



## 4th AMCDRR

Disaster Risk Reduction through  
Climate Change Adaptation

Oct. 25-28, 2010 Incheon, Korea

**4<sup>th</sup> Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction**  
**25-28 October 2010, Songdo, Republic of Korea**

### **Action Plan for the** ***“Incheon Regional Roadmap on DRR through CCA in Asia and the Pacific”*** ***(Incheon REMAP)***

**Draft for inputs**

Version: 04 November 2010, Prepared by NEMA, Government of Korea and UNISDR AP

## 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. i.e is 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 in October. 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 outlines 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 alike the REMAP is divided into initiatives (three) 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), sub-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.

## 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) |
|--|--|--|---|---|------|--------------|
| <b>A. Improve understanding of DRR as delivering evidence-based adaptation actions and strengthen knowledge on climate hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks in key socioecological system in at least 5 countries</b> | 1. Establish mechanisms to evaluate the development linkages of long term and short term exposure to climate related hazards   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop mechanisms to assess the development and climate change exposure linkages and impacts (see also suggestion under A.4)</li> <li>Provide learning and findings to PRSP, MDG reviews, UNDAF</li> </ul>                 |   | National CC task forces/ national platforms on DRR  |      | 2            |
|  | 2. 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul> | <p><b>GLOF:</b> Bhutan, Nepal, India, Pakistan</p> <p><b>River basins:</b> Countries sharing the Mekong River basin</p> <p><b>Forest Fires:</b> Central Asia</p> <p><b>Sea Level rise:</b> coastal cities</p> | Universities/climate research institutes in the North in collaboration with national Government institutes (JICA, NEMA, , Kyoto University, SDMC, ADRC etc) |      | 2            |
|  | 3. provide targeted capacity building for data gathering, data processing, information interpretation, and knowledge   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and conduct capacity building programmes on capturing comprehensive climate hazard analysis including technical and</li> </ul>  |   |   |      | 2            |

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|  | building and awareness raising products for dissemination                                   | socio economic aspects (see also B.1)  |  |         |  |   |
|  | 4. Promote research of development induced hazards  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research studies to determine the development linkages, the locations, and the nature/extent of the linkages on hazards attributed to development that will be exacerbated by climate change such as landslides, typhoons, floods, drought, and sea level rise</li> </ul> | <p>Selected cities affected by Sea level rise,</p> <p>Selected countries or provinces affected by irrigation hydro-power projects</p> <p>Countries where ground water or irrigation schemes resulted in drought spells</p> |         |  | 2 |
|  | 5.Examine the vulnerability of key socio-economic and ecological systems to climate hazards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct research to identify the vulnerability of community groups such as indigenous, tribal groups, women in different economic segments; and issues such as cultural heritage from the effects of climate change</li> </ul>  |  | UNESCAP |  | 2 |
|  | 6.Engage existing regional scientific and technical group to focus on understanding and     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct studies to identify climate related risks in specific ecosystems such as mountains, river basins,</li> </ul>  |  |         |  | 2 |

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|  | identifying risk related to climate change, which will also set the regional research agenda on the topic  | coastal areas.  |  |   |  |   |
| <b>B. Promote and support DRR &amp; CCA training for government and other stakeholders</b> | 1. 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take stock of existing training programs, and promote their availability to Asian government participants</li> <li>• Develop resource materials for the capacity building /training programmes</li> <li>• Conduct targeted training programmes for stakeholder groups such as Govt institutions, media</li> <li>• Engage national training institutes for developing and conducting training</li> <li>• Build awareness and capacity of key CCA/DRR Ministries, UNCT agencies to provide inputs to the UNDAF development</li> <li>• Regional partners to systematically engage national training centers (e.g. National Disaster Reduction Center of China, India NIDM) on integrated DRR-CCA capacity building programmes.</li> </ul> |  | Regional and national capacity building institutes, UNDP, CADRI |  | 2 |
|  | 2. Regional partners to develop joint course modules dealing with DRR & CCA within newly developed or existing programs  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrade existing course modules on DRR to incorporate CCA issues</li> <li>• Cover “climate change risks” within existing training programmes by partners</li> </ul>  |  | SAARC Disaster Management Center, ASEAN/AHA, CADRI, ADPC,       |  | 2 |

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|   |  |  |  | ADRC, ESCAP<br>APCICT, JICA,<br>ADBI, etc.                                    |  |   |
|   | 3.Promote training of government officials through existing programmes on the utilization of [space and] information and communication technologies for DRR and CCA                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote training programmes of government officials on the utilization of space technologies for DRR and CCA</li> </ul>   |  | JAXA  |  | 2 |
|   | 4.Promote secondment of staff, peer-to-peer staff exchange among governments, and regional institutions  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a medium term exchange and capacity development plan between Governments, IGOs and regional partners</li> </ul>   |  | SAARC SDMC,<br>ASEAN AHA<br>Centre  |  | 2 |
| <b>C. Implement awareness-raising programmes at all levels on the costs and benefits of CCA options and those provided by ecosystem services for DRR &amp; CCA in at least 10 countries</b> | 1. Promote partnerships between regional and national partners and media associations like the Asian Broadcasting Union on DRR-CCA awareness raising   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and conduct specialised awareness and training programmes for media institutions and journalists</li> <li>Engage media associations (like the Asian Broadcasting Union on DRR-CCA awareness raising) in promoting the global city resilience campaign</li> <li>Develop user friendly awareness building materials on DRR and CCA for the use of the media</li> <li>Conduct a dedicated media campaign on the theme DRR/CCA</li> </ul> |  | Regional and national capacity building institutes<br>UNESCAP,<br>UNISDR, ABU |  | 2 |
|   | 2.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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Systematic collection and upload of relevant documents on DRR and CCA into existing portals (e.g. prevention Web, SAARC , ASEAN dedicated portals)</li> <li>Build the linkages and partnerships for the utility of the material in the capacity building, media and</li> </ul>  |  | SDMC, AHA,<br>ADPC, ADRC,<br>Duryog<br>Nivaran,<br>ADRRN                      |  | 2 |

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|  |   | awareness campaigns, for the update of practices and issues   |  |   |  |   |
|  | 3. Develop and spread user friendly tools and public awareness materials translated into and delivered in local languages and educate vulnerable groups   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the dissemination of existing awareness raising tools (e.g. from ADRRN Local Tool Boxes and Thailand's CCA of Coastal Communities project)</li> <li>Promote peer to peer learning and sharing</li> </ul>   |  | ADRRN, Duryog Nivaran, other  |  | 2 |
|  | 4. 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, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build on existing regional and national activities on the promotion of ecosystem services for DRR and CCA (as noted in the regional mapping of institutions on CCA and DRR by UNISDR)</li> <li>Publicise existing good practices, include in the education curricular, in the regional and national capacity development programmes, in media training</li> <li>Develop programmes with Environmental , Agriculture , Forestry Water resources ministries/engage in the existing programmes</li> </ul> |  | Regional and national capacity building organisations such as SDMC, ADPC, NIDM; media institutions- ABU, UNDP |  | 2 |
|  | 5. Promote research on understanding the benefits and value of ecosystem services for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop partnerships between universities, research institutions working on the CC theme, provide focus to the research themes, topics for the research at masters and higher levels</li> <li>Provide technical and financial support to introduce modules/elective course to the graduate and post graduate</li> </ul>  |  | Tokyo university, Kayo University, UNEP , other   |  | 2 |

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|   |  | programmes  |  |  |  |   |
| <b>D. Develop a strong communication plan on national priorities on DRR &amp; CCA to be reached out to governments at sub-national and local level including cities in at least 5 countries</b> | 1. Encourage training and capacity building for local stakeholders on HFA and CCA issues   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and conduct awareness and capacity building programmes appropriate for the Local governments, local organisations and communities</li> </ul>   |  | CADRI, ADPC, Duryog Nivaran                      |  | 2 |
|   | 2. Encourage cities to sign up to the global campaign “ <i>Making Cities Resilient- My city is getting ready!</i> ”  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Select cities and municipalities with Climate change impacts, effects of development induced hazards to sign up for the campaign</li> <li>Document and share the case studies on city profiles and action plans for DRR/CCA</li> </ul> |  | HFA Focal points, Ministries of Local Government |  | 2 |
|   | 3. Measure progress of HFA implementation against available set of indicators for measuring local level resilience, along with local stakeholders.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adapt the existing indicators and MoV, develop methodology for local HFA progress monitoring</li> </ul>  |  | Asia partners of the Global NGO network          |  | 2 |
| <b>E. Promote child-space and people-centered education for community preparedness and risk reduction</b>   | 1. Implement child-focused disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation related awareness programmes and tools;   |   |  |  |  | 2 |
|   | 2. 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; |   |  |  |  |   |



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|  | 3. 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. |   |  |  |  |   |
| <b>F. Strengthen education and training programmes for DRR and CCA focal persons</b>                             |   |   |  |  |  |   |
| <b>G. Promote and facilitate the funding of joint DRR and CCA projects from existing and new funding sources</b> |   |   |  |  |  |   |
| <b>Long term initiatives (5 years)</b>   |   |   |  |  |  |   |
| <b>H. Continue all of the activities above</b>   |   |   |  |  |  |   |
| <b>I. Promote awareness of DRR &amp; CCA for development stakeholders and communities at risk</b>                | 1. 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   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trainer's training (TOT) on DRR &amp; CCA (which will also help green growth development)</li> <li>Adapt the cost benefit study by the World Bank to the region, publicise with the existing communication channels</li> </ul> |  | Regional and national training organisations     |  | 5 |
|  | 2. Advocate development partners for the promotion of national, multilateral and bilateral mechanisms that focus on integrated approaches to DRR  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage and develop integrated programmes through the mechanisms of national planning, UNDAF, GFDRR track 2</li> </ul>   |  | National planning agencies, World Bank, ADB, and |  | 5 |

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|  | & CCA in development programming and investments  |   |  | other development assistance agencies                     |  |   |
|  | 3. Conduct cost-benefit analysis for key themes, such as ecosystem based adaptation   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop methodologies</li> <li>• Collect information on good practices for ecosystem based adaptation</li> </ul>   |  | Regional and national research institutions, universities |  | 5 |
|  | 4. Provide training for media and media associations on DRR and CCA integration issues  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See recommended programmes above on media training, include the development linkages, Cost benefit aspects, case studies in the training curricular</li> </ul>                           |  |   |  | 5 |
| <b>J. Promote multi-hazard risk assessment and capacities in local settlements</b> | 1. Invite participatory risk assessments with local stakeholders in a inclusive manner incorporating the concerns of women, and the most vulnerable | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop methodologies for participatory risk assessments</li> <li>• Develop the capacities of NDMO s, district and local stakeholders to collect data and analyse information</li> </ul> |  | Universities, Research and training organisations         |  | 5 |
|  | 2. Identify indigenous practices that may be validated scientifically for replication and up-scaling  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document indigenous risk management practices related to climate</li> </ul>  |  | Universities, research institutions                       |  | 5 |
|  | 3. Carry out detailed risk assessments in cities with high risk   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop urban risk assessment methodologies</li> <li>• Develop project proposals incorporating risk assessment of cities at high risk</li> </ul>   |  | EMI, City Net, NDMO s                                     |  | 5 |
|  | 4. Assess current state of physical   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include physical infrastructure</li> </ul>   |  |   |  | 5 |

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|   | infrastructure for exposure to disaster risks and climate change impacts  | aspects in risk assessment methodologies in G.3   |  |   |  |   |
| <b>K. Build capacity on identifying and protecting local natural ecosystems recognizing their importance as buffers to climate change risks</b> | 1. Inventorize and secure natural ecosystems within local areas that can counter impacts of climate change                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make an inventory and promote their usage</li> </ul>   |  | National Environmental institutes, NDMOs  |  | 5 |
|   | 2. Promote conservation of ecosystems specially in areas where livelihoods of local communities areas are dependent on them | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct public and media awareness building on eco friendly livelihoods</li> <li>• Introduce systems of rewarding</li> </ul> |  | Environment Ministries, IUCN<br><br>National and local capacity building agencies |  | 5 |

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

| <b>Key item or Outcome</b>   | <b>sub-item or Output</b>  | <b>Project or Activity</b>  | <b>Where</b>  | <b>Organisation /country</b>   | <b>Fund</b> | <b>Time (Years)</b> |
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| <b>A. Collect sound practices and lessons learned in DRR &amp; CCA and Develop a platform for sharing information, technologies and sound practices in DRR &amp; CCA</b> | 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)                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop template incorporating the gender, CBDRR and CBA aspects for collecting and documenting sound practices</li> <li>• Collect the sound practices at country/national level;</li> <li>• Collect the sound practices at community level</li> <li>• Align the good practices with the HFA reporting cycles</li> </ul> |   | Gateway/UNESCAP<br><br>Duryog Nivaran, ADRRN<br><br>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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce revisions to the DISENVENTAR methodology of data collection to incorporate CC, sex, age disaggregation and vulnerability</li> <li>• Identify suitable existing database, or improve or establish a database to collect and share sound practice on DRR and CCA</li> </ul>                                      | 1 country each of the 7 sub regions in Asia and Pacific | UNDP<br><br>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   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document cc impacts on socio economic aspects of communities</li> <li>• (with disaggregated data on sex, age and by vulnerable groups) and share in the dedicated websites</li> </ul>  |   | ESCAP, NGO s<br><br>Gateway, PrevetionWeb                                    |             | 2                   |

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|   | activities.   |   |  |  |  |   |
|   | 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, Sentinel Asia, Adaptation Learning Mechanism and similar efforts at the regional and national level. | •   |  |  |  | 2 |
| <b>B. Promote sharing early warning information and systems through existing mechanisms</b> | 1 Promote and develop feedback on effectiveness of EW systems/mechanisms at National, Sub-National and Community levels (strengthening capacities of national agencies)   | • Develop guidelines to ensure enabling environment (socio/political/cultural and economic) for EWS at national sub national and community levels |  | UNESCAP<br>NDMOs,<br>Provincial/District<br>level DMOs<br>national Met<br>agencies |  | 2 |
|   | 2 Share early warning systems for short, medium and long term climate variability forecasting   | • Develop technology, awareness, capacity building, institutional mechanisms for end-to- end multi-hazard EWS in 7 countries                      |  | UNESCAP in<br>partnership with<br>NDMOS s and Met<br>agencies                      |  | 2 |

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| 3. 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support existing mechanisms that promote the improvement of hydro meteorological services such as WMO, the Tropical Cyclone or Typhoon Committee, or the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Warning System (RIMES)</li> </ul> |  | Typhoon Committee, NIDP (Korea)                               |  | 2 |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encouraging sharing of EW information with neighbouring countries</li> </ul>  |  | SDMC, AHA Centre  |  | 2 |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building of staff of national agencies (Met, Survey Dept. Etc) on specific hazard forecasting</li> </ul>   |  | WMO, National Met departments                                 |  | 2 |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of necessary equipment suitable to the country context in order to conduct EW including evacuation</li> </ul>   |  |   |  | 2 |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop national strategies for multi hazard early warning systems</li> </ul>   |  | NDMO s, Environment Ministries, CCA Task forces< Met agencies |  | 2 |
| 4. Organize periodic multi-stakeholder integrated climate risk management forums to enable greater sharing information and lessons learning processes.   |  |  |   |  | 2 |
| 5. Promote and expand the coverage of integrated end to end  |  |  |   |  | 2 |

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|  | early warning systems that are volunteer-based and backed by protected infrastructure.  |  |  |  |  |   |
| <b>Long term initiatives (5 years)</b>   |   |  |  |  |  |   |
| <b>C. Continue activities above</b>  |   |  |  |  |  |   |
| <b>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</b> | 1. Improve incorporation of climate information into local action planning for urban and rural areas  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
|  | 2. Undertake sectoral and area basic adaptation actions in partnership(s) with DRR and CCA stakeholders utilizing user friendly climate information.            |  |  |  |  | 5 |
|  | 3. Create adaptive learning mechanisms at local level for continuously informed planning and implementation   |  |  |  |  | 5 |
| <b>E. On improved linkages between CCA and DRR institutions at national and regional level</b>   | 1. Facilitate dialogue and effective partnership between national agencies responsible for CCA and DRR as well as their scientific and operational counterparts |  |  |  |  | 5 |

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|  | 2. Enable national agencies to mainstream CCA in National Action Plans on DRR and DRR in NAPA/ National strategies for climate change;  |  |  |                               |  | 5 |
|  | 3. Promote and develop national integrated climate risk management plan where appropriate   |  |  |                               |  | 5 |
|  | 4. Promote improved understanding on CCA among national DRR agencies, and networks through websites, publications and sharing workshops   |  |  |                               |  | 5 |
|  | 5. 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  |  |  |                               |  | 5 |
| <b>F. Collect and share information and technologies on emerging risks and vulnerability</b> | 1. 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gathering best practice information on engendered, child and PWD friendly CBDRR which takes in to account emerging risks</li> <li>Undertaking of assessments on emerging risks to produce risk maps etc (See recommended programmes in section 1. A 4,5,6)</li> </ul> |  | NDMO s, ADRRN, Duryog Nivaran |  | 5 |



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|   | 2. Share risk assessment systems with countries; make them available in an understandable way to local communities.                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document and share risk assessment systems and conduct capacity building programmes targeted for national and local officials (see also 1.G 1, 2, 3, 4)</li> <li>• Promote the development of school curricula to integrate CCA and DRR</li> </ul> |  | Regional and national Research and training organizations, NDMO s UNESCO |  | 5 |
| <b>G. Use South-South Cooperation among countries of the region</b> | 1. Transfer lessons learned and contribute to develop programs on early warning systems such as, the Cyclone Preparedness Program in Bangladesh |   |  |  |  | 5 |
|   | 2. Establish South-South Cooperation within and between South, South East, South Pacific and Northern and Central Asia.                         |   |  |  |  | 5 |

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

| Key item or Outcome  | sub-item or Output   | Project or Activity   | Where            | Organisation /country                        | Fund | Time (Years) |
|--|--|---|------------------|--|------|--------------|
| <b>A. Promote the adoption of standard hazard profiles for 20 countries, for use by all national and regional stakeholders in development planning processes</b> | 1. Collect information on climate change-induced, and development-induced hazards                                      |   |                  |  |      | 2            |
|  | 2. Strengthen existing disaster impact assessment systems  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporate CC aspects in to PDNA and DALA methodologies</li> </ul>  |                  | UNDP, World Bank, European Commission, ESCAP |      | 2            |
|  | 3. Develop systematic national hazard and risk profiles of countries by sub-region                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop project proposals for developing hazard and risk profiles</li> </ul>   |                  | NDMO s, GFDRR, Aus Aid, ADB                  |      | 2            |
| <b>B. Promote integration of DRR &amp; CCA in urban development, land use planning and physical planning in at least 5 countries</b>                             | 1. Integrate DRR & CCA as components of urban development and land use planning at national and local levels           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop pilot programmes at national and local levels</li> </ul>   | Nepal, Sri Lanka | EMI, Practical Action                        |      | 2            |
|  | 2. Develop, and promote the use of guidelines for integrating DRR and CCA into urban development and land use planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replicate the existing experiences such as EMI in Nepal</li> <li>Promote the guidelines with the cities signed up for the Resilient cities campaign</li> </ul> |                  | EMI<br><br>UNISDR                            |      | 2            |
| <b>C. Promote the increased investments on DRR &amp; CCA in</b>  | 1. Develop, promote and adopt DRR & CCA resource tracking  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporate DRR &amp; CCA resource tracking methodology in to the</li> </ul>   |                  | IAP, ADPC                                    |      | 2            |

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| <b>at least 10 countries</b>   | methodology  | forthcoming IAP study funded by ADB  |  |   |  |   |
|  | 2. Develop, collect and disseminate cost and benefit methodologies with regard to DRR & CCA in investment planning   |  |  |   |  | 2 |
| <b>D. Implement joint DRR &amp; CCA projects in selected countries for selected development sectors promoted by partners in at least 2 countries</b> | 1. 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop joint national projects in countries xx</li> </ul>  |  | Ministries of Disaster Management, UNDP, ADB, World Bank, Aus Aid |  | 2 |
| <b>Long term initiatives (5 years)</b>   |  |  |  |   |  |   |
| <b>E. Continue Activities Above</b>  |  |  |  |   |  |   |
| <b>F. Promote integration of DRR and CCA into Development Processes in at least 5 countries</b>  | 1. Explore the linkages between DRR & CCA and green growth.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct research on the concepts and practice of DRR, CCA and green Growth</li> </ul>   |  | UNESCAP, Govts of Korea, Japan and other                          |  | 5 |
|  | 2. Promote DRR and CCA stakeholders to be represented in each others policy development processes including international negotiations   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop joint programmes/partnerships/task forces between CCA and DRR agencies at regional and national levels</li> <li>Develop joint position papers/statements for regional and international negotiations</li> </ul> |  | National and regional Platforms. CCA Task forces/agencies         |  | 5 |

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|  | 3. Develop strategies and policies that promote the integrated approaches for DRR and CCA in development planning and investments   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Document the DRR/CCA linkages, develop conceptual framework to guide the legislation and policies</li> <li>Incorporate guidance material to UNDAF, PRSP, national planning mechanisms</li> </ul> |  | IAP<br><br>UNDP, NDMO s, CCA Task forces  |  | 5 |
|  | 4. Widespread knowledge sharing of technical tools which integrate DRR & CCA into Development   | Upgrade existing technical tools and develop new for integrating DRR and CCA; publicise through existing channels, capacity building programmes   |  | CADRI, UNDP SADKN portal, PreventionWeb, ESCAP Gateway  |  |   |
| <b>G. Promote the decoupling of the increase of disaster exposure from economic growth</b>   | 1. Improve DRR and CCA needs assessments capability for inclusion into future Post Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs)<br>Promote risk transfer and financing systems (Risk transfer, Risk pooling, Micro finance, etc.) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revise PDNA methodology to incorporate DRR/CCA</li> <li>Build the capacities of NDMO s UNCT s to apply the methodology</li> </ul>  |  | UNDP, ESCAP CADRI, Regional and international capacity building agencies  |  |   |
| <b>H. Promote with local governments to incorporate risk reduction in planning and zoning regulations, building regulations specially for communities at highest level of exposure</b> | 1. Build awareness and capacities of Local governments on risk integrated planning, zoning, building codes etc.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>  |  | NDMO s, National and regional capacity building institutes, National planning/Policy bodies<br><br>Media institution, civil |  |   |

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|   |   |  |  | 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                    |  |  |                                     |  |  |
| <b>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.</b> |   |  |  |                                     |  |  |