areas’ (para 30(b)).</p> <p>Many countries in Asia and the Pacific have considerable progress to make in this regard. Few governments in the region have comprehensive financial strategies in place to manage disaster events. Moreover, penetration of disaster insurance is extremely low and insured public and private losses typically account for only a few percentage points of total disaster losses each year. In consequence, post-disaster response efforts rely heavily on reallocations of public resources, diverting financing away from prior development investment plans, leading to delays in the recovery process and exacerbating the indirect and secondary consequences of disasters. Meanwhile poor financial preparedness on the part of households and businesses contributes to continuing poverty and poor social development outcomes.</p>

	<p>As small- and micro-enterprises comprise much of the market providing goods and services that the urban poor rely upon, poor risk management of these markets can contribute significantly to delayed recover. Cash-based interventions from the humanitarian sector rely on functioning markets yet these often go unaddressed in standard humanitarian response and few tools exist to support such local market recovery efforts.</p> <p>Intended outcome: The event will enhance understanding of the financial risks posed by disasters and the potential adverse consequences for sustainable development. It will cover broad principles in designing comprehensive disaster risk financing strategies, both to address sovereign risk and to promote enhanced financial management of disaster risk on the part of households and business, and key instruments to manage sovereign and private disaster risk. A government representative will provide an opening statement outlining the relevance and importance of DRF from a public policy perspective, including as a tool in promoting sustainable development. Panelists will share experience and lessons learned in undertaking efforts to enhance the financial management of disasters from the perspective of government, multilateral development banks, academia, civil society organizations and the insurance industry. The discussion will provide a flavor of innovation in this rapidly developing field and exciting potential to enhance the financial management of disasters.</p>
<p>Session format and programme</p>	<p>90 minute session as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction (5 mins) Moderator – Charlotte Benson, Asian Development Bank 2. Opening statement (10 mins) Boualith Khounsy, Ministry of Finance, Lao PDR 3. Panel discussion, led by moderator (40 mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Louis Alton, World Bank • Vincent Eck, Swiss Re • Boualith Khounsy, Ministry of Finance, Lao PDR • Ronak Patel, Stanford University • Vishal Pathak, All India Disaster Mitigation Institute 4. Q&A (30 mins) 5. Closing remarks - moderator (5 mins)

Intended main outcome and Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate disaster risk financing arrangements can ensure timely post disaster recovery and minimize the consequences of disasters for sustainable development. • Governments, businesses and individual households urgently need to strengthen their financial management of disaster risk, including through the use of insurance. • Innovative public-private partnerships are essential in addressing existing demand and supply constraints to the growth of market-based disaster risk transfer solutions. • The disaster resilience of small and micro-enterprises, which comprise much of the local markets for disaster recovery, must be addressed with inclusive risk transfer mechanisms. • Collaborative research and advocacy can lead to innovative and potentially transformative practice in disaster resilience.
List of Speakers and their interventions	<p>Mr. Luis Alton, Disaster Risk Finance Specialist, Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program, World Bank. Email: malton@worldbank.org</p> <p>Mr. Luis Alton is a Disaster Risk Finance Specialist at the World Bank's Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program where his work focuses on integrating disaster related fiscal risk into public finance frameworks and on improving post disaster expenditure efficiency. Mr. Alton has seven years of hands-on public financial management experience. His areas of expertise include public expenditure analysis and reform; fiscal transparency; and the formulation and design of disaster risk finance policy reforms. Mr. Alton is an Austrian national and holds a BSc from the London School of Economics and an MSc from University College London (both in Economics).</p> <p>Dr. Charlotte Benson, Principal Disaster Risk Management Specialist, Asian Development Bank. Email: cbenson@adb.org</p> <p>Dr. Charlotte Benson has over 25 years of experience on economic and fiscal aspects of disaster risk management. Her work at ADB includes the development and coordination of ADB's disaster risk management policies and strategies and support to ADB's operational departments in implementing disaster risk management projects, including disaster risk financing initiatives. She holds a BSc and MSc in Economics from the London School of Economics and a PhD in Development Studies from the University of London.</p> <p>Mr. Vincent Eck, Head of Global Partnerships for Asia Pacific, Swiss Re</p> <p>Email: Vincent_Eck@swissre.com</p> <p>Mr. Vincent Eck is the Head of Global Partnerships for Asia Pacific at Swiss Re. Based in Singapore, he was appointed in 2016 to lead Swiss Re's public sector business in the Asia Pacific region, together with a team of Client</p>

Managers based in Beijing, Hanoi, Mumbai, Singapore and Sydney,

Vincent has more than 16 years of experience in analysis, structuring and sales of reinsurance solutions. In that time, he has led extensive cross-functional teams within Swiss Re and built strong external relationships. Prior to his current role, he spent four years as a Global Key Account Manager in Swiss Re.

Having joined Swiss Re since 1999, Vincent began his career as a Property Treaty Underwriter in Paris, and later spent five years as a Senior Structurer in Swiss Re's Property & Casualty Structured Reinsurance Solutions Department in Zurich. Vincent was involved in a variety of significant transactions including catastrophe bonds for selected clients in Europe and Middle East.

Vincent holds an Advanced Master's Degree in Financial Technics from the ESSEC Business School, France and a Master's degree in Finance from the Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Strasbourg.

Mr. Boualith Khounsy, Deputy Director General for International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Finance, Lao PDR

Mr. Boualith Khounsy has held the position of Deputy Director General for International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Finance of the Lao People's Democratic Republic since May 2013. Since his appointment, he has served in several activities on ASEAN and ASEAN+3 financial cooperation; he has been appointed as Co-Chair of the ASEAN Working Committee on Financial Services Liberalization (WC-FSL) and Co-Chair of the Task Force on Asian Bond Market Initiative (ABMI). Recently he has been appointed as Deputy Head of a committee working with the World Bank on regional disaster risk financing and insurance. He has regularly attended ASEAN insurance regulators meeting (AIRM). Before assuming his current post, Mr. Khounsy was Director for ASEAN financial cooperation, assuming this position in 2003. He was appointed as Advisor to the Executive Director for the South East Asia Constituency Office at the World Bank from 2000 to 2002.

Mr. Khounsy obtained his Bachelor degree of finance from the Science Economic University of Budapest (Hungary) in 1990. He also completed his research study in macroeconomic and economic development in Fukushima University (Japan) in 1996.

Dr. Ronak Patel, Assistant Professor, Stanford University

Email: rbpatel@gmail.com

Dr. Patel earned his medical degree from the University of California, San Francisco and his MPH from the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public

	<p>Health. Dr. Patel's work centers on the challenges and opportunities presented by rapid urbanization for the health and well-being of vulnerable populations and humanitarian crises. His research focuses on exposing and disaggregating cumulative risks and developing tools and interventions to mitigate these risks. His recent work has included disaster microinsurance for local market recovery, slum upgrading impacts, resilience to urban violence, social cohesion and disaster risk reduction and indicators for resilience in fragile cities.</p> <p>Mr. Vishal Pathak, Senior Coordinator, All India Disaster Mitigation Institute</p> <p>Email: bestteam@aidmi.org</p> <p>Mr. Pathak is a senior coordinator at AIDMI. Active in the field of DRR since 2003, his major involvement is supporting institutions (government and non-government) for a closer link between DRR and CCA. He is facilitating an innovative insurance risk with insurance companies, government and humanitarian agencies for and with poor and vulnerable communities and their community based organizations.</p>
Background document	<p>ADB and the World Bank will submit a note on new diagnostic tool for the identification and assessment of fiscal risks posed by disasters. The note will describe how countries can identify and assess fiscal risk from natural disasters, and how to protect against it through disaster risk financing mechanisms which are cost-effective and suited to country contexts. The document is currently being drafted but will be submitted before the event.</p> <p>Stanford University and AIDMI will submit a brief background document covering the microinsurance innovation presented during the session leading to key messages and need for replication and scale up support for effective implementation of SFDRR (priority number 3) in Asia. The document will address challenges, opportunities and successful practice.</p>
Technical Equipment	<p>Projector, computer, microphones, others: computer, projector, microphones plus seating arrangement at front of room suitable for a panel discussion</p>

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Preparedness to “build back better”
Event code	THEM-15
Date and Time	Friday, 4 th November, 13.00-14.30
Venue/ Room no.	Hall No. 4, First Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead: CARE India Solutions for Sustainable Development (CISSD) and START Network</p> <p>Collaborators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI) • CARE Today • CASA • CDMASS, • Christian Aid • CRS • Habitat for Humanity India • Handicap International • IGSSS • SEEDS India • South Asia Together For Humanitarian Imperative (SATHI): SATHI represents seven countries humanitarian networks viz. Afghanistan-ACBAR, Bangladesh-Sphere Community Bangladesh, India-Sphere India, Nepal-DPNet, Pakistan-NHN, Sri Lanka-CHA and Maldives • Sphere India • TDH Foundation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Vision India <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>1- Name: Eilia Jafar Designation: Head, Disaster Management Unit</p> <p>Email id and phone number: ejafar@careindia.org (M) 91-9650097048</p> <p>Organization name and address: CARE India Solutions for Sustainable Development (CISSD), A-12, Bhilwara Towers, Third Floor, Tower-2, Sector-1, Noida, Uttar Pradesh 201301</p> <p>2- Name: Dr Deepti Sastry Designation: Head of Evidence</p> <p>Email id and phone number: d.sastry@savethechildren.org.uk, (0044) 7917403620</p> <p>Organization name and address: Start Network, (Hosted by Save the Children), 1 St John's Lane, London EC1m 4AR, UK</p>
Session Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote disaster resilience and integrate disaster risk reduction into disaster management systems and with an aim to 'Build Back Better'. For <i>local authorities, national authorities, communities and NGOs</i> to recognize the importance of guidelines and standards for disaster preparedness. To demonstrate how public private-partnership can support disaster resilience for response and recovery interventions. Sharing experiences more widely than the roundtable – identifying opportunities to share key messages from the roundtable to leverage impacts of the work.
Background and context	<p>Every year, disasters leave millions of people affected in terms of loss of life, loss of property/shelter, lack of access to water and sanitation facilities and loss of livelihood.</p> <p>Stakeholders across different levels in the national, regional and international humanitarian and political systems need to collectively engage to be prepared for disaster response. By working together communities can build back better, local authorities have appropriate systems in place to respond and this means working together to plan, prepare and respond. With competing needs and, often, limited lines of communication,</p>

<p>coordination and cooperation are difficult to accomplish. In addition, by joining up the right types of institutions it is likely that they are likely to respond faster and therefore mitigate damage and loss of life.</p> <p>It has been observed across Asian countries that the response and recovery interventions do not adequately consider disaster resilience or inclusion nor focus on integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into response plans. The focus needs to be on expanding the existing knowledge base, involve community throughout the planning and decision-making process and adoption of new and innovative technologies and materials. Better community participation would support addressing differential needs of women, men, boys, girls, elderly and people with disabilities.</p> <p>Establishing partnerships with community groups, corporates and other partners - CSOs bring in social sensibilities, corporates can bring in management skills, and government's large umbrella programmes can set an impetus to the agenda of housing for all by 2022.</p> <p>The issues/ problems it intends to address</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The response and recovery interventions do not adequately consider integration of disaster resilience and neither focuses on DRR features. • Lack of coordination between various stakeholders viz. local authorities, government, civil society organizations, communities etc. in preparedness and response phase. • Absence of guidelines on sector programming (Shelter, WASH, Livelihoods and Gender) that can provide guidance to National, State governments and other stakeholders on designing of sustainable programmes. <p>Intended outcomes of the event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common understanding amongst various stakeholders on the ways to address challenges and barriers to integrated planning and action in disaster preparedness, response and recovery programs • Recommendations for guidelines on sector programming that can provide guidance to various stakeholders including state governments, district administration and communities on designing of sustainable disaster response programs. • Recommendations for a roadmap for public-private partnership for integrating disaster resilience in disaster preparedness, response and recovery plans. <p>Key Messages</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disaster preparedness and response requires integrated planning

	<p>and action</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Communities need to be involved in the design of preparedness systems 3. The capacities of various stakeholders must be assessed and addressed for the whole system to adequately and appropriately respond. 4. Planning and implementation channels for preparedness - between governments, NGOs and communities - need to be formalized. 5. We need to identify channels for information dissemination that allow the wider humanitarian community to learn and adapt from innovative, experimental approaches to integrated action.
Session format and programme	<p>Time: 5 mins.</p> <p>Topic- Session objectives and introduction of Panellists</p> <p>Moderator: Eilia Jafar, Head Disaster Management Unit, CARE India</p> <p>Time -8 mins.</p> <p>Topic- Overview of challenges and barriers to integration of Disaster resilience and DRR in Disaster response and recovery interventions.</p> <p>Presenter- Prof. Vinod Sharma, Senior Professor, Disaster Management, IIPA</p> <p>Time – 8 mins.</p> <p>a- Topic- the need for sector guidelines and minimum standards under specific thematic areas (Shelter, WASH, livelihoods and Gender) and the recommended steps to disseminate from national level to communities.</p> <p>Shelter in Emergencies</p> <p>Time- 8 mins.</p> <p>Topic: Examples from integrated action on preparedness and response by AIDMI in India</p> <p>Presenter- Mr. Mihir Bhatt, AIDMI</p> <p>Time- 8- mins.</p> <p>Topic: Examples on capacity development and integrated action from the Network's portfolio of work.</p> <p>Presenter: Dr Deepti Sastry, for the Start Network</p> <p>Time- 8 mins.</p>

	<p>Topic- Experiences and examples on public private partnership towards disaster resilience in response and recovery interventions. Recommendations for a roadmap</p> <p>Presenter- Balaji Singh, E.D. CARE Today (CSR wing of India Today)</p> <p>Time – 8 mins</p> <p>Topic- Co.ordination between various stakeholders in preparedness and response phase</p> <p>Presenter- Vikrant Mahajan, CEO, SPHERE India and representative, SATHI network.</p> <p>Time –30 mins</p> <p>Open discussion, questions and answers</p> <p>Time-7 mins</p> <p>Summarizing the findings</p> <p>Presenter: Eilia Jafar, Head-DMU, CISSD and Vikrant Mahajan, CEO, SPHERE India</p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>The intended main outcome is a common understanding of actions required for integrated action in disaster response and recovery and the significance of sector standards for quality and accountability in our actions.</p> <p>Key messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaster preparedness and response requires integrated planning and action ▪ Communities need to be involved in the design of preparedness systems ▪ The capacities of various stakeholders must be assessed and addressed for the whole system to adequately and appropriately respond. ▪ Planning and implementation channels for preparedness - between governments, NGOs and communities - need to be formalized ▪ We need to identify channels for information dissemination that allow the wider humanitarian community to learn and adapt from innovative, experimental approaches to integrated action. For example, effective governance is critical to ensure proper implementation of shelter programmes. For shelter, it is important that the government defines and supports a clear strategy underlining the role of each stakeholder.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For response and recovery programming, community participation, with a focus on vulnerable groups (especially women), is an important priority. It is particularly important to consider vulnerability for shelter construction process to give them complete ownership and accountability of their shelters. ▪ Coordination is the key to successful implementation of any shelter programme and it is necessary to deliberate on ways to effectively coordinate with stakeholders. ▪ Post-disaster response and recovery interventions should have disaster-resistant features integrated into them. The focus should be on expanding the existing knowledge base and use of time-tested methods on one hand as well as continuous modernization of the working methods and adoption of new and innovative technologies and construction materials. ▪ The role of NGOs and corporates needs to be more focused on ensuring equitable delivery to the most vulnerable and less about the delivery of infrastructure and housing at a large scale.
List of Speakers and their interventions	<p>Moderator: Ms. Eilia Jafar</p> <p>Head-Disaster Management Unit</p> <p>CARE India Solutions for Sustainable Development</p> <p>E.mail : ejafar@careindia.org</p> <p>Eilia is a humanitarian professional with more than fifteen years of experience in the field of disaster preparedness, response and rehabilitation. Her experience includes international missions to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. She has led a large number of emergency response operations focusing on shelter, WASH and livelihoods. Gender in emergencies is also an area of her focus. She has contributed significantly to policy formulation, strategy development, and planning in the disaster risk reduction sector at the national level in India. Eilia is also an alumnus of International Visitor Leadership Program in Disaster Management hosted by the State Department, Government of USA.</p> <p>She has authored several academic papers on Disaster management, business continuity management, and gender in emergencies. Before joining CARE, Eilia has worked with International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) - South Asia Delegation; IFRC India Delegation and UNDP.</p> <p>Topic- Session objectives and introduction of Panellists</p> <p><u>Speakers:</u></p> <p>Prof. V.K. Sharma</p>

Senior Professor – Disaster Management, IIPA**E.mail : profvinod@gmail.com**

Prof. V.K. Sharma is currently Senior Professor, Disaster Management/Consultant at Indian Institute of Public Administration; Vice Chairman, Sikkim State Disaster Management Authority, Govt. of Sikkim and Adjunct Professor of Disaster Management, Amrita University. He is member of UN ISDR Asia Science, Technology and Academia Advisory Group. Professor Sharma has served in a number of Universities in India and Middle East before joining the Indian Institute of Public Administration. He is founder Chairman of a non-profit organization, SEEDS India. He is Visiting Professor, Kyoto University, Japan and many other Universities/institutions.

Topic- Overview of challenges and barriers to integration of Disaster resilience and DRR in Disaster response and recovery interventions

Mr. N.M.Prusty**Mentor cum Director**

Center for Development and Disaster Management Support Services (CDMASS)

E.mail : nmprusty51@gmail.com

N M Prusty worked in the Government as a Civil Servant (Ministry of Industry), as a banker (PNB) and with a Development Finance Institution (ICICI). Thereafter he moved to NDDDB as Head of Project Finance and subsequently Program Management and Market Intervention Operation. After a stint in the private sector in Africa and India he moved to the social development sector as the Director of CARE in India. He led CARE India emergency response operations in super cyclones, droughts and floods across many states in India. Till recently he was heading the GoI-USA Bilateral initiative called India Disaster Management Support Project as the Chief of Party. Mr. Prusty is supporting several Government and Non-Government efforts to upgrade techno-managerial capability to manage disaster. He is a major contributor to the development of global standards for emergency response called "Sphere Standards". He is the founder Chairperson of the National Coalition of Humanitarian Organizations in India called "Sphere India," besides several other organisations. He was also a Member of the Board of Sphere Project, Geneva. He is a member of the consultative group for the Raman Magsaysay Award. N M Prusty studied Mechanical Engineering followed by International Business Management

Topic- the need for sector guidelines and minimum standards under specific thematic areas (Shelter, WASH, livelihoods and Gender) and the recommended steps to disseminate from national level to communities.

Mr. Mihir Bhatt

Director,

All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI)

Mihir Bhatt leads independent All India Disaster Mitigation Independent All India Disaster Management recognized as Centre of Excellency by UNDP Office on South South Cooperation. AIDMI works across 35 cities and 49 districts in 9 states of India as well as 7 countries in Asia Pacific on reducing disaster and climate change risk since 1995.

Topic: Integrated preparedness plans: working with local authorities and communities.

Dr Deepti Sastry

Head of Evidence

Start Network

E.mail: d.sastry@savethechildren.org.uk;

Deepti Sastry (PhD) is the Head of Evidence at the Start Network. With over seven years of experience in the conflict and peace-building, development, humanitarian and global-accountability sectors she has particular expertise in measuring change for complex and dynamic contexts. In the past she has worked with programme staff and designed systems to incentivize data-collection that facilitates adaptation in the programme design and approach. She continues to explore this area of work from within the Start Network, to draw closer and more meaningful links between evidence-gathering exercises and programmes that, in turn, meet the needs of communities affected by crisis.

Topic: Integrated preparedness plans: working with local authorities and communities.

Mr. C.Balaji Singh

Executive Director

Care Today

E.mail : Balaji.Singh@intoday.com

C. Balaji Singh, is a Disaster Risk Reduction and Project Management expert with academic background in the areas of Social Development and Business Management. He has completed MA from School of Development Studies, University of East Anglia, and MBA from Andrews University, Michigan USA, studying at Spicer Memorial College, Pune. After a stint in Pharmaceutical sales & marketing, he worked with reputed international NGOs such as ActionAid, Charities Aid Foundation, and CARE. Later he worked in USAID as Disaster Management Specialist where he was involved in designing and managing bilateral projects. As Director, Disaster Management in CARE he supported emergency response operations in India and overseas and contributed extensively to strengthen organizational preparedness in CARE. Currently he is working as Disaster Management Expert – South Asia for U.S. Forest Service and as Executive Director Care Today, both on a part time basis. His domains of expertise include social development analysis, disaster risk reduction & climate change, Incident Command System, Project life cycle management, and Fund raising.

Topic- Experiences and examples on public private partnership towards disaster resilience in response and recovery interventions. Recommendations for a roadmap

Mr. Vikrant Mahajan

CEO

SPHERE India

E.mail: vik@sphereindia.org.in

Vikrant Mahajan is a CEO, Sphere India, a National coalition of humanitarian agencies in India since 2007. He has been leading the collaboration for humanitarian coordination, collaborative advocacy and capacity sharing in India. He is also a Board member of the Sphere Project since 2012. He is coordinating for SATHI (South Asia Together for Humanitarian Imperative), an initiative to build collaboration between country level networks in South Asia; ACBAR Afghanistan, Pakistan humanitarian network, DPNepal Nepal, Sphere Bangladesh, Consortium of

	<p>humanitarian Agencies Sri Lanka.</p> <p>He comes with an interdisciplinary background in Engineering, Public administration and Organisation Development. He has a rich experience of working with Governments, UN agencies, Corporates and Civil Society Organisations in different contexts and Inter Agency operations. He has also been a commissioned Officer in Corps of Engineers, Indian Army for 9 years, whereas aid to civil authorities he has participated in different operations and exercises in complex humanitarian situations.</p> <p>Topic- Coordination between various stakeholders in preparedness and response phase</p>
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Partnerships and innovations for improving Disaster Loss Accounting
Event code	THEM-16
Date and Time	Friday, 4th November, 13.00-14.30
Venue/ Room no.	Hall 5, Second Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>Collaborators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADPC • ADRC • DJI • National Disaster Management Centre, Maldives • National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), India • Global Centre for Disaster Statistics (GCDS), Tohoku University <p>Contact Details* (lead): Mr. Sanny Ramos Jegillos, Senior Advisor, Disaster Risk Reduction, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)</p> <p>Email id and phone number: sanny.jegillos@undp.org</p> <p>Organization name and address: United Nations Development Programme Bangkok Regional Hub, 3rd Floor United Nations Service Building, Rajdamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand</p>
Session Objectives	1. To promote disaster risk informed development by strengthening the capacity of governments to integrate disaster risk reduction into

	<p>development policy, based on sound evidence assisted by cutting-edge scientific analysis of disaster loss and damage;</p> <p>2. To build better public-private partnerships to help estimate losses and resource preparedness and recovery; and</p> <p>3. To share experiences of technology (GLIDE, DJI) and partnerships (DJI, GCDS) to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of estimating disaster loss accounting.</p>
<p>Background and context</p>	<p>Disaster loss accounting is critical to estimate the economic value of damage and loss due to a disaster event. Such estimation is dependent on the quality and accuracy of available data.</p> <p>In 2015, UNDP and the Tohoku University in Japan established the Global Center for Disaster Statistics with the aim to promote cutting edge research and application of disaster statistics. UNDP also signed an agreement with DJI http://www.dji.com/, to establish and pursue collaboration in the application of technologies in the development field. The Agreement features working together to examine how Unmanned Aerial Vehicles or UAVs and related technologies can contribute to sustainable development including disaster risk management, land use planning, and environment and energy challenges. During the session, the government of Maldives, UNDP and DJI will demonstrate results from <i>Drones For Development</i>, a joint project aiming to strengthen countries' resilience to climate change and accelerate the implementation of new technology on a regional and national level. They will share insights about pilot projects in the Maldives; including how community response teams use drones to monitor islands for coastal erosion, coral bleaching and other climate-related changes. The teams have also been trained to use aerial cameras and sensors to get better situational awareness during an emergency and help with search and rescue efforts. The speakers will talk about challenges and how these were overcome – in particular in terms of implementing drone technology into disaster response protocols, getting stakeholders onboard and ensuring a solid legal framework. The outcome of the event is to inspire Asia Pacific nations to use new technology for disaster risk reduction and showcase how governments can take a lead on the project by working closely with UN agencies and the private sector.</p> <p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction recognizes a critical role for the private sector in building resilience. Evidence from recent disasters have shown that the private sector suffers significant losses due to disaster events. The Global Assessment Report (GAR) 2013 highlighted that Small</p>

	<p>and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) routinely absorb the costs of disasters, large or small. The Government of India, through the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and with the assistance of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM) has developed a white paper to better understand private sector disaster loss estimation in India. It is targeted to inform the Government of India's recovery planning and disaster preparedness support to the private sector. Given the fairly nascent practice of private sector loss estimation in India (and globally), this session presents the current status around the world and seeks opinions of stakeholders on a) the utility of such estimates for recovery and risk reduction and, b) the key components of a system for such estimates in India and elsewhere.</p> <p>Launched in 2004, GLIDE is a globally common Unique ID code for disaster events. The purpose of the GLobal IDentifier number (GLIDE) that was developed as a joint initiative of the Asian Disaster Reduction Centre (ADRC), the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), OCHA/ReliefWeb among others is to streamline access of information related to disaster events (http://www.glidenumber.net/). The outcome of the session is to discuss how GLIDE can be reshaped and upgraded to contribute towards the implementation of the Sendai framework.</p>
Session format and programme	<p><i>Disaster Losses and innovation: How technology can help improve what we do (30 mins)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video on results of the UNDP, Maldives, UAV project (3 mins) • Challenges and creating political commitment to use new technology by Ms. Fatimah Thasneem, Deputy Minister, National Disaster Management Centre, Maldives (5 mins) • How advanced drone technology adds value down to the community level by Ms. Christina Zhang, Director of Corporate Strategy, DJI (10 mins) • How the project fits into UNDP's overall strategy (5 mins) by Mr. Sanny Jegillos, Senior Advisor, UNDP <p><i>Disaster Losses and Who Pays for it: The case of Private Sector Loss Accounting (20 mins)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on Government of India's White Paper on private sector losses by Ms. Mamta Kulkarni (IA&AS), Project Director, NCRMP (10 mins) • Private sector loss and need database for resilient recovery by Mr. Aslam Pervaiz, Head, DRMA, ADPC (10 mins) <p><i>Disaster Losses and Information: Why it's important to upgrade GLIDE (10 mins)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is GLIDE and how disaster information and identification and help risk informed development by GLIDE (10 mins)

	<i>Discussion (30 mins)</i>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk mapping and risk assessments are important sources of data for risk informed development; • By embracing new technology, governments and communities can collect more accurate and updated risk data that can help them better prepare, respond and recover from disasters; • New technology like drones can be applied across the disaster cycle as they have the ability to save time, property and, most importantly, lives in times of a crisis; • An integrated risk data management system requires having a healthy ecosystem of drones; • When stakeholders work together (Ministries, CAAs, government agencies, first responders, UN bodies, private sector and local communities) – chances to be more effective are great; • Building public-private partnerships can help estimate private losses and also resource preparedness and recovery; • Cross border networking in the use of GLIDE is an emerging need facing mega disasters; • Collaboration with academia enables better use of GLIDE adapted to individual types of natural disasters.
List of Speakers and their interventions	<i>Mentioned above</i>
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Strategies and Actions for Build Back Better: Experiences along different dimensions
Event code	THEM-17
Date and Time	Friday, 4 th November, 13.00-14.30
Venue/ Room no.	Hall No 6, Second Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead: International Recovery Platform (IRP)</p> <p>Collaborators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRP Steering Committee members, including Cabinet Office of Japan, Hyogo Prefecture, UNOPS, ADB, WB, UNDP, and UNISDR etc • Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) • Caritas India • Duryog Nivaran • Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (RCCEM) • Sichuan University- The Hong Kong Polytechnic University <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>Name: Yuki Matsuoka (UNISDR) and Gerald Potutan (IRP Secretariat)</p> <p>Designation:</p> <p>Ms. Yuki Matsuoka, Head of UNISDR Office in Japan</p>

	<p>Mr. Gerald Potutan, Researcher, IRP Secretariat</p> <p>Email id and phone number:</p> <p>matsuoka@un.org, gerald@recoveryplatform.org</p> <p>Phone number +81 (0)78-262-5550 or 6041</p> <p>Organization name and address:</p> <p>International Recovery Platform</p> <p>DRI 5F East Tower 1-5-2 Wakinohama Kaigan-dori</p> <p>Chuo-ku Kobe 651-0073 Japan</p>
Session Objective	<p>Objectives</p> <p>To share experiences and draw lessons from practical actions and cases, which facilitate “build back better”, and to discuss how the implementation of the priority Four of the Sendai Framework for DRR will be further promoted, particularly those pertaining to: governance, gender, social inclusion, coordination, local capacity, and pre-investment. The actions along these dimensions are expected to strengthen the following four elements – essential to facilitate build back better in line the Disaster Recovery Framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies • Institutional arrangements • Financing mechanisms • Implementation arrangements and recovery management <p>To inform the development of the “Words into Action” guidelines for the theme “Build Back Better in Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction” in order to further constitutes practical guidance on how responsibilities can be carried out, where mutual reinforcement can be reached, and to be a useful tool for the implementation of the Sendai Framework.</p>

Background and context	<p>Background</p> <p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in its Priority 4 recognized the critical importance of Build Back Better as below:</p> <p>Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</p> <p>Para 32. “Disasters have demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of a disaster, is a critical opportunity to “Build Back Better”, including through integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures, making nations and communities resilient to disasters”.</p> <p>The International Recovery Platform (IRP), which is also recognized in the Sendai Framework, generally views build back better concept as “a systematic process to investigate the underlying reasons for failure and incorporating the lessons learned to inform the reconstruction and redevelopment process. Build Back Better priorities are identified and influenced by the recovery processes”.</p> <p>Build back better is a complex process that has many relevant dimensions – ranging from governance, gender, shelter, infrastructure, social inclusion, and those aspects of sustainable development.</p> <p>As the Guide to Developing Disaster Recovery Framework (the joint guide by EU/UN/World Bank) points out¹⁵, enabling communities to recovery from disasters requires both good preparedness before the disaster and ensuring that recovery measures are aligned with ongoing developing following the disaster. DRF emphasized four key elements of preparedness for recovery – i) policies and strategies to enable recovery, ii) institutional arrangements, iii) financing mechanisms, and iv) implementation arrangements and recovery management.</p> <p>These four elements will guide the panel discussion of this session, by sharing concrete experiences from stakeholder and countries and discuss how build back better will be facilitated.</p> <p>In Asia, strategies and actions to facilitate build back better in recovery have been initiated and implemented by various actors. In this session, various stakeholders (national governments, CSOs/NGOs, and academic institution) will share their experiences and suggestions through the panel discussion to further facilitate build back better in recovery.</p>
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¹⁵ <https://www.gfdr.org/sites/gfdr/files/publication/DRF-Guide.pdf>

Session format and programme	<p>Introduction (13:00-13:05)</p> <p>Opening remarks (13:05-13:10) Cabinet Office of Japan</p> <p>Moderator: Mr. Stefan Kohler (UNOPS), Chair of the International Recovery Platform</p> <p>Chair will provide a brief introduction about the Disaster Recovery Framework which emphasizes four key elements of preparedness for recovery – i) policies and strategies to enable recovery, ii) institutional arrangements, iii) financing mechanisms, and iv) implementation arrangements and recovery management. These elements will guide the panel discussion.</p> <p>Panel Discussion (13:10-14:25)</p> <p>What specific actions have been carried out to facilitate “build back better” in recovery?</p> <p>What key challenges and lessons can be drawn from these actions in implementing recovery and reconstruction to further inform and strengthen policies, institutional arrangement, financing mechanism, and implementation arrangements?</p> <p>Panelists</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Sushil Gyewali, Vice-Chairman of the Nepal Reconstruction Authority, the Government of Nepal: issues and challenges of recovery efforts, including presenting the Post-Disaster Recovery Framework 2016-2020 • Executive Director, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, Republic of Philippines: Good practice in Build Back Better with focus on pre-investment in BBB (suggested speaker by JICA) • Mr. Vinod Menon, Senior Advisor – Caritas India and Former Member of National Disaster Management Authority, India: Community Managed building back better for Inclusive Recovery (suggested speaker by Caritas) • Mr. Amjad Bhatti, Steering Committee member of Duryog Nivaran: presenting the South Asian Disaster Report 2016, including key messages from the report (suggested speaker by Duryog Nivaran) • Ms. Shaila Shahid, Team Leader, Gender and Water Alliance Bangladesh: Build back better - Gender responsive DRR towards resilience building which will focus Gender mainstreaming in water and food security linkages towards enhanced disaster resilience (suggested speaker by RCEM) • Prof. Linsheng Gu, Institute for Disaster Management and Reconstruction, Sichuan University-The Hong Kong Polytechnic University Sichuan University: China's post-earthquake
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	<p>reconstruction mode and DRR (suggested speaker by Sichuan University)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN Secretariat: ASEAN Recovery Framework and several initiatives at recovery planning in the region (Speaker suggested by IRP) <p>The Moderator will facilitate discussion, questions and answers.</p> <p>Wrap up by the Moderator</p> <p>Closing remarks (14:25-14:30)</p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>Main Outcome:</p> <p>Experiences, good practices and models for replication and adaptability are shared by stakeholders including experiences in Bangladesh, Nepal, Philippines, India, China, CSO/NGO, and ASEAN.</p> <p>Mutual learning is facilitated on challenges and good practices for replication and influencing of public policies.</p> <p>Synthesis of salient points that can further facilitate to <i>Build Back Better</i> will be developed as the outcome of this session.</p> <p>Potential Key Messages from the session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build back better is essential to reduce vulnerability and make the development gains more sustainable • Pre-investment is prerequisite for build back better • Recovery phase is an opportunity to build back better • Build back better in recovery is a large-scale institutional and technical effort, which requires all the stakeholders—government, bilateral and multilateral donors, and NGOs and civil society—to collaborate and work together, including gender considerations and social inclusion at all phases. • Build back better in recovery is more successful when interventions aimed to help the affected people are implemented effectively. • Knowledge and capacity are essential in facilitating effective preparation to build back better in recovery. • Accountability, including monitoring of recovery progress, is an essential component of any build back better in recovery effort.
List of Speakers and their interventions	<p>Proposed Speakers: (each of the following panellist will make a brief presentation and discussion will be moderated by the Chair)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Sushil Gyewali, Vice-Chairman of the Nepal Reconstruction Authority, the Government of Nepal: issues and challenges of recovery efforts, including presenting the Post-Disaster Recovery Framework 2016-2020 • Executive Director, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, Republic of Philippines: Good practice in Build

	<p>Back Better with focus on pre-investment in BBB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Vinod Menon, Senior Advisor – Caritas India and Former Member of National Disaster Management Authority, India: “Community Managed building back better for Inclusive Recovery” by highlighting experiences in strengthening preparedness, risk identification, risk assessment, vulnerability analysis, risk remediation, emergency response, recovery planning and participatory process of Community centric Risk Management for More Effective Recovery. • Mr. Amjad Bhatti, Steering Committee member of Duryog Nivaran: presenting the South Asian Disaster Report 2016, including key messages from the report • Ms. Shaila Shahid, Team Leader, Gender and Water Alliance Bangladesh: Build back better - Gender responsive DRR towards resilience building which will focus Gender mainstreaming in water and food security linkages towards enhanced disaster resilience • Prof. Linsheng Gu, Institute for Disaster Management and Reconstruction, Sichuan University-The Hong Kong Polytechnic University Sichuan University: China's post-earthquake reconstruction mode and DRR • ASEAN Secretariat: ASEAN Recovery Framework and several initiatives at recovery planning in the region <p>Comments from the floor can include:</p> <p>Representatives of multilateral and bilateral agencies (such as ADB, JICA, WB etc)</p>
Background document	<p><i>Background documents:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Guide to Developing Disaster Recovery Framework (EU/UN/World Bank) • The South Asian Disaster Report 2016
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, and microphones.

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Strengthening the Contribution of Science and Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction: Emphasising the Role of Climate Science, Earth Observation and Information Technologies for Building Resilience
Event code	THEM-18
Date and Time	Friday, 4 th November, 13.00-14.30
Venue/ Room no.	Annexe A, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead:</p> <p>Shirish Ravan, United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs</p> <p>Co-leads:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ali Ardalan, , Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Takako Izumi, APRU Multi-Hazards Program representing UNISDR Asia Science, Technology and Academia Advisory Group (UNISDR/ASTAAG); 2. Young-Jai Lee, Dongguk University, Korea 3. Emma Lovell, ODI - representing Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>Name: Shirish Ravan</p> <p>Designation: Head, UN-SPIDER Beijing Office</p> <p>Email id and phone number: shirish.ravan@unoosa.org, +8613810922015</p> <p>Organization name and address: UN-SPIDER Beijing Office, Guangbai road,</p>

	Beijing, China
Session Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Share the current initiatives/good practices of the involvement and contribution of science, technology and academia in DRR in the region 2. Highlight the importance of communicating science information, and the attribution of climate change to the occurrence of extreme weather events and its impacts (including a case study of the 2016 Indian heat wave and highlights from the Ahmedabad Heat Action Plan). 3. Provide a summary of the role of earth observation in supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework, through the use of practical examples 4. Showcase an online DRR platform for the global community of practice on resilience
Background and context	<p>The Sendai Framework calls for “Academia, scientific and research entities and networks to: focus on the disaster risk factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in the medium and long term; increase research for regional, national and local application; support action by local communities and authorities; and support the interface between policy and science for decision-making.”</p> <p>Science and technology, including earth observation, geospatial and information technologies, have a lot to contribute to supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the achievement of its targets. The UNISDR Science and Technology Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was held in Geneva on 27-29 January 2016 during which participants discussed the roadmap, emerging needs, and key actions required to meet the expected outcomes of the Sendai Framework and ways of monitoring progress against the targets and indicators. The Asian Science and Technology Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction will be held on 23-24 August 2016 to discuss the regional roadmap for the Sendai Framework implementation in Asia. The working session organized on Earth observation at WCDRR in Sendai and the 5th UN-SPIDER conference organized in Beijing in 2015 focused on the role of Earth observation in supporting the Sendai Framework. The Office for Outer Space Affairs, through its UN-SPIDER programme, is promoting the implementation of the Sendai Framework by offering technical advisory services, capacity building programmes and conducting outreach activities with a focus on the use of earth observation.</p> <p>A recent project called ‘Raising Risk Awareness’, is bringing together climate science, development, policy, planning and communications expertise from a range of countries to understand the contribution of climate change to the occurrence of extreme weather events in South Asia.</p> <p>In addition, the establishment of a web-based platform for collecting</p>

	<p>dispersed data and technology on climate change adaptation (CCA) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) was initiated based on the key agenda of the 4th AMCDRR: “strengthening capacities for DRR and CCA,” “sharing technology and information” and “integrating of DRR and CCA into development.” The technology sharing platform for the global network on disaster risk reduction defines a foundation that provides various case studies and its objective is to allow demanders, suppliers and experts to share DRR technology. With this background, the session focuses on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current practices and challenges in innovation, partnership, capacity development/higher education. Innovation does not include only high-technology and advanced science, but rather it also includes understanding the governance of disaster risks such as the social, political and economic aspects of risk creation and response; • Highlight the contribution of climate change to the occurrence of extreme weather events and their impacts by identifying how such information could help to bridge the science-communications-policy gap, and enable these countries/communities to become more climate resilient. • Highlight the experiences of a CDKN initiative which aims to tackle the heat threat in India, working with city level authorities in Ahmedabad. Science and communication have been central to the initiative’s success. • Key initiatives to promote the contribution of the role of earth observation, geospatial information and other space technologies in supporting the Sendai Framework, alongside a discussion about the role of Earth observation in monitoring indicators against the global targets of the Sendai Framework, which is a current concern for many countries; • Share good practice on the use of technology in disaster risk management and also feature some of the latest technologies in building resilience.
Session format and programme	<p>Agenda:</p> <p>13:00-13:05 Introduction</p> <p><i>Speaker/s:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shirish Ravan, UNOOSA <p>13:05-13:20 Current practices and challenges in innovation, partnership, capacity development/higher education</p> <p><i>Speaker/s:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rajib Shaw, IRDR • Joy Pereira, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takako Izumi, Tohoku University <p>13:20-13:35 Importance of communicating science information, and the attribution of climate change to the occurrence of extreme weather events and its impacts</p> <p><i>Speaker/s:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roop Kamal Singh, Climate Risk Advisor, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre • Emma Lovell, Overseas Development Institute (ODI) <p>13:35-13:50 Role of earth observation in supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework</p> <p><i>Speaker/s:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shirish Ravan, UNOOSA • Giriraj Amarnath, IWMI • Deo Raj, ICIMOD • GS Rao, ISRO • Suhas Diwase, Disaster Management, Maharashtra State, India • Wu Wei, NDRCC, China <p>13:50-14:05 Online DRR platform for the global community of practice on resilience</p> <p><i>Speaker/s:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young-Jai Lee, Dongguk University • Byung-Su Baek, Ministry of Public Safety and Security, Korea <p>14:05 Discussions and conclusion</p> <p><i>Speaker/s:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Contributors <p>Panellists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shirish Ravan, Senior Programme Officer, United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs • Joy Pereira, AUEDM/SEADPRI-UKM • Rajib Shaw, Executive Director, the IRDR International Project Office • Fumihiko Imamura, Director/Professor, International Research Institute of Disaster Science (IRIDeS), Tohoku University • Roop Kamal Singh, Climate Risk Advisor, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms Emma Lovell, Senior Research Officer, ODI • Giriraj Amarnath, International Water Management Institute • Deo Raj Gurung, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development • G S Rao, National Remote Sensing Centre, Indian Space Research Organisation • Young-Jai Lee, Dongguk University, Korea • Byung-Su Baek, Climate Change Countermeasures Division, Ministry of Public Safety and Security, Korea • Wu Wei, National Disaster Reduction Centre of China • Suhas Diwase, Director, Disaster Management, Maharashtra State, India
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations and commitment to strengthening the involvement of science and technology as well as academic community into the implementation of the Sendai Framework to be identified; • Demonstrate utility of earth observation technology in providing evidence based information to understand disaster risks and support decision making for DRR measures such as risk transfer; • Showcase integrated technological solutions, including earth observation, to complement efforts to enhance emergency response. Highlight the need for climate information and the impacts of climate extremes to be communicated effectively and in a timely manner to a range of audiences in order to raise risk awareness • Highlight the impacts of climate extremes on poverty and development options, and highlight a successful project tackling the risk of extreme heat • Promotion of the platform (www.pr4gdm.org) to share case studies, technologies and other expertise in DRR field to highlight contribution of science and technology involvement in DRR in Asian countries, and also to promote DRR investment and raise awareness on the importance of Science and Technology.
List of Speakers and their interventions	<p>1. Shirish Ravan is Head of UN-SPIDER Beijing Office, the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs. shirish.ravan@unoosa.org</p> <p>He promotes use of space based and geospatial information in all stages of disasters by offering technical advisory support and capacity building programmes to several countries in Asia, Pacific and Africa. He brings in vast experience in earth observation and geo-spatial technology applications in the areas of disaster, natural re-sources, biodiversity and ecosystem management etc. He was also stationed in Afghanistan to</p>

	<p>lead the Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime where he used earth observation technology to counter opium cultivation.</p> <p>Topic: Role of UN-SPIDER in supporting implementation of Sendai Framework.</p> <p>2. Prof. Joy Pereira, Principal Research Fellow, Southern Asia Disaster Prebention Research Initiative (SDEADPRI-UKM), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.</p> <p>She led the team that developed the National Policy on Climate change 2009 under the aegis of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Malaysia. She is also actively involved in the Science to Action Initiative under the aegis of the Office of the Science Advisor to the Prime Minister of Malaysia and was Lead Author for the IPCC-AR5 Synthesis Report released in November 2014.</p> <p>Topic: “Linking with DRR and Climate Change Adaptation at the local level”</p> <p>3. Dr. Rajib Shaw, Executive Director of the Integrated Research on Disaster Risk program, IRDR. rajib.shaw@gmail.com</p> <p>Previously, he was a Professor in the Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies of Kyoto University, Japan. He worked closely with the local communities, NGOs, governments and international organizations in the Asian countries. His research expertise includes community-based disaster risk management, climate change adaptation, urban risk management, and disaster and environmental education.</p> <p>Topic: “Linking innovation to higher education for DRR”</p> <p>4. Dr. Fumihiko Imamura, Director/Professor of Tsunami Engineering and director of the International Research Institute of Disaster Science(IRIDeS), Tohoku University.</p> <p>He is an expert of tsunami modeling, mitigation planning and education/awareness. He is a secretary, international TIME-project (Tsunami Inundation Modeling Exchange) supported by IOC and IUGG Tsunami commission. His current research encompasses numerical tsunami simulation, warning systems, disaster prevention and evacuation systems. In addition to studying modern and ancient tsunamis through field surveys and analysis of historical documents, the engineering simulation project is used to develop highly accurate quantitative tsunami warnings and assess characteristics of waterfront structures.</p> <p>Topic: Effective collaboration among a science community,</p>
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governments and the private sector: Lessons-learnt from the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami

5. **Roop Kamal Singh**, Climate Risk Advisor, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre

6. **Emma Lovell**, Senior Research Officer, ODI. e.lovell@odi.org

Emma Lovell is a Senior Research Officer in the Risk and Resilience Programme, ODI. She has an MA in Disasters, Adaptation and Development from King's College London. Her areas of expertise include disaster risk reduction, climate change, resilience, and work on post-2015 processes. She has advised and supported a range of UN agencies, civil society organisations, multilateral and regional organisations, and national governments on resilience and disaster risk management policies and strategies. Before ODI, Emma worked for United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), both in Bangkok, Thailand.

Topic: Emma will be introducing the Raising Risk Awareness project in Asia, an initiative which uses science to support different societies to understand the role of climate change in extreme weather events and prepare for future ones. She will also highlight the actions and initiatives implemented under the ground-breaking Ahmedabad Heat Action Plan (the first of its kind in South Asia), and the lessons learnt for other cities interested in replicating Ahmedabad's success.

7. **Giriraj Amarnath** is Sub-theme leader for Water-related Disaster Risk Management at the International Water Management Institute, Sri Lanka. A.Giriraj@cgiar.org

He is also the programme coordinator for IWMI's UN-SPIDER RSO. His expertise is in flood and drought risk mapping and modelling, advance remote sensing data processing, hydrological modelling and water resources management with extensive research experience in Asia and Africa. Relevant past research include the statistical evaluation of local and regional trends in agriculturally-relevant rainfall indices, the prediction of flow in ungauged catchments, the assessment of environmental disturbance (land cover/land-use changes) effects on regional and local river discharges. He has over 13 years' experience in research including 3 years in academic at University of Bayreuth, Germany.

Topic: Harnessing the potential of earth observation data: Index-based insurance in flood proofing livelihoods and enhancing agriculture resilience in South Asia.

8. **Deo Raj Gurung**, a Bhutanese national working as Remote Sensing

Specialist for ICIMOD, is Disaster Lead for SERVIR Hindu Kush Himalaya Hub. deoraj.gurung@icimod.org

He has been actively promoting space based tools and techniques to support disaster risk reduction in the region by developing case studies, trainings, coordinating cross-learning opportunities, and rapid response mapping. He and his team with support from external network like UN-SPIDER, SERVIR, and others provided rapid response mapping support during floods in Pakistan, Nepal, Myanmar, and India, and earthquake in Nepal. He functions as UN-SPIDER RSO coordinator, and Sentinel Asia focal point at ICIMOD.

Topic: Space based application for DRR - lesson learned and challenges in Hindu Kush Himalaya (HKH) region.

9. **G S Rao** is Head of Disaster Management Support Division of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC / ISRO) and also ISRO Executive Secretariat member in International Charter 'Space and Major Disasters'. srinivasarao_g@nrsc.gov.in

He provides space based disaster monitoring and management support to various Central and State Govt departments, particularly on floods and cyclones, since 1991. He has carried out several studies related to major floods and cyclones in the country like Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Kosi breach, Odisha Super Cyclone, Cyclone Phailin, Cyclone Hudhud, tsunami-2004, river blockades on trans-boundary rivers, etc. He has taken up the lead responsibility of International Charter during 2015. He works closely with UN-SPIDER and organized UN/India Workshop in 2016.

Topic: Space based Disaster Management Support in India.

10. **Prof. Young-Jai Lee**, Dongguk University koreaocm@gmail.com

He is a Professor in Dongguk University's Department of Management Information Systems in Korea. His research interest focuses primarily on information management for national disaster risk management framework. As an expert in disaster information management, he served as the President of the Korea Business Continuity Planning Association (2008), Korean Society of Societal Security (2012), the vice president of The International Emergency Management Society (2005); and initiated various research projects with the Ministry of Public Safety and Security (MPSS), Korea to strengthen institutional and technical aspects of DRM in the country. Development framework model of the DRR technology and case study platform has been first introduced in the academic journal, Developing a Web-based platform for Sharing DRR Technology. Based on several consultative meetings with DRR experts and DRM practitioners, the research outcomes have been

	<p>published as an academic paper titled, DRR Technology sharing and transfer through web-based platforms: Lessons Learned from Korean Studies.</p> <p>Topic: Introduction to DRR Technology Sharing Platform.</p> <p>11. Mr. Byung-Su Baek, Climate Change Countermeasures Division, Ministry of Public Safety and Security, Korea baekbysu@korea.kr</p> <p>Topic: Collect the participant's opinions.</p> <p>12. Wu Wei, National Disaster Reduction Centre of China</p> <p>13. Suhas Diwase, Director, Disaster Management, Maharashtra State, India</p> <p>14. Krishna AchutaRao, Associate Professor, Centre for Atmospheric Sciences. akrishna@cas.iitd.ac.in</p> <p>He is an Associate Professor at the Centre for Atmospheric Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi. His research has focused on using climate models to understand how earth's climate is affected by natural as well as anthropogenic factors and how it will impact natural and human systems. He has been associated with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) since 2001 – most recently as a lead author on the Fifth Assessment Report. He also serves as a member of the CLIVAR Scientific Steering Group as well as on numerous national and international review panels.</p> <p>Topic: Krishna will discuss the scientific basis for the attribution work and to provide the meteorological explanations of the events we focus on.</p>
Background document	<p>Using climate science to inform post disaster Policy & practice in developing countries - http://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Raising-Risk-Awareness-briefing-note.pdf</p> <p>Addressing heat-related health risks in urban India: Ahmedabad's Heat Action Plan - http://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Ahmedabad_Inside_Story_final_web-res1.pdf</p> <p>Climate extremes and resilient poverty reduction - https://www.odi.org/publications/9609-climate-extremes-and-resilient-poverty-reduction</p> <p>Conference paper: United Nations International Conference on Space-based Technologies for Disaster Management - "Disaster Risk Identification, Assessment and Monitoring", Beijing, China, 23-25 October 2013 http://www.unoosa.org/res/oosadoc/data/documents/2016/aac_105/aac_1051102_0_html/AC105_1102E.pdf</p>

Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones, audio (for showing a video)
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Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Using experience from the region in ensuring that implementing of the Sendai Framework is gender inclusive
Event code	THEM-19
Date and Time	Friday, 4 th November, 13.00-14.30
Venue/ Room no.	Annexe B, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead: Duryog Nivaran/Stakeholder Group on Individuals and Organization concerned with Gender Issues</p> <p>Collaborators: JICA, UNWomen, IFRC, Christian Aid, UNISDR</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>Name: Mihir Bhatt/Ramona Miranda</p> <p>Designation: Chair/Steering Committee member</p> <p>Email id and phone number: secretariat@duryognivaran.org</p> <p>Organization name and address: Duryog Nivaran, 5 Lionel Edirisinghe Mawatha, Colombo 5, Sri Lanka.</p>
Session Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To unpack and translate the concept of gender inclusion and women's leadership role in DRR promoted in the Sendai Framework for DRR to actions/recommendations in the institutional and social context of Asia • To share multi-country/multi actor experiences of women's leadership role in disaster risk reduction • To discuss priority steps and commitments for ensuring gender sensitivity in the Asia Plan for implementing the Sendai Framework for implementing

	gender sensitive Sendai Framework to be endorsed at the AMCDRR
Background and context	<p>Our society has diverse social, economic and power dynamics where actors like men, women, children, youth, elderly, disabled and minorities do not have an equal or equitable role or chance to participate, bargain and negotiation. This has been clearly recognised in the post 2015 global guidance frameworks including the Agenda 2030 SDG s and Sendai Framework for DRR. The proposed event, intend to focus on how the global recognition and recommendations can be translated to lead to tangible actions and results.</p> <p>Gender based differences are observed in all aspects of disasters, as in development processes, rooted in the unevenness of the economic, social, educational status between women and men. Gender based differences in disasters feature in 2 main areas: (1) capacities (for survival and to bounce back in facing adversity); (2) vulnerabilities (susceptibility to risk).</p> <p>According to a recent global study by the London School of Economics, women are 14 times more likely to die or be injured in disasters due to gender inequalities prevalent in our societies. For example, after the 2010 Pakistan floods, women and children made up 70 % of the affected population.</p> <p>Yet, women historically play a significant and constructive role in all stages of disasters, in risk management and risk reduction. Prevailing gender relations however disadvantage girls and women in comparison to boys and men. As the learning of the HFA show, it is common place to only categorise women as vulnerable and victims.</p> <p>DRR policies at the national and local levels fall short of considering these aspects and hardly consider the differentiated strengths and capacities as well as needs of women/men and other marginalised groups, and women’s capacities for disaster preparedness risk reduction and resource management are seldom recognized and utilised.</p> <p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction states that a gender, age, disability and cultural perspective is needed in all policies and practices; and that “women and their participation are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes; and adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness as well as build their capacity for alternate livelihood means in post-disaster situations.”</p> <p>The need for sex, age and disability dis- aggregated (SADD) data and gender analysis as a fundamental planning tool is noted in the Sendai Framework guidance in order to ensure that women’s contribution and leadership in DRR and resilience building are facilitated and strengthened, and that their vulnerabilities arising from social and institutional factors are aptly addressed.</p> <p>This session will specifically explore the research & experience from the region, the tools, guidance, good practices to facilitate the Asia plan for Sendai Framework implementation with gender inclusion and sensitivity. The event will strengthen governments’ and agencies’ efforts to implement gender sensitive DRR.</p>

	<p>Support documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia Regional Plan for implementation of Sendai Framework; • Gender Disaster Risk Reduction Outcome Document from Hanoi Conference; • Guidance Note for Gender Inclusion of the Asia Regional Plan; • UNISDR latest publication "Women leadership in risk-resilient development" https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/42882; • Research Outcomes of Inclusive DRR and Humanitarian Response, Bangladesh
Session format and programme	<p><i>Suggested agenda:</i></p> <p>Facilitator: Stakeholder Group Lead – Duryog Nivaran (5 mins)</p> <p>Welcome and introductory remarks by the Chair: NIDM India (TBC) - (5 mins)</p> <p>Reflections from the region on efforts & challenges in incorporating gender in implementing the Asia Plan for Sendai Framework implementation</p> <p>Representing the 4 sub regions in Asia, (30minutes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Bangladesh • Government of Viet Nam • Govt of Tajikistan – Committee of Emergency Situations • JICA <p>Research, tools and approaches available for Gender inclusion in Disaster Risk Reduction and resilience building (20 minutes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDMA Pakistan • UN Women • Christian Aid Bangladesh • IFRC <p>Good Practices in Women in Leadership Role in DRR (10 minutes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All India Disaster Management Institute • All India Women's Conference • Japan Women's Network on DRR <p>Q & A (15 minutes)</p> <p>Key conclusions - Session Chair (5 minutes)</p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National governments and other stakeholders understand the need for the 2 year plan of action of the Asia Plan for Sendai framework implementation to be gender sensitive in its implementation, specifically to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Understand the drivers that promote inclusive DRR. ○ Build awareness on proven policy and practice for inclusive DRR for

	<p>application in their work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve ways to engage women and representative organisations in DRR interventions Document women's leadership role in DRR for replication <p>Key messages:</p> <p>This session is a way forward from theory and concept on 'how' to make Asia plan gender inclusive, acknowledging that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adequate capacity building measures are required to empower women and socially excluded groups for effective DRR and resilience building. • the particular role of Govts, NGOs, academia etc. and the value of multi-sectorial collaboration consolidating efforts and synergies for designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes. • legal and institutional frameworks for DRR need to be strengthened across all relevant sectors of development so that they are gender responsive, mandating roles and responsibilities of women • accountability indicators need to be incorporated into the national monitoring & reporting system
List of Speakers and their interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR/Gender Focal Point for Governments of Bangladesh, Pakistan, Tajikistan; Vietnam – On efforts & challenges in incorporating gender in implementing the Asia Plan for Sendai Framework implementation (names TBC) • Dr Yumiko Tanaka, Senior Advisor (Gender and Development), JICA - Plans to incorporating gender in implementing the Asia Plan for Sendai Framework implementation • Either Cecilia Aipira or Dilruba Haider, UN Women – On Hanoi Gender Disaster Risk Reduction Outcome Document and experiences from Bangladesh • Either Shakeb Nabi or Shamina Akhtar, Christian Aid, Bangladesh – On Key Findings of the Research on Inclusive DRR and Humanitarian Response • Christina Haneef, IFRC – Tools and Resources for Gender Sensitive DRR • Either Ramona Miranda or Mahbuba Nasreen, Duryog Nivaran – Consolidated recommendations and guidance for gender inclusive implementation of Asia plan • Vandana Chaudari, All India Disaster Management Institute – Leading by Example : Women in Disaster Recovery • Kalyani Raj, All India Women's Conference – Good Practice on Capacity Building of women and community leaders for better disaster preparedness • Akiko Domoto, JWDRR – Grassroots Women in Governance • Aditi Ghosh, IPPF – Reproductive health and measures against GBV
Background document	Draft Guidance note for making the Asia Plan for Sendai Framework implementation

Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones (podium & FM for audience)
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Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Consolidated Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Disability Inclusive DRM: Risk-Sensitive & Disability Inclusive; Implementing the SFDRR in Asia and the Pacific
Event code	THEM-20
Date and Time	Friday, 4 th November, 13.00-14.30
Venue/ Room no.	Annexe D, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead: DiDRR: Disability Inclusive DRR Network</p> <p>Collaborators: Emmanuel Hospital Association, India</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead): Name: Aiko Akiyama Designation: Disability Focal Point/ Social Affairs Officer Email id and phone number: akiyama@un.org +6622882315 Organization name and address: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Building, Rajadamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand. Partner lead: Peniel Malakar Designation: Director, Emmanuel Hospital Association, India Email id and phone number: peniel@eha-health.org +919818637612</p>
Session Objectives	1) Introduce and enroll users on UNESCAP's open e-learning course on disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction, which offers a 'how-to' approach to DiDRR at the policy, programme design and implementation level.

	<p>2) Learn ‘how-to’ deliver disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction programmes, through evidence-based knowledge and good practices – including resilient hospitals via Emmanuel Hospital Association, India.</p> <p>3) Build a network of multiple stakeholders to take programmatic advantage of the interconnectedness of disasters and disabilities to deliver risk-sensitive and disability-inclusive development.</p>
Background and context	<p>We are now increasingly alert to the fact that disasters are ‘driven by underlying processes whose neglect eventually manifests as a predictable, and always tragic “<i>down turn</i>” (Greek: cata-strophe).’ (Lavell and Maskrey, 2013).</p> <p>Such underlying processes, or risk drivers, include population growth in exposed locations, unsustainably planned and managed economic and urban development, poor management of water and land resources, inequality of income and opportunity, damaged ecosystems and climate change (Lavell and Maskrey, 2013).</p> <p>What remains elusive, however, is the fact that many of these risk drivers are intimately connected to the environmental and attitudinal barriers that prevent the full and equal participation in society of persons with disabilities. Short-term priorities in policymaking, planning and development neglect the diverse needs of all individuals and reduce the resilience of our societies across multiple dimensions. This leads to missed opportunities in terms of both the prevention of risk creation <i>and</i> the development of enabling societies that promote the full and equal participation of all citizens, including persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Problem</p> <p>Populations at large are exposed to socially constructed disaster risk, and persons with disabilities face <i>disproportionately high risk</i>, which is similarly a product of man-made barriers. Persons with disabilities live in vulnerable – and avoidable – situations, and as a result are between two and four times more likely to be killed during disasters than others (ESCAP, 2015).</p> <p>An inclusive, people-centred and risk-sensitive approach to development is promoted by the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real” for Persons with Disabilities in Asia and the Pacific. However, the reality that to date, DRR efforts are rarely inclusive of persons with disabilities, is ‘at best, paradoxical’ (Robinson and Kani, 2014).</p> <p>Whereas the notion of disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction (DiDRR) has gained some traction as a worthwhile aspect of disaster management, there is a widespread lack of technical capacity to implement DiDRR. Similarly, DiDRR is in danger of being seen as a niche area. Just as DRR itself should not be compartmentalized away from the main sectors of public policy and development, neither should disability-inclusion be an afterthought to the increasingly mainstream business of managing risk.</p>

	<p>By virtue of the joint partnership on this event between UNESCAP and the Emmanuel Hospital Association (EHA), we aim to demonstrate through such tangible and pertinent examples as EHA's risk resilient and disability-inclusive hospital programmes in India and Nepal, how disability-inclusion and risk-sensitive planning can consolidate each other.</p> <p>Intended outcome</p> <p>In light of the clear need for technical guidance on 'how-to' implement these policy initiatives, UNESCAP – with technical support from DiDRR partners – is currently developing and field-testing an e-learning course to build the capacity of DRR policymakers and Disabled People's Organizations to deliver DiDRR programmes. The course will be the first of its kind at the Asia-Pacific regional level.</p> <p>We would like to use this thematic session to launch this course, and to ensure buy-in among DRR policymakers to the concept that our human role in creating risk provides us with an imperative to acknowledge and build the capacity of all people – including persons with disabilities – to participate in risk prevention and reduction, benefiting everyone.</p> <p>Risk-sensitive development and disability-inclusive development are both about changing attitudes and practices, which necessarily requires consistent effort in the long-term (Robinson and Kani, 2014). This event therefore aims to change attitudes, and to facilitate longer-term substantive engagement of stakeholders through participation and completion of our e-learning course.</p> <p>Expertise and knowledge-sharing from pioneering good practices such as EHA's work to build resilient and inclusive hospital infrastructure, make the case that DiDRR is a pragmatic and achievable approach to preserving life, protecting human rights and safeguarding investments.</p>
<p>Session format and programme</p>	<p>This session will make a multi-layered case for the holistic DiDRR approach by sharing meaningful how-to knowledge on risk-sensitive and disability-inclusive policy, programme design and implementation. This will be achieved through an in-depth discussion with experts on different aspects of DiDRR, who are partners of UNESCAP.</p> <p>Rather than having an overly formal 'behind desk' panel format, we propose a 'talk-show' style conversation. The chair begins the session by introducing the context, rationale and aims of the session, and proceeds to ask the first participant to give their perspective and 'how-to' advice on how to deliver disability-inclusive DRR initiatives. Additional participants are progressively introduced into the discussion, each of whom offer a distinct perspective – bringing to bear knowledge and experiences of national governments, local governments, self-advocates with disabilities, UN entities and the DiDRR</p>

	<p>Network of NGOs.</p> <p>As the discussion develops, evidence-based best practices are shared and core considerations are outlined for policymaking, programme design and implementation, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making use of existing legal and policy frameworks; • Bridging gaps in legal and policy frameworks; • Accessibility; • Participation of persons with disabilities; • Partnerships with Disabled People's Organizations; • Evidence-based responses; • Disability-disaggregated data collection; • Data mapping; • The Information Action model; • Accessible early warning systems; • Public education; • Community preparedness; • Evacuation drills; • Shelter management; • Inclusive and resilient hospitals, and • Rehabilitation of persons with disabilities in the aftermath of disasters. <p>Having introduced the audience to various aspects of DiDRR delivery across major areas of public policy, the final segment of the session will introduce and launch UNESCAP's e-learning course on DiDRR as a powerful and meaningful capacity-building tool. The tool is currently being developed and it is our aim to launch it at the AMCDRR 2016.</p> <p>There will be a summary demonstration of the e-learning course via projector, and all audience members will be provided with information about how to enroll on the free course.</p>
<p>Intended main outcome and Key messages</p>	<p>Audience members will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Be encouraged to enroll on UNESCAP's free e-learning course on disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction, which offers a 'how-to' approach to DiDRR at the policy, programme design and implementation levels. 2) Expand their network among policymakers, Disabled People's Organizations, technical experts and self-advocates with disabilities, and lay foundations for possible collaboration on future activities. 3) Replicate and adapt concrete good practices on DiDRR across the full spectrum of areas discussed, including EHA's showcasing of their good practices on disaster-resilient and inclusive hospitals in South Asia. 4) Pursue an embedded risk-sensitive and disability-inclusive development agenda, rather than viewing both disasters and

	<p>disability as niche areas.</p> <p>5) Design and implement programmes that take strategic advantage of the interconnectedness of disasters and disabilities as socially constructed problems with many shared causes – whether labelled as drivers of risk or barriers to inclusion.</p>
List of Speakers and their interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Dr. Alex Robinson – UNESCAP consultant / Disability-inclusive DRR Network (DiDRRN) partner, robinson.alexjames@gmail.com. Chair of the discussion – plus ability to intervene on information, risk and practical action through school-based DRR in Indonesia and Philippines. Also, introducing and demonstrating the e-learning course on DiDRR. 2) Peniel Malakar – Head of Disaster Management & Mitigation Unit (DMMU), EHA, peniel@eha-health.org. Intervention: Inclusive approaches to DRR in hospitals, based on DiDRR modules used in healthcare institutions in India and Nepal. 3) Nazmul Bari – Director, Centre for Disability in Development, Bangladesh. nazmul.bari@yahoo.com. Intervention: The need for DRR practitioners to incorporate a disability-perspective with lessons from CDD programmes in Bangladesh. 4) National government representative from country where e-learning tool was field-tested (TBC – field-testing being conducted in Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka). Intervention: mainstreaming disability-inclusion into country level risk reduction programmes. 5) Local government representative from country where e-learning tool was field-tested (TBC – field-testing being conducted in Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka). Intervention: mainstreaming disability-inclusion into local level risk reduction programmes. 6) Self-advocate with disability TBC. Intervention: Promoting the overlooked capacity and insights of persons with disabilities to support resilient communities.
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Child-centered Disaster Risk Reduction
Event code	THEM-21
Date and Time	Friday, 4 th November, 13.00-14.30
Venue/ Room no.	Dining Hall, Annexe, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</p> <p>Collaborators: UN MGCY, Save the Children, Plan International, SAARC Disaster Management Center (SDMC), Child Fund India, AIDMI, SEEDS India, Action for Children's Environment, World Vision</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>Name: Pressia Arifin-Cabo</p> <p>Designation: Regional Emergency Specialist</p> <p>Email id and phone number: parifincabo@unicef.org; +977-9801030071</p> <p>Organization name and address: UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia, Lainchour, Kathmandu, Nepal</p>
Session Objectives	<p>The objectives of the session are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To provide an overview on the SAARC Framework, Road Map on

	<p>Child Centered Disaster Risk Reduction, Young Scientists Roadmap on DRR and examples of youth engagement in Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) To update on the progress in South Asia in terms of Child-centered/inclusive risk assessment; comprehensive school safety; children's participation in DRR and child protection in DRR; systematic and systemic youth participation in planning, implementation, follow up and review of the Sendai Framework. 3) To facilitate a discussion on the key challenges and opportunities of implementing a child and youth centered approach to DRR in the region, including 4) Articulate a set of recommendations detailing specific calls for the inclusion of child rights; children, adolescent youths' needs and capacities in DRR, in implementation of the Sendai Framework, SAARC Framework on CCDRR and Young Scientists Roadmap on DRR.
Background and context	<p>As per SAARC Disaster Management Centre's South Asia Disaster Report 2011, the region accounted for 96.5% of the total number of disasters recorded globally in 2011 alone (291 out of 302), killing 2317 people, affecting 23,23,7,989 people and costing an estimated USD 4796 million in terms of economic damages (CRED data in SDMC, 2013, p. 3-7) . In the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004, Maldives lost more than 60% of its GDP, postponing its emergence from being categorized as a Least Developed Country for five years. In Pakistan, the damage resulting from the 2010 floods was close to USD 10 billion representing 5.8% of the country's 2009/2010 GDP" (Velasquez, 2012, p. xxiii). Yet, these high-profile emergencies are only part of the challenge. Despite significant cumulative impacts on lives and livelihoods, most localized high frequency and low-intensity disasters remain unrecorded.</p> <p>Although disasters potentially affect all, they do not affect people equally. Marginalized groups - based on age, gender, disability, caste, ethnicity, religion, class and geographical location - are particularly vulnerable to disaster risk. Poverty is a critical factor that makes these groups vulnerable. This is evident from the fact that most excluded groups live and work in fragile environments and hazard-prone areas, their houses and surroundings are of poor quality and insufficiently maintained. It is therefore no surprise that children and some extent young people are disproportionately affected by emergencies. Without concerted action, millions of children in South Asia will remain vulnerable to compounding risk factors such as collapsing structures, water scarcity, communicable disease, malnutrition and poor social services.</p>

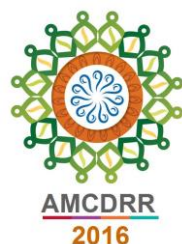
	<p>Children and youth have though also been known to be drivers of behavioral change, have regularly provided innovative solutions, and shared perspectives that are vital in building resilience. The sixth AMCDRR held in Bangkok in 2014 recognized the importance of children and youth's role in DRR and called upon all government ministries, civil society and other stakeholders in Asia and the Pacific to support and strengthen the meaningful participation of children and youth in DRR and in the efforts towards reducing future disasters and climate change risks. Children and youth were additionally recognized in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (referred as Sendai Framework).</p> <p>In September 2015, SAARC convened an experts meeting and a high level policy dialogue on Child Centered Disaster Risk Reduction (CC-DRR). A Framework and Roadmap on CC-DRRR for SAARC was presented and endorsed by all Member States. This was adopted by the SAARC countries and some progress are made and reported on the different pillars of CC-DRR.</p> <p>During the UNISDR Science and Technology Conference on DRR the Young Scientists Roadmap on DRR was launched.</p> <p>The event would like to showcase how a child and youth centered approach on DRR looks like in the context of South Asia, what were the achievements to date, and what are the key challenges and opportunities in the implementation in the region.</p>
Session format and programme	<p>Agenda</p> <p>5 mins</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Welcome and Introduction (Host)</p> <p>2.5 mins</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Video Presentation from Pakistan</p> <p>10 minutes</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Presentation from Prof. Santosh Kumar, Director SAARC Disaster Management Center</p>

2.5 mins	Video presentation from Myanmar
5 mins	Response: Prof. Santosh Kumar
2.5 mins	Video presentation from the Philippines
10 mins	Presentation: Ms. Lenny N Rosalin , Deputy Minister, Ministry of Child Development, Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Government of Indonesia
2.5 mins	Video presentation from Armenia
5 mins	Response: Ms Lenny N Rosalin
2.5 mins	Video presentation from Vietnam
10 mins	Presentation: Marikris De Guzman , Youth leader and Programme Manager of the Good Governance Initiative, Philippines
2.5 mins	Video presentation from Cambodia
5 mins	Response: Marikris de Guzman
20 mins	Q&A from youth participants from Indonesia and key youth speakers
5 mins	Synthesis and closing (Host)

Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>Intended outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments will adopt a child centered approach to DRR in their countries, its inclusion in their countries' development plans and budgeting. • Governments will recognize the value of enhancing children's participation and youth engagement in national and local DRR processes. • Governments and civil society will encourage the involvement of children and youth in the monitoring of the achievement of the Sendai Framework for DRR. <p>Key messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A child and youth centered approach to DRR is a good investment towards the resilience of future generations and in securing a country's development gains. • Breaking the cycle of crises that affect too many children and families requires tackling vulnerabilities caused by – amongst others – poverty, inequity, lack of access to services and lack of representation. • Children need to be part of the solution. They have proven to be critical players in reducing risks from disasters and understanding their perspectives is vital in developing effective measures. • It is critical to improve the understanding of the multidimensional impact of disasters on children. Children have specific vulnerabilities to disasters and capacities in coping with disasters, and that a targeted approach to reducing their risk is an imperative towards the realization of children's right to life and survival.
List of Speakers and their interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof. Santosh Kumar, Director, SAARC Disaster Management Center (SDMC), on an overview of Child Centered DRR 2. Ms Lenny Rosalin, Deputy Minister for Education, Government of Indonesia, on Child Centered Risk Assessment 3. Ms Jean Gough, Regional Director, UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia, on Children's participation in DRR 4. Youth representatives from Indonesia

Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones, sound system, pin boards

Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction, Response to Climate Change and Sustainable Development
Event code	THEM-22
Date and Time	Friday, 4 th November, 13.00-14.30
Venue/ Room no.	Plenary Hall, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead: All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI)</p> <p>Collaborators:</p> <p>Alliance for Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (AADRR)</p> <p>Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA)</p> <p>Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)</p> <p>Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group (GEAG)</p> <p>START Network</p> <p>Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI)</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead):</p> <p>Name: Mihir R. Bhatt</p>

	<p>Designation: Director</p> <p>Email id and phone number: mihir@aidmi.org; bestteam@aidmi.org; +91 79 26582962.</p> <p>Organization name and address: AIDMI, 411 Sakar Five, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad 380009. India.</p>
Session Objectives	<p>To share experience and draw lessons from actions and cases, and to discuss the promotion and strengthening implementation of SFDRR, with focus on transformation and sub-national agenda, local knowledge, building evidence, nature of crises, and social safety nets aspects of integrated DRR.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To deliberate on the possible roadmap in Asia to integrate climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction elements in development policies and practices. 2. To map increasing impacts of slow onset events in South Asia and discuss ways to work with vulnerable groups to address the issues. 3. Present an innovative conceptual framework for transforming the relationship between development and disaster risk. 4. To share experiences from South Asian countries on climate-disaster risk informed development planning and hierarchical governance. 5. To discuss how communities can be practically involved in disaster and climate risk planning and action. 6. To discuss disaster risks and financing for disasters taking into consideration the NDC, and SDGs.
Background and context	<p>The SFDRR in its priorities recognised the importance of integrated DRR for sustainable development. The priorities are highly emphasising on community resilience to enhance the economic, social, and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. One of guiding principles are directly linked with the agenda of integrated DRR that the development, strengthening and implementation of relevant policies, plans, practices and mechanisms need to aim at coherence, as appropriate, across sustainable development and growth, food security, health and safety, climate change and variability, environmental management and DRR agendas. DRR is essential to achieve sustainable development.</p> <p>In the session, various stakeholders – government, CSOs, networks, academic and donor institutions – will share their experiences and suggestions through the panel discussion to further facilitate integrated</p>

	DRR, response to climate change, and sustainable development.
Session format and programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Welcome, Introduction and Opening Remarks by Dr. Frank Thomalla, Senior Research Fellow, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI Asia Centre), and Mr. Sam Bickersteth, Chief Executive, Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) - 15 minutes. 2. Panel Discussion <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Integrated Approach to DRR by Dr. Deepti Sastry, Head of Evidence, START Network (10 Minutes) II. Integration from concept to action by Ms. Nandita Hazarika, Joint Secretary, ASDMA and Mr. Dipak Kumar Sarma, CEO, ASDMA (10 Minutes) Open discussion (10 Minutes) III. South Asian perspective on slow onset events by Mr. Harjeet Singh, Chair, AADRR in collaboration with CANSA and Alternative Futures (10 Minutes). IV. Sub-national Agenda by Dr. Shiraz Wajih, President, GEAG in collaboration with ISET and NIDM (10 Minutes). Open discussion (10 Minutes) V. Concluding Remarks by Mr. Mihir R. Bhatt, Director, AIDMI with Mr. Lars Bernd, Chief, DRR Section, UNICEF (15 Minutes) <p>A note will be circulated among panelist as a part of the preparation. The discussion will be moderated by the chair.</p>
Intended main outcome and Key messages	<p>Key messages from the session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformation Agenda: The relationship between development and disaster risk needs to be transformed so that development process and results better take into account existing and future disaster risks and underlying causes that exacerbate them. DRR measures must therefore support transformative choices in development that do not perpetuate or create new risks. Transform development. • Local knowledge: More needs to be done to enable and recognize local-level responses and needs to disaster risk and climate change in Asia. Communities are endowed with local knowledge and insights on how to reduce risk from local hazards. Recognizing and integrating them in local efforts, financing opportunities and disaster

	<p>management policy and response infrastructure is essential.. Invest in citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions: Sub-national agenda of active engagement with people and institutions must be transformative. SFDRR implementation processes must include a comprehensive and system wide approach to climate change adaptation that reduces risk for communities, thereby enhancing resilience. • Evidence: To demonstrate the need for and importance of risk preparedness it is essential that we derive good quality evidence on the relationship between crisis preparedness and response and preparedness activities. • Nature of crises: We need to identify increasing climate induced slow onset events such as sea level rise, ocean acidification and increasing pace of desertification that are affecting people within countries and across borders. Balance actions between slow-onset and extreme events. • Social safety nets: Social protection measures have much to offer in helping the poorest reduce their vulnerabilities to current risks and future climate shocks. Create, enhance and expand the role of social protection in disaster risk reduction.
<p>List of Speakers and their interventions</p>	<p>Each of the following panelist will make a brief presentation and discussion will be moderated by the Chair.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Sam Bickersteth, CEO, CDKN, working in Asia, Africa and Latin America, leading climate compitable development for rapid and resilient economic growth in 38 countries. 2. Dr. Frank Thomalla, Senior Research Fellow, SEI. Dr. Thomalla has over 20 years of experience in hazard, vulnerability and climate change research with a strong regional focus on Asia, Australia. He has been a principal investigator in several large collaborative research and capacity-building projects. 3. Dr. Deepti Sastry, Start Network. The Start Network is a consortium of 39 global influential humanitarian relief organizations. Ms. Sastry is the Head of Evidence at the Start Network. She supports the experimental programmes at the Start Network to generate and use evidence to both enhance the interventions and to communicate the work more effectively.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Ms. Nandita Hazarika, Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA). The ASDMA is the state authority of Government of Assam, India. Ms. Hazarika is the Joint Secretary. She is the guiding force behind number of actions on disaster response and risk reduction including linking with adaptation to climate change in Assam state of India. 5. Mr. Dipak Kumar Sarma, ASDMA. Mr. Sarma is the CEO of ASDMA. ASDMA initiated number of action research and pilot that reflecting useful lessons to be shared from Assam to Asia for promoting and strengthening integration of DRR and CCA. 6. Mr. Harjeet Singh, Alliance for Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (AADRR). Mr. Singh is one of the founder-directors of the AADRR, India and presently chairs the network. He is also the global lead on climate change for ActionAid. 7. Dr. Shiraz Wajih, Gorakhpur Environmental Action Group (GEAG). Dr. Wajih is the president of GEAG. He has been a development professional working on issues of sustainable development since 35 years. He has been part of National Teams on evaluation of DRR programme in states of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. 8. Mr. Mihir R. Bhatt, Director, All India Disaster Mitigation Institute (AIDMI). Mr. Bhatt is leading initiatives on DRR across 35 urban and 49 rural locations in India as well as 7 countries in Asia on reducing disaster and climate change risk since 1995. He guides, climate compatible development work, including on urban resilience, clean energy finance, green private sector growth. 9. Mr. Lars Bernd, UNICEF. Mr. Bernd is leading DRR section of UNICEF India. He has been part of many national and international efforts in the field of DRR.
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, and microphones.



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016

New Delhi, India

02-05 November 2016

Concept Note of Summary Plenary Session

Event title	Summary Plenary: Present the outcomes of AMCDRR sessions, leading to the Conference's outcome documents: the Declaration and Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework.
Event code	SP
Date and Time	Friday, 4 th November, 15.00 – 17.30
Venue/ Room no.	Plenary Hall, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Theme	Summary of session outcomes, leading to AMCDRR's outcome documents
Organizers	Government of India and UNISDR
Session Objectives	The Summary Plenary aims to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Provide a summary of Ministerial Sessions. 5. Report back on the outcomes of Technical Sessions and Featured Events. 6. Present how these have been included in the final draft outcome documents of the AMCDRR: the Declaration and Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework. 7. Present the voluntary statements of action by stakeholder groups that will be annex to the Declaration.
Background and context	The 2016 AMCDRR includes two Ministerial Sessions, six Technical Sessions and three Featured Events. The Technical Sessions and Featured Events are enriched by 22 Thematic events, organized by countries and partners. In addition, 17 pre-conference events consolidate the views and generate voluntary statements of actions by stakeholder groups in support of the Sendai Framework in the region, specifically the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework.

	<p>It is important that outcomes of all these sessions are shared in a Plenary session and how they have been incorporated into the final draft outcome documents of the AMCDRR, namely the Declaration, the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework and stakeholder voluntary statements of action that will be annexes to the Declaration.</p> <p>The Summary Plenary will serve these purposes, preparing all AMCDRR participants to adopt the Conference outcome documents during the Closing ceremony.</p>
Session format	<p>The session will be in the form of a panel discussion with questions and answers or additional comments from the audience.</p> <p>The session will be co-chaired by Government of India and UNISDR.</p> <p>Indicative agenda:</p> <p>14.30 – 14.40: Introduction by the Chair/Government of India – Objectives, agenda and speakers. The Chair invites panelists to speak:</p> <p>14.40 – 14.50: Summary of Ministerial sessions by a Minister (10 min)</p> <p>14.50 – 15.20: Report back by Chairs of 6 Technical Sessions (5 min each)</p> <p>15.20 – 15.30: Report by Government of India on outcomes of Featured Events (10 min).</p> <p>15.30 – 16.00: Q&A and Plenary discussion, moderated by Co-Chair/SRSG Robert Glasser (30 min). SRSG Glasser invites Government of India to speak.</p> <p>16.00 – 16.20: Presentation of the AMCDRR outcomes: Declaration and Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework by Government of India (20 min)</p> <p>16.20 – 16.50: Q&A and Plenary discussion, moderated by SRSG Robert Glasser (30 min)</p> <p>16.50 – 17.00: Conclusion by the Chair/Government of India and close of the session (10 min).</p>
Main outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared understanding of outcomes of AMCDRR sessions • Final draft outcome documents of the Conference shared with all participants for final inputs.
List of Speakers and their interventions	<p>Co-Chairs: Government of India/(name TBC) and UNISDR/SRSG Robert Glasser</p> <p>Panelists</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Minister of XXX. – summary of Ministerial Sessions 8. H.E. Mr. Willem Rampangilei, Chief of BNPB, Indonesia, Chair of TS1 9. H.E. Mr. Saber Chowdhury, President of IPU and MP from Bangladesh, Chair of TS2 10. Big General Badral, Chief of NEMA, Mongolia, Chair of TS3

	<p>11. XXX, Government of Japan, Chair of TS4</p> <p>12. H.E. Thani Thongpakdi, Ambassador of Thailand to the UN, Chair of TS5</p> <p>13. XXX Government of Australia, Chair of TS6</p> <p>14. XXX Government of India, Chair of Featured Events</p> <p>15. XXX Government of India – to present AMCRR outcome documents</p> <p>16. XXX Representative of all stakeholder groups to present Voluntary Statements of Action.</p> <p><i>Note: Government of India can have one speaker for both #8 and #9</i></p>
Technical equipment	Projector, computer, microphones, others: cards for participants to write recommendations if time does not allow for all to speak.