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Climate Change Response Division  
National Emergency Management Agency, Republic of Korea.  
#1103 Leema B/D, 146-1 Susong-dong, Jongro-gu, Seoul, 110-755, Republic of Korea.  
Tel. +82 2 2100 5490~8 Fax: +82 2 2100 5499  
<http://www.amcdrrkorea.org>(English), <http://kor.amcdrrkorea.org>(Korean)



**4th AMCDRR**

Disaster Risk Reduction through  
Climate Change Adaptation

Oct. 25-28, 2010 Incheon, Korea

# Disaster Risk Reduction through Climate Change Adaptation

*Incheon Declaration, REMAP and Action Plan*

## 4th AMCDRR

The 4th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

October 25~28, 2010

Sondo Convensia, Incheon, Republic of Korea



# Summary of 4th AMCDRR

## Disaster Risk Reduction through Climate Change Adaptation

Establish climate resilient disaster risk management (DRM) systems that contribute to sustainable development at regional, national, sub-national and community levels by 2015

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**Asia and the Pacific's Resolution for Disaster Risk Reduction** 38% of the global disasters occur in Asia, however, 90% of the entire victims are found in Asia and the Pacific.  
Practical resolution is urgently required for this most vulnerable region in the world to climate-change induced disasters including water-related disasters.

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**Ministers from Asia and the Pacific, UN, IO, and NGO participated** More than 900 participants joined the 4th AMCDRR.  
Honorable Prime Ministers of Bhutan and the Republic of Korea, 53 ministers and high level officials from Asia-Pacific nations including Japan, China, India, Maldives and Malaysia, and experts from UN agencies, and NGOs participated in the 4th AMCDRR

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**First regional agreement in the world for disaster risk reduction through climate change adaptation** Incheon Declaration was adopted for "Disaster Risk Reduction through Climate Change Adaptation."  
Incheon REMAP & Action Plan was agreed for the implementation of the declaration.  
Platform for sharing information and technological development of DRR related to CCA

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## Countries

### Session 1



Armenia



Australia



Bangladesh



Bhutan



Brunei



China



Indonesia



Iran



Japan



Jordan



Kiribati



Maldives



Marshall Island



Myanmar



Pakistan



Tajikistan



Thailand



Tonga

### Session 2



Afghanistan



East Timor



Fiji



Iraq



Kyrgyzstan



Laos



Malaysia



Mongolia



Nepal



Papua New Guinea



Philippines



Russia



Samoa



Singapore



Solomon Islands



Belarus

### Session 3



Azerbaijan



Cambodia



Georgia



India



Israel



Kazakhstan



Korea



Kuwait



Micronesia



New Zealand



Qatar



Saudi Arabia



Sri Lanka



Tuvalu



UAE



USA



Uzbekistan



Vanuatu



Vietnam

## International Organization

### Session Chair Agency

ADRC / ADPC / UN ESCAP

### Pre-Conference

SAARC / IGWRDRR / ASEAN / Typhoon Committee / UNISDR / GFDRR / GDLN

### Side-Events

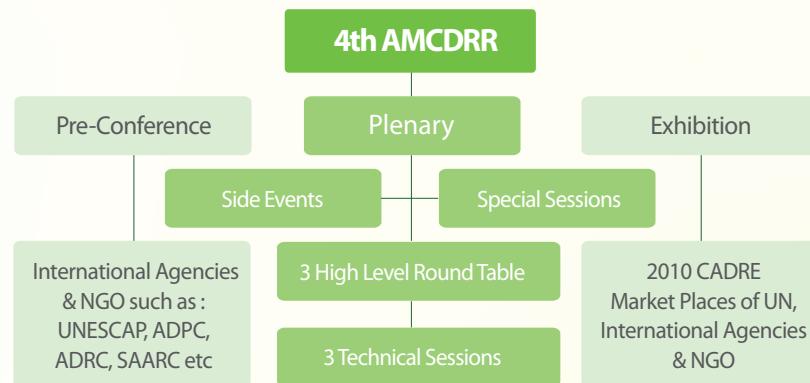
UNOOSA / ADRC / Australia Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction / ADPC / University of Incheon / International Recovery Platform / Duryog Nivaran / PLAN / UNIFEM / IWA / GFDR / ABU

# 4th AMCDRR

## 1. Overview

<b>Title</b>	The 4th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>Date</b>	25(Mon)-28(Thu) October, 2010 (4 days)
<b>Venue</b>	Songdo ConvensiA, Incheon Metropolitan City, Republic of Korea
<b>Participants</b>	Ministerial officials from Asian & Pacific Nations, International organizations and NGOs
<b>Organized by</b>	National Emergency Management Agency(NEMA)
<b>Special Partnership with</b>	UNISDR
<b>Supported by</b>	Incheon Metropolitan City, AusAid, GFDRR

## 2. Conference Structure



## 3. Conference Theme

**Main Theme** Disaster Risk Reduction through Climate Change Adaptation

**Background** Urgent need for international cooperation system considering emerging disaster risk due to climate change  
 Need to propose Asia's initiatives for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction considering vulnerabilities in our region  
 Need to establish tangible and practical strategies for disaster risk reduction in our region to share information and technologies for climate change adaptation

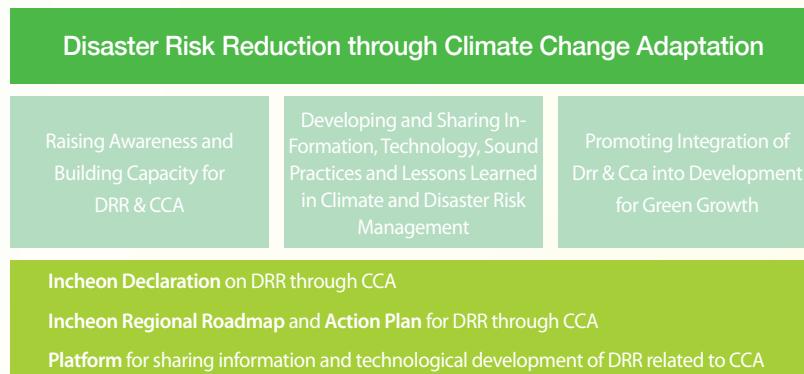
**Session Topic for the TS and HLRT** **Session 1: Raising Awareness and Building Capacity for DRR & CCA**  
 Realizing our societies' increased vulnerability and exposure to climate change, it is necessary to improve our existing practices and institutional tools, to increase public awareness, and to strengthen land constitution.

**Session 2: Developing and Sharing Information, Technology, Sound Practices, and Lessons Learned in Climate & Disaster Risk Management**  
 Since feasible methods for climate change adaptation are not widely available, it is desired to share techniques, information, good practices to review their transferability and to find best ways to promote them.

**Session 3: Promoting Integration of DRR & CCA Into Development for Green Growth**  
 Observing disaster management paradigm has shifted from reactive to proactive and the concept of monetary has shifted from simple cost to future investment, it is time to reemphasize the urgency of DRR through CCA to secure sustainable development.

Various international activities for the deliberation and determination of agenda and expected outcomes of the 4th AMCDRR.

- 1st IAP and UNESCAP Meeting in Bangkok, March, 2009
  - Suggested 5 High-Level Round Table (HLRT) session topics under the theme of "Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation."
    - Recommendations from international organizations and countries to focus on disaster risk reduction for the theme, and agreed the theme as "Disaster Risk Reduction through Climate Change Adaptation."
- 2nd Global Platform in Geneva, June, 2009
  - Public relations on major contents related to the 4th AMCDRR
- 2nd IAP Meeting in Incheon, August, 2009
  - Integrated 5 previous HLRT session topics into 3 to be more precise and specific session topics from ministers' point of view, focusing on how the conference outcomes will be initiated in the international community in the future.
- Nepal International Disaster Risk Reduction Conference in Katmandu, November, 2009
- Preparatory / IAP Meeting in Bangkok, December, 2009
  - Confirmed main theme and session topics
- IAP Meeting in Bangkok, March, 2010
- Expert Meeting for Drafting of the Declaration, Roadmap and Action Plan in Bangkok, July, 2010
- Preparatory / IAP Meeting in Incheon, August, 2010
  - Final adjustment of opinions and practical agreements
- The Main 4th AMCDRR in Incheon, Republic of Korea, October 25 - 28, 2010



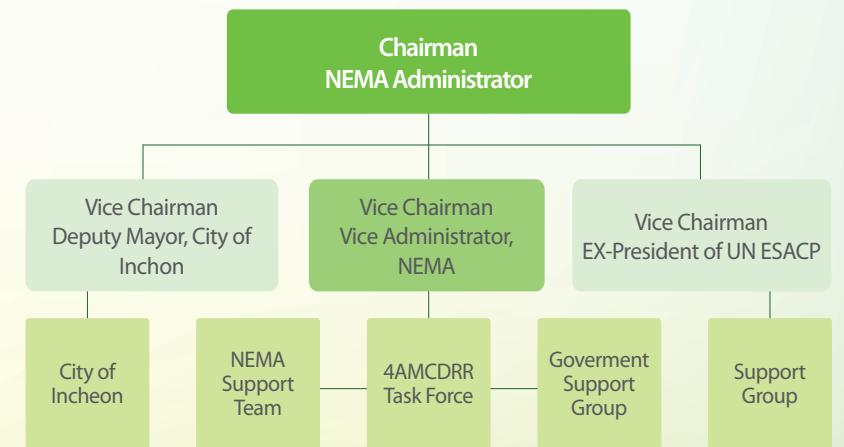
## 4. Organizing Committee

**Instruction** The 4th Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR is an official international conference of the Ministers responsible to disaster management departments in Asia in special partnership with UN ISDR since 2005 following the South Asian Tsunami tragedy in December, 2004.

In the 3rd AMCDRR held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in 2008, the Republic of Korea has been finalized as the host country for the 2010 4th AMCDRR.

The 4th AMCDRR Committee, which consists of experts from related departments and private sector, has been established since April 21, 2010 to provide private and public support in order to achieve successful hosting of the conference.

### Organization



# Conference Outcomes

## 1. Incheon Declaration

Recent increase in disasters induced by climatic hazards and risks has alarmed Asian leaders, policy makers and communities. A comprehensive resolution is needed to make precise predictions on the impact of disasters and to secure the needs as well as reduce poverty. This can be done through integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into sectoral development planning. For ecological wellbeing of Asia and Pacific, the region urgently require accelerated risk reduction activities in line with HFA through raising awareness and building capacity to develop for sharing information, technology, sound practices and lesson learned in the subject areas. In representing more than 900 participants, the Heads of Governments, the Ministers, and the Heads of Delegations of the countries deliberated and agreed the Declaration, calling on various disaster risk reduction stakeholders to take actions on six important areas and inviting key actors to implement five specific tasks, which are described fully in Incheon REMAP and Action Plan.

## Incheon Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and the Pacific 2010

We, the Heads of Governments, the Ministers, and the Heads of Delegations of the countries of Asia and the Pacific, attending the Fourth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) in Incheon, Republic of Korea, on 25-28 October 2010;

Alarmed by the increasing impact of disasters in Asia and the Pacific in the past two years, including Cyclone Aila in Bangladesh, Bhutan and India, Typhoon Morakot in Taiwan Province of China, back-to-back Typhoons Ketsana and Parma in the Philippines, Viet Nam, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Cambodia, the earthquake in

Padang, Indonesia, the earthquake in Samoa and Tonga and the subsequent tsunami disaster in the Pacific, Tropical Cyclones Mick and Thomas in Fiji, Tropical Cyclone Pat in Cooks Islands, the Gaua Volcanic Eruption in Vanuatu, the heat waves and rampant wildfires in Australia and the Russian Federation, the "dzud" in Mongolia, the earthquake in Qinghai Province in China, the floods and landslides in Pakistan, China, India and Bhutan, the cloudburst in India and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods in Nepal and Bhutan, the earthquake in Christchurch, New Zealand, and most recently the earthquake and tsunami in Mentawai, Indonesia;



Noting the Chair's Summary of the Second Session of the Global Platform, which highlights that climate change is already dramatically magnifying the disaster risks threatening many developing nations and especially the very existence of certain small island developing States, and which recognized that addressing the underlying causes of disaster risk therefore offers the potential for a 'triple win' — for disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation (CCA), and poverty reduction;

Realizing the need to scale up commitments, including technical and financial assistance from donor countries and international organizations, and to promote innovative approaches to reduce disaster risk to achieve the goals of both the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (HFA), and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG);

Recognizing the need to protect women, children and other vulnerable groups from the disproportionate impacts of disaster and to empower them to promote resilience within their communities and workplaces;

Considering recent global and regional developments, which are expected to further the course of DRR in Asia and the Pacific, such as the ratification and entry into force of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER); the cooperation in the area of disaster risk management by the annual Trilateral Meeting of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea; the recent elevation of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Emergency Preparedness Working Group, the outcomes of the Pacific Platform for DRM, and the climate-related disasters initiative adopted at the 16th SAARC Summit.



Recognizing that DRR financing mechanisms are emerging as an integral component of the evolving global financing architecture for climate change adaptation at the regional, national, and sub-national levels;

Recognizing the leadership of the Governments of People's Republic of China, India and Malaysia in hosting the First, Second and Third AMCDRR including the implementation by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Asia Partnership on Disaster Risk Reduction (IAP) of the activities called for by the Beijing Declaration 2005, the Delhi Declaration 2007, and the Kuala Lumpur Declaration 2008;

Reaffirming the commitment on the HFA Implementation Regional Action Plan 2009-2015 to implement the above mentioned Ministerial Declarations;

Recognizing the responsibility of governments to reduce disaster risks and the need for support from key stakeholders including international, regional, and national organizations, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and civil society organizations and their networks to ensure appropriate implementation of the recommendations of AMCDRR;

Appreciating the theme and objectives of the Fourth AMCDRR: "Disaster Risk Reduction through Climate Change Adaptation" and the messages of the Ministerial Statements;

**DO HEREBY** call on various DRR stakeholders:

On raising awareness and building capacity for DRR and CCA: To improve understanding of DRR as delivering evidence-based adaptation actions and strengthen knowledge on climate hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks in key socio-ecological system; to promote and support DRR and CCA training for government and other stakeholders; to implement awareness-raising programmes at all levels on the costs and benefits of CCA options and those provided by ecosystem services for DRR and CCA; to develop a strong communication plan on national priorities on DRR and CCA to be reached out to governments at sub-national and local level including cities; to promote awareness of DRR and CCA for development stakeholders and communities at risk; to promote multi-hazard risk assessments and capacities in local settlements; to build capacity on identifying and protecting local natural ecosystems recognizing their importance as buffers to climate change risks; to strengthen education and training programmes for DRR and CCA focal persons; to promote and facilitate the funding of joint DRR and CCA projects from existing and new funding sources; and to promote child-and-people-centered education for community preparedness and risk reduction;

On developing and sharing information, technology, sound practices, and lessons learned in climate and disaster risk management: To collect sound practices and lessons learned in DRR and CCA; to develop a platform for sharing information, technologies and sound practices in DRR and CCA; to promote sharing early warning information and systems through strengthening existing mechanisms; to collect, analyze and share information on emerging risks and vulnerability; to increase availability of user-friendly climate information at all scales for community action; to conduct harmonized regional and sub-

regional high-level meetings to share experiences and promote integration of DRR and CCA; and to use South-South cooperation, including triangular, among countries of the Asia and the Pacific region.

On promoting integration of DRR and CCA into development for green growth: To promote the adoption of standard hazard profiles for use by all national and regional stakeholders in development planning processes; to promote integration of DRR and CCA in urban development, land use planning and physical planning; to promote the increased investments on DRR and CCA; to implement joint DRR and CCA projects in selected countries for selected development sectors promoted by partners; to promote integration of DRR and CCA into development processes; to promote the decoupling of the increase of disaster exposure from economic growth; to promote with local governments the incorporation of risk reduction in planning and zoning regulations, building regulations especially for communities at highest level of exposure; and to initiate development of guidelines for policymakers for integrating DRR and CCA into development, and to enhance linkages between DRR and CCA institutions at the national level.

On the remaining five years of the HFA: To urge all actors to implement HFA in line with the five priorities for action and identify practical measures to increase commitment, resourcing, and efforts in its further implementation; to urge States and regional organizations to explore and implement adjustment of directions and priorities needed to take up new opportunities for disaster risk reduction in relation to climate change; and to focus on key deliverables that would make the biggest impact during the remaining period of the HFA.

On promoting investments on DRR and CCA: To build capacities to track DRR investments; to evaluate financial and economic costs and benefits of DRR to promote greater investments in reducing disasters in the region; to promote comprehensive preparedness planning to mitigate the impacts of disasters; to strengthen governance structures and advocate the international donor community to increase its funding support for regional and national activities for DRR and HFA implementation; to apportion at least 10 percent of humanitarian assistance and two percent of development assistance for DRR by 2015; and for developed countries to offer their support to developing countries of financial resources, technology transfer and capacity building.

On promoting resilient cities: To promote local implementation of the HFA by way of encouraging cities and local governments to sign up for the global campaign - "Making Cities Resilient- My city is getting ready!"; to carry out risk assessments, engage and empower local citizens and citizen groups with necessary knowledge and awareness on risks; to encourage innovations in building resilience at neighbourhood level including schools and hospitals; to commit resources for land-use and infrastructure planning; to apply and enforce regulations that incorporate DRR and CCA considerations; to put in place emergency measures, develop pre-disaster recovery planning protocols; and to monitor progress regularly on achievements made against commitments.

**DO HEREBY:**

Invite the National Emergency Management Agency, Republic of Korea (NEMA, Republic of Korea), as the host of the Fourth AMCDRR, in coordination with the Asia and Pacific regional office of the UNISDR (UNISDR AP) and members of the IAP to carry the messages in this Declaration

to the Third Session of the Global Platform on DRR, in May 2011 and beyond;

Encourage NEMA, Republic of Korea, UNISDR AP and members of IAP to promote, wherever appropriate, DRR as an integral component of adaptation efforts in regional and international fora leading to the 16th Conference of Parties (COP16) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 6th Conference of Parties (COP6) of the Kyoto Protocol, Cancun, Mexico, in December 2010 and beyond, as suggested in the Bali Action Plan;

Consider the recommendations from this Declaration, where appropriate, within existing policies, strategies and action plans for effectively mainstreaming DRR and CCA into development and report their implementation as well as earlier Declarations at the Fifth AMCDRR in 2012;

Call on international organisations and regional institutions to provide technical, operational and programmatic supports to accelerate the implementation of the HFA in Asia and the Pacific countries, especially the national action plans on DRR;

Call on regional inter-governmental bodies and regional institutions to consider contributing through their existing forums the follow-up of the AMCDRR ministerial Declarations and the preparation for future AMCDRRs;

Welcome the Incheon Regional Roadmap on DRR through CCA in Asia and the Pacific (Incheon REMAP), attached as Annex 1, and the Action Plan for the Incheon REMAP, attached as Annex 2, to achieve the goals of this Declaration, and invite NEMA, Republic of Korea and UNISDR AP in collaboration with members of the IAP to finalize the Action Plan for the Incheon REMAP by the end of March

2011, and call on donors to support the implementation of the Incheon REMAP and Action Plan;

We, the Heads of Governments, the Ministers, and the Heads of Delegations of the countries of Asia and the Pacific, attending the Fourth AMCDRR, and on behalf of all participants, place on record our sincere gratitude and high appreciation to the Government and people of the Republic of Korea for their gracious hospitality in hosting and organising the Conference and welcome the offer of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to host the Fifth AMCDRR in 2012.

**ADOPTED** in Incheon on the 28th October in the year 2010.

Annex 1 - The Incheon Regional Roadmap on DRR through CCA in Asia and the Pacific (Incheon REMAP)

Annex 2 - Action Plan for the Incheon REMAP.



## 2. Incheon REMAP

The conference addressed a need to explore DRR and CCA-centred development approach, and agreed on a regional roadmap called Incheon REMAP. The main objective of the roadmap is to build disaster resilient Asia and Pacific by 2015. The key features of the roadmap are: strengthening DRR and CCA education and training, monitoring vulnerability, risk, hazards and resilience regularly, sharing the information and appropriate technologies through international, regional, national and local platforms, and promoting integration of DRR and CCA into development.

### Introduction

Climate change is covered under the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015; Reduce underlying Risks, under its theme of environment and natural resource management, which identifies the importance of climate change adaptation being integrated with DRR. It calls on Governments to,

Promote the integration of risk reduction associated with existing climate variability and future climate change into strategies for the reduction of disaster risk

adaptation of strategies to climate change, which would include the clear identification of climate related disaster risks, the design of specific risk reduction measures and an improved and routine use of climate risk information by planners, engineers and other decision-makers' under its environmental and natural resource management activities.

The Delhi Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia 2007, signed by participating Governments at the 2nd Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR, in Delhi in 2007 also stressed on CCA and DRR and call on Governments to;

Encourage all the stakeholders to address the long-term disastrous impact of climate change

Take effective steps under the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities to integrate disaster risk reduction with climate change adaptation initiatives at all levels in accordance with the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol as stated in the HFA.

The Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction calls for specific areas of action for countries as follows:

promote innovative partnership with scientific communities and academic institutions to enhance scientifically informed national policies for DRR and CCA;

develop partnerships between existing regional knowledge sharing mechanisms and networks on DRR and CCA with other information sharing and analysis mechanisms;

encourage cost-effective and widely accessible technologies in support of early warning at national to local and community levels, multi-hazards risk assessment and disaster risk reduction efforts.

The Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan was developed based on the call for action in the Kuala Lumpur Declaration adopted on 4th December 2008 at the 3rd Asian Ministerial Conference in Malaysia which "Invited the Asia and Pacific regional office of the UNISDR in collaboration with members of the IAP to prepare a Regional Action Plan on the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction as well as earlier declarations in Delhi and Beijing, and to report on its progress at the Fourth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction". Preparation of the plan was under the guidance of the Government of Malaysia, Chair of the 3rd AMCDRR, over the period March to June 2009, and a revised version of the plan entitled HFA Implementation Regional Action Plan was tabled at 4th AMCDRR

The HFA Implementation Regional Action Plan calls on action on the following:

Dialogue and collaboration between ministries and agencies at national level for DRR partnerships with scientific community and academic institutions to enhance scientifically informed national policies for CCA and DRR

Develop partnership between existing knowledge sharing

mechanism and networks on DRR and CCA with other information sharing and analysis mechanism

Promotion of DRR as an integral component of efforts for CCA at regional and international fora leading to the 15th conference of UNFCCC as suggested in Bali Action Plan.

Mainstreaming of DRR and climate change adaptation in appropriate policies, strategies and action plans.

The Chair Summary of the second session of the Global Platform (GP2009) concluded that climate change is already dramatically magnifying the disaster risks threatening many developing nations. Some countries reported that an increasing scale and frequency of humanitarian emergencies is stretching both national and international humanitarian capacities. The overwhelming view of the Global Platform is that urgent action is required to harmonize and link the frameworks and policies for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, and to do so within the broader context of poverty reduction and sustainable development. A priority is to incorporate both disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation as core policy and programmatic objectives in national development plans and supporting poverty reduction strategies and country assistance plans. Better preparedness for the humanitarian consequences of climate change is needed, including through early warning systems and local level adaptation.

GP2009 also noted that disaster risk reduction policies also need to take account of climate change. A number of countries put forward concrete proposals to integrate or coordinate their efforts in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. It was emphasized that ecosystem management approaches can provide multiple benefits, including risk reduction, and thus should be a central part of such strategies. One group of countries proposed that a minimum of 30% of the adaptation finance avail-

able to developing countries should be applied to weather- and climate-related risk reduction projects. At the same time, disaster risk reduction policies must not neglect the geological hazards, such as earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions, which are responsible for a large proportion of disaster mortality.

More recently, there have also been recent discussions already on ways to promote cooperation on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, including the “Joint Communiqué from Stockholm Policy Forum on Climate Smart Disaster Risk Management,” which was held in Stockholm, Sweden on October 2009 came with the following recommendations for fostering regional cooperation on DRR and CCA:

1. identify actors involved in the regional dimensions of disaster risk reduction and adaptation and work through existing institutional arrangements;
2. strengthen the capacity of regional organizations to coordinate activities;
3. enhance knowledge exchange among stakeholders in DRR and CCA, and inform national policy through the preparation of joint strategies;
4. emphasize the role of technologies to forge regional cooperation activities;
5. stress ecosystem services as an underlying factor to the issue; and
6. encourage bottom-up approaches to inform policies.

Key issues identified in these discussions include the focus on regional partnerships, and the need to build capacity and the information base on disaster risks regionally.

A rich discussion took place during the deliberation of the 4th AMCDRR hosted by the Government of Korea from 26-28 October, 2010. Insightful guidance was provided by the Honorable Prime Ministers of Korea and Bhutan; and by the ministerial statements from Ministers and Head of Delegation of 50 countries from Asia and Pacific. The conference adopted the Incheon Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and the Pacific 2010, which provides direction on the conference theme of ‘disaster risk reduction through climate change adaptation’. The Prime Ministerial Statement; the Statement by the SRSG on DRR and the World Bank Director; as well as the full text of the Incheon Declaration are available at [www.amcdrkorea.org](http://www.amcdrkorea.org).

What follows is the Incheon Regional Roadmap and Action Plan on DRR through CCA in Asia and the Pacific” (Incheon REMAP) builds upon all of the guidance and discussions above, focusing on the promotion of a comprehensive climate risk management approach.

The road map is divided into initiatives that are of priority and can be achieved in the next 2 years; and initiatives that can be undertaken in the next 5 years. Any of the initiatives can start at any time during the period of the roadmap.



## Objective

The objective of the roadmap is:

“By 2015, establish climate resilient disaster risk management (DRM) systems that contribute to sustainable development at regional, national, sub-national and community levels”

With the following proposed indicators of success

National Governments (priority for 2 years)	5 countries with climate resilient national development strategies (PRSPs, CAS, UNDAF, 5-year development plans, sector plans, post disaster plans), community and local authorities plans, land use plans, city development plans, spatial plans
(for 5 years)	10 countries with national budget line on DRR system enhancement Increase by 100% of measured national investments on climate resilient DRR (in development, post disaster, sectoral, private sector, and other investments) 20 countries using climate change screening tools for national development investments (national, bilateral, UN, etc) 10 countries with integrated approach/institutional structure to promote synergistic financing between DRM and CCA 5% of local government budgets allocated for climate resilient DRM activities within local authority and community levels DRR and CCA investment tracking in place in 10 countries
Partners and Governments (priority for 2 years)	A masters degree equivalent training programme or certificate programme for national and local government officials in place on DRR-CCA provided by partners at the regional level 10 programmes in place for exchange and sharing technical expertise and technology on building climate resilience
(for 5 years)	10 agreements between international or regional partners and national governments for supporting climate resilient development investments 10 countries sharing best practice on DRR investments
Partners (priority for 2 years)	100% of regional partners have coordinating mechanism in place for joint DRR-CCA programming
(for 5 years)	100% of regional partners combine DRR and CCA programme or funding

## Principles

This road map should be comprehensive, collective, cooperative and anticipatory.

Comprehensive with the clear outline of the steps that need to be undertaken to reach the overall objectives, and a clear delineation of what is doable based on existing resources and capacity;

Collective with overlaps minimized, and gaps filled;

Focus and involve most vulnerable and least capable - It should be focused on promoting efficient and equitable climate risk management, with specific initiatives looking at understanding the hazards, reducing vulnerability, managing exposure and reducing risks with due focus on gender inequalities and social exclusion.

Cooperative, building on ongoing work by sub-regional inter-governmental organizations, national organizations, and with joint work promoted among various stakeholders in the region, multilaterally, and bilaterally; and

Anticipatory with advanced prevention and preparation of disaster based on climate change expectation



## Main Themes of the Roadmap

The roadmap aims to promote regional cooperation on disaster risk reduction through climate change adaptation in Asia. Taking a climate risk management approach, the three main themes for this road map are:

Raising Awareness and Building Capacity for DRR & CCA

Developing and Sharing Information, Technology, Sound Practices, and Lessons Learned in Climate and Disaster Risk Management

Promoting Integration of DRR & CCA into Development for green growth

### I. Raising Awareness and Building Capacity for DRR & CCA

The number of disasters can be considerably reduced if people are well informed and government and technical agencies pay high attention to capacity building at all levels. There are several plans to raise awareness and building disaster risk capacity, which are outlined below

#### Short term initiatives (two years)

A. Improve understanding of DRR as delivering evidence-based adaptation actions and strengthen knowledge on climate hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks in key socio-ecological system in at least 5 countries

Establish mechanisms to evaluate the development linkages of long term and short term exposure to climate related hazards

Develop regional and national capabilities for climate change downscaling and promote the conduct of national level multi-hazard risk assessments, which should be adopted by all national stakeholders

provide targeted capacity building for data gathering, data processing, information interpretation, and knowledge building and awareness raising products for dissemination

Promote research of development induced hazards

Examine the vulnerability of key socio-economic and ecological systems to climate hazards

Engage existing regional scientific and technical group to focus on understanding identifying risk related to climate change, which will also set the regional research agenda on the topic

B. Promote and support DRR and CCA training for government and other stakeholders

Deliver training and capacity building programme targeted to various stakeholders, incorporating needs related to vulnerable population and with gender parity, work with relevant training providers in a consortium, including national training centers, and attempt to develop a Masters equivalent degree programme or certificate programme for government officials on climate resilient DRR.

Regional partners to develop joint course modules dealing with DRR & CCA within newly developed or existing programs.

Promote training of government officials through existing programmes on the utilization of [space and] information and communication technologies for DRR and CCA

Promote secondment of staff, peer-to-peer staff exchange among governments, and regional institutions.

C. Implement awareness-raising programmes at all levels on the costs and benefits of CCA options and those provided by ecosystem services for DRR and CCA in at least 10 countries

Promote partnerships between regional and national partners and media associations like the Asian Broadcasting Union on DRR-CCA awareness raising

Regional partners to establish or support and expand existing regional website/portal for awareness raising, where

DRR and CCA concepts, practices and issues are explained in simple language

Develop and spread user friendly tools and public awareness materials translated into and delivered in local languages and educate vulnerable groups

Promote better use of ecosystem services through understanding of environmental friendly land use technology. Promote awareness of disaster and climate risks within communities through appropriate communication approaches.

Promote research on understanding the benefits and value of ecosystem services for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction

D. Develop a strong communication plan on national priorities on DRR and CCA to be reached out to governments at sub-national and local level including cities in at least 5 countries

Encourage training and capacity building for local stakeholders on HFA and CCA issues.

Encourage cities to sign up to the global campaign "Making Cities Resilient- My city is getting ready!"

Measure progress of HFA implementation against available set of indicators for measuring local level resilience, along with local stakeholders.

E. Promote child- and people-centered education for community preparedness and risk reduction

Implement child-focused disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation related awareness programmes and tools;

Advocate national government and development partners to include disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation within the curricula of the formal and informal education systems;

Enhance community preparedness through the participation and contribution of children and young people in initiatives that would reduce disaster risk and enhance climate change adaptation.

F. Strengthen education and training programmes for DRR and CCA focal persons

G. Promote and facilitate the funding of joint DRR and CCA projects from existing and new funding sources

### Long term initiatives (5 years)

H. Continue all of the activities above

I. Promote awareness of DRR and CCA for development stakeholders and communities at risk

Implement awareness programme on DRR-CCA issues that will result in better understanding of climate related risks, costs and benefits by finance, planning and budget related stakeholders

Advocate development partners for the promotion of national, multilateral and bilateral mechanisms that focus on integrated approaches to DRR & CCA in development programming and investments

Conduct cost-benefit analysis for key themes, such as ecosystem based adaptation

Provide training for media and media associations on DRR and CCA integration issues

J. Promote multi-hazard risk assessments and capacities in local settlements

Invite participatory risk assessments with local stakeholders in a inclusive manner incorporating the concerns of women, and the most vulnerable.

Identify indigenous practices that may be validated scientifically for replication and up-scaling

Carry out detailed risk assessments in cities with high risk.

Assess current state of physical infrastructure for exposure to disaster risks and climate change impacts

K. Build capacity on identifying and protecting local natural ecosystems recognizing their importance as buffers to climate change risks

Inventorize and secure natural ecosystems within local areas that can counter impacts of climate change.

Promote conservation of ecosystems specially in areas where livelihoods of local communities areas are dependent on them

## II. Developing and Sharing Information, Technology, Sound Practices, and Lessons Learned in Climate and Disaster Risk Management

With the increased disaster risks brought by climate change, many countries in the region are taking actions to alleviate their vulnerabilities to disasters. To achieve development and assistance for the countries in the region better, sharing previous lessons, and cooperating between stakeholders in government, civil society organizations and international or regional organizations is indispensable. Information is indispensable in reducing disaster risk. Timely and accurate information helps policy and decision makers and local communities and ownership. It improves community and individuals' capacity and resilience in the disasters. Disaster risk reduction knowledge, tools, and good practices can be shared through information sharing system.

### Short term initiatives (two years)

A. Collect sound practices and lessons learned in DRR & CCA and Develop a platform for sharing information, technologies and sound practices in DRR & CCA

Collect sound practices and lessons learned on DRR & CCA integration into development including engendered Com-

munity Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) and engendered Community Based Adaptation (CBA)

Establish or support and improve existing data base systems for good and sound practice on DRR and CCA, including supporting the improved collection of national post disaster damage and loss data including sex-disaggregated death toll data.

Share lessons on projected socio-economic costing of climate change effects in local communities Promote use of space technology for recovery and mitigation activities.

Develop the platform as a 'platform of platform' ensuring effective links with existing platforms such as Asia Pacific Gateway on Development and DRR, IAP DRR Project Portal, SAARC Knowledge Network, ASEAN Work Programme, Pacific Climate Change and DRR Programs, Adaptation Knowledge Platform, Sentinel Asia, Adaptation Learning Mechanism and similar efforts at the regional and national level.

B. Promote sharing early warning information and systems through existing mechanisms

Promote and develop feedback on effectiveness of EW systems/mechanisms at National, Sub-National and Community levels (strengthening capacities of national agencies)

Share early warning systems for short, medium and long term climate variability forecasting

Improve hydro-meteorological systems and capacities in countries including effective links with civil authorities at all levels and communities in order to improve preparedness, forecasting, risk transfer, early warning and evacuation systems and enable communities to take protective actions.

Organize periodic multi-stakeholder integrated climate risk management forums to enable greater sharing information and lessons learning processes.

Promote and expand the coverage of integrated end to end early warning systems that are volunteer-based and backed by protected infrastructure.

### Long term initiatives (5 years)

C. Continue activities above

D. Support and facilitate informed actions at all levels (community, city, district, provincial and national) linked to increased availability of user friendly climate information at all scales

Improve incorporation of climate information into local action planning for urban and rural areas

Undertake sectoral and area basic adaptation actions in partnership(s) with DRR and CCA stakeholders utilizing user friendly climate information

Create adaptive learning mechanisms at local level for continuously informed planning and implementation

E. On improved linkages between CCA and DRR institutions at national and regional level

Facilitate dialogue and effective partnership between national agencies responsible for CCA and DRR as well as their scientific and operational counterparts

Enable national agencies to mainstream CCA in National Action Plans on DRR and DRRin NAPA/ National strategies for climate change;

Promote and develop national integrated climate risk management plan where appropriate

Promote improved understanding on CCA among national DRR agencies, and networks through websites, publications and sharing workshops

Conduct regional high level regional/sub-regional meetings linked with planned activities under the SAARC, ASEAN and South Pacific Plans of Actions on Climate Change and DRR

F. Collect and share information and technologies on emerging risks and vulnerability

Share results of research on evaluation of emerging risks due to climate change, environmental degradation, population increase and movement in order to improve current disaster prevention design criteria and DRM systems

Share risk assessment systems with countries; make them available in an understandable way to local communities.

**G. Use South-South Cooperation among countries of the region**

Transfer lessons learned and contribute to develop programs on early warning systems such as, the Cyclone Preparedness Program in Bangladesh

Establish South-South Cooperation within and between South, South East, South Pacific and Northern and Central Asia.



**III. Promoting Integration of DRR & CCA into Development for green growth**

Disasters are a big concern for most countries and have great impact on our economy. Disasters can take significant number of lives and leave long lasting negative impact on our properties. Without disaster prevention and reduction, we cannot attain millennium development goal and sustainable development. Disaster prevention is not only environmental and social issue, but development issue as well. As there is a saying “Disasters can be an opportunity,” we need to turn disaster into opportunity and create new type of growth. Thus, ensuring disaster reduction policy is a part of broader economic and development policy in environmentally-friendly way.

**Short term initiatives (two years)**

**A. Promote the adoption of standard hazard profiles for 20 countries, for use by all national and regional stakeholders in development planning processes**

Collect information on climate change-induced, and development-induced hazards

Strengthen existing disaster impact assessment systems

Develop systematic national hazard and risk profiles of countries by sub-region

**B. Promote integration of DRR & CCA in urban development, land use planning and physical planning in at least 5 countries**

Integrate DRR & CCA as components of urban development and land use planning at national and local levels

Develop, and promote the use of guidelines for integrating DRR and CCA into urban development and land use planning

**C. Promote the increased investments on DRR & CCA in at least 10 countries**

Develop, promote and adopt DRR & CCA resource tracking methodology

Develop, collect and disseminate cost and benefit methodologies with regard to DRR & CCA in investment planning

**D. Implement joint DRR & CCA projects in selected countries for selected development sectors promoted by partners in at least 2 countries**

Regional and national partners will promote joint national projects ready for cohesive DRR-CCA programmes in at least 2 priority sectors. This could be modeled after the flagship programme done by a consortium of partners in Nepal in 2009

**Long term initiatives ( 5 years)**

**E. Continue Activities Above**

**F. Promote integration of DRR and CCA into Development Processes in at least 5 countries**

Explore the linkages between DRR & CCA and green growth

Promote DRR and CCA stakeholders to be represented in each others policy development processes including international negotiations

Develop legislations and policies that promote the integrated approaches for DRR and CCA in development planning and investments

Widespread knowledge sharing of technical tools which integrate DRR & CCA into Development

**G. Promote the decoupling of the increase of disaster exposure from economic growth**

Improve DRR and CCA needs assessments capability for inclusion into future Post Disaster Needs Assessments (PD-NAs) Promote risk transfer and financing systems (Risk transfer, Risk pooling, Micro finance, etc.)

**H. Promote with local governments to incorporate risk reduction in planning and zoning regulations, building regulations specially for communities at highest level of exposure**

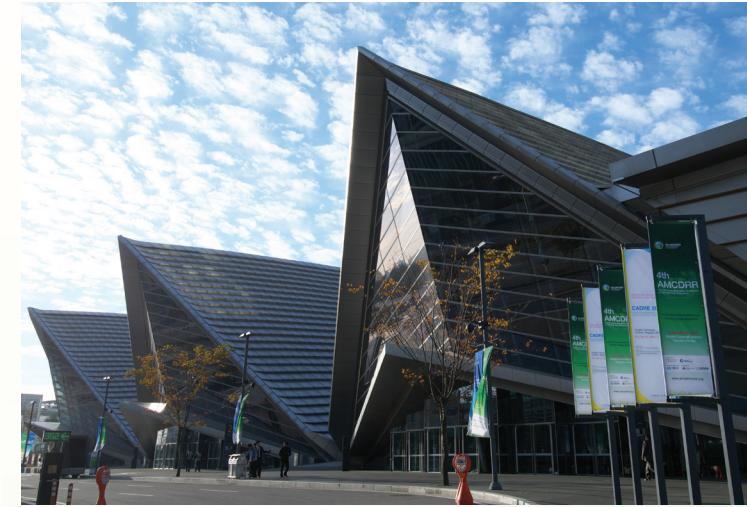
Build awareness and capacities of local governments on risk integrated planning zoning, building codes.

Identify and facilitate conditions of enabling environment for Local Government engagement

Make the required resource material available in local languages

Programmes to build public opinion on risks, safety, and accountability

**I. Initiate development of guidelines for policymakers for integrating DRR and CCA into development, and to enhance linkages between DRR and CCA institutions at the national level.**



**Monitoring and Evaluation**

It is proposed that this roadmap be reviewed two years after its adoption at the Fifth Asian ministerial Conference on DRR in 2012.

At which time, it is also proposed that an additional set of proposed prioritized actions be developed for further adoption by Ministers.

It is proposed that a report on the achievements of the road map against the agreed indicators be prepared by the UNISDR Asia Pacific secretariat, supported by partners, to the 5AMCDRR

### 3. Action-Plan for Incheon REMAP

Through series of participatory consultations, the participants of the fourth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction have drafted an action plan based on Incheon REMAP. The activities are divided in two years and five terms in the action plan.

#### 1. Raising Awareness and Building Capacity for DRR & CCA

- Strengthen education/training program for DRR and CCA
- Perform systematic investigation for disaster status and climate conditions

#### 2. Developing and Sharing Information, Technology, Sound Practices and Lessons Learned in Climate and Disaster Risk Management

- Build a "Platform for sharing Information and technological development"
- Promote sharing sound practices for DRR & CCA and lessons learned from large disasters

#### 3. Promoting Integration of DRR & CCA into Development for Green Growth

- Build a "Platform for sharing Information and technological development"
- Promote sharing sound practices for DRR & CCA and lessons learned from large disasters

### Introduction

The Incheon Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and the Pacific 2010, adopted at the Fourth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Incheon, Republic of Korea, 25-28 October 2010 welcomed the Incheon Regional Roadmap on DRR through CCA in Asia and the Pacific (the Incheon REMAP), to achieve the goals of this Declaration. The Declaration further invited the National Emergency Management Agency, Republic of Korea (NEMA) and UNISDR AP in collaboration with members of the ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP, the action arm of the Ministerial Conference) to develop an Action Plan for the promotion of the implementation and monitoring of the Incheon REMAP and called on donors to support the implementation of the Incheon REMAP and the Action Plan.

This document outlines the initial draft version of the Action Plan, developed by NEMA and UNISDR AP, in collaboration with members of the IAP, for launching and implementation immediately after the 4AMCDRR. The Action Plan is intended to be updated every 6 months by NEMA and UNISDR AP and reported back to IAP, depending on additional interest of Governments, partners and donors on programmes outlined in the Incheon REMAP that could be acted upon within the 2 year period of the Action Plan.

With regards to the monitoring and evaluation it is here proposed that the action plan should be reviewed and progress accessed at regular IAP meetings to be held in the coming years.

The development of the action plan was initiated along with the REMAP. Draft version of the action plan was regularly shared with the IAP members and National governments for inputs and suggestions. Substantive discussions held at the 4AMCDRR further helped refine the strategies and the expected outcomes in the REMAP which sequentially led to the changes in this proposed action plan.

The action plan like the REMAP is divided into three broad initiatives that are of priority and can be achieved in the next 2 years (short-term); and initiatives that can be undertaken in the next 5 years (long-term). The action plan is further categorized as per key- items (outcomes), b-items (outputs), project (activity), where ( location or coverage area), funds and duration of implementation. Any of the below mentioned initiatives or activities may be initiated by any of the organizations or countries at any given time during the period of the roadmap.

All stakeholders have responsibility to mainstream gender into their efforts in the Action Plan, including: gender analysis of data, policies and programmes; advocacy for engendered guidelines, policies, and laws; gender-sensitive training and research; collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data; and measures to empower women and encourage their participation in community and workplace level efforts.



## Examples

### 1. Raising Awareness and Building Capacity for DRR & CCA

Key item or Outcome	sub-item or Output	Projects or Activity	Where	Organisation /country	Fund	Time (Years)
A. Improve understanding of DRR as delivering evidence-based adaptation actions and strengthen knowledge on climate hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks in key socio-ecological system in at least 5 countries	1. Establish mechanisms to evaluate the development linkages of long term and short term exposure to climate related hazards	Develop mechanisms to assess the development and climate change exposure linkages and impacts (see also suggestion under A.4) Provide learning and findings to PRSP, MDG reviews, UNDAF		National CC task forces/ national platforms on DRR, National Meteorological and Hydrological Services	-	2
	2. Develop regional and national capabilities for climate change down-scaling and promote the conduct of national level multi-hazard risk assessments, which should be adopted by all national stakeholders	Conduct research and develop methodologies/models for making future climate projections for cross boarder hazards such as glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF), shared river basins, forest fires, sea level rise  Conduct research and develop contingency plans including effects of cross border hazards on displacement of population and the need of displaced to find alternative livelihoods opportunities in the displacement areas  Review/update/establish institutional mechanisms and financial reserves for facing displacements and livelihood needs	<b>GLOF:</b> Bhutan, Nepal, India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh  <b>River basins:</b> a. Countries sharing the Mekong River basin b. Countries sharing the Brahmaputra and the Ganges basin  <b>Forest Fires:</b> Central Asia  <b>Seal Level rise:</b> coastal cities	Universities/climate research institutes in the North in collaboration with national Government institutes  (JICA, NEMA, Kyoto University, SDMC, ADRC etc) WMO, relevant Ministries (Finance, Planning, Labour, Agriculture), ILO, UNDP, FAO	-	2
	3. provide targeted capacity building for data gathering, data processing, information interpretation, and knowledge building and awareness raising products for dissemination	Develop and conduct capacity building programmes on capturing comprehensive climate hazard analysis including technical and socio economic aspects (see also B.1) including livelihood generation in case of major displacement of populations		WMO and its Regional Operational Network, ILO, UNDP, FAO, ADPC	-	2

### 2. Developing and Sharing Information, Technology, Sound Practices, and Lessons Learned in Climate and Disaster Risk Management

Key item or Outcome	sub-item or Output	Projects or Activity	Where	Organisation /country	Fund	Time (Years)
A. Collect sound practices and lessons learned in DRR & CCA and Develop a platform for sharing information, technologies and sound practices in DRR & CCA	1. Collect sound practices and lessons learned on DRR & CCA integration into development including engendered Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) and engendered Community Based Adaptation (CBA)	Develop template incorporating the gender, CBDRR and CBA aspects for collecting and documenting sound practices  Collect the sound practices at country/national level;  Collect the sound practices at community level  Align the good practices with the HFA reporting cycles		Gateway/UN-ESCAP  Duryog Nivaran, ADRRN  IAP Working group on HFA	-	2
	2. Establish or support and improve existing data base systems for good and sound practice on DRR and CCA, including supporting the improved collection of national post disaster damage and loss data including sex-disaggregated death toll data	Introduce revisions to the DISENVENTAR methodology of data collection to incorporate CC, sex, age disaggregation and vulnerability  Identify suitable existing database, or improve or establish a database to collect and share sound practice on DRR and CCA	1 country each of the 7 sub regions in Asia and Pacific	UNDP  Set up data base in SADKN, PreventionWeb, Gateway	-	2
	3. Share lessons on projected socio-economic costing of climate change effects in local communities. Promote use of space technology for recovery and mitigation activities.	Document cc impacts on socio economic aspects of communities  (with disaggregated data on sex, age and by vulnerable groups) and share in the dedicated websites		ESCAP, NGO s  Gateway, PreventionWeb	-	2
	4. Develop the platform as a 'platform of platform' ensuring effective links with existing platforms such as Asia Pacific Gateway on Development and DRR, IAP DRR Project Portal, SAARC Knowledge Network, ASEAN Work Programme, Pacific Climate Change and DRR Programs, Adaptation Knowledge Platform, Sentinal Asia, Adaptation Learning Mechanism and similar efforts at the regional and national level.					

### 3. Promoting Integration of DRR & CCA into Development for Green Growth

Key item or Outcome	sub-item or Output	Projects or Activity	Where	Organisation /country	Fund	Time (Years)
H. Promote with local governments to incorporate risk reduction in planning and zoning regulations, building regulations specially for communities at highest level of exposure	1. Build awareness and capacities of Local governments on risk integrated planning, zoning, building codes etc.		Laos, Myanmar, Nepal	NDMO s, National and regional capacity building institutes, ADPC, National planning/ Policy bodies UN-HABITAT Media institution, civil society and community organisations		
	2. Identify and facilitate conditions of enabling environment for Local Government engagement					
	3. Make the required resource material available in local languages					
	4. Programmes to build public opinion on risks, safety, and accountability					
I. Initiate development of guidelines for policymakers for integrating DRR and CCA into development, and to enhance linkages between DRR and CCA institutions at the national level.						

## ANNEX : History & Acronyms

### 1. History of AMCDRR

**January 2005: World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Kobe, Japan - Adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)**

HFA is a global blueprint for disaster risk reduction efforts during the next decade. Its goal is to substantially reduce disaster losses by 2015

**August 2005 : 1st AMCDRR (Beijing, China) - Adopted "Beijing Action for Disaster Risk Reduction"**

The First AMCDRR, organized by the Government of China adopted the "Beijing Action for Disaster Risk Reduction" to promote the newly-adopted HFA and to seek Asian Governments' commitment and actions to implement disaster risk reduction.

**November 2007: 2nd AMCDRR (New Delhi, India) - Adopted "Delhi Declaration"**

The Second Conference reaffirmed Governments' commitment to HFA and agreed to expand further the biennial AMCDRR as the Regional Platform with participation of the National Governments, regional and sub-regional organizations, UN Agencies, and other stakeholders.

**December 2008: 3rd AMCDRR (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia) - Adopted "Kuala Lumpur Declaration"**

Adopting the Kuala Lumpur Declaration, the Third AMCDRR was convened by the Government of Malaysia and the overarching theme of the Conference was "Multi-stakeholder Partnership for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Asia and Pacific region," with a particular focus on Public Private Partnership.

## 2. Acronyms

ABU	Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union	HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
ADB	Asian Development Bank	IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center	IG-WRRR	International Group for Wind-Related Disaster Risk Reduction
ADRC	Asian Disaster Reduction Center	Incheon REMAP	Incheon Regional RoadMap on DRR through CCA in Asia and the Pacific
ADRRN	Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network	IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
AMCDRR	Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction	IWA	International Water Association
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation	ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	LDC	Least Developed Countries
AusAID	the Australian Government's overseas Aid Program	MDG's	Millennium Development Goals
CADRE	Climate Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Exhibition	NAPA	National Adaptation Programmes of Action
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation	NGO	Non-governmental organization
COP	Conference of Parties of UNFCCC	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
CRED	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
CRID	Regional Disaster Information Center	SOPAC	Secretariat of the South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	UNCRD	United Nations Centre for Regional Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
EIA	Environmental impact assessment	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
EMI	Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
FEMA	United States Federal Emergency Management Agency	UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia & Pacific
GDLN	Global Development Learning Network	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
GETI	Global Education and Training Institute	ISDR N/E Office	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction North-East Office
GFDR	Global Forum for Disaster Reduction	WHO	World Health Organization
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	WCDR	World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005.
GP	Global Platform	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
GRID	Global Resource Information Database		

“Disaster Risk Reduction through Climate Change Adaptation”



**4th AMCDRR**  
Disaster Risk Reduction through  
Climate Change Adaptation  
Oct. 25-28, 2010 Incheon, Korea

## Incheon Declaration, REMAP and Action Plan

The 4th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

[www.amcdrrkorea.org](http://www.amcdrrkorea.org)



**4th AMCDRR**  
Disaster Risk Reduction through  
Climate Change Adaptation