

Meeting Report

1st ISDR Asia Partnership Meeting of 2015

3-5 June 2015, Bangkok, Thailand

The 1st ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP) meeting of the year 2015 was successfully held on 03-05 June 2015 in Bangkok, Thailand. This meeting brought together more than 90 participants that included 26 government delegates from 17 countries and number of participants from private sector organizations, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), bilateral donors, UN & Intl. organizations, civil society organizations and media.

On March this year, representatives from 187 countries adopted the 'Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030' (SFDRR), making it the first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda. In this meeting, following the adoption of the Sendai Framework, governments and stakeholders in Asia discussed the way forward for implementation of the Sendai Framework in the Asia region.

The ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP) has been an informal multi-stakeholder forum with the role to facilitate implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-15 (HFA) in the Asia region. The IAP launched in 2004 and subsequently expanded in 2007 including regional inter governmental organizations, governments, civil society organizations, UN and international organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors. Since 2007, the IAP has emerged as the support mechanism for the Asia Regional Platform for DRR and has been meeting twice a year.

The fundamental role of the IAP so far has been to support the political leadership of the regional platform through series of Asia Ministerial Conferences (AMC- DRR); to support the biennial progress review of the HFA implementation; and to improve regional coordination and coherence through regional experience sharing.

The 1st Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction after the advent of the Sendai Framework 2015-2030 will be hosted by the Government of India in 2016. As a follow up from the 6th Asian Ministerial Conference outcome and as a requirement of the Sendai Framework implementation, the intended outcome of the 1st Ministerial Conference in India will be to develop and an 'Asian Regional implementation plan of the SFDRR'. The IAP forum will mainly work as the consultation mechanism and provide technical input for the preparation of the AMCDRR and development of the regional implementation plan.

OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING

1. To reflect on the 3rd WCDRR and unpack the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
2. To discuss the development of the 'Asia Regional SFDRR implementation plan'
3. To discuss the preparation of the 1st Ministerial conference towards implementation of the SFDRR in Asia.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION AND FOLLOW UP ACTIONS

1. The new approach in disaster risk management, Global Assessment Report 2015 in the context of Sendai Framework implementation

The Global Assessment Report 2015 (GAR 15) concludes that the disaster risk management (DRM) approach followed since the 1990s is no longer fit for the purpose of reducing risk and facilitating sustainable development. GAR15 calls for a new DRM approach that addresses all three elements of disaster risk – hazard, vulnerability and exposure - in continuum to manage risks inherent to socio-economic development. This approach is based on innovative interventions such as reform risk governance, moving from risk information to risk knowledge, apply a broader approach in cost-benefit analysis of DRM and strengthen accountability.

The Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 (SFDRR) reflects this new approach through: its outcome focuses on reducing disaster risk, in addition to reducing losses; its goal is not only to reduce existing risk but prevent new risk and strengthen resilience; the 7 global targets; the 4 priorities for action as well as the 13 guiding principles.

2. Implement the Sendai Framework for DRR in Asia

Governments and stakeholders reaffirmed commitments for the Sendai Framework implementation. For example, the Government of Indonesia is developing a national roadmap for SFDRR including applying GAR approaches. The Government of the Philippines has identified nine priorities for SFDRR implementation. Other countries are taking stock of DRR progress as the baseline/benchmark for SFDRR. The IFRC and National Red Cross Societies interpretation of SFDRR and revisit strategic frameworks, recommendations for DRM in the urban sectors such as empowering planners, communities, local governments.

For taking the SFDRR implementation forward in Asia, the followings was discussed and agreed upon:

- a) **‘Country DRM status report, 2015’** as the baseline for setting national and local priorities for SFDRR implementation and its future monitoring and reporting
 - The importance of monitoring to know and to share what is going on in countries and at the regional level was highlighted; hence the consensus on the importance of baseline/benchmarks in all countries as the implementation of SFDRR was highlighted.
 - It was proposed to name the report as “Country DRM Status of 2015”. Inputs were provided to improve the template (see Summary of Discussion below) and it was agreed that UNISDR AP office will revise and send it to all countries for preparation of these national reports.

- The Science and Technology Advisory Group have committed to initiate the Country DRM Status Report in the following countries: India, Indonesia, Malaysia and China. At the second IAP meeting of 2015, the first draft reports could be presented and experience on process shared to help other countries.
 - Partners and stakeholders are encouraged to support other countries to have 5-8 countries completed draft report by the end of 2015 and the remaining to be completed by the Asian Ministerial Conference for DRR in late 2016.
- b) **Policy Guidance** to help governments and stakeholders implement the SFDRR
- The importance of the Policy Guidance to provide the vision and directions for the region in implementing the SFDRR has been reiterated.
 - Important issues, both broad issues for SFDRR implementation in Asia and specific issues under the 4 Priorities for Action, to be included in the Policy Guidance have been identified (see Summary of Discussion below).
 - The draft Policy Guidance should be ready by the 2nd IAP meeting of 2015. A Ministerial level meeting involving ministers from the past and future AMCDRR host countries and Japan is planned by Government of India and UNISDR on 17 November 2015; this meeting will review and provide directions for the policy guidance to be finalized.
- c) **Sector Brief** to guide actions by development sectors
- Inputs to improve the template of the Sector Briefs were provided (see Summary of Discussion below)
 - Partners and stakeholder groups have committed to contribute to the development of Sector Briefs for example, draft Sector Brief has been prepared by agencies and stakeholder groups for the environment, water and education sectors. The Stakeholder Group of Children and Youth and Child-centred organizations commits to contribute to the Sector brief on education.
- d) **Regional Implementation Plan or Regional Roadmap for SFDRR implementation** should be adopted as an outcome of the AMCDRR in 2016.
- The plan/roadmap should provide a shared vision of the region to achieve SFDRR outcome and goal
 - Majority of members agreed that it should be plan of implementation that is doable, inclusive and sustainable plan; and should provide a 15 years direction along with a action plan for every 4-5 year .
 - Road map to be aligned with the global indicator and monitoring system to track progress.
 - Policy guidance document should specify how to implement SFDRR at all levels.
 - Country DRM status report is a fundamental step towards preparing national and local plans of action.
 - The final draft of the Regional plan or roadmap should be ready by September 2016

3. The Asian Ministerial Conference for DRR, hosted by the Government of India in November 2016 in Delhi

- Government of India presented a comprehensive plan towards preparation of the 1st Asia Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction post Sendai.
- The Government of India's presentation on initial conceptualization of AMCDRR was highly appreciated.
- Governments and stakeholders provided inputs for the AMCDRR (See Summary of Discussion below).
- Consensus was reached on the expected outcomes of AMCDRR which include: 1) Declaration; 2) Adoption of the Regional roadmap for SFDRR implementation (that includes Policy Guidance and national level plans) and 3) Statement of Commitments from governments and stakeholders.
- Governments' contributions to the AMCDRR would focus on Country DRM status report, national and sub-national SFDRR implementation roadmaps and other substantive contributions such as the sector briefs.
- Stakeholders' role would be to complement Government's efforts in the spirit of 'Shared responsibility'.

4. Contributions of stakeholder groups for SFDRR implementation

- Several stakeholder groups (Science and Academia, Gender and Media) presented their initiatives to deliver on their commitments for Sendai Framework (see Session 4 in Summary of Discussion below).
- The meeting included a session on private sector engagement (see Session 5 in Summary of Discussion below). The session concluded that the government should take the lead and private sector and other stakeholders support and play their own role. The Private Business Partnership needs to do more in engaging the private sector; identifying what is missing and what can be improved, the tools, instruments and solutions that the private sector can offer, not only to the public sector but also to fellow private sectors.

DETAILED PROCEEDING OF THE MEETING

Session 1 – Launch of GAR 15 in the context of Sendai Framework for DRR

Session 1 aimed to discuss GAR15 findings and how these can be utilized to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR.

Session comprised of a presentation of GAR15 by Mr. Andrew Maskrey, followed by a panel discussion and round-the-table discussion by governments and stakeholders.

GAR15 highlighted that the approach to disaster risk management followed since 1990s is no longer fit for purpose to reduce disaster risk and facilitate sustainable development. Over the last 25 years, progress has been made in disaster management but much less in reducing risk. The HFA provided guidance and space for managing underlying risks in development but this has not been filled. Risks have increased faster than they have been reduced and the magnitude of risk is large, especially in low and middle income countries when we look at life years loss, modeled Annual Average Loss (AAL), how climate change magnifies risk or how extensive risks erode resilience without being accounted for.

Issues of interest on GAR15, coming out from Questions and Answers included:

- How SFDRR reflects the new approach? The SFDRR addresses risk management as a continuum rather than disaster management cycle. Three risk elements (hazard, exposure, vulnerability) are addressed at the same time through innovative approaches such as enhancing risk governance to manage risk inherent to development.
- How countries can use the GAR and implement SFDRR? Indonesia, for example, has identified ways to apply GAR approaches in its SFDRR implementation
- Recommendations for donor community? The SFDRR includes the set of seven global targets and agreement by member states to quantitatively monitor these. Target #5 is particularly for donors such as ECHO i.e. “by 2020 countries to developed risk-informed strategies”. Increased donor support to countries and collaboration to move from DM strategies to risk management plans at national and local levels is critical.

The Panel discussion highlighted the followings:

- The need to strengthen risk assessment and its use in all development sectors and at local level for DRR to be integral part of development plans.
- Focus on urban DRR. All tools are there for integrating DRR in urban development i.e. guidelines for urban planning, building codes, etc. The challenge is implementation, hence the need to:
 - Empower urban planners
 - Empower the poor and marginalized
 - Focus on small and medium cities

- Build local government capacity: continue to decentralize the power and resources. Making cities resilient campaign/implementation and UN-Habitat City Profiling programme
- Trans-boundary approach (within a country and between countries)
- The need to align agencies' strategies and plan to allow SFDRR implementation. IFRC, for example, will use its Global resilience framework to revisit its 20 year strategy and develop measures to implement and monitor the strategy, with local actions.

In the round table discussion, Government representatives reaffirmed commitments for SFDRR, shared the progress in DRR as the baseline for SFDRR and highlighted specific issues of interest by the countries:

- Bangladesh: has taken many steps to reduce underlying risks. There is a forthcoming plan and GAR15 is a milestone to move forward Sendai implementation
- Bhutan: endorsed fully the shift from managing disasters to managing risks and will fully integrate climate change into DRR as part of development
- Cambodia: has finalized the DM Law, reaffirmed commitments to SFDRR and would like to develop more partnerships
- China: commits to SFDRR as strongly indicated in Sendai
- India: allocation of budget for the next 5 years (\$ 12 mil), 10% of all development schemes go to disaster mitigation; challenges lie at local levels – train the first responders – established academy; share expertise with other SAARC member countries; further improve SDMC
- Japan: implementation of SFDRR, call for regional collaboration for Tsunami
- Malaysia: will continue actions. Many elements of SFDRR are useful for national planning and actions. GAR15 – complements the SFDFR
- Mongolia: has established a national agency for DM, revised disaster protection law, has received SRSG visit that discussed many new opportunities including to establish a national platform on DRR
- Myanmar: planned for implementation of SFDRR. DM Law adopted and implementation is on-going.
- Pakistan: has a vision for SFDRR. We have already consolidated past experiences and set some resources through a comprehensive plan and are realigning DRR with SFDRR
- Philippines: affirms support to SFDFRR. Has strengthened legislation, institutions and frameworks/plans. But 2013 and other disaster experiences lead to review of DRRM law. Push the envelop for disaster insurance. Priorities: 1) restructure DRRMC, 2) more inclusive approach 3) engage the private sector, 4) strengthen local risk governance; 5) establish governance framework for cohesive data; 6) capacity building of critical players 7) insurance; 8) PPP and 9) institutionalization of people pre-disaster risk assessment which is hazard specific and time-bound. Roadmap for programmes and activities being drawn up under the leadership of the DRRMC.
- Sri Lanka: has organized a workshop with NPDRR on how to implement SFDRR. The HFA ten year progress as benchmark to report on future progress. Commit to strengthen

preparedness, especially local preparedness. Work on DRR in development sectors – disaster impact assessment of any development interventions – address data and information gaps to be shared/used and strengthen risk assessments at the local level.

- Thailand: develop roadmap for SFDRR implementation as part of National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan – 1 year to develop, involving stakeholders
- Timor-Leste: Minister attended Sendai Conference and reaffirmed commitments.
- Viet Nam: has introduced the SFDRR including translating it into Vietnamese. Viet Nam would like to emphasize more two issues: how to conduct national risk modeling for risk-informed strategies and how to conduct cost-benefit analysis of DRR

Session 2 – Implementing the Sendai Framework in Asia

Session 2 discussed important steps to implement the Sendai framework including:

- a) Country DRR Landscape of DRR as the baseline for setting national and local priorities for SFDRR implementation and its future monitoring and reporting;
- b) Policy Guidance to help governments and stakeholders implement the SFDRR;
- c) Sector Briefs to guide actions by development sectors and
- d) Regional Implementation Plan for SFDRR implementation as agreed at the 6thAMCDRR.

Background documents:

- Draft concept note and outline of Policy Guidance for Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia
- Draft template for Country Landscape of Disaster Risk Reduction

The session consisted of a presentation summarizing Sendai Framework, the rationale for the above proposed steps and the background documents, followed by discussions in plenary and in groups.

The following topics were discussed in 4 groups and recommendations made for further action:

Group 1 – Country Landscape of DRR and National, Local Implementation Plans

Suggested alternative title for the document to ensure clear understanding on the purpose of the document: *'Country DRM status report, 2015'*

Suggestions for the structure and content of the document:

Overall

- Develop **risk profiles** to avoid over emphasis on disasters and hazards
- Use GAR terminology e.g. emerging, potential, extensive risks
- Expand on the objectives and purpose of the document

Specific

- Methodology should include sources of data.
- Standardize the structure of report to allow cross-country comparison of findings.
- Expand section on social profile with more explicit emphasis on inclusion, and who is at most risk
- Vulnerability/capacities (capabilities)/resilience profile to be included in the document.
- Specify that data to be disaggregated by sex, age and disability.
- Health profile could be expanded (use existing data e.g. from WHO Offices in country)
- Add building codes, housing/construction regulations under land use planning

The following partners and stakeholder groups have been identified to engage and provide support for the preparation of the 'Country DRM status report, 2015' and national and local implementation plans of the Sendai Framework:

- 10 stakeholder groups (voluntary commitments 6thAMCDRR) to provide guidance and inputs in the respective areas
- Engage the emerging new players and risk managers e.g. trade and finance actors
- Key line ministries for SFDRR implementation such as; transport, women's, social affairs, health, planning and development etc.
- National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- National and local DRR platforms
- International bilateral multilateral donors and financial institutors
- UN development funds, agencies and programmes
- Alongside private sector, specific reference to be made of: Banking and finance, Private sector investors, Business councils
- Disabled People's Organisations
- Women's groups and grass roots leaders
- Older peoples associations

Group 2 - Policy Guidance for SFDRR implementation in Asia

Key issues to be addressed by Policy Guidance:

- Provide a shared vision of the region in achieving the SFDRR outcome and goal
- How to apply an integrated approach to address multi-hazards (coastal risks and in-land flooding, climate change induced), trans-boundary risks, harmonizing tools such as ICZM and IWRM
- Ensure cross-sector and multi-stakeholders engagement and coordination
- Emphasize monitoring mechanism of SFDFRR and its use

Measures under SFDRR Priorities for Action requiring Policy Guidance:

Priority 1:

- Data collection and management
- How to reconcile risk information for coherence and maximized use

- Convert disaster information into knowledge through a regional portal

Priority 2

- Specify minimum standards of national/local disaster risk management strategies/plans
- Identify how to strengthen hydro-met legislation
- Utilize media effectively for policy and decision making
- Quantify liabilities of different sectors, parties and stakeholders and determination of actions

Priority 3

- How to make economic and finance case for DRR investments
- What are the incentives for risk-sensitive investments both in public and private sectors
- Inclusion of DRM in the private sector, especially in SMEs
- Risk transfer and risk financing

Priority 4

- How to reduce uncertainties with regard to early warning for decision making
- How to Build Back Better in specific sectors i.e. of schools, taking momentum of disaster events
- How to strengthen regional response mechanism

Group discussion also identified support from national governments and development partners for specific areas of policy guidance.

Group 3 – Sector Brief

- Provide clear objectives of the Sector Briefs: advocacy tools or provide information on HOW to do or provide guidelines with specific advice. The recommendation is to include highlights of WHAT should be done by the sector.
- In addition to those sectors listed in the Draft Policy Guidance document the following sector briefs to be added: Energy, Rule of Law, Nutrition, Transportation; Water and Sanitation and transportation
- With reference to missing elements in the provided template following areas are recommended to be added:
 - o Use of risk information in the sectoral development plans- the question how
 - o Align with the SFDRR, how to prevent the creation of new risks throughout the continuum
 - o Cross cutting themes – gender, children, persons with disabilities
 - o Humanitarian assistance
 - o Community empowerment
 - o Issues of migration
 - o Social inclusion
 - o Urban- rural linkages
- With regard to possible contributors to the development of the Sector Briefs:

- Approach agencies that are naturally relevant i.e. environment ministry and specialized agencies working on environment issues
- Set up a working group to discuss/lead the preparation of the Sector Briefs
- UNEP has already prepared initial Sector Brief for environment
- APCSS will work on the Sector Brief for Education

Group 4 - Regional Implementation Plan of SFDRR

Regional implementation plan should:

- Have a regional vision
- Focus on risks specific for the region
- Be the roll up of national plans, have indicators to monitor what is happening at the regional level
- Address coherence: integrate with SDG/CC regional plans
- Address rapid economic growth
- Utilize IAP for knowledge sharing, addressing diversity.

The plan needs to define:

- Who will hold the ownership of the Regional implementation plan
- Whether there should be a regional monitoring plan and sub regional implementation plan?
- Duration of the plan
- Role of SAARC and ASEAN to monitor/guide member states. For example, ASEAN is working on tracking progress of AADMER work programme. A regional workshop is planned as follow up to Sendai.
- Role of stakeholder including the private sector
- Simple and focused communication that can talk with all stakeholders
- Mapping of commitments made against the SFDRR priorities for action (by country, stakeholders and partners) to identify gaps and priorities for actions.

Session 3 – Asian Ministerial Conference for DRR 2016

The main objectives of the session is to introduce the Asia Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction, to be hosted by the Government of India in New Delhi, India in 2016 and consult IAP members on their expectations from the conference.

Mr. Pathak, Joint Secretary of MOHA of India presented the initial conceptualization of AMCDRR:

- This will be the first AMCDRR conference after Sendai, thus its most important objectives are to:
 - Set clear directions for SFDRR implementation
 - Implementation by public (Gov), private, stakeholders and local
 - Regional Implementation Roadmap for the next 15 years

- Regional cooperation mechanisms
- Expected Outcomes derived from the AMCDRR will be:
 - A Political Declaration towards minimizing the impact of disasters by accelerating DRR and development actions.
 - SFDRR Regional Implementation Plan for Asia endorsed by the countries in the Asia region
 - Stakeholder Commitment Statements towards a ‘shared responsibility’ approach in SFDRR implementation.
- Dates 14-17 Nov, Delhi
- Proposed structure of the AMCDRR: Opening, 2 Ministerial statement sessions, 4 Technical sessions aligned with SFDRR, 2 Plenary, Special sessions
 - Pre-conference, Ignite stage, DRR market place, technical and cultural visit, film festival
- The theme of the conference could be “Risk Sensitive Development for Community Resilience” and the sub-themes will follow the 4 priorities of SFDRR i.e.
 - Understanding Disaster Risk
 - Disaster Risk Governance
 - Investing in DRR
 - Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery
- The milestones from now to the AMCDRR in November 2016 would include:
 - The 2nd IAP, New Delhi on 4-6 Nov 2015 that includes a Ministers’ dialogue, comprising of all 6 previous AMCDRR host and the next host of AMCDRR in 2018
 - The 3rd IAP, New Delhi, 6-8 April 2016
 - The 4th IAP, New Delhi, 21-23 Sep 2016 when draft regional SFDRR implementation plan should be ready and draft Declaration to be presented.

Plenary Discussion: Expectations from countries and stakeholders

Governments

- Bangladesh: The structure of AMCDRR follows the previous conference so Bangladesh would like to agree to the plan and will send further comments, if any.
- Bhutan: agrees and supports the plan with focus on stronger commitments for an implementation plan of SFDRR. Bhutan will pass on more comments, if any.
- Cambodia: will take note of the programme for internal discussion and revert
- China: would like to know the progress of DRR after SFDRR adoption, learn good experience especially on new technologies for DRR and how to make progress on technology development
- Indonesia: expects to have concrete joint action among Member States particularly for issues related to underlying risk drivers and collaboration including from the previous AMCDRR hosts for coordination; also more concrete technical guidelines related to risk governance and accountability in DRM. Suggested to develop working group on post

SFDRR to deal with special events, to use film festival to create attention from people and coordination of working with international media and TVs.

- Japan: Truly supports to the conference; requests for a close coordination in formulating the formal outcomes documents to be adopted in AMCDRR. The coordination with ESCAP and stakeholders in Geneva is necessary to finalize the Declaration. In this respect, recommend to involve formal inter-governmental process.
- Malaysia: This AMCDRR is a starting point for Sendai Framework and we support GOV of India. Expects strong coherence of SFDRR, SDGs and Climate Change agreements. SFDRR should be used to raise awareness in implementing CC agreements and AMCDRR can be the platform to encourage actions as part of DRR
- Mongolia: concerned on developing political declaration and implementation plan of Asia and commitments to serve SFDRR
- Maldives: suggests sending information to governments so that governments will start preparing for the conference.
- Myanmar: agreed with the draft proposal and will propose it to minister and will pass any comments or queries, if any
- Pakistan: require guidelines on side event, ignite stage, logistics and etc. and remind to consider the outcomes of UNFCCC which will conclude in this December in drafting the theme, sub-themes and agenda of the AMCDRR.
- Philippines: recommends to 1) focus on inclusiveness in the implementation of SFDRR (DRR+Resilience); 2) ensure participation of stakeholders and 3) recognize other platforms such as ASEAN, ESCAP, APEC
- Sri Lanka: the most important thing is regional implementation plan and guidance to implement the SFDRR at national level. In addition, film festival, ignite stage, etc can be used to get more people involvement in the conference.
- Thailand: full support to Gol and for the next AMCDRR and expect to see longer terms plan of SFDRR
- Viet Nam: Theme and sub-theme are appropriate to the direction of SFDRR implementation. Suggest sending the presentation or information on AMCDRR to countries for official feedback.

Stakeholders

- USAID: The theme should connect and be built upon the previous AMCDRR. Organization of side events should have more structure so that recommendations obtained will have more weight. Whether the conference covers Asia and the Pacific and if so, the Pacific should be present in next IAP and in the organization of AMCDRR.
- ADB: Recommends to use 7th AMCDRR in order to pay respect to the work and achievements of former AMCDRRs and tighten the structure for side events so that the outcomes can be reflected coherently into outcomes documents of the conference. Structure the sub-themes around 4 priorities is excellent in terms of engagement of stakeholders/organizations but we have to ensure that side events lists will feed directly into one of four sub-themes.
- ECHO: No comments and looking forward to the conference

- Plan International: Will we include Pacific in the declaration? Suggest to build upon past AMCDRR work and taking on board the inputs from stakeholder groups into the final declaration.
- World Vision: suggests to have sub-themes around sector (Health, Education, Natural Resource Management, Livelihood etc,) rather than 4 priorities since 4 priorities cut across all sectors Speaking on behalf of children – need to include children and youth in major discussions
- IFRC: to allow local authority and communities to have their voices and how to collect their voices.
- ASB: having a space for community representatives, women's group, disabled organizations, etc. and to focus in line with Conference's objective not going too broad. Hope that in Delhi, people with disability will include in the declaration and approach other stakeholders to include disabled persons in the events.
- IRDR: agrees with Pakistan's comment and China on using science and space technology on DRR and needs more partners for appropriate coordination
- Duryog Nivaran: India's presentation is extremely lively and meaningful as well as congratulating India for hosting AMCDRR
- ESCAP: will provide input in monitoring, science/technology and other areas

Group discussion – Governments inputs for 2016 AMCDRR

The questions for discussion included:

- What are the main expectations of the governments from the next ministerial conference?
- What kind of outcome the governments would like to see from the conference?
- How governments envisage the engagement of stakeholders
- How governments would like to contribute to AMCDRR preparation?

Chair's Summary

- AMCDRR to come up with SFDRR implementation road map for the next 15 years, a plan which is doable, inclusive and sustainable.
- Divide the 15-year road map into 4 year blocks aligned with AMCDRR but also consider the 5-year plan timeframe of many countries
- Road map to be aligned with indicator and monitoring system to track progress.
- Policy guidance document should specify how to implement SFDRR at all levels.
- Country DRM status report is a fundamental step towards preparing national and local plans of action.
- UNISDR to prepare a standardized format /Template for countries to fit in information.
- UNISDR to prepare first initial draft for road map, and share with countries for discussion at the next IAP.
- Final drafts of all documents need to be finalized end of 1 year IAP.
- Stakeholder contribution: Governments to lead, stakeholders to support and complement the efforts of the governments.

- India welcomes inputs from other governments, development partners including human resources, technical expertise for timely completion of all the documents by the governments.

Governments' inputs

Maldives: Plan has already been laid out, objectives specified by Govt of India clearly and comprehensively. The proposed 3 outcomes of AMCDRR are sufficient: Policy guidance, Political declaration, Road Map. If AMCDRR aims for a final outcome which is 15-year regional roadmap, there are many steps to be followed up.

Pakistan: Countries need to develop comprehensive plans. For adequate preparations by the countries, require extensive guidelines from UNISDR, in the process of next 3 IAP meetings. Before finalising the Regional roadmap, every country has to do preparations. Suggest that countries submit information to UNISDR before next IAP. Suggest UNISDR to prepare the first draft of the road map and share with countries for discussion at the IAP.

Philippines: This is the time to go beyond rhetoric, and come up with doable, inclusive and sustainable plans. Plan/Road map should set realistic expectations. The Plan/Road map could consider: 1st phase - set the fundamentals; 2nd Phase - review and re-direction; 3rd phase - greater intervention part. The emphasis is on do-ability and sustainability and inclusion: youth, women etc.

Bhutan: 15 year time plan is unrealistically long. The plan should be broken down to biennial. UNISDR has already come up with general outline. Suggest UNISDR to prepare a standardized format/template for countries to fit in information, so that there is a comparable document and for countries to learn from each other.

India: Request UNISDR made a time line for all the documents to be ready, and recommends to be ready well before AMCDRR

Indonesia: Regional road map need to be translated to country specific vision and activities. It should be both a tool and process to implement SFDRR in the region.

Mongolia: Policy guidance will play a very important role. Each country should support policy guidance from a scientific basis.

Maldives: The proposed 3 documents are sufficient: Policy guidance, Political declaration, Road Map. Final targets laid in the SFDRR are agreed by governments. The Asia regional roadmap needs to follow on these targets and come up with Asia plan i.e. translate SFDRR into actions in Asia.

Cambodia: Expect to have an outcome document which is realistic

Malaysia: Divide the plan/roadmap into 1st term - understanding of SFDRR, how countries can benefit; 2nd and 3rd term - identify progress with support from UNISDR, 4th and 5th term - fully understand SFDRR. AMCDRR is valuable opportunity to get the valuable political commitments

Bhutan: Make the plan, tracking progress align with AMCDRR

On the question How the government would envisage stakeholder engagement in this process:

Philippines: Go back to the SFDRR, DRR is primarily Govt responsibility. The job of stakeholders is to mainstream SFDRR into their own activities , complementing the activities of the government. The example of Haiyan needs to be learned. UN declared this Level 3 emergency, which was not in agreement with the Government.

On the question How government would like to contribute to the preparatory process of the AMCDRR

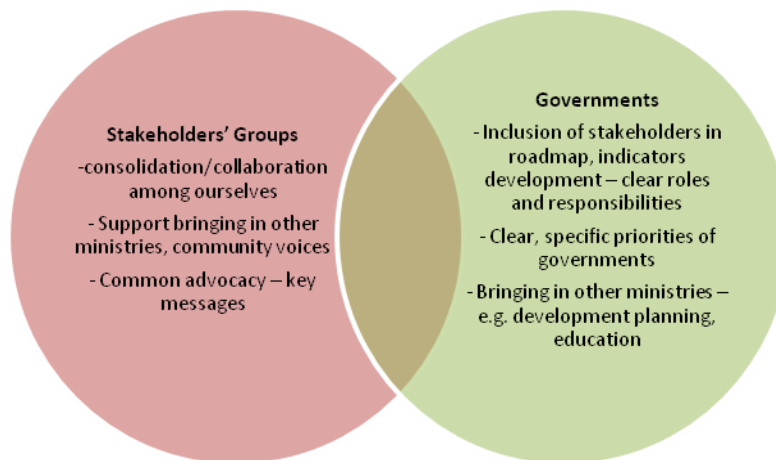
Maldives: by submitting all the documents in a timely manner

Bhutan: support the preparation for Sector briefs. Connect the Regional road map and the monitoring/indicators to make it easier for countries to track progress and report. All papers to be prepared by November 2015 IAP (Country DRM status report, policy guidance, sector briefs , out line road map)

India: Request for contributions i.e. substantive inputs, videos, stories of DRR from all countries, IGOs (i.e. ASEAN, SAARC) and also beyond Asia (i.e. case studies from other regions)

Pakistan: SDMC has many resources to be accessed.

Group discussion – Stakeholders inputs



AMCDRR

- Declaration, commitments, roadmap, indicators development
- Preparations – same level of involvement, from planning to the event
- Side events – consolidate priorities; stakeholders to work around common priorities

- Technical support for disability-inclusive conference – support from DiDRRN

Comments:

Govt. of Philippines and IRDR – Need to align, ideally through national platforms, implementation of the regional DRR plan with national governments’ priorities.

Session 4: Putting all together and the ways forward

I. Stakeholder group presentations

Academia, science and research community support towards the regional implementation of the SFDR – Prof. Rajib Shaw, Co-Chair, Asia Science, Technology and Academia Advisory Group

- Science Technology groups existed well before ISDR, during the International Decade (IDNDR secretariat – 1990-1999) and from 2000 onward.
- In the HFA, under priority 2, there has been a strong emphasis on the role and strategic importance of “*scientific and academic roles and capacities*”
- In June 2014, the STA group made some voluntary commitments that have been recorded as an outcome of the conference.
- The 4 priorities for action identified in the SFDRR provide a lot of scope for specific action and role of the science and technology community:
 - Disaster risk factors and scenario
 - Increase research for regional, national and local application
 - Etc.

The group consists of 8-10 members, meets twice a year and has recently hosted a meeting at the Beijing Normal University in April 2015.

- Key focus areas identified for the group include the following: (i) Strengthening the academic community, (ii) Support governments in science-based decision making and (iii) Enhance networking among academic community and other stakeholders.
- Specific action points identified for the group, include: (i) Status of science and technology in Asia (report to be published in 2016 by the AMCDRR); (ii) Assist country landscape of DRR (at least 4 country reports – China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia - by November 2015); and (iii) Recognition of Excellence at the country and/or regional/global level.
- Overall need to be more engaged, more modest. The SFDRR implementation is OUR collective and shared responsibility.

Presentation by the Media stakeholder group – Ms. Natalia Llieva, Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU)

- 275 members in 67 countries, potential to reach on multi-platforms over 3 billion people.
- ABU has played a key role in raising awareness among media professionals about their role in early warnings (partnerships with ESCAP and ISDR)
- Produced a documentary on the 10th Anniversary of the Indian Ocean Tsunami, which was broadcasted by 18 ABU members reaching hundreds of million viewers.
- ABU believes it needs to strengthen their role in disaster risk reduction and resilience building.
- Trying to create proactive media, although media is by nature reactive. Prepare media houses for disasters, build capacities to mainstream climate change and DRR in news, documentaries and programming.
- Activities and commitments include the following: (i) coverage of the 7th AMCDRR in Delhi, 2017, (ii) working with UNISDR to establish a world film competition on risk knowledge and risk management and (iii) linking with other stakeholder groups to give visibility to their work and national and regional levels.

Presentation on Gender Stakeholder Group – Mr. Mihir Batt, on behalf of the Gender Stakeholder Group (Duryog Nivaran)

- Contribution of the gender stakeholder group before Sendai was somehow limited to case studies and provision of inputs on an ongoing basis.
- With the adoption of the SFDRR, gender issues have been successfully mainstreamed in DRR. Gender dimensions are integrated in the framework, as is the recognition of women's leadership in DRR and resilience building.
- The group will focus on (i) how to make the DRR landscape mapping and (ii) the regional implementation plan of the SFDRR gender sensitive.
- The group has also prepared very detailed comments to integrate gender considerations in the policy guidance shared ahead of the IAP meeting.

II. Plenary Discussion: Government and Stakeholders commitments towards AMCDRR and development of the Regional Implementation plan.

UNISDR presented a possible outline and timeline for the Regional Implementation Plan (or Roadmap).

Outline:

1. National implementation guidance/ template
2. Prioritization of national level actions for each sub-theme
3. Prioritization of actions for Public sector, private sector and local level
4. Implementation guidance for cross cutting issues [how to integrate cross cutting issues in each sub theme targeting the public, private and local
5. Stakeholders engagement and commitment towards implementation
6. Sub-regional strategy/ road map/ plan [with lead of sub-regional IGOs]

7. Annexes:
- I. National DRM status evaluation report
 - II. National Plans
 - III. Sector briefs
 - IV. Thematic reports (cross cutting areas)
 - V. Stakeholder commitments

Timeline

1. Asia regional SFDRR implementation plan/road map endorsed: Nov 2016
2. The plan/roadmap should be finalized by Sep 2016
3. Country DRM status evaluation and national implementation plans (at least 30) finalized: March/April 2016
4. Policy guidance finalized: Nov 2015
5. Country DRM status evaluation (at least 10): Nov 2015
6. Thematic background research (Gender, disability, children & youth, private sector, media,) by : March / April 2016
7. Finalize country DRM status report outline and align partners support to countries: June / July 2015

Plenary discussion:

Thematic background research on gender, disability, children and youth, private sector and media could be grouped into one and referred to as “inclusion”.

Suggestion was made by the Philippines and India to let countries move forward without giving the fixed deadlines and review progress on the above activities by the next IAP meeting.

UNISDR will share with all participants a tentative list of activities and timeline, to serve as an indication only, after the IAP meeting.

Session 5: Stakeholder Engagement: Private sector

The session aims to discuss the modalities how the private sector can be engaged in SFDRR implementation in Asia.

Introducing the session, Ms. Sandra Wu, Chair of UNISDR PSAG highlighted the very good representation of the private sector and contribution at the WCDRR. This was the first time the private sector was involved as such level and this has been well received. There is a good recognition of the need for the private sector together with public sector and other stakeholders to increase awareness and build resilience. The need now is to define the modalities and how we can work together on the implementation and action of the SFDRR.

Dr. Yoshiko Abe, Overseas Operations, Kokusai Kogyo Co provided a brief history of private sector engagement in DRR at the global and regional level. In 2011 PSAG and PSP-DRR were created, followed by private sector roundtables. In 2012 Top Leaders Forum in Manila & for the first time the private sector made commitment at 5th AMCDRR. In 2013 – Private sector was the key theme in GAR13. In 2014, at the 6th AMCDRR, the private sector made voluntary commitments for the first time. The private sector largely contributed for the first time to the Sendai Framework consultations including at Prep Coms and this was well received by the other groups. In 2015, as a result, the private sector is now mentioned in the SFDRR at many different levels, particularly Priorities for Action 1 & 3. Asian message of working with SMEs as a priority target was underlined, so was the need to develop more global partnerships.

UNISDR Private Sector Partnership/ R!SE Initiative – by Andrew Maskrey, UNISDR

Why working with private sector is important for the implementation of the SFDRR?

The risk sensitivity of public and private investments has become a clear focus of GAR. After GAR11 that focused on public sector, GAR13 highlighted that the majority of investments come from the private sector, thus it is critical to involve the private sector together with stronger public/private cooperation.

Private sector is important for the implementation of SFDRR. Getting risk factored in private investment is essential if we do not want the private sector to be the driver of new risks

The concept of shared value has been one outcome of the GAR13. Meaning business will keep doing business, while reducing risks and therefore creating value for the community.

The new alignment of the Private Sector Partnership (PSP) and R!SE – “Private sector partnership for risk sensitive investment “P-R!SE”– is a new initiative to consolidate vehicles for the implementation of the SFDRR. We now have one mechanism instead of two, for better achievements.

The private sector is based on the 5 PS visions to improve resilience with many results such as Resilient cities scorecards, briefing kits, publications

R!SE is a partnership to make all investments risk-sensitive based on 8 activities streams. R!SE is also based on a trust fund with contribution from the PS. R!SE has been launched in May 14 in NY, then in Philippines, Japan, with strong commitments

R!SE has 8 activities streams. The initiative has engaged companies to start initiative, contributing to the trust funds to develop new projects. The portfolio of projects is now growing at a good scale.

Going forward: To energize the private sector in collaboration with the public sector and other stakeholders to achieve the target of the SFDRR in a transparent and inclusive way to deliver concrete and measurable impacts.

Both PSP and R!SE thematic areas (visions and activities streams) are currently aligned in the following way:

- Strategies
- Investment metrics
- Benchmarking standards
- Education and training
- Legal & Regulatory
- Cities
- Insurance

Backed up by data and modeling and monitoring and learning systems.

Eight companies which are working on 8 main areas:

- PWC: Benchmarks DRM strategies
- The Economist : risk metrics
- PWC: Voluntary industry standards
- FIU DRM: Higher education
- PRI: Responsible investing
- AECOM: Resilient cities
- Willis: Insuring resilience
- UN DRM in the UN

To summarize, the new initiative provides a vehicle to enable the PS to invest in managing and reducing disaster risks in partnership with the public sector and other stakeholders.

Q&A

SMEs are a critical target – in every country in the world – as they provide the majority of employments and play a crucial role in the supply chain. They will definitely be part of the P-R!SE plans. Particularly in education and training component. Also because larger companies are also contracting SMEs as part of their supply chain.

PS is a strong producer of risk investment information but also need to be a stronger consumer of this information to tailor its investment decisions. Even large companies have some flaws in disaster risk management.

The Trust fund is running – starting with a few millions for the moment. The Trust fund is also a learning process, especially regarding the UN rules and regulations to receive and manage the funds.

Questions were asked about how to measure impacts: Andrew replied that developing indicators to measure impacts is in process and will help measure how

risk sensitive and risk informed investments will contribute to build resilience

Terminology is an important component to facilitate communication between public and private sectors. Need to align terminology and concepts to facilitate the dialogue.

Sandra Wu – underlined the work done in the past year and multiple dialogues which helped at developing better communication at global level, and now working at regional and local levels to facilitate this dialogue.

BCM and the role of government by Henry Ee, BCP Asia

BCP Asia made a short presentation describing what is BCM, How should SMEs implement BCM and the role of government in helping them to do so.

BCP Asia described the five things to do:

- Knowing your risks,
- Knowing the past disasters,
- Knowing impacts
- Assess your capacities
- Take action

Standards and guidelines: There are many ISO standards and GDG for BCPs

Roles of governments: Top management make decisions, creating awareness and competency, creating the environment for BCM. If SMEs are more resilient they can make money.

Governments need to provide an enabling environment to convince SMEs to implement BCM but SMEs should see the value added of BCMs.

Mr. Aslam Perwaiz, Head of Department of Disaster Risk Management Systems, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) to present about the iPrepare Business initiative

iPrepare Business ignites SMEs mind to address DRR issues. Presentation of the ADPC video: iPrepare Business is about enabling an environment for SME to develop risk assessment and develop their capacities with technical supports.

4 activities:

1. Actions to strengthen disaster resilience if SME (survey, assessment to identify technical support, roadmap.
2. Technical support to the SMEs. Much more challenging, but strong demand = 20 SMEs will be monitored and trained on risk assessment, cost benefits analysis and BCP.
3. Enabling environment: Analyzing existing policies and incentives related to SMEs and undertake consultations with government agencies to identify priority of actions.
4. Knowledge management in business resilience and risk sensitive investment. Asian Business Conference on DRR, ASEAN business Resilience Forum, development on line platform

Targeted countries:

- Indonesia (Ministry of Cooperative and SME)
- Philippines (Department of trade and industry),

- Thailand (OSMEP)
- Vietnam (Agency for SME Development)
- Invitation to diverse upcoming events:
- Asian Business' Conference on DRR

Paul Pruangkarn, Manager Communications at Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) the Hotel Resilient Initiative

He presented some facts and figures on the importance from tourism industry.

Activities undertaken since end of 2014 include: market studies, raise awareness and promote the initiative among the hotel industry and development of risk management standards

Hotel Risk Management Strategies:

- Independent hotels rely on their experience to develop risk management strategies
- Chain hotels tend to have individual standards and audited systems in disaster management
- There are some legislated requirements for risk management in hotels

The benefits and barriers to adoption of standards include: The need for developing standardized standards for disaster resilience is supported by many in the industry. Main barriers are cost, time, capacity, structures

Marketability of Risk Management

- Insurers do reduce premiums due to effective risk management practices
- Tour operators / travel agencies and those booking conferences or corporate retreats demand information on risk management and risk assessments
- Disaster risks are not a significant factor in tourist destination and hotel selection yet, but risk awareness is growing

Needs of the tourism sector: Information sharing and partnerships, training, diverse needs in destinations

The recommendation of the study:

1. Develop standardized standards
2. Work with hotel industry leaders
3. Reflect relevant legislation
4. Promote both legislative and market forces
5. Focus on business to business marketing of the Initiative
6. Engage global insurers and industry associations
7. Create local partnerships among stakeholders
8. Consider the needs of the industry
9. Consider certification in phase two of the Initiative

In 2015 the initiative will: (i) Publish Market Study on 'Disaster Resilience in Hotels and Destinations', (ii) Develop risk management standards with a technical partner in a selected pre-pilot destination in Asia-Pacific region.

In 2016: call of bids and selection of up to three pilot destinations in the Asia-Pacific region based on predefined criteria.

UNESCAP Initiative – DRR PPP by Puji Pujino

ESCAP is a UN organization involving 63 Asian governments that promotes regional cooperation, capacity building to give a voice to small countries.

ESCAP commits to get private public partnerships and participate in the Compact UN initiative. Its driver: target SMEs as the backbone of Asia-Pacific economies

ESCAP is based on 8 committees, 2 of them are linked to PPP, especially trade and investments and DRR committees. Joined together as a task force on DRR. With the aim at transferring findings into effective policies.

Activities from ESCAP DRR: Input for the SFDRR, AMCDRR participation, Asia Pacific Business Forum, Joint Publications (Ready and ADPC). Projects to come: DRR Task force in Dhaka (August) and Bangkok (October), Launching of the joint publication.

Q&A

Indonesia: Best practice from Indonesia – related to hotel industry to strengthen security measures, especially in Bali. For SME, Indonesia has a large number of SMEs and is interested about ADPC and ESCAP initiatives presented earlier.

Philippines: question on the trust and shared value of PPPs. The country is making a lot of efforts to engage PS in DRR. PS focus on CSR, Relief and recovery. The challenge is to go beyond CSR and overcome the mistrust, especially in developing a legislative agenda / policies. Asking for some advises.

USAID: How much impact Hotel standards have in terms of resilience?

R3ADY: Interesting opportunities to work together, wonder how to continue to use the IAP forum to create small working groups to keep the connection.

ADPC: Slight disagreement with Philippines about public and private mistrust. A lot has been done and improved recently.

PATA: Mention the Bali Tourism Association has standards in place = demonstrate good initiative from the private sector in countries. Would like to have them involved in the Hotel Resilient initiative.

In terms of effective standards, most hotels do not have standards, they will implement them only after a disasters. Important to raise the discussion before the disaster strikes on how we

can minimize impact. The standards need to be driven by the private sector to identify what they need, then engage with both public and private sectors for mainstreaming the outcomes. Survey demonstrates the economic benefits that are the focus of the standards promotion.

Mr. Akira Doi, Board Member, Japan Bosai Platform to present the Resilient Cities Connect - Innovative Partnership to Strengthen Urban Resilience

JBP is an association of business having DRR technologies. More Japanese DRR technologies should be introduced and shared with other countries. To overcome the challenge, the platform introduces various DRR technologies and assists customers to find the appropriate solutions.

JBP is cooperating with Japanese government and academia. JBP is also aligning SFDRR private sector role by providing DRR technologies to the society.

Resilient Cities Connect is an initiative from UNISDR, JBP and the Netherland government. It offers partnerships opportunities between local government, Private sector and other stakeholders, risk information, financial support, planning and implementation to accelerate urban resilience

JBP offers different solutions based on the type of disaster. The website helps to find the right technology for each situation.

Jainey K. Bavishi, Executive Director, R3ADY Asia-Pacific:

R3SOURCE is a publicly accessible website bringing together case studies and actionable guidelines about how to build and to sustain multi-sectorial partnerships in DRR. The project is planned and managed with the help from an Advisory Panel. 15 interviews were conducted to write case studies. The common themes are synthesized into a common knowledge. The common themes that have emerged in DRR field include: (i) Challenge to focus from response to a more holistic risk reduction and resilience; (ii) Resilience is hard to define and measure; (iii) Disaster definition should include climate change, health crisis, industrial disasters, political instability, economic disruption. The project **partners for** capacity building to support successful partnerships and to build longer terms partnerships. The next steps include: launching a website and build up R*SOURCE database.

PLENARY DISCUSSION – The ways forward to collaborate with the private sector in Asia

Message from Mr. Han SY, SMs prime who is a PSAG member: SMprime in the Philippines have more than 52 malls, and they are engaged in many DRR activities and also education programmes: the last one is a very special project about what to do when there is an earthquake. SM prime has created a bag with a simple message (go under the table) reaching an average of 4 million people every day.

India: the collaboration between public and private sectors is vital also in disaster response and this will be also present at the next AMCDRR.

Bangladesh: approved PPPs as part of their plan, established contact with private sector and micro-credit scheme to support SMEs.

Bhutan: Private sector in Bhutan is more focusing on survival than long term planning, thus creating challenges in engage them into BCM/DRM activities. Government envision to provide guidance to private sector on a voluntary basis and is asking the international community to provide them with guidelines and standards

ADPC: SME are not that aware of BCPs. The way forward, how to create demand among SMEs include: Create guidelines for each country matching each country context and create incentives by governments

IRDR: asked about the possible role of chamber of commerce as possible partners.

PeaceBoat: Hope that more communication on risk to the community (from private sector) could be done in a better way. The extreme example was Fukushima where such lack of communication had extreme consequences.

Conclusion and Wrap up

It's not IF we can or not work together, we NEED to. The question is not the what but the HOW. We started just touching the issue but we need to do much more.

Major risk is urban risk as stated in the GAR 2015. Growing and ageing population add more risks to the population in urban settings. How to address it is about investments, either public or private or both, we need the government to take the lead and private sector can play its role.

The PSP needs to engage more private sector, raise awareness in both large and small companies. Global partnerships with diverse institutions (Global Compact, etc..) should be built on. Implementation needs to be done at local and national and regional level. Regional partnerships should be developed and partners (ADPC, ESCAP etc...) are welcome for the coherence of the agenda and efforts.

The private sector has a lot to offer. What is missing and what we can improve? What are the tools, instruments and solutions we can offer? Not only to Public sector but also to fellow private sectors.

Private sector heard the message and need to transfer its knowledge in DRR national plans and be part of national plans. Look forward to be part of future regional meetings and keep building cooperation.

Annex 1:

Agenda

DAY ONE: 03 June 2015

08:30-09:00 Participant's registration

Session 1 Opening Session & Launch of the Global Assessment Report 2015

Chair: H. E. Mr. Mohamed Zuhair, Minister of State at the Ministry of Defence and National Security, Maldives

- 09:00-09:20**
- Opening remarks and introduction to the meeting - Ms Feng Min Kan, Head UNISDR Asia Pacific
 - Chair's remarks
 - Overview of the Agenda – Sujit Mohanty, UNISDR

09:20 – 10:15 Introduction to the Global Assessment Report 2015 in the context of the Sendai Framework for DRR – Andrew Maskrey, UNISDR HQ, Geneva

Presentation followed by Q & A

10:15 – 10:30 COFFEE BREAK

10.30 -11:30 Panel Discussion: Global Assessment Report 2015 and implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-30 (SFDRR)

Panel members: (TBC)

- Facilitator: Ms Shamika Sirimane, Director, Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division, UNESCAP
- Mr. Andrew Maskrey, Coordinator, Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction and Chief, Risk Knowledge section, UNISDR
- Mr. Kamal Kishore, Member, National Disaster Management Authority, Government of India (TBC)
- Mr. Raditya Djati, Deputy Director for Disaster Prevention BNPB, Indonesia
- Mr. Nelson Castano, Head of DMU, IFRC, Asia Pacific

Prof. Rajib Shaw, Kyoto university, representing the Asia Science, Technology and Academia Advisory Group

11:30 – 12:30 Tour de table: *How to take the Sendai Framework in to action?* - Reflection from countries and partners on the use of the GAR 15 in light of the implementation of the SFDRR.

12:30- 13:30 **Lunch**

Session 2 **Asia Regional Implementation Plan for SFDRR**

Chair: Mr K. K. Pathak, Joint Secretary Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

13:30-14:30 Implementing the SFDRR in Asia: Presentation of the initial thinking of the Regional Implementation Plan of the SFDRR: Policy guidance, DRR landscape mapping, sector brief and other required thematic research and milestones – Hang Thi Thanh Pham, UNISDR

Presentation followed by plenary discussion

14:30 – 15:30 Group discussion: Key elements of the ‘Asia Regional Implementation Plan for SFDRR’, milestones and contributions by governments and stakeholders

15:30 – 15:45 **COFFEE BREAK**

15:45 – 16:30 Group discussion: continued

16:30 – 17:30 *Group report back*

Followed by a discussion on agreed upon elements of the Regional Implementation Plan of the SFDRR and preparatory process

17:30 – 17:45 Wrap up

DAY TWO: 04 June 2015

09:00 – 09:10 Recap of day 1 and introduction of agenda for Day 2

Session 3 **Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction**

Chair: USEC. Alexander P. Pama, Executive Director, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) and Administrator, Office of Civil Defense (OCD), Government of Philippines

09:10 – 10:00 1st Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction for SFDRR implementation: Initial thoughts, objectives, outcomes and update on preparatory actions – By Mr K. K Pathak, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

Presentation followed by Q &A

10:00 – 10:45 Plenary discussion: Expectations from Asian countries and stakeholders

10:45 – 11:00 **COFFEE BREAK**

11:00 – 12:30 Group discussion: [Governments and Stakeholders meet separately in two groups]

Government: Priorities, expectation, objective and outcome from the 1st AMCDRR. Governments' contributions to the preparatory process

Stakeholders: Priorities, expectation, objective and outcome from the 1st AMCDRR. Stakeholders' contributions to the preparatory process

12:30 – 13:30 **LUNCH**

13.30 – 14.00 Group report back

Session 4 **Putting all together and way forward**

Chair: Mr. Muhamad Azren bin Abd Aziz, Assistant Secretary, Disaster Management Division, Prime Minister's Department, Government of Malaysia [TBC]

14.00 – 14.30 Academia, Science and Research community support towards regional implementation of SFDRR – Prof. Rajib Shaw, Co-Chair, Asia Science, Technology and Academia Advisory Group

14:30 - 14:45 **COFFEE BREAK**

14:45 – 16:00 Plenary discussion: Government and Stakeholders commitments towards AMCDRR and development of the Regional implementation plan

16:00 – 17:00 Next steps and work plan towards development of the Regional Implementation Plan for SFDRR

17:00 – 17:15 Wrap up

DAY THREE: 05 June 2015

Session 5 **Stakeholder Engagement: Private sector**

Chair: Ms. Sandra Wu, Chair UNISDR Private Sector Partnership, Chairperson and CEO, Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd.

09:00 – 09:05 Recap of Day 2 an introduction to Day 3 : Sujit Mohanty

09.05- 09.20 Introduction to the session:

Ms. Sandra Wu, Chair UNISDR Private Sector Partnership, Chairperson and CEO, Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd

- 09:20- 09:35** Private sector partnership/ RISE Initiative:
Andrew Maskrey, Chief of the Risk Knowledge Section and Coordinator of the United Nations Global Assessment Report, UNISDR
- 09:35 – 09:50** Private sector contribution to the SFDRR: global and regional perspectives
Dr. Yoshiko Abe, Overseas Operations, Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd.
- 09:50 - 10:05** Business continuity management in SMEs and role of governments:
Mr. Henry Ee, BCP Asia
- 10:05 – 10:20** iPrepare Business – Mr. Aslam Perwaiz, Head of Department of Disaster Risk Management Systems, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)
- 10:20 – 10:35** Hotel Resilient initiative
Mr. Paul Pruangkarn, Manager Communications at Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA)
- 10:35 - 10:50** **COFFEE BREAK**
- 10:50 – 11:05** Resilient Cities Connect - Innovative Partnership to Strengthen Urban Resilience
Mr. Akira Doi, Board Member, Japan Bosai Platform
- 11:05 -11:20** Presentation on R3SOURCE – Jainey K. Bavishi, Executive Director, R3ADY Asia-Pacific
- 11:20-12:20** Plenary discussion: Private sector stakeholders’ engagement in Asia: The Way Forward
Moderation by Ms. Sandra Wu, Kokusai Kogyo Ltd.
And Mr. Henry Ee, BCP Asia
- 12:20 – 12:30** Wrap up and summarization of the session – By Chair
- 12:30 – 12:45** Wrap up and summary of the IAP followed by
Closing Remarks
- 12:45 – 14:00** **LUNCH [end of IAP]**