

Advancing Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in Asia and the Pacific

Implementing the
“Kuala Lumpur
Declaration on
Disaster Risk
Reduction in Asia”
adopted at the 3rd
Asian Ministerial
Conference on DRR
(AMCDRR) on 4th
December 2008



International Strategy
for Disaster Reduction



Table of Contents	Page No.
1. The Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan: Overview and Background	
1.1 Overview of the KL Regional Action Plan (KLAP).....	5
1.2 Third Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR	6
1.3 The Kuala Lumpur Declaration on DRR 2008- Ministerial Guidance on Prioritizing HFA Implementation in Asia	6
1.4 Linkages of Kuala Lumpur Declaration with Hyogo Framework for Action ...	7
1.5 Process of Preparation of the Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan.....	12
2. Objectives, Components, Time Frame and Added Value of the Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan	
2.1 Purposes and Objectives	13
2.2 Time Frame of KL Regional Action Plan	13
2.3 7 Components of the KL Regional Action Plan	14
2.4 Added value of the KL Regional Action Plan	14
3. National Actions to Implement Kuala Lumpur Declaration on DRR	
3.1 Action by National Governments	16
3.2 Menu of National Actions	16
3.3 Sources for Countries to seek Technical and Programmatic Partnerships and Support	19
3.4 Mechanisms at National Level to Guide and Support Implementation	20
3.5 Action On-going and Planned by National Governments	20
4. Actions by International and Regional Entities in Support of National Actions	
4.1 Modalities and Kinds of Actions by International and Regional Entities	21
4.2 Additional Regional Actions Needed in Support of National Plan	22
4.3 Linking Proposed Actions with On-going/Planned Actions at Regional Level	24
4.4 Linkages of Proposed Additional Actions with On-going Work of Regional Action Plans	24
4.5 Promoting Cooperation, Complementation, Resource Sharing and Synergy between Thematically Linked Programmes	27
4.6 How Regional Actions Supports National Actions	27
5. Component 1 of the KL Regional Action Plan Accelerating HFA implementation through National Action Plans	28
6. Component 2 of the KL Regional Action Plan Decentralized DRR: Empowerment of Local Government and Civil Society in DRR	34
7. Component 3 of the KL Regional Action Plan Mobilizing Resources and Promoting Public Private Partnership for DRR	42
8. Component 4 of the KL Regional Action Plan Linking Climate Change Adaptation to DRR: A new driver	51
9. Component 5 of the KL Regional Action Plan Protecting Critical Infrastructure; Schools safe from disasters and hospital safety	57

10 Component 6 of the KL Regional Action Plan	
Public Education, Awareness and Engaging the Media in DRR	63
11. Component 7 of the KL Regional Action Plan	
High Technology and Scientific Application (HTSA) for DRR	70
12. Implementation Cluster for Each Component	
12.1 The implementation modality for the KL Regional Action Plan	77
12.2 Role of the Implementation Cluster	78
12.3 Role of Lead Mentor Countries in the Cluster	78
12.4 Role of the Support Agencies	78
12.5 Role of Lead Support Agency and Support Agencies in the Cluster	79
12.6 Establishing a KL Regional Action Plan Secretariat: Role of Thematic Cluster 1 on Implementation of Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan	79
12.7 Steering Committee for Monitoring of the KLAP implementation	79
12.8 Cluster Coordination	80
13. Resourcing Actions under the KL Regional Action Plan: Opportunities and Proposed Approaches	
13.1 Resourcing Actions for Additional Resources	81
13.2 National Government Resources	81
13.3 Ongoing DRR Program Implemented in Partnership with UN and other Development Cooperation Partners	81
13.4 New National Programs around the Suggested KLAP National Actions	81
13.5 Synergistic Implementation with ongoing Regional Programs	82
13.6 New Regional Programs - with New Resources from Donors	82
14. Monitoring Mechanism by Chair, UNISDR and IAP	
14.1 Periodic Monitoring by the Steering Committee	83
14.2 Monitoring Mechanism for Tracking Progress of Regional Actions	83
14.3 Regional Monitoring Mechanism for National Actions	83
15. Reporting Progress to 4th AMCDRR and Beyond	84
16. List of Annexures	
Annex 1 – Kuala Lumpur Declaration	
Annex 2 - Process of Developing KLAP	
Annex 3 – Regional Action Plans with synergies with KL Declaration themes	
Annex 4 - On-going and Planned Actions by regional based on responses by agencies/entities	
Annex 5 – On-going and Planned Actions by Countries	
Annex 6 – Table indicating calls for action, Menu of national actions and new regional Actions, linkages to nation actions, linkages to regional actions and implementing agencies	

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

CHAPTER 1

1. The Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan: Overview and Background

This Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan was developed based on the call for action in the Kuala Lumpur Declaration adopted on 4th December 2008 at the 3rd Asian Ministerial Conference in Malaysia which “Invited the Asia and Pacific regional office of the UNISDR in collaboration with members of the IAP to prepare a Regional Action Plan on the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction as well as earlier declarations in Delhi and Beijing, and to report on its progress at the Fourth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction”. Preparation of the plan was under the guidance of the Government of Malaysia, Chair of the 3rd AMCDRR, over the period 1st March to 14th June 2009.

The UNISDR Regional Office associated the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC); a member of the ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP) and Secretariat of the RCC in the development of the Plan. Financial support to develop the plan was provided by the Government of Germany.

1.1 Overview of the KL Regional Action Plan (KLAP)

The KL Regional Action Plan (KLAP) has the following sections: as laid out in successive chapters.

- The Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan: Overview and Background
- Objectives, Components, Time Frame and Added Value of the Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan
- National Actions to implement KL Declaration on DRR
- Actions by International and Regional Entities in Support of National Actions

- **Component 1: Accelerating HFA implementation through National Action Plans**
- **Component 2: Decentralized DRR: Empowerment of Local Government and Civil Society in DRR**
- **Component 3: Mobilizing Resources and Promoting Public Private Partnership for DRR**
- **Component 4: Linking Climate Change Adaptation to DRR: A new driver**
- **Component 5: Protecting Critical Infrastructure**
 - a) **Education System Safe from Disaster (School Safety)**
 - b) **Health Facilities Safe from Disaster**
- **Component 6: Public Education, Awareness and Engaging the Media in DRR**
- **Component 7: High Technology and Scientific Application (HTSA) for DRR**
- Implementation Cluster for Each Component
- Resourcing Actions under the KL Regional Action Plan: Opportunities and Proposed Approaches
- Monitoring Mechanism by Chair, UNISDR and IAP
- Reporting Progress to 4th AMCDRR and Beyond

1.2 Third Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR

The 3rd Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (3AMCDRR) was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 2-4th December 2008, with the theme “**Multi-stakeholder Partnership for Disaster Risk Reduction from National to Local**”, with particular focus on Public Private Partnerships for DRR and community-based DRR activities.

This was the 3rd Asian Ministerial Conferences initiated since 2005 to serve the Asian Regional Platform to follow-up action by Governments of the region and other stakeholders in implementing **the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (HFA)**; adopted by 168 countries at the 2nd World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) held in Hyogo, Japan in January 2005.

The **First Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction** held in **Beijing, China in August 2005** adopted the **Beijing Action for Disaster Risk Reduction**, which encouraged the nations to develop a Plan of Action for HFA implementation and mechanisms for periodic review of the implementation of this Plan.

The 2nd **Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction** held in **Delhi, India** in November, 2007 reaffirmed the participating Governments' commitment to the HFA and achieving the MDGs through the **Delhi Declaration** which expanded on the biennial Conference as the Regional Platform with the participation of National Governments, regional and sub-regional organizations, United Nations agencies, financial institutions and other stakeholders including civil society, scientific and technical organizations, the private sector and the media. The Delhi Declaration stressed on formulation of National Action Plans by the governments, and linkages to achieving MDGs; cooperation for DRR through sharing of information and good practices, networking among all stakeholders, the importance of community approaches, continuous risk assessment, strengthened financial mechanisms and development of trans-boundary early warning systems.

1.3 The Kuala Lumpur Declaration on DRR 2008 – Ministerial Guidance on Prioritising HFA Implementation in Asia

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the 48 countries of the Asia and Pacific attending the 3rd AMCDRR adopted the Kuala Lumpur (KL) Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia 2008, which calls on the Governments and national and regional stakeholders to accelerate the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in Asia with special focus on the thematic areas prioritised. The full text of the Declaration is attached as **Annex 1**.

The thematic areas having complementary linkages in the KL Declaration have been clubbed together to form the 7 main components of the KL Regional Action Plan. Therefore list of 7 components of the KLAP have been identified as follows:

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

- Component 1. Accelerating HFA implementation through National Action Plans
- Component 2. Decentralized DRR: Empowerment of Local Government and Civil Society in DRR
- Component 3. Mobilizing Resources and Promoting Public Private Partnership for DRR
- Component 4. Linking Climate Change Adaptation to DRR: A new driver
- Component 5. Protecting Critical Infrastructure
 - a) Education System Safe from Disaster (School Safety)
 - b) Health Facilities Safe from Disaster
- Component 6. Public Education, Awareness and Engaging the Media in DRR
- Component 7. High Technology and Scientific Application (HTSA) for DRR

The Declaration calls on regional and national stakeholders to take action under each component. In total there are 46 such specific calls for action (**Table 1**) to be undertaken to advance the implementation of the HFA.

1.4 Linkages of Kuala Lumpur Declaration with Hyogo Framework for Action

The Kuala Lumpur Declaration calls for accelerated implementation of the HFA; as well as on international organizations and regional institutions to provide technical, operational, and programmatic support to Governments on HFA implementation and to the national action plans on DRR.

The 7 components give calls for actions that need to be undertaken to achieve thematic objectives highlighted in the KL Declaration. In total there are 46 calls for action. These components are closely aligned to the five priority areas of HFA. The **Table 1**, below shows the alignment of these 7 components and 46 calls for action, 37 of which have direct links with the priorities for action under the Hyogo Framework for Action and the core indicators under the HFA Monitor.

Table 1. Linkages of the KL Declaration calls for Action with the HFA

Actions called for	HFA Priority for Action	Corresponding Core Indicator	
1. Accelerating HFA Implementation through National Action Plans			
1.1 Report progress of HFA implementation at Global Platform.	B.Implementation and follow up by States		
1.2 Establish multi-stakeholder mechanism for regular monitoring, advising, reporting on HFA implementation.		C.Regional organizations and institutions	
1.3 Development and implementation of National Action Plans on DRR.			
1.4 International organisation and regional institutions to provide technical, operational and program support to accelerate implementation of HFA and the National Action Plan.			
1.5 Advocacy on KL Declaration themes at Global Platform.			
1.6 Dissemination of KL Declaration in countries and the region.			
1.7 Preparation and implementation of KL Action Plan and Mobilisation of donor support			
1.8 Reporting progress at 4th AMCDRR.			
2. Decentralized DRR: Empowerment of Local Government and Civil Society in DRR			
2.1 Encourage decentralization of DRR through building local capacities to integrate DRR in local development planning.	1 (d)	1.3; Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.	
2.2 Encourage effective national legal and policy framework and financial and technical support to local authorities and community based organisations to undertake DRR programs.	1 (b)	1.1; National policy and legal framework for DRR exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.	
2.3 Multi-stakeholder collaboration with local government and communities to reduce climate and disaster risk in urban and rural areas.	1	1.4; A national multisectoral platform for DRR is functioning	
	3 (b)	3.4; Country wide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.	

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

2.4 Empower vulnerable communities, promote their right to protection and develop socially inclusive community based DRR.	4 (g)	4.2; Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.
2.5 Mainstream gender into DRR.	4	4.2; Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.
2.6 Strengthening legal preparedness for international disaster cooperation through relevant guidelines.		N.A.
3. Mobilizing Resources and Promoting Public Private Partnership for DRR		
3.1 Develop legal and institutional arrangement, including financial mechanism.	1	1.2; Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement DRR plans and activities at all administrative levels
3.2 Integrate DRR in development plannings at national, sub-national and sectoral levels.	1 (f)	1.1; National policy and legal framework for DRR exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.
3.3 Encourage setting up of voluntary targets for resources allocation by private sector.	1	1.2 ; Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement DRR plans and activities at all administrative levels
3.4 Build capacities for cost benefit analysis of DRR to encourage investment in DRR.	3 (n)	3.3; Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost-benefit analysis are developed and strengthened
3.5 Promote preparedness planning.	5 (d)	5.2; Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.
3.6 Promote resource sharing arrangements in the region.		N.A.
3.7 Setting up targets for public spending on multi-year disaster risk reduction programs at national and local levels.		1.2 ; Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement DRR plans and activities at all administrative levels
3.8 Increased funding by international donor community for regional and national activities on DRR and HFA implementation.		N.A.
3.9 Donors to allocate 10% of humanitarian assistance funds for DRR by 2010		N.A.
3.10 Promote DRR under Corporate Social Responsibility Programs.	1	1.2 ; Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement DRR plans and activities at all administrative levels
3.11 Promote Business Continuity	5	5.2; Disaster preparedness plans and contingency

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

Plans		plans are in place at all administrative levels and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to rest and develop disaster response programmes.
3.12 Promote Financial policies that enhance investment in DRM including micro-financing and micro-credit schemes	4 (m)	4.3; Economic and productive sectoral policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities
3.13 Establishment of Multi-stakeholder Public Private Partnership for DRR.	1	1.4; A national multisectoral platform for DRR is functioning
3.14 Develop catastrophic risk insurance markets that provide financial incentives for DRR.	4 (k)	4.3; Economic and productive sectoral policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities
3.15 KL initiative for PPP in DRR	1 (l)	1.4; A national multisectoral platform for DRR is functioning
4. Linking Climate Change Adaptation to DRR: A new driver		
4.1 Dialogue and collaboration between ministries and agencies at national level on HTSA for DRR	1	1.4; A national multisectoral platform for DRR is functioning
4.2 Partnerships with scientific community and academic institutions to enhance scientifically informed national policies for CCA and DRR	1	1.4; A national multisectoral platform for DRR is functioning
	2	2.2; Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.
4.3 Develop partnership between existing knowledge sharing mechanism and networks on DRR and CCA with other information sharing and analysis mechanism	2 (j)	
	3	3.1; Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc).
4.4 Promotion of DRR as an integral component of efforts for CCA at regional and international fora leading to the 15th conference of UNFCCC as suggested in Bali Action Plan.		N.A.
4.5 Mainstreaming of DRR and climate change adaptation in appropriate policies, strategies and action plans.	4 (C)	4.1; DRR is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.
5. Protecting Critical Infrastructure		
5. a Education System Safe from Disaster (School Safety)		
5.1 Integration of DRR into school curricular, regular teachers training, informal and non-formal education system.	3 (h)	3.2; School curricula, education material and relevant training include DRR and recovery concepts and practices.

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

5.2 Donors support for building and/or retrofitting of schools and educational facilities to meet disaster resilient standards	4	4.4; Planning and management of human settlements incorporate DRR elements , including enforcement of building codes
5. b Health Facilities Safe from Disaster		
5.3 Advocacy and Mobilizing resources for structural and non-structural components for safe health facilities.	1	1.2; Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement DRR plans and activities at all administrative levels.
	3	3.4; Country wide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.
5.4 Technical support for disaster resilient hospitals, such as contingency planning and preparedness activities.	5	5.2; Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to rest and develop disaster response programmes.
6. Public Education, Awareness and Engaging the Media in DRR		
6.1 Acknowledge public awareness and education as a starting point for DRR.	3	3.2; School curricula, education material and relevant training include DRR and recovery concepts and practices. 3.4; Country wide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.
6.2 Strengthen cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships with international and regional organisation and civil society.		
6.3 Recognize value of indigenous knowledge and practices.		
6.4 Promote e-learning for DRR.	3	3.2; School curricula, education material and relevant training include DRR and recovery concepts and practices.
6.5 Promote training opportunities for regional, national and local media representative and journalists to generate public awareness on DRR and preparedness measures	3(p)	
6.6 Development of broadcasting systems for dissemination of early warnings for Asia-Pacific region in collaboration with the international, regional, national, local authorities and civil society to deliver warnings to the last mile.	3	3.3; Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.
7. High Technology and Scientific Application (HTSA) for DRR		
7.1 Dialogue and collaboration between ministries and	1	1.4; A national multisectoral platform for DRR is functioning

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

agencies at national level on HTSA for DRR	3	3.1; Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc).
7.2 Encourage Cost effective and accessible technologies that support early warning at national to local community levels, multi-hazards risk assessment and DRR efforts.	2 (d) (i)	2.2; Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities. 2.3; Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.
	3	3.3; Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

1.5 Process of Preparation of the Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

The following steps were taken over the period 1st March to 31st May 2009, to develop this plan document.

- i) Stocktaking of actions taken and planned related to themes in the KL Declaration by regional entities and selected countries through questionnaire.
- ii) Review of status of on-going regional plans in Asia on themes under the KL Declaration
- iii) Preparation of list of indicative actions to implement KL Declaration
- iv) Consultations with IAP Members and Countries at IAP Meeting on 23 – 24th March 2009.
- v) Identification of mentor countries and cluster of interested agencies to lead regional actions in support of national actions.
- vi) Continued consultation with countries; IAP Members; Agencies and Donors on outline and sections of Draft Plan.

A detailed description of the process followed, participation and inputs received is given as **Annex 2**.

The consultation version of the KL Regional Action Plan is being circulated to Asia Pacific Countries by Malaysia and to IAP Members and listed Agencies by UNISDR Regional Office/ADPC. A revised final version will be prepared based on comments received. The KL Regional Action Plan was reported at the 2nd Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction on the 16th June 2009 in Geneva, by Malaysia and ISDR. The plan will be discussed at a meeting of Bangkok based IAP Members on the 17th July 2009 and will be finalized at the IAP Meeting in Incheon on the 13th and 14th August 2009. Further operationalization of the plan and actions taken would be discussed at future regional meetings on DRR, including the 8th RCC Meeting in Manila in December 2009; The ACDR meeting in Kobe in January 2010 and subsequent IAP Meetings.

CHAPTER 2

2. Objectives, Components, Time Frame and Added Value of the Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

2.1 Purposes and Objectives

The **purpose** of the Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan is to “**Advance implementation of HFA in the Asia Pacific countries by the National Governments with support from their development cooperation partners**”.

The Plan has the following specific **objectives**:

- **Support HFA implementation around selected Actions prioritized by the Kuala Lumpur Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.**
- **Guide national governments and other in country stakeholders in selecting calls for action in KL Declaration and implementing them.**
- **Guide regional action in support of national actions**
- **Provide concrete tools and advocacy and maintain enabling environment.**

2.2 Time Frame of KL Regional Action Plan

Given that most of the Themes under the Kuala Lumpur Declaration are based on and contained within the Hyogo Framework for Action, and require long term sustained actions, there will be 2 phases of implementation of the Kuala Lumpur Action Plan.

Phase 1: August 2009 to October 2010

During the period between the 3rd and 4th Asian Ministerial Conferences, which is from December 2008 to October 2010; From adoption of the Action Plan to the 4th Asian Ministerial Conference.

Phase 2: November 2010 to December 2015

Continuation of Action till the end of the HFA implementation decade.

Action taken by national Governments is expected to start up in the Phase 1; and would continue in Phase 2.

Support will be provided by international and regional agencies to the National Governments in advancing the national level implementation of the HFA, with most regional level actions prioritized and started up in Phase 1.

2.3 7 Components of the KL Regional Action Plan

Drawing on the multiple calls for action in the KL Declaration as presented in Chapter 1 above and clustering them, the KL Regional Action Plan is organised into 7 components as follows:

Component 1	Accelerating HFA implementation through National Action Plans
Component 2	Decentralized DRR: Empowerment of Local Government and Civil Society in DRR
Component 3	Mobilizing Resources and Promoting Public Private Partnership for DRR
Component 4	Linking Climate Change Adaptation to DRR: A new driver
Component 5	Protecting Critical Infrastructure a. Education System Safe from Disaster (School Safety) b. Health Facilities Safe from Disaster
Component 6	Public Education, Awareness and Engaging the Media in DRR
Component 7	High Technology and Scientific Application (HTSA) for DRR

These 7 components are presented in Chapters 5 to 11; with each Chapter providing the proposed national and regional actions and implementation arrangements.

2.4 Added Value of the KL Regional Action Plan

The KL Action Plan contributes new strategies to implementation of the HFA by:

- Focusing attention on implementation of DRR at sub-national and local levels
- Introducing new strategies for resource mobilization and partnership with the private sector
- Promoting effective dialogue and linkage with the Climate Change Adaptation community

The Action Plan adds further value in prioritising specific actions in HFA and DRR implementation in country:

- Increasing support to National Action Plans on DRR
- Promoting resilient critical infrastructure in health and education sectors
- Establishing effective partnerships with media and scientific community
- Enhancing national public awareness programs with focus on school children
- Promoting 'inclusive' DRR- with special attention on vulnerable groups.

The KL Action Plan is making new contributions by:

- Being the first concerted effort to rigorously follow up the Ministerial Declarations on DRR in Asia.
- Attempting to organize a cohesive and coherent multi-agency support system to national governments action on DRR

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

- Building a synergized program of partnerships between regional entities (especially IAP Members) in their regional programs as called for by countries in the previous AMCs and other regional forums.
- Initiating an effort at joint work programming at the regional level on DRR.

Though ambitious in intent and scope, it is more likely to succeed than similar efforts earlier because:

- It has a bounded scope covering only specific elements of the HFA.
- By learning lessons from earlier exercises at regional and global level, it will consciously seek to avoid pitfalls experienced therein.
- It is using IAP Members at the core of the implementation arrangement; thus challenging the IAP to serve as an effective support mechanism of the regional platform.
- The regional implementation arrangements benefits from engagement and leadership of countries in their role as lead mentors.
- It creates a core secretariat for overall coordination; with dispersed responsibilities for implementation among IAP partners.
- It recognizes, builds on and promotes synergies with ongoing activities at regional and national level
- It chooses a realistic time frame of 6 years (2009-2015) with priority regional and national action undertaken or initiated in phase 1 till October 2010.
- It creates a pioneering light implementation arrangement for regional actions. Other subsequent (and preceding) AMCs or senior official meetings can benefit from using this structure if it succeeds.

CHAPTER 3

3. National Actions to Implement Kuala Lumpur Declaration on DRR

3.1 Action by National Governments

All countries are expected to have suitable mechanisms in place for HFA implementation. Three specific actions are recommended to be taken by each country and are listed below under Component 1.

Component 1: Accelerating HFA implementation through National Action Plans

NA1.1 Develop and implement national action plans for DRR and HFA implementation

NA1.2 Consolidate and strengthen national platform and multi-stakeholder mechanism for guiding and accelerating HFA implementation, monitoring and reporting for progress thereon

NA1.3 Identify up to 10 actions from the 32 possible actions listed under section 3.2 ; for prioritized implementation under the country's national action plan on DRR

The menu of National Actions given in Section 3.2 below, presents the possible actions that countries can undertake to implement the areas of HFA prioritized by the Kuala Lumpur Declaration. The list is not intended to suggest a preferred sequence or priority.

The list provides guidance on possible programmes that countries can undertake primarily with national resources and in partnership with national and sub-national stakeholders. **Each country that participated in the 3AMCDRR is encouraged to select from this list, up to ten actions based on their priorities and resources, to start undertaking during Phase 1.** Where some of these actions have begun, Phase 1 can be used as a period of consolidation.

3.2 Menu of National Actions

The 32 actions are as follows:

Component 2 : Decentralized DRR: Empowerment of Local Government and Civil Society in DRR

NA2.1 Develop and implement national programs on community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) covering all high risk communities.

NA2.2 Support the integration of DRR in national and local development planning and programmes

NA2.3 Support decentralization of DRR by effective legal and policy frameworks, ear-marking of financial resources and providing technical support to local authorities and communities for local DRR programmes.

NA2.4 Promote systems for partnership between DRR plans/ programs of provincial, district and local authorities with CBDRR programmes of NGOs and CBOs.

NA2.5 Support partnership programmes by urban local authorities with civil society,

academics and private sector, to effectively link DRR and CCA in urban areas.

NA2.6 Establish/strengthen award scheme recognizing innovative DRR work by district/local leaders, and community organizations

NA2.7 Establish cooperation between Ministries and Agencies of Women's Affairs and NDMOs to mainstream gender in DRR activities at national and local level

NA2.8 Promote Policy and programmes in partnership with Ministries of Social Welfare to ensure that CBDRR is socially inclusive. Such programmes should promote empowered participation of vulnerable communities and sections of society such as children, elderly, people with disabilities and minorities and their right to protection.

Component 3: Mobilizing Resources and Promoting Public Private Partnership for DRR

NA3.1 Initiate dialogue between Ministry of Finance, Planning and NDMO on earmarking a percentage of national and local development funds for DRR programmes

NA3.2 Establish regular in-country dialogue between NDMOs, related Government Departments and Donor agencies for the prioritization of DRR in country programming of Donors.

NA3.3 Build capacity of government, technical and research institutions and academics to undertake cost benefit analysis of DRR

NA3.4 Promote business case of benefits of investing in DRR with Ministries of Finance and Planning, Private sector finance institutions and donor community.

NA3.5 Support provincial and district level authorities to develop specific preparedness and risk reduction plans and corresponding budgets

NA3.6 Develop partnerships with National Industry Associations/Chambers of Commerce and Industry to:

- conduct training courses/workshops on developing business contingency plans,
- advocate for 5% of CSR budgets of members to be allocated for DRR initiatives in communities in the vicinity of the members' industries and
- promote programmes on DRR by the Association Members.

NA3.7 Include business leaders as members of committees on disaster preparedness and DRR at national level and sub-national levels.

NA3.8 Develop national programmes for Catastrophic Risk Insurance with the Reinsurance industry and Ministry of Finance

NA3.9 Promote programs by microfinance/ micro credit sector to support DRR initiatives

Component 4 : Linking Climate Change Adaptation to DRR: A new driver

NA4.1 Facilitate dialogue and effective partnership between national agencies responsible for CCA and DRR as well as their scientific and operational counterparts.

NA4.2 Enable national agencies to mainstream CCA in National Action Plans on DRR and DRR in NAPA/ National strategies for climate change.

NA4.3 Promote improved understanding on CCA among national DRR agencies, and networks through websites, publications and sharing workshops.

Component 5: Protecting Critical Infrastructure

a. Education System Safe from Disaster (School Safety)

b. Health Facilities Safe from Disaster

- NA5.1 Develop and implement National action programme for school safety including;
- a) retrofitting and enhancing disaster resilience of vulnerable schools
 - b) national guidelines and programmes for safe, disaster resilient construction for all new schools
 - c) Train government and local personnel for multi-hazard disaster resistant school planning, design, maintenance, inspection and monitoring
- NA5.2 Work with education sector planning mechanisms (including donors) to promote policy changes towards the integration of DRR in national education system
- NA5.3 Based on ongoing Global Campaign on Hospitals Safe from Disasters establish and implement of National Action Programmes on Safe Hospitals by;
- 1. developing manuals on safe hospital management system
 - 2. developing Contingency Plans for Risk Reduction in the Health Sector
 - 3. programmes for multi- hazard resilient construction for all new health facilities and hospitals.
 - 4. Programmes for retrofitting vulnerable health facilities and promoting non structural safety.
- NA5.4 Develop and conduct training programs for medical and non-medical staff on DRR procedures pre and post disasters.

Component 6: Public Education, Awareness and Engaging the Media in DRR

- NA6.1 Undertake sustained programmes and partnerships with Ministry of Education for integrating DRR in school and university curricula and Teachers Training
- NA6.2 Undertake sustained national public awareness programs on DRR in partnership with media, private sector and NGOs
- NA6.3 Document indigenous good practices in Disaster risk reduction and conduct national workshops on promotion and utilization of indigenous knowledge for DRR.
- NA6.4 Strengthen Collaborations between NDMOs and National Journalist/media associations to;
- a) conduct regular national trainings for journalists on DRR.
 - b) conduct national workshop with media personnel and national media associations on strategies for appropriate reporting on DRR
- NA6.5 Develop and field test systems for improved broadcasting of Early Warning by local TV and radio in collaboration with national and local authorities.

Component 7: High Technology and Scientific Application (HTSA) for DRR

NA7.1 Undertake a comprehensive Multi-hazard risk assessment in the country using appropriate technologies in partnership with national institutions

NA7.2 Strengthen technological capacities of Meteorological agencies on forecasting and improve dissemination of early warning.

NA7.3 Establish effective partnerships to regularly share and improve use of natural hazard risk information for decision-making in preparedness, recovery and development by holding periodic forums involving national technical agencies, sectoral Ministries and NDMO

3.3 Sources for Countries to seek Technical and Programmatic Partnerships and Support

With countries bearing the major responsibility for the implementation of HFA and undertaking national actions as prioritized in the menu of national actions under KLAP; there is a need for continued technical and programming partnership and support. The following are identified as possible sources of support:

1. National technical institutions and universities
2. NGOs and CBOs working on development, humanitarian action and DRR in countries
3. Country offices of UN Agencies, regional organizations and international organizations
4. Regional organizations
5. Regional offices of UN Agencies

A list of agencies with their past, on-going and planned work in relation to the themes under the KL Declaration is available as **Annex 4** as well as on the UNISDR Website and will be updated every 6 months.

For requests for support from National technical institutions and universities, these could be made directly, in country.

For requests from regional organizations and regional offices of UN agencies; it is advised to direct requests to the lead support agencies in the cluster; as listed in **Table 2** under section 7.2 of this document.

For requests from Country offices of UN agencies, regional organizations and international organizations; it is advised to contact the concerned country office directly; with copy to the UNISDR Secretariat and the regional office of the concerned UN Agency.

3.4 Mechanisms at National Level to Guide and Support Implementation of the KLAP

No new mechanisms are proposed to be set up at the national level, but existing mechanisms for DRR and HFA implementation should be used. Each country is expected to devise its own process for selection of national actions (from the menu in Section 3.2) and implementation. Given the close alignment of the national actions to HFA Priorities and Indicators; it is suggested that these be taken up for implementation under the National Action Plan for DRR and HFA Implementation. The mechanisms of national platform serve as the venue/mechanism/forum to plan and implement the national actions under KLAP.

3.5 On-going and Planned Actions by National Governments

As part of the stocktaking described in **Annex 2**; questionnaires were sent out to 10 selected countries in April 2009. Sri Lanka and Vietnam: responded by end of May 2009. The reported actions, on-going and planned are given in **Annex 5**.

This demonstrates that countries are already undertaking as well as implementing their action on HFA on themes prioritized by the AMCDRR and confirms the importance of supporting national implementation. This implementation is being undertaken by various agencies of Government; with academic and NGO partners; and also receives technical cooperation and financial support from UN agencies, regional organizations and donors.

CHAPTER 4

4. Actions by International and Regional Entities in Support of National Actions

The KL Declaration calls on international and regional entities and the ISDR Asia Partnership Members in particular as well as donors to support countries in their actions to implement HFA on the themes and actions prioritized by the KL Declaration.

4.1 Modalities and Kinds of Actions by International and Regional Entities

This Chapter identifies actions needed to support countries implementing the menu of national actions under the seven components listed in Chapter 5. These actions may be under the following **modalities**.

- Global programme/activities of international agencies implemented in Asia
- Regional programmes/activities by Regional offices of international agencies; or Regional entities
- National programmes/activities by national offices of international agencies or regional entities

These actions are expected to be of the following **kinds**: Programme services, technical support or regional/national events namely,

- Guidelines for undertaking national actions
- Manuals for undertaking programme/action
- Advocacy kits for use in national advocacy activities
- Capacity building of national agencies
- National Programmes to support implementation of actions in a particular country
- Regional and sub-regional workshops to initiate/catalyze actions by Governments
- Regional and sub-regional programmes to support implementation of national actions by a number of countries

These actions by International and Regional entities, and IAP Members in particular will be of the following kinds:

- a) On-going and planned actions at regional and national level
- b) New regional actions to be undertaken; and initiated under Phase 1 i.e from June 2009 to October 2010.

These actions are presented under their components and identify which national actions they support. A table indicating the following categories are provided in summary in **Annex 6** of this document.

- a) Calls for action under KL Declaration
- b) Menu of national actions
- c) On-going/planned actions
- d) New regional actions
- e) Support agencies in implementation cluster
- f) Linkages to on-going and planned regional actions

4.2 Additional Regional Actions Needed in Support of National Action

This section is the core of the KL Regional Action Plan and represents new as well as expanded programmes that should be undertaken.

The NA numbers at the end of each regional action corresponds to a national action from the menu of national actions which directly links or supports the regional action.

Component 1: Accelerating HFA implementation through National Action Plans

- RA1. Regional and national offices of international organization and regional organizations to develop regional and national programmes of enhanced technical, operational and programmatic support to national implementation of HFA and national action plans on DRR
- RA2. Publicize outcomes of AMCDRR, KL Regional Action Plan and IAP work at 2nd Session of Global Platform (NA1.2)
- RA3. Disseminate widely the KL Declaration, the KL Regional Action Plan and establish arrangements to support implementation and monitor progress
- RA4. Regional inter-Governmental bodies and regional institutions (ASEAN, SAARC, SOPAC, UNESCAP, ADRC, ADPC) to pledge use of existing forums to follow-up AMC Declarations and prepare for future AMCs.

Component 2: Decentralized DRR: Empowerment of Local Government and Civil Society in DRR

- RA5. Develop advocacy kit and manual on Developing national programmes on CBDRR and decentralized DRR (NA2.1)
- RA6. Publish compilation of good practices and develop guidelines/manuals on partnership between local authorities and CBOs (NA2.4)
- RA7. Develop manuals and conduct regional trainings on mainstreaming gender and promoting social inclusion in local level DRR activities (NA2.7) (NA2.8)

Component 3: Mobilizing Resources and Promoting Public Private Partnership for DRR

- RA8. Conduct regional training on methodologies on cost benefit analysis of DRR; and Conduct regional studies on cost benefit analysis of DRR (NA3.3)
- RA9. Conduct regional study on current levels of DRR expenditure and conduct regional workshops to define possible target percentages for DRR expenditure in national and local development budgets and develop advocacy kit on importance of investing in DRR (NA3.1) (NA3.2) (NA3.4)
- RA10. KL Initiative on promoting PPP on DRR in the region (NA3.6)
- RA11. Organize events on PPP for DRR during industry specific regional business conventions and include business leaders in regional mechanisms on DRR (NA3.7)
- RA12. Conduct regional training courses on developing business contingency plans (NA3.6)
- RA13. Organize regional workshops on catastrophic risk insurance for Ministries of Finance, NDMOs with representatives of reinsurance companies operational in the region. (NA3.8)
- RA14. Organize regional workshops with micro-finance /micro credit sector to support DRR Initiatives (NA3.9)

Component 4: Linking Climate Change Adaptation to DRR: A new driver

- RA15. Conduct regional/sub-regional workshops for promoting partnerships between DRR and CCA agencies and catalyzing national dialogues; and organize/participate in regional and international fora on climate change in the run up to COP 15 and beyond. (NA4.2) (NA4.1)
- RA16. Develop guidance notes and manuals for linking DRR in CCA plans and programmes and vice versa at national and local level. (NA4.2)

Component 5: Protecting Critical Infrastructure

- a. Education Systems Safe from Disaster (School Safety)**
- b. Health Facilities Safe from Disasters**

- RA 17. Disseminate guidelines, manuals and good practices integrating DRR in school curriculum to national education authorities and at regional education sector events (NA5.1)
- RA18. Develop guidance manuals and programmes to support countries to develop and implement national action programmes on school safety and implementation of regional action plans.(NA5.2)
- RA19. Conduct regional and national training courses on hospital emergency preparedness and response; and structural and non-structural components of safe health facilities (NA5.3)

Component 6: Public Education, Awareness and Engaging the Media in DRR

- RA20. Conduct regional workshops on utilization of indigenous knowledge for DRR, improve

documentation and dissemination of publications (NA6.3)

RA21. Conduct regional workshops for national journalists/media associations on actions for enhancing national DRR reporting (NA6.4)

RA22. Develop manual and guidelines on improved dissemination of Early Warnings

Component 7: High Technology and Scientific Application (HTSA) for DRR

RA23. Regional review of risk assessments and support to national governments in accessing/developing national multi-hazard risk assessments and decision-making tools. (NA7.1)

4.3 Linking Proposed Actions with on-going/Planned Actions at Regional Level

A number of actions are already planned or under implementation by international/regional/sub-regional entities; including the IAP Members; within their existing mandates and resources. These were compiled based on responses to the stocktaking questionnaire or from other sources (Websites, Programme Documents, Presentations) by the agencies. These are presented in **Annex 4**, according to the seven themes in the KL Declaration.

4.4 Linkages of Kuala Lumpur Declaration on DRR with Existing Regional Action Plans

The priority themes identified by the Kuala Lumpur Declaration are closely linked to many of the priorities identified in existing Regional Action Plans developed by the following regional, sub regional agencies, Task Forces and mechanisms:

- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation – Disaster Management Centre (SDMC)
- Association of South East Asian Nations Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM)
- Pacific Islands Applied Geo-science Commission (SOPAC)
- UN Regional Coordination Mechanism – Technical Working Group on Environment and Disaster Management.
- UNESCAP Asia Pacific Gateway on DRR and Development
- Regional Consultative Committee (RCC)
- Asia Pacific Economic Corporation (APEC)
- Regional Task Force on Education and DRR under IAP
- Regional Health Task Force under IAP
- Regional Urban Task Force under IAP

The thematic areas of the Kuala Lumpur Declaration already links with some existing regional action plans, as given under each thematic area below.

Component 1

Accelerating HFA Implementation through National Action Plans

- ASEAN Regional Programme on Disaster Management - 2004

Component 2

Decentralized DRR: Empowerment of Local Government and Civil Society in DRR

- SAARC Roadmap: Community Based Disaster Risk Management, 2008
- ASEAN Regional Program on Disaster Management - 2004
- SOPAC Regional Programme: An Investment for Sustainable Development in Pacific Island Countries" Framework for Action 2005-2015
- Phase II of RCC Program on Mainstreaming DRR in development 2008-2012
- Asia Pacific Economic Commission's Task Force on Emergency Preparedness Meeting- Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Asia Pacific Region
- Asia Regional Task Force on Urban Risk Reduction - Action Plan

Component 3

Mobilizing Resources and Promoting Public Private Partnership for DRR

- SOPAC Regional Programme: An Investment for Sustainable Development in Pacific Island Countries Framework for Action 2005-2015
- Phase II of RCC Program on Mainstreaming DRR in to development 2008-2012
- Asia Pacific Economic Commission Task Force on Emergency Preparedness Meeting- Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Asia Pacific Region
- SAARC Road Map: Regional Cooperation on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asia
- APEC presentation on DRR plans - IAP meeting in March 2009

Component 4

Linking Climate Change Adaptation to DRR: A new driver

- SAARC road map: Regional Cooperation on Application of Science and Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, 2008
- SOPAC Regional Programme: An Investment for Sustainable Development in Pacific Island Countries Framework for Action 2005-2015

Component 5

Protecting Critical Infrastructure

5 a) Education Systems Safe from Disaster (School Safety)

- SAARC road map: Regional Cooperation on Application of Science and Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, 2008
- ASEAN Regional Program on Disaster Management 2004
- Phase II of RCC Program on Mainstreaming DRR into Development 2008-2012
- Asia Pacific Economic Commission Task Force on Emergency Preparedness Meeting – Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Asia Pacific Region 2009-2015
- Bangkok Action Agenda on School Safety 2007
- Asia Regional Task Force on Education in DRR

- Ahmadabad and Islamabad Declaration on School Safety, 2007
- 5 b) Health Facilities Safe from Disaster
- Asia Pacific Economic Commission Task Force on Emergency Preparedness Meeting- Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Asia Pacific Region, 2009-2015
 - UNISDR/WB/WHO Campaign on "Health Facilities Safe From Disasters 2008" and work of IAP Asia Regional Health Task Force

Component 6

Public Education, Awareness and Engaging the Media in DRR

- SOPAC Regional Programme: An Investment for Sustainable Development in Pacific Island Countries - Framework for Action 2005-2015"
- ASEAN Regional Program on Disaster Management 2004
- Asia Pacific Economic Commission Task Force on Emergency Preparedness Meeting- Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Asia Pacific Region
- Bangkok Action Agenda on School Safety 2007
- IAP Regional Task Force on Education
- Ahmadabad Action Agenda for School Safety 2007
- Islamabad Declaration on School Safety 2008

Component 7

High Technology and Scientific Application (HTSA) for DRR

- SAARC Road Map: Regional Cooperation on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asia 2008
- SAARC road map: Regional Cooperation on Application of Science and Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, 2008
- SOPAC Regional Programme: An Investment for Sustainable Development in Pacific Island Countries- Framework for Action 2005-2015
- APEC Task Force on Emergency Preparedness Meeting- Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Asia Pacific Region
- APEC presentation at the IAP meeting in March 2009, also discussed activities that corresponds to HTSA

These plans identify specific sections of which are linked with the components of the KLAP; and therefore provide entry points for linkage with the additional regional actions as described further in section 4.2 of this document.

Annex 3 identifies specific sections of these plans where the synergy exists. When clusters take up specific work on regional actions; they should explore this synergy. In addition to this, in most cases, regional organizations are identified as support agencies in the cluster.

4.5 Promoting Cooperation, Complementation, Resource Sharing and Synergy between Thematically linked programmes

Many of the on-going programmes have been developed by individual agencies working within the framework of their respective mandates and governance arrangements. Where there are programmes covering similar themes in the same geographical area, it is recommended that they explore bilateral/trilateral cooperative arrangements. Where programmes are on the same or related themes in different geographical areas, it is suggested that they explore shared development or use of tools and technical resources.

While many of these programmes are resourced in terms of financial or human resources, several of them are under resourced or not resourced at all. Thus donors and partners could consider supporting these programmes.

Where new tools/programmes are being planned, as proposed in section 4.2, to cover the gaps; it is recommended that they link with or build upon specific experiences in countries of the region, sub-region in Asia; or other countries or regions of the world.

4.6 How Regional Actions Support National Actions

The regional actions listed in section 4.2 support countries implement specific National Actions listed in Chapter 3. This section has a notation at the end of each regional action giving the corresponding national action(s) that will be supported.

This is also cross referenced in **Annex 6**, which shows all national and regional actions in one integrated table.

Chapter 5

Component 1 of the KL Action Plan

Accelerating HFA implementation through National Action Plans

9.1 The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

The World Conference on Disaster Reduction convened by the United Nations General Assembly in January 2005, adopted the **Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015** with the theme of 'Building the resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters' which identified the following priority areas for action in the 21st century.

They are as follows:

1. Ensure that Disaster Risk Reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.
2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning
3. Use Knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

The HFA specifically called on partners of the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, in particular, the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction and its members, in collaboration with national, regional and international and UN bodies, supported by the Inter-Agency Secretariat for ISDR to assist in implementing the HFA framework by developing additional mechanisms to accelerate its implementation.

The Kuala Lumpur Declaration itself highlights its own support towards the HFA implementation in the following manner;

'The Ministers and Heads of Delegations of the Countries of Asian and the Pacific attending the 3rd AMCDRR in Kuala Lumpur endeavor to report on progress made in implementing the HFA at the Second Session of the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, in June 2009, and to establish regular and multi-stakeholder mechanisms for monitoring, advising and reporting for disaster risk reduction of the HFA and take into consideration recommendations from this Declaration, where appropriate, within existing policies, strategies and action plans for effective mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, including the consideration of setting targets for public spending on multi-year disaster risk reduction programmes at the national and local levels and report on their implementation at the Fourth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2010'.

It specifically calls on international organisations and regional institutions to provide technical, operational and programmatic support to accelerate implementation of HFA in Asia and Pacific countries, especially the national action plans on DRR.

5.2 Status of Implementation of the HFA and Gaps identified as reflected in the review since 2005

A list of national reports submitted to the WCDR in January 2005 were listed in the Regional Synthesis Report on HFA implementation in Asia and Pacific - An overview of Reports by countries up to 2007 as seen in the following table.

Selected List of countries with National Disaster Management Plans	
Country	National Disaster Management Plan
China	National Natural Disaster Reduction Plan (1998-2010)
Fiji	National Disaster Management Plan
Kazakhstan	National Natural Disaster Preparedness Action Plan of 2001
Tajikistan	National Disaster Preparedness Plan (under preparation)
Thailand	National Civil Defense Plan (1989)
Uzbekistan	Disaster Management Plan
Vanuatu	National Disaster Management Plan of 2001

Source: National Reports submitted to WCDR, January 2005

As reported in UNISDRs Regional Synthesis Report of the Asia and the Pacific on HFA implementation 2009, practically all countries report the development or drafting of long-term Disaster Risk Reduction policies or plans referred to as "National Action Plans" (NAP) or "Strategic National Action Plans" (SNAPs) to promote the adaptation and implementation of HFA priorities.

Compared with 2005-06, efforts to create plans have clearly intensified in 2007-08 with three countries (Indonesia, Republic of Korea and Vanuatu) having moved into the implementation stage (countries such as Australia and New Zealand with plans that predate the HFA need to be added to this number). Seven more planning exercises have been undertaken in 2007-08. Four final drafts are currently waiting for adoption and enactment. Three planning exercises are underway.

In 2008 the following countries had developed National Action Plans, although in various stages of development and implementation.

Country	National Plans 2007-08
Bangladesh	National DM plan final draft 2008
Cambodia	SNAP draft 2008 (needs more work)
Lao PDR	Work on National DM Strategy and Plan
Indonesia	Implementation stage
Marshall Islands	NAP submitted for endorsement (2008)
Philippines	Strategic Plan for CBDRM (2008) adopted; SNAP advanced draft (2008)
Republic of Korea	Implementation stage
Sri Lanka	National DM policy and plan final drafts but awaiting approval
Vanuatu	Implementation stage
Tajikistan	National Disaster Management Action Plan

Source: Regional Synthesis Report on Implementation of the HFA in Asia and Pacific
2007 – 2008/ 09

5.3 Recommended Actions at National level by countries for implementing the component

The following national actions are recommended for implementation by all countries in support of implementing the HFA at regional level.

NA1.1 Develop and implement national action plans for DRR and HFA implementation

Many countries have at present drawn up National Actions Plans and Road Maps on DRR. For example, the National Disaster Risk Management Framework of Pakistan developed in March 2007, Sri Lanka's Road Map for Disaster Risk Reduction 2005-2015, and Indonesia's Framework for Disaster Risk Management can be seen as efforts made by countries.

The European Commission for Humanitarian Aid (DIPECHO) along with the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction, supported by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre has also developed Strategic National Action Plans, for Cambodia, Philippines, Thailand and at the local level in Indonesia during the period 2000 to 2008/2009.

The UNDP Pacific Centre has coordinated the mainstreaming of DRR at the national level through development of National Action Plans for Disaster Risk Management in Vanuatu, Republic of Marshall Islands and Cook Islands. An inaugural Pacific Regional Disaster Risk Management Meeting for Pacific CEOs of Finance/Planning and Disaster Management was held by Pacific Islands Applied Geo-science Commission (SOPAC) to ensure an improved effort to address disaster risk reduction. SOPAC, working with other partner organizations have advocated quite extensively for the involvement of the upper echelon within the various Public Service jurisdictions in the Pacific in terms of ensuring that risk considerations are given a greater prominence in planning and budgeting systems within Government and at each level within the national economy.

These national action plans identify priority areas for action and agencies that need to cooperate for implementation, these plans can help countries accelerate HFA implementation.

NA1.2 Consolidate and strengthen national platform and multi-stakeholder mechanism for guiding and accelerating HFA implementation, monitoring and reporting for programmes thereon

Several countries have set up national platforms and mechanism for implementing and monitoring of the HFA implementation. An example is the setting up of National Disaster Management Organizations. Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sri Lanka, Kazakhstan are some of the countries that have national platforms or mechanisms out of the 17 countries that submitted reports at mid-term review of the HFA. These are in the form of National Disaster Management Centre in Sri Lanka, under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights, in Indonesia the National Agency for Disaster Management and Local Agency for Disaster Management and the Disaster Management Organization under the Ministry of Interior in Iran are some of the examples. Most other countries have multi-sectoral coordinating mechanisms. These mechanisms should be used for consultation and mobilization of partnerships for implementation of HFA, besides reporting on progress.

NA1.3 Identify up to 10 actions from the 34 possible actions listed in the national actions menu; for prioritized implementation under the country's national action plan on DRR

5.4 Approach to accelerate implementing HFA at national level

Countries bear the major responsibility for the implementation of HFA and undertaking national actions as prioritized in the menu of national actions under KLAP; there is a need for continued technical and programming partnership and support. The following are identified as possible sources of support:

1. National technical institutions and National Disaster Management Centers and coordinating bodies, technical universities and relevant departments and centres of excellence
2. NGOs and CBOs working on development, humanitarian action and DRR in countries including civil society networks, National NGO Consortiums working on DRR
3. Country offices of UN Agencies, regional organizations and international organizations.

5.5 Proposed actions at regional level to support acceleration of HFA at national level

The KL Declaration calls on International and Regional entities and the ISDR Asia Partnership Members in particular, as well as donors to support countries in their actions to implement HFA on the themes and actions prioritized by the KL Declaration.

Listed below are the regional actions suggested under this theme. The corresponding NA number links the national action which supports the respective regional action.

RA1.Regional and national offices of international organization and regional organizations to develop regional and national programmes of enhanced technical, operational and programmatic support to national implementation of HFA and national action plans on DRR (NA1.1)

The development of the Kuala Lumpur Action Plan itself can be seen as a regional programme to accelerate the HFA implementation. Countries can take up a few of the actions suggested in the list of national actions to support their own HFA implementation.

RA2. Publicize outcomes of AMCDRR, KL Regional Action Plan and ISDR Asia Partnership work at 2nd Session of Global Platform (NA1.2)

The Government of Malaysia, as the Chair of the 3rd AMCDRR, in collaboration with the UNSIDR, publicized the Kuala Lumpur Action plan at the 2nd session of the Global Platform.

RA3.Disseminate widely the KL Declaration, the KL Regional Action Plan and establish arrangements to support implementation and monitor progress

A brochure on the KL declaration needs to be developed along with a booklet on the KL Action Plan which should be widely disseminated.

The Kuala Lumpur Action Plan draws out a specific monitoring and follow-up mechanism that involved IAP Members and the UNISDR office in Bangkok. Based on the clusters of implementation for each component, there are mentor countries, lead agencies and co-lead support agencies, each having their own role in the follow-up and monitoring process.

RA4. Regional inter-Governmental bodies and regional institutions (ASEAN, SAARC, SOPAC, UNESCAP, ADRC, ADPC) to pledge use of existing forums to follow-up AMC Declarations and prepare for future AMCs.

The above mentioned regional organizations serve as Secretariat for regular meetings of Governments who are their members as follows.

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

ASEAN – ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM)
SAARC – SDMC Convening Board
SOPAC - Pacific Disaster Management Forum
UNESCAP – Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction
ADRC – Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction (ACDR)
ADPC – Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC)

Each of these Committees/Conferences was urged in the KL Declaration to offer their services as a follow-up and preparatory forum for the AMCs.

In addition IAP Meetings can be used as a forum/platform that can follow-up on the KL Action Plan.

5.6 Existing Regional Action Plans with Synergies in Thematic areas under this component

A list of Regional Action Plans which have thematic linkage/potential synergy with the thematic area of HFA implementation as per the KL Declaration. The table below goes on to identify specific sections of regional plans where public education and awareness have been identified.

Regional Action Plan	Corresponding to Activity/ Theme of KLAP
ACDM Work Programme	Regional Workshop on National Action Plans for DRR, Myanmar, November 2009
HFA (2008- 2009) ISDR System Joint Work Programme	(1.3) Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction developed and launched in 2009 including (a) assessment based on date, (b) review of progress and challenges in disaster risk reduction and (c) thematic analysis of key disaster reduction issues in relation to poverty reduction (theme for 2009 report)

5.7 Implementation Mechanism at Regional Level

As explained earlier in this report, the thematic areas in the Kuala Lumpur Declaration have been clubbed together based on their complimentary nature and 7 new components have emerged under which actions are to be taken. Each such component in the Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan consists of an implementation cluster, consisting of Mentor counties, lead agencies and co-lead support agencies.

A draft of the mentor countries and co-lead agencies for the thematic area of HFA implementation was prepared for discussion at the IAP meeting held in March 2009 in Bangkok, and updated as per feedback and response by various agencies and is given below .

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

Implementation Cluster	Lead Countries	Mentor	Lead Support Agencies	Partner co-support Agencies
1. Accelerating HFA implementation through National Action Plans	Philippines, Malaysia		UNISDR, ADPC	IAP, UNESCAP, UNDP, ADRC

The Table below provides a summary of the regional actions and related national actions with suggested lead and co-support agencies for implementation.

Corresponding National Action	Regional Action	Agency
(NA1.1)	RA1. Regional and national offices of international organization and regional organizations to develop regional and national programmes of enhanced technical, operational and programmatic support to national implementation of HFA and national action plans on DRR (NA1.1)	UNISDR, ADPC, UNESCAP, UNDP, ADRC and other IAP members
(NA1.2)	RA2. Publicize outcomes of AMCDRR, KL Regional Action Plan and IAP work at 2 nd Session of Global Platform (NA1.2)	UNISDR
	RA3. Disseminate widely the KL Declaration, the KL Regional Action Plan and establish arrangements to support implementation and monitor progress	UNISDR, IAP
	RA4. Regional inter-Governmental bodies and regional institutions (ASEAN, SAARC, SOPAC, UNESCAP, ADRC, ADPC) to pledge use of existing forums to follow-up AMC Declarations and prepare for future AMCs.	UNISDR, ADPC IAP, UNESCAP, UNDP, ADRC

CHAPTER 6.

Component 2 of the KL Action Plan

Decentralized DRR: Empowerment of Local Government and Civil Society in DRR

6.1 Importance of the component reflected in HFA and KL Declaration

A key role in HFA implementation is to be played by local governments. **HFA Priority Action Area 1.** Section (i)d, states that “recognizing the importance and specificity of local risk patterns and trends, decentralizing responsibilities and resources for disaster risk reduction to relevant sub-national or local authorities must be done”, so too community based approaches to DRR is a cross cutting theme.

The Kuala Lumpur Declaration emphasizes the role of the local government and civil society in DRR and calls for:

- Ongoing efforts towards decentralising disaster risk reduction by building local capacity to integrate disaster risk reduction into local development planning;
- Effective national legal and policy frameworks, financial and technical support to local authorities and community-based organizations to undertake DRR programmes;
- Enhanced multi-stakeholder collaboration with local governments and communities to reduce climate and disaster risk in urban and rural areas;
- Empower an increasing number of vulnerable communities, including elderly people, children and in particular people with disabilities as a means to promote their right for protection and socially inclusive disaster risk reduction through community-based disaster reduction activities;
- Acknowledging that women are impacted differently from disasters and to make special efforts to mainstream gender in disaster risk reduction and reduce their vulnerability;
- Strengthening legal preparedness for international disaster cooperation, in particular through the promotion and use of relevant guidelines.

6.2 Status of Implementation Gaps that remain in Empowering Local Government and Civil Society in DRR reflected in progress review since 2005

Progress in risk reduction at local levels has been difficult and slow according to UNISDRs Regional Synthesis Report on HFA implementation in Asia and the Pacific 2009. While Australia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, New Zealand, the Philippines and Vietnam express clear institutional commitment to the delegation of authority to local levels, and report on mechanisms at sub national levels to coordinate disaster management. Countries all emphasize the importance of local and community level empowerment, the level of capacity to implement programmes is highly variable. Local officials are not necessarily aware of new national legislations and programmes; and there is a large capacity and resource gap to develop and implement local disaster management and DRR actions.

Community based disaster risk reduction initiatives are pursued in several countries, but coverage and quality is in most cases uneven and projects are yet to be linked into a wider DRR system with linkages at local, provincial and national levels. Bangladesh, Cambodia, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Lao PDR, Nepal, and Philippines report facing difficulties to ensure adequate levels of resources at the local level, while available budgets get reserved or prioritized for disaster response.

The National Societies Red Cross have worked with local authorities and encouraged the participation of communities through their Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) and Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) actions in China, East Timor, Indonesia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, Lao PDR and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They have also developed best practice case studies highlighting the work of National Societies in Cambodia and China.

The Asia Pacific Regional Synthesis Report of HFA Implementation 2009 published by UNISDR, recognizes that Local governments, who are the government entities that are most critical to the progress of disaster risk reduction at sub-national levels, often have little or no knowledge of the policy changes and/ or lack the instruments and capacity to translate them into local plans and enforce them. Only a few countries had undertaken concerted efforts to discuss and consult DRR draft policies and legislation with key stakeholders and critically assessed how they could be enforced practically at local government level.

While national level efforts have focused on strengthening National platforms and mechanisms, not enough has been done to systematically build the capacity of local government and civil society to undertake their responsibilities for local level preparedness and further to mainstream DRR in the local level development plans. Therefore more effort is required to ensure local governments and civil society are factored into national action planning, with their roles and responsibilities clearly defined. This capacity building should be seen as an on-going task and needs to have designated financial and human resources allocated.

6.3 Recommended Actions at National level by countries to implement the component

The following is the list of national actions related to this component as indicated in Chapter 3. Countries may choose from this list of actions based on their expertise, capacity and resource availability.

NA2.1. Develop and implement national programs on community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) covering all high risk communities.

National programmes will be sustained programmes for capacity building of local authority and civil society stakeholders to implement CBDRR.

The Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management working paper entitled, "Implementing national programmes on community-based disaster risk reduction in high risk communities: Lessons learnt, challenges and way ahead", presented at the AMCDRR in December 2008, reflected the experiences of how countries have undertaken national programmes; and profiled work done by Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Philippines, Vietnam among them. Such profiling can be used as reference materials from which countries can learn lessons on how to implement similar programmes at national level.

Cambodia's Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) on DRR (2008-2013) identifies the strengthening of sub-national capacities, and CBDRM as a first level priority by reviewing and updating the national CBDRM strategy, identification of disaster prone communities and

training commune, district and provincial staff as well as volunteers on disaster risk management.

Similarly, Sri Lanka's Road Map for DRR 2005 has CBDRR implementation as one of 7 components at the national programme. India has implemented a large national programme initiating community and district level planning in 169 high risk districts covering 90% of the country.

NA2.2 Support the integration of DRR in national and local development planning and programmes

The integration of DRR in national and local development programmes can be done by developing guidelines to integrate reduction measures in the local development plans. This requires working with the Ministries of Local Government and Planning to ensure that schemes for funding local development permits proposals for vulnerability reduction to be considered. Some innovative work in this regard is done in Cambodia, India and the Philippines.

NA2.3 Support decentralization of DRR by effective legal and policy frameworks, ear-marking of financial resources and providing technical support to local authorities and communities for local DRR programmes.

These are the practical elements of the national programme referred to in NA 2.1. An example of technical support includes the tool development in Bangladesh to assist partners to conduct Community Risk Assessments and develop risk Reduction Action Plans (RRAP). So too the Philippines' READY project (Hazard Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community-Based Disaster Risk Management) is an example of a provision of customized risk maps to local authorities in 27 provinces.

Legal frameworks for sub-national authorities are reflected in new legislation of India and Indonesia. Further work needs to be done with Ministries of Planning and Finance in ensuring devolution of resources and guidelines on expenditure.

NA2.4 Promote systems for partnership between DRR plans/ programs of provincial, district and local authorities with CBDRR programmes of NGOs and CBOs.

The DRR action plans at local government, district and provincial level, prepared by local authorities need to be well aligned to community plans facilitated by NGOs under CBDRR programmes. Pioneering programmes of partnership between local authorities and NGO led community programmes have been initiated in several countries; particularly under programmes such as those funded by DIPECHO and Australia NGO cooperative agreements. Provincial level partnerships can be found in Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia and Pakistan. Much more needs to be done in each country; and each country should attempt innovation in a few districts and provinces and learn from this experience.

In establishing partnerships with local government for CBDRR; working with national networks of NGOs can help one create and trigger innovation. One example of an innovative network is DP-Net in Nepal which was established in 1996 as an association of individual organizations within the development sector, concerned with disaster management. DP-Net works closely with the Government of Nepal. So too the MPBI in Indonesia; the DM Working group in Vietnam and the emerging National Alliance on DRR (NADRR) in India are playing pioneering roles in their respective countries and could be key partners/leaders for this national action.

NA2.5 Support partnership programmes by urban local authorities with civil society, academics and private sector, to effectively link DRR and CCA in urban areas.

Emphasis here is on initiating and supporting action by city governments in partnership with civil society and scientific and academic institutions in the city or region. Draw support from academic and technical institutions to generate and update knowledge on linking CCA with DRR and promoting improved preparedness and urban risk reduction. Pioneering programmes at the city level have been done in urban earthquake vulnerability reduction programmes in 38 cities in India by the Ministry of Home Affairs and its partners.

Such programmes can build on city level work done under regional programmes; such as the Radius EMI (Earthquake Megacities Initiative) cluster Cities Programme, Asian Urban Disaster Mitigation Programme, Urban Congestions and Hydro-meteorological Hazards in Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE) and the Asian Climate Change Resilient Cities Network. Such programmes would require national leadership and support from the Ministries of Urban Development or Local Government as well as the national networks of City Mayors and Local Governments.

NA2.6 Establish/strengthen award scheme recognizing innovative DRR work by district/local leaders, and community organizations

Set up award schemes that recognize local NGOs and CBOs actively involved in CBDRR programmes, and motivate local authorities and their staff to increase community awareness and participation in DRR work. Philippines has a long tradition of recognizing leadership under the Gawad KALASAG Award Scheme, a national scheme which recognizes and acknowledges pioneering work in the DRR field, while Cambodia and Vietnam have now initiated similar schemes in this regard.

NA2.7 Establish cooperation between Ministries and Agencies of Women's Affairs and NDMOs to mainstream gender in DRR activities at national and local level

This should be initiated by national level coordination through joint programmes with National Disaster Management Organizations and Ministries of Women's Affairs. India has published a compendium of good practices on gender leadership in DRR, this is a relatively under developed area which can be replicated in other countries and which will yield rich dividends. There is a need to actively involve women in DRR capacity building programmes and to engage them in CBDRR planning and implementation at local levels.

NA2.8 Promote Policy and programmes in partnership with Ministries of Social Welfare to ensure that CBDRR is socially inclusive. Such programmes should promote empowered participation of vulnerable communities and sections of society such as children, elderly, people with disabilities and minorities and their right to protection.

There is a need to ensure excluded groups such as persons with disabilities (PWDs), children and elderly are taken into account when preparing national and local level DRR plans and programmes. This will require effective coordination mechanisms between Ministries of Disaster Management and Social Welfare as well as national associations/NGOs working with PWDs, children and elderly so that attention to their concerns will be taken up in national and local preparedness and DRR programmes and provide expertise and resources to ensure plans are inclusive. While focus should be paid on meeting special needs of these vulnerable groups; it is also equally necessary to utilize their capacities. The work of UNICEF, and child focused INGOs like Save the Children and Plan; PWD focused work of Handicap International and country offices of HelpAge, and associations of persons with disabilities are valuable resources.

6.4 Implementing National Actions Under this component

Countries bear the major responsibility for the implementing the HFA and undertaking these national actions but will benefit from continued technical and programming partnership and support to carry out these actions. In the previous section specific agencies were identified.

The following is a summary of possible sources of support at country level:

1. National Ministries; Local Government, Planning, Urban Development, Women and Social Welfare and technical institutions and universities, including training institutions for local government, women's leadership, urban development and Universities' departments of Social Work, Urban and Gender studies.
2. NGOs and CBOs working on development and DRR; the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movements, Association of Women, Youth and PWDs, NGOS focusing on urban poor, women, children and elderly in the respective country
3. Country offices of UN Agencies, regional organizations and international organizations, including UNDP, UNICEF and UNIFEM

6.5 Proposed actions at regional level to support the implementation of the national actions

These regional actions are proposed under this component as follows:

RA5. Develop advocacy kit and manual on developing national programmes on CBDRR and decentralized DRR (NA2.1) (NA2.2) (NA2.3)

Under this action a customized regional advocacy manual covering guidelines on the scope and content of national programmes is to be developed, building on experiences of national governments so far, as reflected in the RCC Working Paper. This work is to be linked with the SAARC Road Map on CBDRM.

National CBDRM programmes will target key stakeholders at national level on implementing national programmes on CBDRM. The Manual would also cite good practices in legal frameworks, national DRR action plans, earmarking of agencies, guidelines for local risk assessments and action plans.

RA6. Publish compilation of good practices and develop guidelines/manuals on partnership between local authorities and CBOs (NA2.4)

The focus here is on identifying ongoing experiences of local authorities working on partnerships with other local and community based organizations and linking district and community DRR programmes. This activity is directly linked to the national activity suggested in NA2.4 and calls for support from regional organizations to document good practices in the form of case studies and lessons learnt and disseminate them among countries for wider use. A second activity would be to develop a set of guidelines on the subjects.

RA7. Develop manuals and conduct regional trainings on mainstreaming gender and promoting social inclusion in local level DRR activities (NA2.7) (NA2.8)

Three activities are planned under this action.

- a) Manual on mainstreaming gender in to national and local DRR plans:

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

This should compile good practices from countries of the region and draw on these to distil good practices. The good practice documents and manuals developed on “Mainstreaming gender in DRR” produced by Government of India/UNDP India; The Good Practices in Women’s Leadership in DRR, produced by APEC covering 4 countries; and MRC/ADPC on their Cambodia Vietnam experience could be starting points.

- b) Manual on Inclusive DRR, addressing needs and concerns of vulnerable groups, namely children, elderly, and people with Disabilities.

This should build on work done by UNICEF, Save the Children and Plan on child friendly/child led DRR; “Mainstreaming issues in DRR” BY Handicap International and work done by HELPAGE, and partners on Mainstreaming concerns and capacities of the elderly in disaster relief, recovery and preparedness.

- c) Training courses on the above subjects

The training courses could draw on existing training modules on the above; and on the manuals as they are developed. Initially these courses could be conducted at the regional level targeted at those countries that have selected these national actions as their national priorities.

6.6 Existing Regional Action Plans with Synergies in thematic areas under the components

The on-going Action Plans and corresponding thematic synergies under empowering local governments and civil society in DRR are listed below. These represent entry points and partnerships for the planned regional actions:

Regional Action Plan	Corresponding to Activity/ Theme of KLAP
6.6.1 SAARC Roadmap: Community based disaster Risk Management, 2008	Under Community Awareness, the following has been planned in the SAARC Road Map on CBDRM.
	Implementation Phase Electronic, print and folk media shall be used for creating awareness among the communities about the do's and don'ts for reducing the risks of disasters and responding to such disasters as and when they may occur.
	Consolidation phase SAARC Disaster Management Centre shall circulate the Road Map to all the member countries and other stakeholders including NGOs, local self governing institutions etc for their guidance. The Centre shall further assist the member countries for the development of locally relevant tools, methodologies, templates, training modules etc for the introduction and scaling up of the CBDRM in the member countries. The Centre shall document the good practices developed in the region for their possible replication in other countries
	It has specifically stated that the main

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

	outcome of activities (no. 4) would be that Mainstreamed disaster resilient communities have enhanced coping capacities in relation to all hazards.
IFRC Work in South and southeast Asia and Pacific	Three major programmes on “Building Safer and Resilient Communities” are under way in the above 3 regions involving national societies, in addition to specific work by national societies in various countries.
ASEAN Regional Program on Disaster Management, 2004-2010	On engaging external partnerships; Sub component 4.1 on Supporting Community Based Disaster Management Projects, details its planned activities in the following manner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene meetings in each of the ASEAN member countries between NDMOs and NGOs on CBDM projects in country. • Hold a workshop in each ASEAN Member Country to recognize good practice and disseminate this experience to other countries. • Support development of sub-regional and ASEAN level network of NGOs working on CBDM.
Regional Task Force on Urban Risk Reduction (RTF –URR)	The Regional Task Force on URR plan a publication of good Practices on URR in Asia to conduct a Training Program on URR (Incheon) 2010 and develop a certificate program on integrating URR initiated by EMI (Earthquake Megacities Initiative) at Kobe University.
ISDR Joint Work Programme on HFA (2008-2009)	Concepts/components of the Joint work programme that have links with this component: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Greater awareness of the role of gender in disaster risk reduction and increased efforts to integrate gender perspectives in disaster risk reduction policies and programmes. 2) Community participation 3) Civil society organizations adopted disaster risk reduction and prioritized DRR actions in their programmes and strategies; shared and published good practices on thematic priorities [Global Network of NGOs for Disaster Risk Reduction]
APEC Task Force on Emergency Preparedness Meeting- Strategy for Disaster	Its prospective risk management section emphasizes that promoting public policies

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Asia Pacific Region: 2009 to 2015	should be done based on successful experiences drawn from other member economies in the fields of land use planning and territorial organization, environmental management, public and private investments and other related topics.
The Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management	The 8 th RCC Meeting to be held in Manila in December 2009, will be held under the theme of "Implementing National CBDRM programmes in high risk areas" and is expected to agree on actions for the next 3 years.

6.7 Implementation Cluster at Regional Level for this Component

The proposed arrangements for this cluster is as follows:

Implementation Cluster	Lead Countries	Mentor	Lead Support Agencies	Partner co-support Agencies
2. Empowerment of Local Government and civil society in DRR	Bangladesh, Vietnam		UNDP, Duryog Nivaran, IFRC, ADPC	RTF-UJR, FAO, ADRRN, UNDP, ASEAN

The Table below provides a summary of the regional actions and related national actions with suggested lead and co-support agencies for implementation.

Corresponding National Action	Regional Action	Agency
NA2.1, NA2.2, NA2.3	RA5. Develop advocacy kit and manual on developing national programmes on CBDRR and decentralized DRR	Duryog Nivaran ADPC, FAO, ADRRN, RCC
NA2.4	RA6. Publish compilation of good practices and develop guidelines/manuals on partnership between local authorities and CBOs	UNDP ADPC, RTF-UJR
NA2.7, NA2.8	RA7. Develop manuals and conduct regional trainings on mainstreaming gender and promoting social inclusion in local level DRR activities	UNDP, IFRC, ASEAN, UNIFEM, UNICEF, Save the Children, Plan International, Helpage, Handicap International

CHAPTER 7

Component 3 of the KL Action Plan

Mobilizing Resources and Promoting Public Private Partnership for DRR

7.1 Importance of the component reflected in HFA and KL Declaration

Promoting Public Private Partnerships for DRR and Mobilizing Resources for DRR are separate themes under the KL Declaration, but has been merged together into one theme and reflects the complementary aspects of both themes.

The Hyogo Framework for Action; Building resilience of Nations and communities to disasters 2005-2015; refers to mobilization of resources in its Priority Area for Action 1, '**Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation**', with section (ii) elaborating further on how Countries should

- (e) Assess existing human resource capacities for disaster risk reduction at all levels and develop capacity-building plans and programmes for meeting on-going and future requirements,
- (f) Allocate resources for the development and the implementation of disaster risk management policies, programmes, laws and regulations on disaster risk reduction in all relevant sectors and authorities at all levels of administrative and budgets on the basis of clearly prioritized actions.

Priority Action 5; **Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels**; also emphasize on mobilization of resources in the following manner, countries should:

- (e) promote the establishment of emergency funds, where and as appropriate, to support response, recovery and preparedness measures
- (g) Develop specific mechanisms to engage the active participation and ownership of relevant stakeholders, including communities, in disaster risk reduction, in particular building the spirit of volunteerism.

No special mention has been made specifically on public private partnerships in the HFA document, apart from the Kuala Lumpur Declaration specifically mentions the importance of establishing public private partnerships and calls on regional and national stakeholders to:

- promote corporate social responsibility and business continuity plans;
- promote fiscal policies that enhance disaster risk management including micro-credit and micro-finance schemes;
- encourage the establishment of multi-stakeholder mechanisms for the promotion of private and public partnerships;
- create an enabling environment for the development of catastrophe risk insurance markets that provide financial incentives for disaster risk reduction.

The theme of the 3rd AMCDRR was "Multi-stakeholder Partnership for Disaster Risk Reduction: From National to Local" which has a clear focus on establishing partnerships with a variety of stakeholders and reiterated that 'governments have responsibility to reduce risks of disasters.

The **Delhi Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia 2007**, signed by participating Governments at the 2nd Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR, in Delhi in 2007 also reiterated on,

'Encouraging innovative public-private partnership in disaster risk reduction through corporate social responsibilities, sustained business continuity practices and opportunities for investment in disaster risk reduction' as stated in the HFA.

The Regional Synthesis Report on Implementation of HFA in Asia and the Pacific 2009, published by the UNISDR Secretariat states that genuine partnerships as called for by the **Delhi Declaration** are in fact at present a rarity. Australia, Indonesia and Sri Lanka highlight the current lack of common understanding of DRR and mutual roles between governmental and non-governmental agencies and the need to develop well-defined quality partnerships to ensure that all sectors of society have a role in DRR.

Currently the corporate sector only gets involved in disaster response and recovery, and little involvement is seen in disaster risk reduction. Hence there is also a strong business case for the corporate sector to get involved in the DRR sector to minimize disaster risks to businesses, reduce the vulnerability of the communities living in the environment that they work in and also operate their services. The fact that disasters can damage critical infrastructure necessary for continuation of business in the post disaster phase, adds extra emphasis that the corporate sector should get involved in reducing the risks and affects of disasters. The collaboration between businesses and public sector can only strengthen partnerships and make communities and the economy more resilient.

In terms of mobilization of resources, the **Kuala Lumpur Declaration** calls for resources to encourage setting up of legal and institutional mechanisms as well as providing innovative financial products and calls for donors to increase the respective financing of DRR initiatives.

However, Governments also note the need for mobilizing resources through stakeholder partnerships. Involving the private sector and encouraging them to divert more investment in DRR was also seen as important at all levels.

7.2 Status of Implementation and Gaps that remain in Mobilizing Resources and Public Private Partnerships in DRR

There is some progress in fund allocation as per the Regional Synthesis Report on HFA Implementation of UNISDR 2009 Regional Synthesis Report on HFA Implementation of UNISDR 2009; Tajikistan reports allocation of funds for training of heads of Ministries and organizations, local organs of executive power, objects of economy, school and University students, and local populations preparing them for emergency situations of natural and technological character.

India and **Indonesia**, report the provision of a specific budget from the national budget for DRR initiatives. In Indonesia, the Annual Plan (RKP) for 2007–2008 identified Disaster Mitigation and Management as one of the nine development priorities. The Plan sets out a programme for each sector on a calendar year basis. In **Vietnam** too, there is an allocated budget, although it is primarily for developing and implementing structural measures for flood risk reduction.

As per the Regional Synthesis Report on HFA Implementation of UNISDR 2009, all countries have reported insufficient resources at the local level to carry out DRR programmes. Often the only sources of funding for CBDRR programmes are mainly from international organizations and NGOs.

Some countries have developed innovative schemes to ensure that funds and resources are available for DRR related projects. For example, in *Bangladesh*, the *Local Disaster Risk Reduction Fund* is designed to support small-scale innovative interventions that foster policy development and capacity building at grassroots level. It funds local demonstration projects in high-risk zones, research dissemination, advocacy and capacity building programmes. Similarly, the disaster management fund in *Kyrgyzstan*, which is still deemed inadequate in overall size, comes from the automatic contribution of businesses and amounts to 1.5% of their profit. In *Tajikistan*, businesses are required to contribute to the *Fund for Mitigation of Emergency Situations*. In addition to this, the central and local governments allocate special funds from their budgets to implement various DRR activities.

This challenge of inadequate resources is recognised by most countries, and some, such as *Nepal*, report of possible increases in government budgetary allocation for DRR. However, access to information on resources invested for risk reduction measures, remains difficult, especially since investment by sectoral agencies in protecting their own infrastructure (though directly contributing to DRR) is not captured under typical DRR interventions.

The HFA Implementation document has no specific mention of PPP and hence the Regional Synthesis Report of HFA Implementation of the UNISDR of 2009, has not reported on the status of PPP. A separate Action Plan on PPP was commissioned by the UNISDR with financial support from the German Federal Foreign Office following the 3rd Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR entitled '**Development of Public Private Partnership Framework and Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Asia**' Report.

The report highlights the fact that very few examples of PPP in the DRR sector are available and those available are confined to disaster relief, response and reconstruction. There are very few examples of private companies contributing to DRR in terms of reducing the underlying factors of disasters, including risks and vulnerabilities. As for community based projects, private sector usually partner with NGOs to implement projects and seldom partner with public agencies.

However, regional and international organizations are currently engaging in increased activities to promote PPP in DRR sector. For instance, the World Bank Institute is attempting to address the issue through their "Public Private Partnerships in Infrastructure (PPPI) programme by providing capacity building and skills enhancement programmes for public sector officials.

The World Economic Forum (WEF) has facilitated a year-long series of dialogues in several key cities such as Cape Town, Geneva, New York, New Delhi, and Washington DC and involving a total of about 200 participants from corporations, governments, academics and civil society. It identified key sectors that can be involved with PPP in DRR, such as, insurers and re-insurers, engineering and construction, ICT and telecommunication, utilities and transportation companies.

7.2 Recommended Actions at National level by countries for implementing the component

A list of national actions are recommended to be implemented by countries in support of regional level actions that can be taken to support the implementation of the Kuala Lumpur Declaration. Countries may choose from this list of actions based on their expertise, capacity and resource availability.

NA3.1 Initiate dialogue between Ministry of Finance, Planning and NDMO on earmarking a percentage of national and local development funds for DRR programmes

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has reported an allocation of 1% of the Government's annual budget towards disaster risk reduction and disaster management. The NDMO should initiate dialogue with officials of Finance and Planning Ministries, present the benefits of investing in DRR as well as case studies of experiences of other countries to allocate a specific percentage of funds to DRR in national, provincial and district level development funds.

NA3.2 Establish regular in-country dialogue between NDMOs, related Government departments and donor agencies for prioritization of DRR in country programming

Bangladesh reports increasing commitment for resources by various development partners such as DfID, DANIDA, EC SIDA, the World Bank and UN agencies to support national DRR initiatives.

Donors and international financial institutions have multi-year programming frameworks for setting development priorities and specific uses of their funding. So too the UN Agencies have a Common Country Assessment (CCA) and UN Development assistance framework (UNDAF) for setting programme priorities.

NDMOs must work with Ministries of Finance and Planning to participate in these discussions and ensure that disaster risk reduction is prioritized in these country programme strategies of the donors and UN agencies.

NA3.3 Build capacity of government, technical, research institutions and academics to undertake cost benefit analysis of DRR

NDMOs in partnership with technical institutions, Universities and professional bodies (such as Institutions of Chartered Management Accountants) should conduct Cost Benefit Analysis on DRR projects implemented in the country. These organizations can be supported to share and publicize their findings. These institutions will have to be supported in developing capacities and methodologies for cost benefit analysis.

NA3.4 Promote business case of benefits of investing in DRR with Ministries of Finance and Planning, Private sector finance institutions and donor community

Advocate with Government officials in Planning and Finance Ministries as well as private sector banks and investment institutions and the donor community on the benefits of investing more in DRR initiatives.

NA3.5 Support provincial and district level authorities to develop specific preparedness and risk reduction plans and corresponding budgets

NDMOs, through their Provincial or District level counterparts can work with local government authorities to develop specific preparedness and risk reduction plans and conduct capacity building programmes. The costs associated with recovery activities and additional resources required for new equipment and facilities should also be costed.

NA3.6 Develop partnerships with National Industry Associations/Chambers of Commerce and Industry to:

- conduct training courses/workshops on developing business contingency plans,

- advocate for 5% of CSR budgets of members to be allocated for DRR initiatives in communities in the vicinity of the members' industries
- promote programmes on DRR by Association Members.

In India, the India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN) has developed a nation-wide electronic inventory of essential and specialists goods and services, including manpower, that can be accessed prior to or during a disaster. This has been made possible through a collaborative effort from various stakeholders in the public as well as private sectors. This is also an ideal way to develop partnerships and synergies among the public and private sector.

The Central Disaster Management Council in Japan has developed and published National Guidelines for Business Continuity in 2005 and this is used as a framework to involve various sector specific companies in disaster mitigation and preparedness efforts in the communities that the companies operate in.

In Vietnam a collaboration between the Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control (CCFSC) and the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry (VCCI) was developed to promote DRR. In India, similar partnerships were developed with the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI). In both cases the Associations promote action on DRR by the members.

NA3.7 Include business leaders as members of committees on disaster preparedness and DRR at national level and sub-national levels

NDMOs can invite business leaders and private sector champions to serve as members of disaster management councils in the national and sub-national DRR institutional structure. Facilitate formal working arrangements such as the MoU signed between the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China, UNEP and Dow Chemical (China) Investment Company to promote chemical safety and emergency preparedness in the chemical industry.

NA3.8 Develop national programmes for Catastrophic Risk Insurance with the Reinsurance industry and Ministry of Finance

Engage with public and private insurance companies and seek their support to develop catastrophic risk insurance programmes with the Ministry of Finance and reinsurance industries.

There are projects that are still at an 'initial' stage and activities are focusing around risks assessments and feasibility studies. They are being implemented in close partnerships with relevant government agencies and private sector partners such as consultants and insurance companies. In all three projects key stakeholders will be involved through key stakeholders an advisory group to the GFDRR.

For Example, in the Pacific Islands the catastrophic risk pool feasibility study, which is an ongoing project since 30 January 2008 where the specific objective is to develop a menu of market-based financial solutions, including the creation of a regional catastrophe risk pool, for the financing of government's short term liquidity needs caused by natural disasters.

The Bangladesh agricultural risk insurance feasibility study (ongoing project since 30 January 2008) which aims to develop an institutional framework based on a public-private partnership for the development of agricultural insurance, particularly the financing of agricultural catastrophic losses.

In China, a catastrophe risks assessment and the development of disaster risk management strategies, an ongoing project since 30 January 2008, where the primary objective is to identify peak urban catastrophe risks to quantify potential direct and indirect losses. The project also aims to develop appropriate risk management strategies and to engage both national and city level governments in the formulation of those strategies. The project is part of a larger project planned between the World Bank and China Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC), the Chinese insurance supervisor.

NA3.9 Promote programs by microfinance/ micro credit sector to support DRR initiatives

Develop micro credit programmes with the involvement of state and private sector financial institutions, to mobilize and provide resources for community level micro projects that have DRR components.

7.4 Implementing National Actions under this component

Each country can select national actions they want to implement based on their own local context and priorities. Given the close alignment of the national actions to HFA Priorities and Indicators; it is suggested that these be taken up for implementation under the National Action Plan for DRR and HFA Implementation of respective countries.

There is a need for continued technical and programming partnership and support at the national level. The following are identified as possible sources of support:

1. National technical institutions and professional bodies such as Chartered Institutes of Insurers, Management Accountants, Actuarial Scientists as well as universities can provide support in developing guidelines and curricular on cost benefit analysis for government officials.
2. NGOs and CBOs working on micro finance and DRR as SEEDS in India, Grameen Bank in Bangladesh and humanitarian organizations like OXFAM, Care International and ActionAid International based in countries.
3. Country offices of UN Agencies through their country programmes and portfolios, financial institutions such as ADB and World Bank. Countries can draw upon available mechanisms such as the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR), of the World Bank in partnership with the United Nations, which is now supported by several Governments such as Australia, Canada, Spain, the UK and the European Commission.

7.5 Proposed Actions at Regional level to support the implementation of national actions

The KL Declaration calls on International and Regional entities and the ISDR Asia Partnership Members in particular as well as donors to support countries in their actions to implement HFA on the themes and actions prioritized by the KL Declaration.

RA9. Conduct regional training on methodologies on cost benefit analysis of DRR and Conduct regional studies on cost benefit analysis of DRR (NA3.3)

Regional organizations together with insurance and re-insurance industry leaders in respective countries can take the lead in conducting studies on CBA in DRR projects being implemented in several countries. The findings of such studies can be included in a manual to be developed for conducting training programmes on CBA at the regional level. IFRC for

example has planned national cost benefit analysis studies in various countries in the year 2009 and beyond and initiatives can be linked to already planned activities by international organizations.

RA10. Conduct regional study on current levels of DRR expenditure and conduct regional workshops to define possible target percentages for DRR expenditure in national and local development budgets and develop advocacy kit on importance of investing in DRR (NA3.1)(NA3.2)(NA3.4)

Regional organizations can conduct studies on current DRR expenditures at regional, national and sub-national levels and develop advocacy kits by way of demonstrating the business case for investing in DRR. A regional workshop should be organized to assist countries to develop their own target percentages for DRR investments/expenditures in national and provincial budgets.

RA11. KL Initiative on promoting PPP on DRR in the region (NA3.6)

The initiative can be used to implement specific actions, proposed as recommendations in the **'Development of Public Private Partnership Framework and Action Plan for DRR in Asia'** Report, as listed below:

- (a) Profiling and setting up a national multi-stakeholder consultation process and regional roundtables
- (b) publish principles guidelines for private sector involvement in DRR and PPP
- (c) launch an interactive online database that allows sharing and access to information on case studies and stakeholders across the region,
- (d) the establishment of two demonstration PPPs to highlight the business case for private sector involvement in DRR
- (e) integration of PPPs for DRR streams into established conferences at regional and national level
- (f) the establishment of industry-specific working groups on PPPs for DRR at regional level
- (g) Various range of reporting and communications initiatives such as roadshows, media engagements, banners, posters etc

Specifically, the Government of Malaysia, host to the 3rd AMCDRR, together with the UNISDR, should take the leadership to promote specific actions as per the recommendations for the asian countries.

RA12. Organize DRR events during industry specific regional business conventions and include business leaders in regional mechanisms on DRR (NA3.7)

Specific business conventions at the regional level should be identified and special events on DRR organized as a session during these. A similar approach should be adopted for national business conferences/conventions.

Through the profiling of private sector organizations operational in the region, suitable businesses having commitment towards DRR initiative can be identified and invited to conduct special sessions or side events at regional and international DRR platforms and conventions. They can further explore ways and mechanisms of getting involved and mainstreamed into regional DRR work.

RA13. Conduct regional training courses on developing business contingency plans (NA3.6)

A regional training course should be run for representatives of professional bodies and regional Chambers of Commerce in the SAARC and ASEAN regions, on business continuity and contingency plans. These can then be conducted in selected countries choosing to prioritize this as a national action.

RA14. Organize regional workshops on catastrophic risk insurance for Ministries of Finance, NDMOs with representatives of reinsurance companies operational in the region (NA3.8)

An example of a similar event is the ADB facilitated Conference on Promoting Natural Catastrophe Risk Management in Asia and the Pacific held in Manila in November 2008. One of the sessions held at this event was Designing Catastrophe insurance for Asian Mega-cities. Such topics would be of great interest to networks such as Asian Mayors Network, to share experiences and implementation modalities. Governments should facilitate participation of their Finance Ministry and NDMO officials in such conferences and bring back home workable solutions.

RA15. Organize regional workshops with micro-finance /micro credit sector to support DRR initiatives (NA3.9)

Organize a regional workshop to take stock of on-going work by micro finance institutions on DRR and the support fresh initiative in specific countries.

7.6 Regional Action Plans with Synergies in Thematic areas of the KL Declaration

A review of existing regional action plans was done and several sections of the action plans have clear synergies with the thematic areas under the KL Declaration. This re-emphasizes the fact that implementation of regional actions in the KL Regional Action Plan accelerates the implementation of the HFA. The Action Plans and corresponding thematic synergies under mobilizing resources and Public Private Partnerships are listed below.

Regional Action Plan	Corresponding to Activity/ Theme of KLAP
SAARC Road Map: Regional Cooperation on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asia	Thematic Area 4: Finance and Investment states that the SAARC Disaster Management Centre (SDMC) shall study the potential application of Micro-credit, Micro-insurance and Crop Insurance for climate change adaptation in selected climate risk hotspots of the region.
The APEC presentation made at the IAP Meeting held in March 2009 in Bangkok	Shared the plan that a PPP for disaster preparedness workshop at regional level is to be held with Emergency management CEO's Forum 2009 at regional level. This would be the heads of the National Disaster Management Offices/organizations
APEC Task Force on Emergency Preparedness Meeting- Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Asia Pacific Region: 2009 to 2015	4.2. Support to recovery processes in disaster affected economies through long-term development approach. Promote public-private partnerships to enable a collaborative approach to disaster risk reduction. Promote the development of effective business continuity and critical

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

	incident tools and guides for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to reduce vulnerability and promote resilience.
	Promote the development of donation management processes and procedures at local, national international levels to ensure effectiveness and efficiency.
	4.3. Prospective Risk Management Financial mechanisms, such as risk transfer, incentives including for small and medium-sized enterprises, and the promotion of diversified income options for populations in high-risk areas to reduce their vulnerability to hazards
HFA (2008- 2009) ISDR System Joint Work Programme	3.2 An assessment study on the economics of DRR is to be undertaken to provide a sound basis for policy decisions and investments.
	5.1 Strengthened disaster preparedness for effective response through disaster management and humanitarian action including improved coordination, information sharing and policy dialogue among key international humanitarian actors aimed at capacity development of vulnerable communities.

7.7 Implementation Mechanism at Regional Level

The proposed arrangement for this cluster is as follows:

Implementation Cluster	Lead Countries	Mentor	Lead Support Agencies	Partner co-support Agencies
3. Promote PPP and mobilizing resources for DRR	India, Malaysia, Korea Australia, Philippines		World Bank, ADRC. UNESCAP, ADB.	CSR-Asia, UNESCAP, SDMC, APECTF, World Bank, UNOCHA, APECTF, ILO

The following tables provides a summary of regional actions and related national actions with suggested lead and co-support agencies for implementation.

Corresponding National Action	Regional Action	Agency
NA3.3	RA.9 Conduct regional training on methodologies on cost benefit analysis of DRR and Conduct regional studies on cost benefit analysis of DRR	SAARC, ADB, World Bank
(NA3.1) (NA3.2)(NA3.4)	RA10. Conduct regional study on current levels of DRR expenditure and conduct regional workshops to define possible target percentages for DRR expenditure in national and local development budgets and develop	World Bank, ADB, UNESCAP

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

	advocacy kit on importance of investing in DRR	
NA3.6	RA11. KL Initiative on promoting PPP on DRR in the region	CSR-Asia, UNESCAP, SDMC, APECTF, World Bank, UNOCHA, APECTF, ADRC
NA3.7	RA12. Organize events on PPP for DRR during industry specific regional business conventions and include business leaders in regional mechanisms on DRR	CSR-Asia, ADPC, ILO
NA3.6	RA13. Conduct regional training courses on developing business contingency plans	CSR-Asia, UNESCAP, SDMC,
NA3.8	RA14. Organize regional workshops on catastrophic risk insurance for Ministries of Finance, NDMOs with representatives of reinsurance companies operational in the region.	World Bank, ADB
NA3.9	RA15. Organize regional workshops with micro-finance /micro credit sector to support DRR Initiatives	World Bank, ADB

CHAPTER 8.

Component 4 of the KL Action Plan

Linking Climate Change Adaptation to DRR: A new driver

8.1 Importance of the component reflected in the HFA and KL Declaration

The 4th priority area under the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015; **Reduce underlying Risks**, under its theme of environment and natural resource management, identifies the importance of climate change adaptation being integrated with DRR. It calls on Governments to,

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

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

- *Encourage all the stakeholders to address the long-term disastrous impact of climate change*
- *Take effective steps under the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities to integrate disaster risk reduction with climate change adaptation initiatives at all levels in accordance with the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol as stated in the HFA.*

Climate change adaptation is seen by the international development community as a new driver in the disaster risk reduction sector, encouraging scientific communities to share information and work together to integrate and extract necessary scientific information that can promote community resilience to disasters.

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

- promote innovative partnership with scientific communities and academic institutions to enhance scientifically informed national policies for DRR and CCA;
- develop partnerships between existing regional knowledge sharing mechanisms and networks on DRR and CCA with other information sharing and analysis mechanisms;
- encourage cost-effective and widely accessible technologies in support of early warning at national to local and community levels, multi-hazards risk assessment and disaster risk reduction efforts.

The need for integrating Climate Change Adaptation work with DRR was clearly made in the statement made at the Pacific Island Forum held in August 2008, by the Forum Chairman and Prime Minister Niuen Toke Tufkian Talagi when he said that that climate change is no longer a matter of scientific theory to the Pacific island states suffering from climate change induced natural disasters: *"It would be irresponsible of leaders not to act accordingly on these actual*

experiences. I think we shouldn't wait until a worse human catastrophe occurs before acting and the international attention now focused on climate change presents an opportunity for the region to negotiate and secure tangible assistance for people already affected by climate change"

8.2 Status of Implementation Gaps that remain in linking CCA and DRR reflected in progress review since 2005

The Regional Synthesis Report on Implementation of HFA in Asia and the Pacific, 2009 of the UNISDR, highlights the fact that climate change deals with relatively unknown and complex phenomenon that occur over long periods of time, with minimal changes in underlying assumptions possibly leading to dramatic changes in predicted scenarios. While some pilot scale climate change and DRR projects are already being undertaken in a number of Asia-Pacific countries, this does not seem to be the product of systematic integration of DRR and climate change adaptation.

Currently the institutional frameworks, political processes, funding mechanisms and information exchange platforms of the two communities of CCA and DRR remain largely separate, not only in Asia Pacific but throughout the world. Although in Australia, Bangladesh and Vanuatu, the linkages between DRR work and climate change has focused on preparing climate adaptation frameworks and programmes, largely in all other countries there has been slow overall progress in integrating the 2 themes.

This could be attributed to that fact that both climate change and DRR are insufficiently linked into development planning and practice and this bears the threat of an inefficient use of resources and unsustainable risk reduction and/ or climate change adaptation solutions.

The DRR community needs to make a more conscious effort to account for the exacerbation of existing risks and new risks in policies, plans and initiatives. This may require the revision and adaptation of existing tools and new or stronger partnerships with bodies dealing with climate change.

Many policy makers in the Asia and Pacific region have identified that it is difficult to allocate already limited resources to imperfectly understood risks in the distant future.

South Korea reports very specific work to adapt DRR plans and standards in the light of climate change scenarios, however, realizing that growing risk exceeds the current ability and practices to mitigate the problems.

Despite limitations, countries have initiated processes to integrate climate change adaptation with DRR. Bangladesh has reported, in its Interim National Progress Report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2008, that studies have been conducted on agricultural resilience.

Mongolia also reports an innovative Index-based livestock insurance scheme. 80% of Mongolia's agricultural sector is fed by herding and as such animals are the main source of livelihoods for almost half of the Mongolian population. Harsh winters and corresponding low temperatures have a devastating effect on livestock and has major implications on the rural poor, causing sever impacts on the Mongolian economy. In this scenario, the Government of Mongolia requested the World Bank to develop a solution to reduce the risks faced by the farmers.

Regionally, the SAARC Road Map on Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in South Asia has evolved through expert consultations from SAARC Member Countries.

The IFRC reports that The Red Cross and Red Crescent Climate Centre has formalised relationships with the International Research Institute for Climate and Society who provide assistance to the interpretation of observed and projected weather conditions relevant to Red Cross Red Crescent work.

8.3 Recommended Actions at National level by countries to implement the component

The following list of national actions are recommended for implementation by countries in support of regional level actions. Countries may choose from this list of actions based on their expertise, capacity and resource availability.

NA4.1 Facilitate dialogue and effective partnership between national agencies responsible for CCA and DRR as well as their scientific and operational counterparts

Countries can organize bi-lateral meetings between key Ministries and agencies professional institutions responsible for climate change adaptation and DRR activities to develop understanding and partnership among these two sets of agencies. This is important both in the run up to COP15 at Copenhagen and beyond.

In this regard, the Indonesian Red Cross has established relationships with scientific research institutions such as the Meteorological and Geophysics Agency (BMG), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Friends of the Earth Indonesia (WALHI), Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), to get updated information on emerging hazards. They are then able to integrate climate change information into their DRR programmes as appropriate.

In Sri Lanka, the Department of Meteorology is developing its capacity to be able to issue weather forecast to farmers, before the harvesting period, to minimize losses due to floods and drought as a result of climate change; as reported in its Interim National Progress Report on the implementation of HFA 2008.

Some other countries, notably Bangladesh, Vietnam and the Philippines have taken important steps in this regard.

NA4.2 Enable national agencies to mainstream CCA in National Action Plans on DRR and DRR in NAPA/ National strategies for climate change

The environment, meteorological, science and technology agencies responsible for national actions plans on adaptation (NAPAs) and National communications should be encouraged to seek input from the NDMOs and National DRR plans when finalizing CC plans and undertaking CCA programmes.

So too, the NDMOs and national platforms should seek to have a section on CCA in the DRR plans, as well as link with specific actions in the NAPA dealing with climate risks.

In Sri Lanka, the National Disaster Management centre has planned to hold annual symposiums on DRR and CCA in collaboration with the Sri Lanka Association for Advancement of Science.

NA4.3 Promote improved understanding on CCA among national DRR agencies, and networks through websites, publications and sharing workshops

Support the publication of manuals and case studies on mainstreaming CCA in to DRR. Conduct skills and knowledge building sessions during international forums, share and disseminate throughout the country.

These new national actions are to be undertaken and initiated under Phase 1 that is, from June 2009 to October 2010.

8.4 Modalities to Implement National Actions

As countries bear the major responsibility for the implementation of HFA and undertake national actions as prioritized in the menu of national actions under KLAP; there is a need for continued technical and programming partnership and support. The following are identified as possible sources of support:

- a. National technical institutions such as Meteorological Agencies, research organizations and scientific institutions and universities providing specific consultancy services
- b. NGOs and CBOs working in countries on development, humanitarian action and DRR such as; Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement; OXFAM, Care International, national level working groups and networks such as the Climate Change Working group under VUFO in Vietnam, and the Climate Action Network
- c. Country offices of UN Agencies, regional organizations and international organizations such as WMO, UNISDR etc

8.5 Proposed actions at regional level to support the implementation of the national actions

They are listed below and the order does not indicate any priority or order of implementation. The corresponding NA number links the national action which supports the respective regional action.

RA15. Conduct regional/sub-regional workshops for promoting partnerships between DRR and CCA agencies and catalyzing national dialogues; and organize/participate in regional and international fora on climate change in the run up to COP 15 and beyond. (NA4.2) (NA4.1)

RA16. Develop guidance notes and manuals for linking DRR in CCA plans and programmes and vice versa at national and local level (NA4.2)

Regional organizations can compile good practices and country level experiences into a single document, to be shared among countries. This will provide more operational insight to countries who are looking for entry points to begin linking CCA with DRR.

8.6 Regional Action Plans with Synergies in thematic areas of the KL Declaration

A review of existing regional DRR action plans and work programmes for regional organizations and entities was done and several sections of such plans and programmes have clear synergies with the thematic areas under the KL Declaration. This re-emphasizes that implementation of regional actions in the Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan, accelerates the implementation of the HFA. The Action Plans and corresponding thematic synergies under the component of linking climate change adaptation with DRR are listed in the table below.

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

Regional Action Plan	Corresponding to Activity/ component of KLAP
<p>The SAARC road map: Regional Cooperation on Application of Science and Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, 2008.</p>	<p>Section A.1. Policies for sharing of information at regional level harmonizing with the national and local level on CCA related areas. Some of the policy elements with regional perspective to include sharing of data on specific subjects like agro-ecological regions for drought mitigation and common origins of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods for the risk reduction.</p>
	<p>Enhancing Effectiveness of Early Warning System- Setting up policies for sharing information among nations through institutional bases that create effective early warning, hydro-meteorological and seismic data and sharing this information with other nations.</p>
	<p>A.4. Low Cost Access to Disaster Mitigation Technologies</p>
	<p>B2. Networking of Scientific & Technical Agencies in SAARC region as stated in section</p>
	<p>3.11: Setting up thematic networks for Earthquake/landslides, Tsunami, Floods, Cyclone and Drought, pooling the regional resources of key scientific and technology establishments in the framework of South Asia Disaster Knowledge Network (SADKN).</p>
<p>SAARC Road Map: Regional Cooperation on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asia</p>	<p>Thematic area 1: Adaptation to Climate Change The SDMC shall formulate appropriate process and programme guidelines for integration of DRR in CCA projects and vice versa in respect to 4 natural disasters namely, floods, cyclones including saline intrusion, droughts and glacial lake outbursts for the guidance of the Member States.</p>
	<p>Thematic area 6: Management of Impact and Risks due to Climate Change SDMC shall develop a South Asia Disaster Knowledge Network to enhance cooperation amongst the SAARC Member States in exchange of information on the impacts and risks due to climate change and document Good Practices on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in South Asian region.</p>

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

JICA Presentation at the IAP meeting in Bangkok, 2009	Setting up cool earth partnership program to link CCA in DRR
EU Work Plan presented at the IAP Meeting in Bangkok, March 2009	Under the topic of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) the Global Climatic Alliance are to identify five pilot countries to implement projects in 2009 and beyond, as reported, 60 million Euro has been earmarked for this.
HFA (2008- 2009) ISDR System Joint Work Programme	(3.3) Establish science and technical mechanisms to review, stimulate and guide the development of the scientific and technical foundations of disaster risk reduction.
	4.1) Integration of the climate change and disaster risk reduction agendas promoted and elaborated to reduce climate-related vulnerabilities and risks to support implementation of Hyogo Framework. [Climate Change and DRR network]

The Table below provides a summary of the regional actions and related national actions with suggested lead and co-support agencies for implementation.

Corresponding National Action/s	Regional Action	Agency
NA4.2, NA4.1	RA15. Conduct regional/sub-regional workshops for promoting partnerships between DRR and CCA agencies and catalyzing national dialogues; and organize/participate in regional and international fora on climate change in the run up to COP 15 and beyond.	IFRC, UNISDR, UNFCCC, UNEP, SOAPC
	RA16. Develop guidance notes and manuals for linking DRR in CCA plans and programmes and vice versa at national and local level. (NA4.2)	IFRC, FAO, ADPC

8.7 Implementation Cluster at Regional Level

The following implementation cluster is suggested for this thematic area.

Implementation Cluster	Lead Countries	Mentor	Lead Support Agencies	Partner co-support Agencies
4. Linking Climate Change Adaptation to DRR: A new driver	Japan, Korea, Fiji		SOPAC, IFRC, UNISDR, ADPC	IFRC, UNEP, UNFCCC, FAO

CHAPTER 9

Component 5 of the KL Action Plan

Protecting Critical Infrastructure

While technological innovation, globalisation, the growing interdependence of critical networks, and the high concentration of populations and assets all have their well-recognised positive effects, they also dramatically increase vulnerabilities to natural, technological and terrorism hazards." - Angel Gurría (OECD Secretary General) September 2006

9.1 Importance of Protecting Critical Infrastructure for DRR

It is essential that critical infrastructure and facilities (for example: educational facilities, hospitals, communication and transportation systems, water and emergency services) remain functional in the aftermath of a disaster. Resources should be made available to reduce vulnerability of such key components of infrastructure.

The importance of protecting critical infrastructure has been highlighted in many documents and declarations. Some of them are mentioned below.

The Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015) through the following action areas:

Action 3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

- (f) Institutions dealing with urban development should provide information to the public on disaster reduction option prior to constructions, land purchase or land sale;
- (i) Promote the implementation of local risk assessment and disaster preparedness programmes in schools and institutions of higher education;
- (j) Promote the implementation of programmes and activities in schools for learning how to minimise the effects of hazards.

Action No 4: 'Reduce the underlying risk factors

- (e) Integrate disaster risk reduction planning into the health sector; promote the goal of 'hospital safe from disasters' by ensuring that all new hospitals are built with a level of resilience that strengthen their capacity to remain functional in disaster situations and implement mitigation measures to reinforce existing health facilities, particularly those providing primary health care;
- (f) Protect and strengthen critical public facilities and physical infrastructure, particularly schools, clinics, hospitals, water and power plants, communications and transport lifelines, disaster warning and management centres, and culturally important lands and structures through proper design, retrofitting and rebuilding, in order to render them adequate resilient to hazards;
- (o) Mainstream disaster risk considerations into planning procedures for major infrastructure projects, including the criteria for design, approval and implementation of such projects and considerations based on social, economic and environmental impact assessments.

The **Kuala Lumpur Declaration (2-4 December 2008)** of the 3rd AMCDRR states, 'Encourage all stakeholders to keep health facilities safe from disasters by intensifying efforts in advocacy, support in mobilising resources for structural and non-structural components of safe health facilities, and providing technical support in essential areas of disaster resilient hospitals such as organisation, contingency planning, and preparedness activities'

The Bangkok Action Agenda 2007, prioritised the following action areas:

1. Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into School Education;
2. Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction Education for community resilience;
3. Making Schools safer;
4. Empowering Children for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Delhi Declaration on DRR of 2007 as part of building culture of safety which was given more prominence by ISDR/UNECSCO campaign on "Disaster Risk Reduction beings at school" promoting the safety of school buildings and integration of DRR in curricula.

The Islamabad Declaration on School Safety 2008, concretised that 'the safety of our children is the goal of the society and as such it is incumbent upon national governments to fulfil that obligation through comprehensive policies, programs and financing mechanism' and 'school safety is an opportunity to establish innovative and effective partnerships between national government and state, local entities and community to ensure that school safety policy is implemented through priority actions' amongst others.

9.2 Status of Implementation reflected in progress reviews since 2005

While a few countries such as Bangladesh, Korea and Nepal have reached institutional commitment in integrating DRR, a majority of countries have not yet reached a considerable level of progress. However, in the last few years, many countries have seen steady progress in integrating DRR into primary and secondary curricula; to name a few, Armenia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Lao PDR, Nepal, Philippines and the Russian Federation.

An important strategy to generate a long term change in perspective and behaviour is to start DRR education early in school and pre-schools. Such initiatives have been concentrated in 8 countries where they have recently suffered from disasters.

However, through these experiences it has been felt that there is a need for a systematic approach with clear assessments, strategies and methodologies that looks for opportunities in the curricula activities in both formal and informal education. One of the main obstacles is the lack of national policy institutionalised in the broader education sector of countries, coupled by lack of technical capacity at county level to design DRR curricula and training materials.

It is also worthwhile to note that during disasters school buildings and other such facilities undergo massive deterioration and destruction. For Instance, in Cambodia, data in 2008 show 76% of schools have been constructed from concrete or brick while the 24% constructed with wood and bamboo, are completely destroyed during flood seasons. In absence of a national school building construction guideline, problems relating to use of poor quality materials and construction design are prevalent. The need for a national school construction guideline that incorporates hazard resilient features is a pressing concern in such countries. Many countries do have national building codes and construction guidelines, often nor do they concentrate on multi-hazard resilient features, which need to be tackled.

9.3 Gaps and Challenges that still remain under this component

- No dedicated budgetary, department/agency or business plans;
- Most projects are small pilot projects that need to be translated into policy and institutional commitment;
- Lack of national construction guidelines incorporating multi-hazard features;
- Concerns over enforcement of building codes and regulations;
- Lack of capacity of local government and key actors involved;
- Inadequate coordination between government, NGOs and CBOs;
- Lack of effective regulating agency and enforcement capacity

Under the KL action plan, this component seeks to promote actions on the above issues towards achieving 'safe education' and 'hospitals safe from disasters'.

9.4 Recommended Actions at National level by countries for implementing the component

The following list of national actions is recommended for implementation by countries in support of Regional level actions under this component:

NA5.1 Develop and implement National action programme for school safety including:

- a) Retrofitting and enhancing disaster resilience of vulnerable schools;
- b) National guidelines and programmes for safe, disaster resilient construction for all new schools;
- c) Train Government and local personnel for multi-hazard disaster resistant school planning, design, maintenance, inspection and monitoring.

This would require strong institutional and budgetary support. Establishment of continuous training and skill development for risk reduction professionals would expose them to better understanding and adopting more appropriate technology in construction. This action would necessitate conducting vulnerability assessments of all existing school buildings and enforcing stringent regulations on new construction in integrating DRR resilient features.

The Government of India in partnership with SEEDS is currently involved with retrofitting more than 1000 schools across India. SEEDS school safety initiative involves structural safety of school buildings, training and educating children on life saving skills and school disaster management planning.

NA5.2 Work with education sector planning mechanisms (including donors) to promote policy changes towards the integration of DRR in national education system.

Many countries such as Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines have Education Sector Working Groups (ESWG) comprising of donors such as UNICEF, World Bank, ADB, JICA and representatives from Ministries of Education. Collaborating closely with ESWG would be beneficial in advocating and implementing evidence-based small pilot projects for institutionalising and integrating DRR in the national education system.

For instance, the Ministries of Education and the NDMOs with support from ADPC under the Mainstreaming DRR in the Education Sector Programme with UNDP as the implementing partner, conducted a study on impact of disasters on education sector in Cambodia, Lao PDR and the Philippines. The findings of this study, published in April 2008, are being used to understand the socio-economic and physical impacts of disaster and the importance of integrating DRR through ESWG in every country.

NA5.3 Based on ongoing Global campaign on Hospitals safe from Disasters, establish and implement National Action Programmes on safe Hospitals by:

- Developing manuals on safe hospital management;
- Developing Contingency Plans for risk reduction in the health sector;
- Programmes for multi-hazard resilient construction for all new health facilities and hospitals;
- Programmes for retrofitting vulnerable health facilities and promoting non-structural safety.

The respective Ministry of Health in cooperation with WHO has already taken initiatives with the strategy of keeping 'Hospitals safe from disasters', in several countries. Collaboration and close cooperation amongst all stakeholders including Ministry of Finance, Construction, Communication including NGOs and CBOs is essential.

NA5.4 Develop and conduct training programs for medical and non-medical staff on DRR procedures pre and post disasters.

Institutional capacity and skills development for all professionals on DRR procedures would be required. The Ministry of Health along with other stakeholders would be responsible for the training of the hospital professionals on DRR procedures.

Partnerships support

The implementation of national actions under this component would necessitate strong national support in the respective countries. While the countries take on the major responsibility, there is a need for continued technical and programming partnership and support. The following are identified as possible sources of support for this component:

- a. National technical institutions and universities through strong support from Ministry of Education
- b. NGOs and CBOs working on development, humanitarian action and DRR in countries
 - for example a consortium of NGOs working together in case of Cambodia in developing DRR IEC materials for activities for students.
- c. Country offices of UN Agencies, regional organizations and international organizations
 - such as UNDP Country Office, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, world Bank, ADB.
- d. Lastly, communities, school children, teachers, health workers and professionals in the concerned field are the most important partners in implementing any project.

Some of the activities that showcase possible intervention of such agencies under this component are as follows:

Activity	Agency
- Retrofitting and enhancing disaster resilience of vulnerable schools;	World Bank; ADB; UNCRD
- National guidelines and programmes for safe, disaster resilient construction for all new schools;	UNICEF; UNESCO;ADPC
- Train Government and local personnel for multi-hazard disaster resistant school planning, design, maintenance, inspection and monitoring	UNICEF; UNESCO; ADPC
- Developing manuals on safe hospital management;	WHO; ADPC
- Developing Contingency Plans for risk reduction in the health sector;	WHO; ADPC

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

– Programmes for multi-hazard resilient construction for all new health facilities and hospitals;	UNCRD; WHO
– Programmes for retrofitting vulnerable health facilities and promoting non structural safety.	World Bank; ADB; WHO;UNCRD

Additional support can be from the regional actions and cited agencies as elaborated further on.

9.5 Proposed actions at regional level to support the implementation of the component

The regional actions suggested under this component corresponding to the national action plans are as follows,

RA18. Disseminate guidelines, manuals and good practices integrating DRR in school curriculum to national education authorities and at regional education sector events. (NA5.1)

Guidelines such as RCC Guidelines 6.1 for Integrating DRR into School Curriculum, under Mainstreaming DRR into Education Program, which is one of the components of Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management, could be disseminated in the region through the various agencies and partners involved in this field.

The Education Task Force (comprising of UN/ISDR, UNESCO, UNICEF, IRFC and ADPC) are also committed to supporting the integration of DRR in the education sector through advocacy, collation, analysis and dissemination of good practices, the identification of gaps and challenges, and by ensuring that these issues are acted upon at the local, national and regional levels.

RA19 Develop guidance manuals and programmes to support countries to develop and implement national action programmes on school safety and implementation of regional action plans (NA5.2)

Strong collaboration of the donors and national governments to advocate and address the structural component of education which could be achieved by developing manuals and piloting in donor-funded projects.

Existing documents such as 'School Earthquake Safety' from Gujarat experiences and UNCRD's manual on 'Global earthquake Safety Initiative' could be used as a basis on which further work and inputs would be provided based on the local context.

RA20 Support regional implementation of the ongoing Global Campaign on Hospitals safe from disasters and develop guidelines, manuals and programmes to support countries implement national action programmes on safer health facilities (NA5.3)

Building on the strategy to keep hospitals safe, materials such as DVDs developed by World Health Organization and Pan American Health Organisation on 'Keeping hospitals safe from disasters', can be used to disseminate and promote the concept and strategy of Safe Hospitals. It explains what a safe hospital is and why it is essential to have a safe hospital, including political and technical testimony which show the commitment that already exists in many countries regarding this subject, it also presents examples of good practices in Latin America, breaking the myth that it is very expensive or impossible to build a hospital that can continue being operational after a disaster.

Dissemination of such materials would concretise the strategy and build on existing materials at this regional level with support from the national governments and support concerned agencies to achieve this action.

RA21 Conduct regional and national training courses on hospital and emergency preparedness and response; and structural and non-structural components of safe health facilities (NA5.3)

Building the local capacities of the governments and agencies working in the countries has also been identified as one of the top priorities, which would help in the sustainability of any activity and strategy within any country. For example, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific (WHO-WPRO) through its Emergency and Humanitarian Action unit recently conducted a consultative meeting to develop and package a Regional Training Course on Safe Hospitals. Governments can benefit from sending their hospital management staff to such training programmes on a regular basis.

Linkages can also be established with the Hospital Preparedness for Emergencies (HOPE) Course developed under the PEER Programme.

9.6 Implementation Cluster at Regional Level

The implementation modality for actions under this component of the KL Regional Action Plan will be according to the respective implementation cluster; and the overall Secretariat in charge of steering of the KL Regional Action Plan, for Protecting critical infrastructure,

- Lead Mentor countries are Iran, China, Pakistan, Thailand
- Lead Supporting Agencies are UNCRD, UNICEF, WHO
- Partner co-support agencies are UNESCO, ADPC, Regional Education Task Force, ADB, World Bank, IRP

The activities and corresponding agencies suggested are as follows:

National Action	Regional Action	Agency
NA 5.1	RA18. Disseminate guidelines, manuals and good practices integrating DRR in school curriculum to national education authorities and at regional education sector events.	UNICEF; UNESCO ADB; ETF; SEEDS
NA 5.2	RA19 Develop guidance manuals and programmes to support countries to develop and implement national action programmes on school safety and implementation of regional action plans	UNICEF; UNESCO; UNCRD;ADPC
NA5.3	RA20 Support regional implementation of the ongoing Global Campaign on Hospitals safe from disasters and develop guidelines, manuals and programmes to support countries implement national action programmes on safer health facilities	WHO; World Bank; ADB
NA5.3	RA21 Conduct regional and national training courses on hospital and emergency preparedness and response; and structural and non-structural components of safe health facilities	WHO; ADPC; NSET

CHAPTER 10

Component 6 of the KL Action Plan

Public Education, Awareness and Engaging the Media in DRR

10.1 Importance of Public Education, Awareness and Engaging the Media in DRR

Education and raising awareness of governments and decision makers, the media, the private sector, civil society, and ultimately the community is an important component of effective DRR. It has also been found that impacts of disasters would be dramatically reduced if people are well informed and motivated towards a culture of disaster preparedness and resilience.

The Hyogo Framework for Action; 2005-2015 has highlighted this component through:

Action No. 3; Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

- (a) Provide easily understandable information on disaster risks and protection options especially to citizens in high-risk areas, to encourage and enable people to take action to reduce risk and build resilience. The information should incorporate relevant traditional and indigenous knowledge and culture heritage and tailored to different target audiences, taking into account cultural and social factors;
- (d) Promote the use, application and affordability of recent information, communication and space-based technologies and related services, as well as earth observations, to support disaster risk reduction, particularly for training and for the sharing and dissemination of information among different categories of users;
- (e) In the medium term, develop local, national, regional and international user-friendly directories, inventories and national information-sharing systems and services for the exchange of information on good practices, cost-effective and easy-to-use disaster risk reduction technologies, and lessons learned on policies, plans and measures for disaster risk reduction;
- (p) Promote the engagement of the media in order to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience and strong community involvement in sustained public education campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society¹.

10.2 Status of Implementation

In the recent past, there have been substantial achievements in countries such as Australia, Hong Kong, Iran, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea, in development of disaster management information systems. Few more countries are focusing efforts to improve or establish new information management systems as shown below:

Bangladesh:	Disaster Management Information Centre established
Indonesia:	Development of a Disaster Management Information System
Lao PDR:	Standardized data collection formats under development
Nepal:	Disaster-base on historical records of disasters over 35 years established
Maldives:	GIS based system under development/reliance on Pacific Disaster Net
New Zealand:	Standardized data sharing protocols to improve existing system
Sri Lanka	'Disinventar' established; disaster resource data base is under development

Source: Regional Synthesis Report on Implementation of HFA in Asia and Pacific (2007-2008/09)

In total, around 8 countries have reported institutional commitment to establish comprehensive information management systems, but there has been slow progress as it depends on external funding.

The Regional Synthesis Report on Implementation of HFA in Asia and the Pacific of the UNISDR Secretariat 2009, states that many national reports reflect a certain degree of skepticism regarding the effectiveness of current public awareness activities caused by the lack of clear national strategies on public awareness, solid monitoring and evaluation systems and a top-down approach that takes insufficient notice of cultural and linguistic differences within countries. Although New Zealand reported the need for a sustained, long-term approach: "The major challenge is changing behaviour of individuals and organizations, and progressing intentions into actions". In many countries public awareness remains dependent upon foreign aid and sustainability is limited. There is also a growing awareness of the role that national and local media can play in public awareness; however, their potential requires enhancement and remains underutilized in a majority of countries.

At present the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strengthens communication for better dissemination of RC activities and coverage in media, organizes road safety awareness raising activities to traffic-users to reduce the number of traffic accidents and injuries and develops and disseminates IEC materials on Avian Influenza (in cooperation with the MOH) and hygiene promotion. In Indonesia, the Action Contra la Femme has produced a flood preparedness documentary and radio talk show to improve the DRR knowledge of the public.

However gaps still remain. Apart from numerous public awareness campaigns soon after a major disaster, as in the case of the Indian Ocean Earthquake and Tsunami, little has been done to plan and implement long terms public awareness campaigns with strategic focus and goals.

10.3 Gaps and Challenges

- Budgetary commitment and dependency on external funding, limiting sustainability;
- Information is sector-specific and lack of a standard format leading to duplication during distribution of information;
- Lack of incentives to share information amongst agencies and stakeholders;
- Inadequate institutional and human capacity;
- Insufficient dialogue and strategic and operational coordination amongst multi-stakeholders.

The KL Declaration, acknowledging the above challenges in this component, recommended 'promotion of training opportunities to regional, national and local media representatives and journalists to generate public risk reduction and disaster preparedness measures and to develop broadcasting systems for the dissemination of early warnings for the Asia and Pacific region in close collaboration with the concerned national, regional and international organisations, local authorities and civil society for conveying 'last mile' warning communication. Furthermore, it was acknowledged that the fundamental role of public awareness and education as the necessary starting point for all other disaster risk reduction initiatives.

10.4 Recommended Actions at National level by countries for implementing the component

The following list of national actions are recommended for implementation by countries in support of Regional level actions.

NA6.1 Undertake sustained programmes and partnerships with Ministry of Education for integrating DRR in school and university curricula and Teachers Training

Working closely with the Ministries of Education and NDMOs of the countries to institutionalize DRR in the national curricula would be one of the initiatives in recognizing the importance of education and awareness.

In Sri Lanka, DRM was not a part of school or teacher education since the 2004 tsunami and the landslides in 2003 and 2006, which had a dramatic impact on the education sector. In this endeavor, new syllabi and teacher information guides were prepared. The GTZ supported the training on the new DRM topics such as training the teachers and in-service advisors and the development and production of kits containing all the material and supplementary aids to be used by the teachers. At present, education staff, teachers and a sizeable portion of teacher trainers have undergone disaster safety education.

NA6.2 Undertake sustained national public awareness programs on DRR in partnership with media, private sector and NGOs

The Media has important roles among different audiences through disseminating information before, during and after disasters; an active role in the early warning chain before and during disasters and lastly, an educational role before and after disasters. They contribute to shift from culture of reaction to culture of action and safety (ISDR)

The media in close cooperation with the NGOs and agencies involved in the countries is in the position to investigate potential disaster risks and alert people about the dangers they face before disasters and raise awareness about the issue and even at times question the performance of decision makers. Such actions help educate populations on their risks and vulnerabilities.

NA6.3 Document indigenous good practices in Disaster risk reduction and conduct national workshops on promotion and utilization of indigenous knowledge for DRR.

Institutional and human capacity of the governments and other stakeholders involved in DRR is of utmost importance with the changing and frequent occurrence of disasters. Safeguarding lives and national assets could be saved through proper dissemination of information to all through regular trainings and workshops.

NA6.4 Strengthen Collaborations between NDMOs and National Journalist/media associations to;

- a) conduct regular national trainings for journalists on DRR.
- b) conduct national workshop with media personnel and national media associations on strategies for appropriate reporting on DRR

It is essential for disaster management professionals to win the media's full and effective support to build a culture of safety by convincing them to take the "prevention angle" every time they cover a "disaster story". This would help develop new partnerships, ideas and formats to boost DRR coverage and showcase a real added-value.

This could be further reinforced by regular exchange of information on technology, inventions and findings between disaster management professionals and media through workshops and trainings.

NA6.5 Develop and field test systems for improved broadcasting of Early Warning by local TV and radio in collaboration with national and local authorities.

Community radio has been effective in many countries for disseminating information to communities especially where access to some communities is difficult. For example, in the Philippines, community radio has been utilised as an effective tool for early warning. The need for an effective and cost-efficient communication facility for municipalities like Labo became pronounced when typhoon Rosing hit Camarines Norte in 1995. Since its establishment, the radio station has become a model of a community-based alternative media and Labo's main instrument of safety. Its programs cover national and international news updates, musical shows, agricultural reports, local politics, and village news and weather reports, among others.

Partnerships support

Information dissemination in the countries falls within the main responsibility of the national governments. In addition, media play a crucial role in attracting the attention of the masses through innovative techniques and dispersion of information.

Recognising the role of the governments as well as the media, it is also equally important to acknowledge the roles of the NGOs and CBOs who are involved at the grassroots level at advocating and public education and awareness of the community on DRR.

Equally the roles played by the UN agencies such UNDP country offices and UNICEF and the donors who make the programmes viable at the national level but ultimately it is the partnerships between the community and the agencies directly working with them which has the maximum effect.

Some of the national actions have been exemplified with the implementing agencies below:

Activity	Agency
Undertake sustained programmes and partnerships with Ministry of Education for integrating DRR in school and university curricula and Teachers Training	UNESCO, UNICEF, UNISDR

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

Undertake sustained national public awareness programs on DRR in partnership with media, private sector and NGOs	UNESCO, ABU, UNICEF, UNISDR, Al Jazeera
Document indigenous good practices in Disaster risk reduction and conduct national workshops on promotion and utilization of indigenous knowledge for DRR.	UNESCO, UNICEF, UNISDR, IFRC, ADRRN
Strengthen collaborations between NDMOs and National Journalist/media associations to; a) conduct regular national trainings for journalists on DRR. b) conduct national workshop with media personnel and national media associations on strategies for appropriate reporting on DRR	ABU, Al Jazeera, ADRRN, ASEAN
Develop and field test systems for improved broadcasting of Early Warning by local TV and radio in collaboration with national and local authorities.	ABU, Al Jazeera, ADRRN, ASEAN

These national actions will be linked and supported by regional level action plans with cited agencies with the aim to coordinate for broader impact at the regional level.

10.5 Proposed actions at regional level to support the implementation of the national actions

The KL Declaration calls on international and regional entities and the ISDR Asia Partnership Members in particular as well as donors to support countries in their actions to implement HFA on the themes prioritized by the KL Declaration.

These actions by international and regional entities and IAP Members in particular would be based on the on-going or planned actions at regional and national level in addition to new regional actions to be undertaken; and initiated under Phase 1 and phase 2.

RA21. Conduct regional workshops on utilization of indigenous knowledge for DRR, improve documentation and disseminate publications (NA6.3)

Conduct workshops to disseminate information on stocktaking of DRR initiatives, good practices and processes developed by Governments, in-country actors and regional partners at regional level are effective ways of educating the governments, decision makers, practitioners and others involved. Publications such as RCC Guideline on Mainstreaming DRR in Education, UNESCO's publications on 'Local Disaster Management and Hazard Assessment' are some examples that could be distributed at the national as well as regional level.

Organizing regional workshops and seminars such as the Asia Pacific Regional Workshop on School Education and Disaster Risk Reduction, which was jointly organized by UN/ISDR, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN/ESCAP, UNCRD, UN/OCHA, IFRC, ASEAN, ADPC, ADRC and ASB in October 2007 in Bangkok.

RA22. Conduct regional workshops for national journalists/media associations on actions for improving national DRR reporting (NA6.4)

Media is an important and effective method of disseminating information to the public. Trainings and workshops at regional level to cover disaster stories with preventive angle and introduction to various preventive measures in disasters, for the media to disperse to the masses for better prevention would increase the reach and knowledge of media associations.

RA23. Develop manuals and guidelines on improved broadcasting of Early warning (NA6.5)

While information is effectively dispersed to the masses with various forms of media, it is equally imperative to have manuals and guidelines for professionals working at the field level to perform and achieve the objectives of DRR preparedness.

Training Manual on Early Warning: Uses and Practices (UNDP, 2006) is ideal for the practitioners and could be adopted at a regional level.

10.6 Regional Action Plans dealing with the component

A list of Regional Action Plans which have thematic linkage/potential synergy with the thematic area of public education, awareness in DRR' as per the KL Declaration are listed below. There were no specific reference to any activities on engaging media in DRR in the regional action plans that were reviewed.

Regional Action Plan	Corresponding to Activity/ Theme of KLAP
The SAARC road map: Regional Cooperation on Application of Science and Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, 2008	Lesson learning exercises include best regional practices in integrating effectively Science and technology for disaster management in academic curriculum.
Ahmedabad Action agenda for School Safety, 2007.	<p>Action 1.a: Include disaster risk reduction in the formal curriculum at both primary as well as secondary education. Stakeholders to</p> <p><i>Non-Governmental Organizations (local, regional and international)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream disaster risk reduction in schools through appropriate advocacy and communication to common citizens. <p><i>United Nations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate comprehensive library and online catalogue of disaster risk reduction educational materials and tools. (UNESCO/ISDR).
Islamabad declaration on school safety, 2008	<p><i>For State Government</i> State Governments provide strategic support for local level implementation in disaster awareness and community mobilization among others.</p> <p><i>For civil society</i> 12. School leadership with community support develops school safety awareness programs including preparedness and hazard evacuation plans.</p> <p><i>For communities</i> 13. May 16th be "National School Safety Day." A region wide National school safety day will create awareness and the establishment of sound planning practices and programs for school safety, and will encourage mass media to recognize their critical role responsibility in raising awareness.</p>
Asia Pacific workshop on School Education and Disaster Risk Reduction, Bangkok, 2007	<p>2. Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction education for Community resilience</p> <p>Research on traditional wisdom and skills should be properly documented for educational purposes and use in schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen integrated approaches for both formal and non-formal education strategies to ensure mutually-

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

	<p>supportive programmes on building community resilience;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research impact of formal and non formal education efforts to better inform, motivated and prepare people in the community.
ASEAN Regional Program on Disaster Management, 2004-2010	<p>Project proponent 5: Public Education, Awareness and Advocacy.</p> <p>Sub-Component 5.1: ASEAN Day for Disaster Reduction</p> <p>Project Component 5: Public Education, Awareness and Advocacy.</p> <p>Sub Component 5.3: Enhanced Disaster management Public Education and Awareness Programs in ASEAN Member Countries.</p> <p>ASEAN Day for Disaster Management, 2009.</p>
APEC Task Force on Emergency Preparedness Meeting- Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Asia Pacific Region: 2009 to 2015	<p>4.1. Develop joint disaster preparedness actions</p> <p>The development of promotional and advocacy activities, such as seminars and exhibitions, in order to enhance awareness and to learn from other experiences in the region.</p> <p>4.3. Prospective Risk Management</p> <p>Facilitate the development of promotional and advocacy activities, such as seminars and exhibitions, in order to enhance risk awareness and to learn from other experiences in the region in the context of prospective risk management.</p>

10.7 Implementation Cluster at Regional Level

The implementation modality for actions under this particular component under the KL Regional Action Plan will be according to the respective implementation cluster; and the overall Secretariat in charge of steering of the KL Regional Action Plan.

Implementation Cluster	Lead Countries	Mentor	Lead Support Agencies	Partner co-support Agencies
Public Education, Awareness and Engaging the Media in DRR	Iran, Indonesia Singapore	China and	ADRRN, UNESCO, ABU	RUTF, IFRC, ASEAN, UNICEF, ASEAN, UNISDR, Al Jazeera.

The agencies identified for the implementation of the regional activities have been cited in the table below.

The activities and corresponding agencies suggested are as follows:

National Action	Regional Action	Agency
(NA6.3)	RA21. Conduct regional workshops on utilization of indigenous knowledge for DRR, improve documentation and disseminate publications (NA6.3)	RUTF, IFRC, ASEAN, UNICEF
(NA6.4)	RA22. Conduct regional workshops for national journalists/media associations on actions for improving national DRR reporting (NA6.4)	IFRC, ASEAN, UNICEF, UNISDR, Al Jazeera.
(NA6.5)	RA23. Develop manuals and guidelines on improved broadcasting of Early warning (NA6.5)	IFRC, ASEAN, UNISDR

CHAPTER 11

Component 7 of the KL Action Plan

High Technology and Scientific Application (HTSA) for DRR

11.1 Importance of the component reflected in HFA and KL Declaration

Science and technology is evolving at an increased rate with countries in the west investing large amounts in this area. Incorporating such advanced technologies and scientific applications for use in disaster, mitigation, response and risk reduction at all levels is an emerging trend and countries should promote this in order to make their communities as well as economies resilient to disasters and its impacts.

The Hyogo Framework for Action; 2005-2015, in its priority area for action No. 3; **Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels**, under information management and exchange, states that Governments must

- (c) Promote and improve dialogue and cooperation among scientific communities and practitioners working on disaster risk reduction, and encourage partnerships among stakeholders, including those working on the socioeconomic dimensions of disaster risk reduction.
- (d) Promote the use, application and affordability of recent information, communication and space-based technologies and related services, as well as earth observations, to support disaster risk reduction, particularly for training and for the sharing and dissemination of information among different categories of users¹.
- (o) Strengthen technical and scientific capacity to develop and apply methodologies, studies and models to assess to and the impact of geological, weather, water and climate related hazards, including the improvement of regional monitoring capacities and assessments.

In the **Kuala Lumpur Declaration**, HTSA is linked with and includes activities under climate change adaptation (CCA) and calls for Countries to:

- encourage dialogue and collaboration between ministries and agencies at the national level;
- promote innovative partnership with scientific communities and academic institutions to enhance scientifically informed national policies for DRR and CCA;
- develop partnerships between existing regional knowledge sharing mechanisms and networks on DRR and CCA with other information sharing and analysis mechanisms, to further encourage cost-effective and widely accessible technologies in support of early warning at national to local and community levels, multi-hazards risk assessment and disaster risk reduction efforts.

11.2 Status of Implementation and gaps that remain in using High Technology and Scientific Application in DRR - progress review since 2005

Based on the interim country reports on HFA implementation submitted to UNISDR in 2008, Australia, Hong Kong China, Islamic Republic of Iran, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea report substantial and at times comprehensive achievements in the development of disaster management information systems. However progress of using high technology and scientific application in the DRR sector seems to depend largely on external aid to countries in the form of technical services or financial resources to procure such technical services.

Although numerous studies and assessments have been undertaken across the Pacific region the information is often sector-specific, is dispersed and not presented in a format that can be easily accessed and used by NDMOs and other national agencies.

A few actions are taking place at the regional level and depending on how small a country and its resources are, expanding in to country specific programmes is minimal due to the financial aspects.

The ASEAN Secretariat for DRR together with the Asian Disaster Reduction Centre has already taken up the theme of High Technology and Scientific Application and is implementing a project on utilizing satellite images for disaster management since 2008.

The UNESCAP has held its First Session of the Committee on Information and Communications Technology in November 2008 to address issues of ICT applications for DRR. It also provides training opportunities to Asia-Pacific countries on the use of space information and DRR under its Space Applications for Sustainable Development of Asia and the Pacific (RESAP) in China, India and Indonesia.

In addition to this ESCAP together with China, India, and the FAO is promoting regional cooperative mechanisms for drought disaster monitoring and early warning although the working modalities and arrangements are still under discussion.

Cost benefit analyses have also helped in using technology for early warning, such as in Fiji, where a cost benefit analysis led to a government decision to install a telemetry warning systems for floods in the Navua river basin.

11.3 Recommended Actions at National level by countries for implementing the component

The following list of national actions are recommended for implementation by countries in support of Regional level actions. Countries may choose from this list of actions based on their expertise, capacity and resource availability.

NA7.1 Undertake a comprehensive Multi-hazard risk assessment in the country using appropriate technologies in partnership with national institutions

Countries can undertake multi-hazard risk assessments in collaboration with scientific and research institutions and universities in each province. They could also conduct seminars and workshops to share and update multi-hazard risk assessments including scientific research findings and feed in to sub-national DRR action plans.

Philippines READY project is a good example of this action. ICIMOD plans to use applications of Satellite Rainfall Estimation in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan Region for floods and provide early warning to countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan.

The Government of Korea has specially allocated US\$ 6 million annually for research projects to improve DRR procedures and practices. The topics of research are broad and include automatic assessment systems for tropical cyclones.

From 2005 to 2008 UNCRD introduced the RADIUS system, a simplified tool for urban earthquake risk assessment at its corresponding training programmes in 2006 in Japan, 2007 in Nepal, 2008 in Indonesia. Similarly innovative tools can be introduced to assess risks of other hazards in urban as well as rural areas prone to disasters.

NA7.2 Strengthen technological capacities of Meteorological agencies on forecasting and improve dissemination of early warning

Countries can get the support of international organizations to conduct capacity building and specialized training programmes for technical staff in government agencies. Converting high technology data and information in to a form that can be understood and used at the local level should be the priority. Dissemination mechanisms of such information should also be developed to ensure information goes to the correct group of people at the correct time.

The Regional Integrated Multi-hazard Early Warning System (RIMES) focuses on capacity building of meteorological agencies.

NA7.3 Establish effective partnerships to regularly share and improve use of natural hazard risk information for decision-making in preparedness, recovery and development by holding periodic forums involving national technical agencies, sectoral Ministries and NDMO

Ministries of science and technology in partnership with the NDMO can conduct joint awareness programmes to facilitate sharing of knowledge and experiences. Set up mechanisms to regularly update information and feed in to national and local disaster preparedness plans.

In Tajikistan, the old analogue seismic monitoring stations, damaged by the civil war, were replaced with a network of 7 digital seismic monitoring stations with the support of the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation. This state-of-the-art installation enabled Tajikistan to be a member of the Federation of Digital Seismic Networks (FSDN) and through this partnership, establish a State Geo-Physical Survey under Tajikistan's Academy of Sciences.

Singapore's Civil Defense Force (SCDF) has created a working culture that supports innovation. This is manifested in an innovation framework that is supported by a mix of physical and virtual infrastructures to create an environment where creativity thrives as reported in their interim HFA implementation report. Some of the projects that have been developed using scientific applications for DRR include, an all-terrain Light Fire Attack vehicle, the use of Water Mist technology in fire fighting and modification of tracked vehicles to combat bush fires.

11.4 Approach to implement National Actions

Countries are encouraged to implement national actions through existing mechanisms. Each country is expected to devise its own process for prioritization and selection of national actions for implementation. As countries have already set in motion mechanisms to implement HFA priorities under their National Action Plans they can revise and enhance such plans to implement the national level actions.

The following are identified as possible sources of support:

- a. National technical and scientific bodies, research institutions, technical universities
- b. Country offices of UN Agencies, regional organizations and international organizations such as ESCAP, WMO, ADRC, ADPC, UNOOSA, UNOSAT and ITU.
- c. NGOs and CBOs working on development and DRR in countries such as the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, Networks of scientific bodies,

11.5 Proposed actions at regional level to support the implementation of the theme

RA23. Regional review of risk assessments and support to national governments in accessing/developing national multi-hazard risk assessments and decision-making tools (NA7.1)

Support can be provided to governments to introduce new technologies for assessment and also to develop new tools. Experiences in other countries can be shared along with specific manuals and guidelines on application of scientific information in risk assessments.

The IFRC has supported many national societies in the Asia Pacific region to use vulnerability capacity assessments and GIS to monitor disaster risks. They have also developed guidelines for multi hazard risk assessment and socio-economic analysis tools such as global food security analysis guidelines. Support to Asian national societies by IFRC includes an SMS alert system in Thailand, systems for warning directly to households and communities in the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, a special purpose telephone system in Timor Leste.

11.6 Regional Action Plans with synergies in components of the KL Declaration

A review of existing regional action plans was done and several sections of such action plans have clear synergies with the thematic areas under the KL Declaration. This re-emphasizes that fact that implementations of regional actions in the KL Regional Action Plan, accelerates the implementation of the HFA. The Action Plans and corresponding thematic synergies under empowering local governments and civil society in DRR are listed below.

Regional Action Plan	Corresponding to Activity/ Theme of KLAP
<p>The SAARC road map: Regional Cooperation on Application of Science and Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, 2008.</p>	<p>Section A.1 The need for policies to share information among the countries in South Asia, where it is important to build regional capacity aligned with the information/data at national level. Some of the policy elements with regional perspectives include sharing the data/info along with knowledge, expertise and successful practices having the common:</p>

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

	<p>(i) origins of seismic and landslides hazards;</p> <p>(ii) coastal and marine risks emanating from tropical cyclone, tsunami, coastal erosion, sea level rise, coastal pollution etc;</p> <p>(iii) river basins for flood risk reduction and management</p>
	B.5 Strengthening National level Risk Assessment Capabilities
	3.16 Sub-regional risk assessment pilot projects covering the areas most vulnerable to earthquake, floods, cyclone, drought etc.
APEC Presentation made at the IAP Meeting, March 2009 in Bangkok	Damage Assessment Technique workshop at regional level
HFA (2008- 2009) ISDR System Joint Work Programme	<p>(2.1) Strengthened partnership for an expanded global multi-tiered, decentralized disaster loss database system for risk identification, risk assessment, recovery planning and operations ensuring availability of updated global risk and hazard information and analysis.</p> <p>[Global Risk Identification Programme (GRIP)]</p>
	<p>(2.2) Strengthened institutional capacities and coordination for effective early warning systems at national and regional levels with increased political awareness on the benefits of early warning systems [International Early Warning Programme]</p>
APEC Task Force on Emergency Preparedness Meeting- Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Asia Pacific Region: 2009 to 2015	<p>4.1. Develop joint disaster preparedness actions</p> <p>Development of information systems or geospatial data infrastructure for regional hazard monitoring, early warning and disaster response in real time, particularly, the implementation and reinforcement of end-to-end Tsunami early warning systems that reach vulnerable communities.</p>

11.7 Implementation Mechanism at Regional Level

A draft cluster of lead mentor countries and co-lead agencies for the component 'High technology and scientific application in DRR' was prepared for discussion at the IAP meeting held in March 2009 in Bangkok, and updated as per feedback and response by various agencies.

Summary of which is below:

Implementation Cluster	Lead Countries	Mentor	Lead Support Agencies	Partner co-support Agencies
7.High Technology & Scientific Applications for DRR	Japan, Korea, Fiji		ITU, UNESCAP.	ADRC, SDMC, UNOOSA

The Table below provides a summary of the regional actions and related national actions with suggested lead and co-support agencies for implementation.

Corresponding National Action/s	Regional Action	Agency
NA7.1	RA23. Regional review of risk assessments and support to national governments in accessing/developing national multi-hazard risk assessments and decision-making tools.	ITU, UNESCAP. ADRC, SDMC, UNOOSA

CHAPTER 12

12. Implementation Cluster for Each Component

12.1 The implementation modality for the KL Regional Action Plan

This will have 8 implementation clusters; one each for the seven components and one for overall steering of the KL Regional Action Plan.

Each implementation cluster would comprise of:

- i. One or more lead mentor countries
- ii. One or more lead support agencies
- iii. Several partner support agencies

A draft of mentor countries and co-lead agencies was prepared for discussion at the IAP meeting held in March 2009 in Bangkok, and updated as per feedback and response by various agencies and is given below in **Table 2**.

Table 2. List of Implementation Clusters of Mentor Countries and Support Agencies for Regional Actions in Support of National Activities under Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Implementation Cluster	Lead Countries	Mentor	Lead Support Agencies	Partner co-support Agencies
1. Accelerating HFA implementation through National Action Plans	Philippines, Malaysia		UNISDR, ADPC	IAP, UNESCAP, UNDP, ADRC
2. Empowerment of Local Government and civil society in DRR	Bangladesh Vietnam		Duryog Nivaran, IFRC, ADPC	RUTF, FAO, ADRRN, IFRC, ASEAN UNDP
3. Promote PPP and mobilizing resources for DRR	India, Malaysia, Korea Australia, Philippines		World Bank, ADRC, UNESCAP, ADB.	CSR-Asia, UNESCAP, SDMC, APECTF, World Bank, UNOCHA, APECTF, ILO
4. Linking Climate Change Adaptation to DRR: A new driver	Japan, Korea, Fiji		SOPAC, IFRC, UNISDR, ADPC	IFRC, UNISDR, UNEP, UNFCCC, FAO
5. Protecting Critical Infrastructure	Iran, China, Pakistan, Thailand		UNCRD, UNICEF, WHO	UNESCO, ADPC, Regional Education TF, ADB, World Bank, IRP
6. Public Awareness & Education and Engaging the Media in DRR	Iran, China Indonesia, Singapore		ADRRN, UNESCO, ABU	RUTF, IFRC, ASEAN, UNICEF, ASEAN, UNISDR, Al Jazeera
7. High Technology & Scientific Applications for DRR	Japan, Korea, Fiji		ITU, UNESCAP.	ADRC, SDMC, UNOOSA

Some countries and support agencies have confirmed their willingness to play the above role. It is expected that as part of the review and feedback process (described in section 1.5); would be made based on confirmation would be received. Based on expressions of interest, new mentor countries or support agencies could be added to the above list.

12.2 Role of the Implementation Cluster

The role of the implementation cluster would be:

- i. Plan and implement the regional actions listed under the component
- ii. Deal with requests for guidance and support from countries implementing national actions under this component
- ii. Monitor progress of regional and national actions under the component

12.3 Role of Lead Mentor Countries in the Cluster

The initial idea for the country leadership and mentorship was mooted by Bangladesh at the IAP Meeting held in March 2009. Given that implementation of HFA and promotion of the KL Declaration are to be implemented by countries; it is useful and effective for the overall KL Regional Action Plan implementation and that of its components to be guided by a representative group of countries. This enables the actions planned have a reality check to better meet country needs. Furthermore specific countries in the region have experience with or are involved in a particular component and can therefore provide their experiences, expertise and technical resource to other countries.

The role(s) of the lead mentor countries would be all or some of the following;

- To serve as Chair of the cluster
- Give needed guidance and direction to the support agencies in the development and implementation of regional actions
- Serve as a catalyst in urging countries to take action on that component
- Provide inputs of experience, and examples of good practice; expertise and technical assistance from national institutions/experiences
- Serve as a catalyst in mobilizing inputs and resources from other countries and donors
- Serve as host for regional events planned by the cluster

As countries are in pairs or groups of three, the above roles could be distributed among them.

12.4 Role of the Support Agencies

Each cluster would have a number of support agencies drawn from the IAP Members or other regional entities. These agencies have been identified based on their specific willingness to serve and their engagement in activities corresponding to that cluster.

The role of the support agencies would be:

- To take the lead on organizing one of the regional actions under the component individually or in partnership with other support agencies.
- To collaborate with other support agencies in the cluster

Each cluster would have one or more lead support agencies who would work with other support agencies, under the leadership/chairmanship of the lead mentor countries, to plan and implement the regional actions listed against their cluster.

12.5 Role of Lead Support Agency and Support Agencies in the Cluster

The role of the lead support agency is inspired by and is analogous to the role played by the lead agency in organizing the thematic session and high level round table at the 3AMCDRR. The role of the lead support agency will be:

- To serve as Secretariat/Organizer of the cluster
- To plan and guide implementation of all regional actions listed under the component
- To guide the UNISDR Secretariat as appropriate to respond to requests from countries for guidance on implementation of national actions by directing them to the relevant regional activity or support agency in the cluster.
- To maintain contact with the lead mentor country and other support agencies in the cluster regarding implementation of regional actions.

12.6 Establishing a KL Regional Action Plan Secretariat: Role of component 1 in Implementation of Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

This cluster would serve as overall Secretariat of the KL Regional Action Plan; under the leadership of Malaysia and Philippines serving as lead mentor countries. UNISDR Asia Pacific would serve as the lead support agency; with ADPC providing assistance and support. This cluster would have UNESCAP, UNDP, ADRC and other interested IAP Members as support agencies in the cluster.

The role of this cluster would be:

- To serve as secretariat for implementation of the KL Regional Action Plan
- To lead implementation on the four regional actions (RA no. 21 to 24)
- To work with the 7 implementation clusters
- To provide support and as needed coordination services to the lead support agencies; and the implementation of the regional actions (RA.1 to 20)

In order for this to be successful; the UNISDR regional office or one of the support agencies is expected to allocate one full-time and one part-time staff member for the initial Phase 1 period.

12.7 Steering Committee for Monitoring of the KLAP implementation

At present the IAP has three working groups; one of which supports the HFA implementation follow-up and review.

In order to follow up on implementation of the KLAP, a Steering Committee for KLAP implementation is recommended to be established as a sub-committee of the working group of HFA implementation. This will be chaired by Malaysia; Chair of 3rd AMCDRR with 10-14 members; drawn from the mentor countries and the cluster lead support agencies. ISDR Regional Office, KLAP Secretariat, will serve as secretary of the committee. It is intended and expected that this committee will have a light engagement, primarily using teleconferences and e-mail exchange with face to face meetings held back to back with IAP Meetings or organizing committee meetings of 4th AMCDRR.

12.8 Cluster Coordination

Each cluster would establish its own process of coordination for the regional actions in its respective component. This could be in the form of email discussion group/list server or website for the mentor countries and support agencies in the cluster, where possible, a bi-monthly or quarterly teleconference is desirable. Face to face meetings could be held back to back with the six-monthly IAP Meeting or a regional event. Within the cluster, for each regional action, one support agency would take the lead depending on the nature of the activity. This agency would work out organizing modalities, left to the discretion of the agency. Where needed, the ISDR Regional Office or the KLAP Secretariat would provide support.

CHAPTER 13

13. Resourcing Actions under the KL Regional Action Plan: Opportunities and Proposed Approaches

13.1 Resourcing Actions for Additional support

Implementing the priorities of HFA and the specific national and regional actions planned will require additional resources. It is expected that these will be mobilized through the following:

- National Government resources
- Ongoing DRR programs being implemented in country in partnership with UN Agencies, bilateral donors, regional organizations and NGOs.
- New national DRR programs implemented in relation to these components.
- Synergistic implementation with ongoing regional programs.
- New regional programs.

A more detailed overview is given in the following sections. Some examples of specific opportunities are also covered in each of components.

13.2 National Government Resources

It is useful to propose inclusion of a new budget line called 'Implementation of HFA; and commitments under KL Declaration' proposing even a small amount of funding in the budgetary proposals for 2010 being submitted by NDMOs to their finance ministries, as is being done by NDMOs in some countries. Additionally, where actions involve specific sectoral ministries like Education, Health, Women's affairs, Social Welfare, Environment, these ministries may also be encouraged to do the same.

13.3 Ongoing DRR Program Implemented in Partnership with UN and other Development Cooperation Partners

In a number of countries, disaster and DRR is an identified priority in the Country Assistance Framework of multilateral banks; bi-lateral donors, UN Agencies, and INGOs. There are a number of countries (e.g. Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Vietnam) where there are ongoing larger national programs being implemented by the UNCT or UNDP. There are also a number of NGO programs implemented in coordination with local authorities, supported by international donors (EU, Japan, USAID, DFID, Australia, Norway). It is suggested that the proposed national actions (Chapter 3) link with these ongoing programs; or even an earmarking of funds sought to implement specific components.

13.4 New National Programs around the Suggested KLAP National Actions

Following prioritization and selection of upto 10 National Actions from among the 32 listed in Chapter 3; it is suggested that a new national program could be developed by the government in partnership with UN Agencies, NGOs and regional organizations and specific funding sought from specific donors, especially in countries, where no national programme exists.

As present, World Bank's Global Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR) is developing national projects under their Track II funding in 10 priority countries in their South Asia (SA) and East Asia & Pacific (EAP) regions. The EU is implementing their DIPECHO Regional Plans of Actions: (5th Plan for South Asia from July 2009- September 2010), (6th Plan for South East Asia from August 2008 to December 2009, 7th Plan from March 2010 – June 2011, tentative) and Action Plan for Central Asia from 2008-2009. Six countries in South Asia (Afghanistan, Pakistan,

Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Consultation Version: 14/07/09

Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka) and 7 countries in South East Asia (Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Philippines, Myanmar, Timor Leste, Vietnam) and 6 countries in Central Asia are eligible. In addition there are significant resources at country level provided by bilateral donors (Australia, DFID, Japan, Norway, Sweden)

13.5 Synergistic Implementation with ongoing Regional Programs

There are a number of ongoing regional action programs described in the various sections of this document where synergies for both regional and national actions can be found. Specific recommendations are available for each component, especially for entry points and linkages.

13.6 New Regional Programs - with New Resources from Donors

It is expected that even after leveraging the linkages as proposed above, there will be a need for new programs. As indicated in the chapter on implementation modalities, each implementation cluster will be responsible for developing new projects/programs proposals and will seek funds; as well as merge the funds once mobilized.

Some possible specific sources of funds for regional actions are:

- a) GFDRR- Track 1 and Track 2
- b) New Proposals to ADB based on identified priorities arising from regional processes analogous to the ADB TA Grant for the IAP program on Regional Stock Taking and Mapping
- c) Regional Program under DIPECHO Action Plans for South, South East & East Asia
- d) AusAID funding for regional priorities- under its regional funding to ISDR ROAP; other regional organizations (IFRC, UN OCHA, ADPC, ADRRN) and the AIFDR
- e) Donor funding for related regional programs of ASEAN, SAARC, SOPAC
- f) Japan Government and JICA funding for regional programs, e.g. ERRP-SAARC, Japan ASEAN ADRC, JICA Climate Change
- g) The Regional Climate Adaptation Platform organised by SENSE, SEI & UNEP represents one mechanism for mobilizing resources for actions on component 4 of the KLAP

It is expected that this Regional Action Plan, once approved will be shared with donors at a donor meeting organised in July 2009 in Bangkok. Thereafter specific proposals would be prepared and submitted by each implementation cluster with coordination support by the KLAP Secretariat.

CHAPTER 14

14. Monitoring Mechanism by Chair, UNISDR and IAP

In order to ensure sustainability of implementation of the Kuala Lumpur Action Plan, continued and regular monitoring must take place. This would be led by the Government of Malaysia as the Chair of the 3rd AMCDRR, with strong support from the UNISDR Asia Regional Office and IAP members, through the first component and the KL Action Plan Secretariat

14.1 Periodic Monitoring by the Steering Committee

As explained in Section 12.7; the committee would have periodic teleconferences (quarterly) and face to face meetings based on electronic reports.

14.2 Monitoring Mechanism for Tracking Progress of Regional Actions

The KL Regional Action Plan Secretariat would establish a suitable monitoring mechanism to track progress on regional actions. Reports on progress would be given by the concerned cluster lead support agencies or support agencies leading on a particular action. The secretariat should explore linkage with the system being established under outputs 3 of the IAP project on "Regional Stocktaking & Mapping".

This would also be connected to the information collected through the stocktaking process and presented currently in **Annex 5**. This could be updated on a quarterly basis, by individual agency, if so decided.

14.3 Regional Monitoring Mechanism for National Actions

A suitable web-based monitoring system duly linked to the existing HFA monitor system, as described in Section 5.5 of this Plan, responses to the questionnaire on on-going and planned work filled by 2 countries is given as **Annex 5**. A suitable modified version of this matrix can be developed and maintained as a monitoring mechanism for national actions.

CHAPTER 15

15. Reporting Progress to 4th AMCDRR and Beyond

The Government of Malaysia with the support of UNISDR will report on the progress of Phase I of the KL Regional Action Plan implementation at the 4th AMCDRR.

Based on the experience and progress of implementation; guidance will be sought from the 4th AMCDRR on the Phase 2 and arrangements for continuation.

While it is too early to envisage whether and what form an Incheon Declaration 2010 may take, it will be prescient to link any action plan for those priorities with revising the ongoing KL action plan.

CHAPTER 16.

16. List of Annexures

Annex 1 – Kuala Lumpur Declaration

Annex 2 - Process of Developing KLAP

Annex 3 – Regional Action Plans with synergies with KL Declaration themes

Annex 4 - On-going and Planned Actions by regional based on responses by agencies/entities

Annex 5 – On-going and Planned Actions by Countries

Annex 6 – Table indicating calls for action, Menu of national actions and new regional Actions, linkages to nation actions, linkages to regional actions and implementing agencies

