



15th ROCC

REGIONAL
CONSULTATIVE
COMMITTEE on
DISASTER
MANAGEMENT

**Enhancing Regional Cooperation and Coherence for
Resilient and Inclusive Societies**

**15 - 17 January 2020
Bangkok, Thailand**

MEETING REPORT

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15th **RCC** | REGIONAL
CONSULTATIVE
COMMITTEE on
DISASTER
MANAGEMENT

**Enhancing Regional Cooperation and Coherence for
Resilient and Inclusive Societies**

**Dates: 15 - 17 January, 2020
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Meeting Details

Venue: Bangkok, Thailand

Dates: 15-17 January 2020

Graced by: Mr. Niphon Bunyamane, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Interior, Government of Thailand

Co-Hosted by: Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Government of Thailand

Meeting Theme: Enhancing Regional Cooperation and Coherence for Resilient and Inclusive Societies

Member Countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, P.R. China, India, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Viet Nam.

International observers in attendance: The Asia Foundation, AKAH, ACBAR, CBNU, CHR, DPPI, DFAT, Duryog Nivaran, ECHO, GIZ GIDRM, GNDR, ICVA, IFRC Regional Office for Asia Pacific, IOM, MARS Practitioners Network, MSB, ODI, RWI, DPPI, SAARC Disaster Management Centre (IU), SDC, SEI, Sida, Save the Children, UNDP, UNESCAP, UNDRR, UN-OCHA, UNWomen, USAID, UNFPA, The World Bank, WFP, WHO, UNIST.

List Of Acronyms

ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
ANDMA	Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority
APMCDRR	Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
APP	Asian Preparedness Partnership
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BRDR	Building resilience through inclusive and climate-adaptive disaster risk reduction in Asia-Pacific
CA	Climate Adaptation
CHR	Commission on Human Rights
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
EWS	Early Warning System
DDPM	Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DM	Disaster Management
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRSF	Disaster Risk Statistics Framework
DPPI	Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative
FYP	Five-year Plan
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GNDR	Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction
HRBA	Human-rights Based Approach
IDP	Internal Displaced Person
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPA-DRAM	Programme for Disaster Risk Assessment and Mapping in the Western Balkans and Turkey
LDRRMC	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
LDRRMP	Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex
LGU	Local Government Unit
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MOHCA	Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs
MSB	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority



NDMO	National Disaster Management Organization
NDMP	National Disaster Management Policy
NDPMC	National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Committee
NDRC	National Disaster Risk Reduction Centre
NDRP	National Disaster Response Plan
NDRRC	National Disaster Risk Reduction Council
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCD	Office of Civil Defense
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
PwD	Persons with Disabilities
RCC	Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management
RWI	Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights
SADD	Sex Age Disability Disaggregated
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEI	Stockholm Environmental Institute
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SFM	Sendai Framework Monitor
SFMS	Sendai Framework Monitoring System
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
VCF	Violence, Conflict and Fragility
VFL	Views from the Frontline

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RCC Mechanism

The Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC) was established by Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) in 2000 as one of the first regional fora to promote collaboration and cooperation in reducing disaster and climate risk in Asia and the Pacific. The RCC aims to provide a consultative mechanism for guiding the implementation of disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience efforts, promoting transboundary cooperation, and designing regional programs. The RCC mechanism also guides ADPC's future work by identifying priorities and emerging issues in the field of DRR. Serving as the Secretariat of the RCC, ADPC facilitates the management and operations of the mechanism in addition to following up on the statements issued by member countries after every RCC meeting.

The previous RCC meetings were held in:

- Bangkok, Thailand (2000 and 2001)
- Delhi, India (2002)
- Dhaka, Bangladesh (2004)
- Hanoi, Viet Nam (2005)
- Kunming, China (2006)
- Colombo, Sri Lanka (2007)
- Manila, Philippines (2010)
- Phnom Penh, Cambodia (2011)
- Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia (2013)
- Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar (2014)
- Thimphu, Bhutan (2015)
- Islamabad, Pakistan (2016), and
- Kathmandu, Nepal (2018).

More than 20 countries are members of the RCC mechanism. Additional requests for membership are considered by the RCC and recommended to the Chair of the Board of Trustees (BoT) of ADPC. The Chair of BoT then invites the country to become a member.

Through heads of National Disaster Management Organizations (NDMOs), the member countries guide the RCC mechanism. Building on the outcomes (regional and national DRR needs and priorities) of the RCC meetings, ADPC mobilizes resources for new projects and programs and, at the same time, aligns its ongoing activities with member countries' preferences reflected through the RCC meetings. ADPC, being the RCC Secretariat, reports its progress back to member countries at the RCC meetings.

15th RCC Meeting

The 15th RCC meeting built on the momentum established from the Islamabad Statement (13th RCC, 2016) and the Kathmandu Statement (14th RCC, 2018) on coherence, as well as the Asia Regional Plan (2016), the Ulaanbaatar Declaration (2018) and most recently from the Global Platform for DRR (2019). The 15th RCC meeting continued to facilitate opportunities for learning and exchanging best practices to move the momentum forward to accelerate efforts towards building resilient and inclusive societies in the region.

Thematic Focus

The overarching theme of the 15th RCC meeting was “Enhancing Regional Cooperation and Coherence for Resilient and Inclusive Societies”. This is supplemented by four (4) sub-themes:

- **Sub-theme 1:** Coherence and inclusion - Enhancing the implementation of coherence between the global frameworks through inclusive resilience
- **Sub-theme 2:** Building resilience through inclusive and rights-based approaches
- **Sub-theme 3:** Understanding and using data for resilience
- **Sub-theme 4:** Defining resilience in fragile contexts

Overall Objective

In line with the context of the theme and sub-themes, the following were the objectives of the 15th RCC meeting:

- Discuss and identify milestones and critical priorities on the progress of the RCC member countries in reporting Target E by 2020, and ensuring coherence for resilient, integrated, and inclusive societies in Asia and the Pacific;
- Facilitate, share and present good practices and practical integration on building resilience through inclusive and human rights-based approaches in RCC member countries;
- Share milestones, needs and challenges of the RCC member countries on the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM), and identify innovative approaches in utilizing data for efficient and effective disaster and climate resilience measures; and
- Discuss experiences and strategies towards building resilience in fragile contexts.



Proceedings

Opening Ceremony

The 15th RCC meeting commenced with the transfer of the RCC Chair to the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM), Government of Thailand from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA), Government of Nepal, the Outgoing RCC Chair.

Mr. Rongvudhi Virabutr, Deputy Director General, Department of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Thailand representing Mr. Soonthorn Chaiyindeepum, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Chair of the Board of Trustees of ADPC, welcomed the participants of 15th RCC meeting highlighting:

“Thailand is proud to serve as the Chair of RCC this year, and to host this important meeting after two decades of its existence. Moreover, this year is really special for ADPC as it’s now a full-fledged intergovernmental organization [...] please rest assured that our support to the Center and our commitment to disaster risk reduction in Asia-Pacific Region remains firm [...] this 3-day meeting will provide us with a platform to assess progress against the commitments in disaster risk reduction we made and to recommit ourselves to greater effort to address the remaining challenges”

Remarks by the outgoing RCC chair, **Mr. Prem Kumar Rai**, Home Secretary, MOHA, Government of Nepal, stressed on the importance of:

“strong commitment towards integrating gender-equal, pro-poor, rights-based, and inclusive approaches in all aspects of disaster risk reduction by all member countries present [...] this meeting validates the commitment of all RCC member countries to work together to make the most vulnerable people resilient to disaster.”

Mr. Niphon Bunyamane, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Interior, Government of Thailand, delivered the opening remarks where he noted the achievements of RCC by saying:

“[...] witnessing the RCC mechanism blossoming into a leading regional mechanism on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Asia and the Pacific [...] RCC contributed tremendously to the advancement of DRR in our region, and Thailand has benefited from the knowledge and exchange of information from the RCC meetings and programs to a great extent. Starting from the discussion on community-based disaster risk reduction to the program on mainstreaming DRR into development to now the coherence implementation of the global framework and the inclusive DRR approach. We take pride in having been a part of the RCC and contributed to the agenda on DRR during the past several years”

Prof. Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, Co-Founder, ADPC, talked about the two decades of regional cooperation on DRR through the RCC, where he categorically reiterated the importance of the RCC since its inception in 2000 by explaining that:

“[...] success of the RCC lies in its ability to help member countries discuss and promote peer advocacy and exchange of expertise in disaster and climate risk management. It has enabled member governments to convert global frameworks into local priorities, and has served as an engaging platform to share information and progress towards achieving them [...] Furthermore,

each RCC Meeting remains relevant and valuable to the international community by adopting a specific thematic focus”

Mr. Hans Guttman, Executive Director, ADPC, gave an overview of the 15th RCC, highlighting that:

“[...] the RCC engages policy and decision makers at the operational level, thus the discussions have anchored in the practicalities of disaster risk reduction and resilience building. The establishment of the RCC was timely, just after the closing of the international decade of natural disaster risk reduction and began in parallel with the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and in this context, the relationship with the UN sponsored initiatives have remained close. The RCC worked in support of the Hyogo Framework and now the Sendai Framework [...] Indeed, there is still a great need for the RCC to continue its great work towards supporting and contributing to the efforts of its members in addressing disaster risk reduction in Asia and the Pacific. I hope this brings us to the 15th RCC meeting [...] addressing the issues of inclusion, rights-based approaches in DRR, information needs for resilience building and how to address disaster risk reduction and resilience building in fragile contexts”

H.E. Mr. Staffan Herrström, Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, Embassy of Sweden in Thailand, in his opening ceremony speech put forth:

“Sweden, like the RCC, is strongly committed to strengthening regional collaborations to prepare for and to bolster resilience to natural disasters [...] that will benefit all members of society, that will be truly inclusive, leaving no one behind. Hence, it is a pleasure to note the theme of this 15th RCC: Enhancing regional cooperation and coherence for resilient and inclusive societies. Resiliency and inclusivity are certainly worthy and important topics around which we can and should gather our efforts during these days [...] Disasters are never only natural events. Disasters happen when powerful nature processes intersect with our human practices, beliefs and histories [...] Human choices are also determinant of the impact [...] What is accomplished here will be an example of how shared knowledge and cooperation can help us to implement gender-inclusive and rights-based solutions to some of our times greatest global challenges. With high expectations of what we can accomplish together, I look forward to hear much more about what will come out from these coming three days”

Hon. Saber Hossain Chowdhury, Member of Parliament and Chairman, Standing Committee of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of Bangladesh, gave the keynote speech where he specifically highlighted:

“[...] meeting as a critical junction, not only it is the start of a new decade, it is actually the first of the remaining ten years to implement the global frameworks, including Sendai, which is critical for all of us [...] frameworks so important from a coherence point of view. If you take the frameworks individually, none of them address the full range of risk drivers. Taking them together, collectively and holistically, then they are a complete resilience agenda. This is why coherence is so important and why we talk about coherence time and again [...] I think governments have to realize that when they make commitments and sign up to treaties, they should mean something [...] talk about treaties in terms of what has been delivered and what has been acted upon”



The opening ceremony concluded with a vote of thanks by the incoming RCC chair, **Mr. Monton Sudprasert**, Director General, DDPM, Government of Thailand, where he expressed:

"[...] most sincere thanks to all RCC delegates and observers from all represented international and regional organizations for their support and cooperation [...] encouraged by the large turnout at this meeting and I would like to further encourage everyone here today to actively participate in the discussion and to offer your inputs, insights and experiences from your respective countries and region on disaster risk reduction [...] greatly thankful to the Government of Sweden through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) for supporting the RCC mechanism. The RCC has been recognized as a steadfast, effective regional mechanism for furthering disaster risk reduction initiatives and providing a venue from which to share information, experiences and lessons learnt. The RCC is able to play an important role in supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR in member countries."

Day 1

Sub-Theme 1

Coherence and inclusion: Enhancing the implementation of coherence between the global frameworks through inclusive resilience

Session 2

Milestones on achieving coherence in RCC countries

Session 2 of the 15th RCC meeting began with an introduction of participants and delegates, chaired by **Mr. Prem Kumar Rai**, Home Secretary, MOHA, Nepal, who gave an overview of the session. The presentations began with a host country overview on DRR and resilience in the context of Thailand, presented by Mr. Chainarong Vasanansomsihi, Deputy Director General, DDPM, Government of Thailand. He explained that the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Committee (NDPMC) leads in developing national policy frameworks and ensures the effectiveness of public and private cooperation and coordination in disaster risk management (DRM). This is supported through 23 line ministries/organizations and 72 DRR provincial focal points that ensure DRR implementation. Thailand's DRR mechanism is currently focused on localizing DRR to national and local levels, building disaster resilient infrastructure, applying science and technology as well as encouraging public-private partnerships.

This was followed by a presentation on the implementation of the Kathmandu Statement following up from the 14th RCC meeting by **Mr. Aslam Perwaiz**, Deputy Executive Director, ADPC. He discussed key milestones targeted towards meeting commitments of the Kathmandu Statement of the past year. He highlighted that ADPC has continued to invest in the potential of a rights-based approach through affirmative actions to address accountability and non-discrimination. Gender and diversity continue to be core considerations across thematic departments within ADPC, with direct promotion to ensuring application of rights-based and gender-equal approaches in resilience building through the Building resilience through inclusive and climate-adaptive disaster risk reduction in Asia-Pacific (BRDR) program.

He touched upon ADPC's efforts to support government and other stakeholders in addressing disaster impact and environmental changes in the Lower Mekong region through the SERVIR-Mekong program. ADPC also provided support to RCC countries towards achieving coherence among global frameworks. He focused on ADPC's efforts to bridge bonds and accelerate local actions through the Asian Preparedness Partnership (APP). He explained that ADPC has leveraged partnerships in the implementation and monitoring of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) through status reports of 22 countries across the region along with the development of the SFM course, in collaboration with United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). He emphasized the efforts to engage the media for reporting for resilience and assisting the Republic of Korea towards community resilience and response capacity by providing support in developing the Local Disaster Resilience Framework.

The session closed with presentations of certificates to finalists, Ms. Lee Jisu and Ms. Kweon Min Jeong, Chungbuk National University, and Mr. Jang Sanghoon and Mr. Kim Byeong Je, Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology, of the iPrepare Campaign by Prof. Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, Co-Founder, ADPC.



Session 3

Special session on achieving Target E by 2020

Session 3, chaired by **Lt. General Muhammad Afzal**, Chairman, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Pakistan, and co-chaired by **Mr. Hans Guttman**, Executive Director, ADPC, gave countries and observers an opportunity to highlight their challenges and concrete areas for support in enhancing implementation of Target E by 2020 at the national level.

Ms. Loretta Hieber Girardet, Chief, UNDRR, Regional Office for Asia and Pacific, began with an overview of the current status of Target E in Asia and the Pacific. She updated the fora that 17 countries to-date reported a national DRR strategy, six countries self-assessed their strategy as Sendai-aligned and eight reported partial alignment. She further explained disaster laws, capacity building and financing continue to remain catalysts in bringing about a transformative shift in reducing disaster risks in the region. It was emphasized that key actions – including addressing institutional arrangements and capacities; ensuring financial mechanisms are institutionalized; and encouraging partnerships, monitoring and reporting – are required for accelerating achievement of Target E beyond 2020. She further highlighted the role of the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (APMCDRR) as an occasion to take stock on progress of Target E.

Ms. Tania Humayun, Program Manager, Gender and Child Cell, NDMA, Pakistan, opened country presentations by talking about the experiences from Pakistan on achieving coherence under Target E. She gave an overview of Pakistan's efforts to create synergies in the relevant targets of international frameworks as well as formulating a National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP), strategized through a 10 yearly National Disaster Management Policy (NDMP). Pakistan proposed that formal planning and coordination needs to be institutionalized, supported by joint planning of coordination mechanisms and implementation frameworks, as well as mutual capacity building efforts through development of an integrated curriculum, to address current issues of low risk awareness, insufficient DRR capacity, difficulty in mainstreaming sustainable development and diffused implementation.

Bangladesh's country presentation, by **Mr. Shah Kamal**, Senior Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), focused on the efforts of local governments in adopting and implementing local DRR strategies in line with national strategies. He highlighted that considerable progress has been made with regards to local DRR strategies, which is bearing its fruits in managing cyclones and floods by enabling the inclusion of community volunteers, as well as strengthening women participation and disability inclusive disaster management (DM) at all levels in preparedness efforts. He also explained difficulties have prevailed in addressing varying levels of preparedness which has limited protection to those first affected, while rapid urbanization has created challenges in managing urban disasters. To address these challenges, Bangladesh proposed to incorporate national and local level plans in the 8th FYP and ensure that DRR efforts, mainstreamed into development plans, are aligned with SFDRR along with a monitoring tool for DRR plans.

While talking about the progress towards Sendai Framework compliance with national DRR strategies in the Philippines, **Mr. Kenneth Menor**, Civil Defense Officer III, Office of Civil Defense (OCD), Philippines, also highlighted challenges in achieving Target E, including lack of available data for risk assessment, climate projections per Local Government Unit (LGU) and scientific analysis in climate and disaster risk vulnerability. He noted that addressing these gaps will require capacity building of LGUs in formulation of Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (LDRRMP) while ensuring alignment of priorities of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (LDRRMC) chair, vision and platform of governments to include a political agenda of governance.

Ms. Sally S. Jumalon, Chief, Local Governance Training and Development Division, Local Government Academy, Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Philippines, provided an overview of the capacity development initiatives of the DILG, for the local government at promoting and achieving coherence and local resilience. In her presentation, she stated that all plans at the local level should be targeted towards contributing to the Philippines Development Plans. The DILG is further mandated to provide oversight and capital assistance to LGUs to ensure coherence and guided by the Resilience Plan, a six-year policy that captures the requirements of the LDRRMP.

Col. Ariunaa Chadraabal, Head, Foreign Cooperation Division, National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Mongolia, highlighted in her presentation on DRR at sub-national and local level in Mongolia that the establishment of a national platform as well as local platforms across 21 provinces, the capital city and nine districts, to support implementation of an Action Plan for the Medium-term Strategy, are targeted towards priorities of the SFDRR. Moving forward, Mongolia plans to conduct disaster risk assessments to develop risk-sensitive DRR plans and strategies while encouraging partnerships between government agencies and private sector to ensure public and private investments in DRR for community resilience to address the current challenges of funding.

In the final session presentation, **Ms. Maria Holtsberg**, Regional Advisor, UNWomen, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, presented the results of a UNWomen consultation with women organizations and diverse groups on their perspectives on DRR. From these, guidelines and recommendations were formulated to ensure gender-responsive measures are integrated in DRR policies and plans. UNWomen has also developed a living document that indicates there has been an increase in coordination among countries working with women organizations or having more women representation in ministries/ departments as well as strengthened incentives for building women's leadership in claiming their voices in DRR structures.



Session 4

Integrated and inclusive solutions towards coherence

The working group sessions looked into key action points that could be brought forward into the APMCDRR. The working groups delved into their experiences, identifying challenges and barriers in establishing a system that ensures financial provisions for inclusive disaster and climate resilience, in line with Pillar 2 of the APMCDRR. Participants further looked into the challenges in accountability of the delivery of inclusive DRR policies linked with Pillar 3. Following are the action points from the discussions:

Persons with Disabilities (PwD)

- Enhance social protection and rights-based approaches during periods of no disaster and raise awareness with policy makers and other stakeholders including humanitarian actors, governments, etc., while ensuring a community-based and people-centered approach during crises;
- Encourage donors to allocate specific resources and ensure programs include PwD;
- Enhance the level of the baseline data/statistics which needs to be disaggregated;
- Ensure Early Warning System (EWS) and infrastructures consider PwD;
- Restructure institutionalized budgets to consider the needs of PwD, families and caretakers and a strong monitoring system must be linked to the budgets and programs;
- Inclusion of more PwD, rights-based organizations and local leaders in national and regional discussions.

Children and Youth

- Enhance training and capacity building in DRR for children and youth;
- Ensure policies and action points on DRR are more child-centered and mainstreamed in governance;
- Build multi-sectoral platforms to ensure delivery of child-centered DRR policies;
- Build partnerships and identify champions to ensure child-centered DRR strategies and policy development and implementation.

Gender Equality

- Support gender inclusive policies and legislation, with required mandates for gender and social inclusion as well as an effective coordination mechanism between key ministries and departments;
- Strengthen gender budgeting avenues for gender inclusion at national, provincial and local levels;
- Use of Sex Age Disability Disaggregated (SADD) data for decision-making in DRM;
- Enhance and strengthen awareness of planners as well as decision and policy-makers on gender inclusion as a fundamental requirement;
- Support mechanisms to ensure representation of women and women leaders in the DRM and resilience dialogue at all levels;
- Strengthen women's awareness of their rights in terms of which institutional DRR mechanisms they can approach and connect with, and how they could influence the implementation of existing policies.

Indigenous People

- Develop key definition of the term “indigenous people” based on country contexts;
- Understand and address particular vulnerabilities of indigenous people;
- Grant indigenous people decision-making power to elevate them from being just representatives or recipients;
- Create alternative spaces for indigenous people to influence DRR and participate beyond standard political mechanisms;
- Collect data specific to indigenous people in addition to SADD to be considered among other variables.

Displaced Persons

- Create local accountability systems that anticipate, plan and provide for displacement situations;
- Improve flexibility and adapt national social protection mechanisms;
- Systematically integrate displacement by sectors in national and subnational policies, frameworks and existing structures, including National Disaster Management Organizations (NDMOs);
- Work through the data, definition and rights-based issues necessary to address displacement.



Day 2

Sub-Theme 2

Building resilience through inclusive and rights-based approaches

Session 5

Ensuring rights-based approaches towards effective implementation of DRR and CR

The session, chaired by **Mr. Kenneth C. Menor**, Civil Defense Officer III, Office of Civil Defense (OCD), Philippines, and co-chaired by **Mr. Onevong Keobounavong**, Director, Disaster Prevention and Risk Reduction Division, Social Welfare Department, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Lao PDR, highlighted perspectives, obstacles and practical integration by RCC development partners in the different aspects of rights-based approaches in DRR, with the aim of generating recommendations towards promoting and enhancing rights-based approaches in DRR and CR in Asia and the Pacific.

Dr. Matthew Scott, Senior Researcher, Team Leader, Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (RWI), presented an overview of building resilience through inclusive and rights-based approaches. He discussed the importance of translating international and regional ambitions into practical action at national and sub-national levels, through creating a set of tools and questions that systematically consider human rights in all aspects of DRR, taking the BRDR program as an example. He further presented key steps to a human rights-based approach (HRBA) which include compilation and review of existing international standards and guidelines and development of simple checklists targeting specific phases of DRM to be applied at the local level, followed by consultations, updates and gathering of good practices as examples.

Mr. Niall O'Connor, Asia Centre Director, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), presented findings from a research conducted to understand the integration of rights-based approaches in preparedness for response through the APP. He highlighted the importance of implementing transformative processes necessary to address the roots of vulnerability and encourage participation of marginalized groups. This includes explicit use of rights-based approaches and consistent definitions of 'rights' and 'gender' to be institutionalized, while an understanding of root causes of discrimination that reflect vulnerabilities and clarity of precise roles and responsibilities of agencies and actors should also be established. In addition, monitoring mechanisms should ensure accountability of duty bearers and representatives of vulnerable groups to be included at all levels of DM meetings.

Plenary Discussion: What does it mean to have a rights-based approach towards building resilience?

Dr. Matthew Scott, requested panelists to reflect on initiatives or experiences, strengths, challenges in addressing HRBA in DRR, to give RCC participants an opportunity to understand the human rights perspectives adopted by different actors in the context of DRR.

Hon. Roberto Eugenio T. Cadiz, Focal Commissioner, Center for Crisis, Conflict and Humanitarian Protection, Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (CHR)

Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ CHR collaborates and coordinates with responsible government agencies to provide ground-level findings and strategic guidance □ An expressly rights-based monitoring tool has been developed to inform governments on how to better respond by using disaggregated data to ensure programs are more responsive
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The tool puts the dignity of people and victims at the core of programs
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Lack of resources to deploy materials and training for personnel in program implementation □ High dependency on victims to respond to issues themselves

Ms. Inkar Kadyrzhanova, Regional Adviser on Gender and Climate Change, UNWomen

Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ UNWomen is implementing a regional project on gender mainstreaming in climate change and DRR policies focused on promoting human rights principles □ Initiated a study on assessing human rights and gender mainstreaming in national policies under Sendai Target E □ Preparing a tool for social inclusion and LGBTI □ Implementing a regional study on human rights in the context of climate change in 2020 □ Partnering with UNEP on a pilot initiative to promote women's access to renewable energy in rural communities
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Hon. Mayor Victorio Palangdan, Mayor, Municipality of Itogon, Philippines

Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ 150,000 people rely on agriculture and small-scale mining but large-scale mining companies are prioritized □ Large-scale mining is polluting water bodies and rice farms □ Tunnels created by the large-scale mining companies have not been rehabilitated or restored, despite legal obligations, causing negative implications on the local community
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Ms. Ammarah Mubarak, Regional Emergency and Post-Crises Specialist, International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ UN and IOM have increased emphasis on protection-sensitive and GBV-sensitive humanitarian programs
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Placing emphasis on HRBA in DRR matches and echoes other areas of work being pursued by the UN in humanitarian response, humanitarian development and the peace nexus □ Increasing realization that human rights and protection should be placed in the center of protection and is the responsibility of all actors



Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ These issues do not have linear solutions, there is a need to emphasize a tailored response and adaptation in line with the local context, while considering policy and legal frameworks of each country
Mr. Suresh Thapa, DRR Specialist, National Disaster Risk Reduction Centre (NDRC), Nepal	
Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Focused on capacity building and global humanitarian standards as an entry point
Strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Provides empowerment to marginalized communities by raising awareness of their human values, mobilizing them to hold the state accountable for their inclusion in decision-making
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Local dynamics tend to hinder inclusion, participation and recognition □ Lack of awareness about rights among vulnerable communities and development actors

Ms. Marielle Petterson, Programme Officer, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB), continued the second round of questions for the panelists to delve further into their experiences and perspectives.

Featured Questions and Responses from Panelists

Hon. Mayor Victorio Palangan, Mayor, Municipality of Itogon, Philippines	
Can you talk about the benefits and challenges related to adopting this participatory approach to planning the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and how do you ensure that the voices are potentially marginalized groups are heard in the process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The CLUP is prepared for small-scale miners, farmers, fishermen and other livelihood programs in the municipality and is favorable to Itogon's constituent. □ Itogon is looking to receive support from OCD to implement the CLUP
Ms. Ammarah Mubarak, Regional Emergency and Post-Crisis Specialist, International Organization for Migration (IOM)	
Can you reflect on some of the steps that authorities can take to try to prevent or plan for displacement in the first place from a response-basis and draw upon international standards and guidelines that are relevant?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The UN and the humanitarian community are increasingly exploring areas of engagement, including exploring the use of available technology to map, plan and prepare for land use and potential disasters in Rohingya camps □ Public-private partnerships are important to oversee how available technology can be used to mitigate some risks related to land-use and displacement □ Recent studies and research, outcomes from World Humanitarian Summit 2016 and planning towards the 2030 Agenda, can further contribute to guidelines on internal displacement

Ms. Inkar Kadyrzhanova, Regional Adviser on Gender and Climate Change, UNWomen

<p>What are some of the practical measures that DRR practitioners can implement to remove barriers that continue to exclude women from decision-making and decrease discrimination they face in accessing relief as well as increased levels of sexual and GBV?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ UNWomen promotes the principle of non-discrimination and leaving no one behind □ Addressing barriers through both men and women in practical work, including the EMPower project that is coordinating the male-dominated energy sector practitioners, guided by gender blind policies, to identify jointly how benefits can be leveraged to associate with social inclusion and involvement of women as agents of change and knowledge-holders. □ Encouraging women participation in governance forums to facilitate intersectional dialogue □ Community-based efforts to strengthen representatives' skills and understanding on interlinkages of gender equality, DRR and climate change within Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
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Mr. Suresh Thapa, DRR Specialist, National Disaster Risk Reduction Centre (NDRC), Nepal

<p>Can you reflect on the vulnerability of marginalized groups, referring to the Dalits in Nepal, particularly in situations like the Gorkha earthquake?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The NDRC is focused on capacity building of local authorities, elected representatives, non-government organizations (NGOs), local humanitarian organizations and communities, in line with global mandates and standards □ Encouraging their participation in local planning process during post-disaster to increase sensitization to rights and values of participation and sense of accountability to set an example for other similar communities
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Hon. Roberto Eugenio T. Cadiz, Focal Commissioner, Center for Crisis, Conflict and Humanitarian Protection, Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (CHR)

<p>As disasters potentially threaten the enjoyment of human rights, based on your experience with CHR, how can systems and structures related to complaints and accountability mechanisms serve to protect human rights in times of disasters?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ CHR is mandated to inquire on these issues and to do so through conducting community dialogues, roundtable discussions and inviting all sectors as well as partners to capacity building and training exercises to improve the response mechanisms □ Outcomes of such meetings are given in the form of advisories to the government as well as direct deployment of CHR staff to support in capacity building
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Sub-Theme 3 Data for resilience

Session 6

The Sendai Framework Monitoring – Identifying progress, challenges and opportunities in enhancing the monitoring mechanism in Asia and the Pacific

In order to ensure risk-informed sustainable development, there is a need to have robust data and statistics that are timely, accurate, disaggregated, and accessible, which enable users to capture the progress and develop strategies accordingly. Data availability and quality is continuing to improve, and the state of statistical capacity building is accommodating collaborations and synergies across increasingly complex data systems.

Chaired by **Hon. Sonam Topgay**, Honorable Secretary, Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs (MOHCA), Bhutan, and co-chaired by **Col. Ariunaa Chadraabal**, Head of Foreign Cooperation Division, NEMA, Mongolia, the session gave a platform to share progress and ways towards sustainable reporting to the SFM in the region.

Mr. Timothy Wilcox, Program Management Officer, UNDRR, Regional Office for Asia-Pacific, opened the session with an overview of the current status of Sendai Framework Monitoring in Asia and the Pacific. Despite 64% of countries in the region reporting some data online, the level of data varies greatly, with countries facing limitations across data coordination and availability, voluntary nature of reporting and national capacity. In moving forward, UNDRR will leverage the strength of partners to increase outreach to member states, e.g. ESCAP's Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics, and encourage utilization of the SFM as a tool to track progress on formulating national and local DRR strategies. This needs to be done while ensuring translation of UNDRR E-Learning Course on Sendai Framework Monitoring in collaboration with ADPC to more languages and forming linkages to the training on Disaster-Related Statistics Framework (DRSF).

To support enhancing the utilization of disaster-related statistics **Dr. Sanjay Srivastava**, Chief, DRR, UNESCAP, Bangkok, presented efforts towards risk-informed interventions and policies to support application of disaggregated data crucial for identifying vulnerabilities, exposure and risks during disasters. He proposed that disaster-related statistics must be dynamic and actionable by policy makers, responders and DRR practitioners in both pre- and post-disaster context, supported by risk-informed policies and a DRSF that bridges disaster and risk management information and socio-economic statistics.

Following which, **Mr. Tshering Wangchuk**, Programme Officer, Preparedness and Response Division, Department of Disaster Management, Bhutan, presented Bhutan's current status of utilizing SFM towards disaster resilience. He talked about the mechanism developed in Bhutan for monitoring and reporting progress on SFDRR through the online Sendai Framework Monitoring System (SFMS) which, alongside other initiatives, has supported in enhancing preparedness of national and local governments in DRR. Utilization of data inputs, through a standard reporting format, in an online SFM system has also strengthened Bhutan's understanding of global and regional trends.

Ms. Gao Kun, Division Director, Department of International Cooperation and Rescue, Ministry of Emergency Management, P.R. China, presented the ways to improve effectiveness of Sendai Framework Monitoring through inter-agency cooperation. During her presentation, she noted the importance of SFM in improving DRR capacities, promoting regional peace and stability through cooperation and facilitating economic development. In this regard, China proposed to establish a full-time Sendai Framework liaison system between Member States, pilot a third-party investigation, evaluate the improved accuracy and timeliness of SFM reporting and establish a results-sharing platform to encourage experience sharing among disaster-prone countries.

The Department of Disaster Management of Myanmar, as the leading organization for Sendai Framework Monitoring in Myanmar, has ensured advocacy for SFDRR to counterpart ministries and departments while also encouraging implementation and monitoring at the national level through improved data management systems. As presented by **Dr. Ko Ko Naing**, Director General, Department of Disaster Management, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, Myanmar, there is currently no standard format for data collection and to understand data inconsistencies amongst stakeholders in Myanmar. He proposed a need to upgrade Myanmar's Disaster Management and Loss Database in line with the SFDRR, as well as strengthen data management and reporting systems, as ways forward.



Session 7

Data ecosystems for resilience and sustainability – Effective and efficient decision-making towards resilience through inclusive and coherent data

There are developments in open data and analysis, shared and interoperable software, computing power that, ultimately, enable improved evidence-based policies. However, there is also a need to explore the wealth of essential information from these new non-traditional data pools that are not currently being tapped into as well as identify opportunities to leverage efforts that are ongoing across different global frameworks.

This session focused on showcasing practices, challenges and innovative approaches in utilizing data for efficient and effective DRR and climate resilience (CR) measures, chaired by **Hon. Dr. Md. Enamur Rahman**, Member of Parliament, Honourable State Minister, MoDRM, Bangladesh, and co-chaired by **Mr. Stephan Huppertz**, Regional Coordinator, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Mr. Sanny Ramos Jeggilos, Senior Advisor, UNDP, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, provided an overview of key functions of data ecosystems and UNDP's data ecosystems mapping for resilience. He emphasized the importance of ensuring data ecosystems to include a narrative of the current condition and trend analysis of historical loss and damages that can support in identifying the most vulnerable areas, communities and sectors. He further noted that recommendations should be drawn from real time inferences through hazard impact assessments and forecasting. Further consideration of communities should be incorporated through engagement of their concerns and feedback.

Following which, **Mr. Bijay Kumar**, Executive Director, Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR), presented the Views from the Frontline (VFL) monitoring process that looks into strengthening the inclusion and systematic collaboration between governments, at-risk people and civil society in the design and implementation of DRR and resilience policies and practices. VFL has helped amplify the perspectives of people who are not easily reached. The tool has further provided evidence on utilizing disaggregated data for risk informed national policies, which guide targeted action that ensure no one is left behind.

To introduce experiences from the Western Balkans, **Ms. Marielle Petterson**, Programme Officer, MSB, presented overview and key learnings of MSB's Programme on Disaster Risk Assessment and Mapping in the Western Balkans and Turkey (IPA-DRAM), including the crucial role of regional cooperation in supporting progress at the national level. She highlighted that the Sendai Framework has further incentivized the need to reflect on national systems for recording disaster loss data and introduce new technologies and procedures to improve processes.

To emphasize the need to introduce new technologies in the DRR, **Dr. Peeranan Towashiraporn**, Director, Geospatial Information, ADPC, presented the advantages of utilizing satellites to produce earth-observing data to give a vantage point in mapping disaster-affected areas. He highlighted the current gap in new technology and stressed on the fact that lack of understanding regarding implementation has resulted in limited utilization and application of data. However, he encouraged the need to view this gap as an opportunity for information and data providers to identify benefits of how data can be understood and utilized.

In the Philippines, an Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) monitoring tool, hailed as the first of its kind, has been developed by CHR. The tool, presented by **Ms. Reina S. Bermudez**, Officer-in-Charge and Chief, Center for Crisis, Conflict, and Humanitarian Protection, CHR, the Philippines, utilizes an evidence-based data gathering system to gather human experiences that needs to be documented and shared with stakeholders. This helps in addressing ways to improve access to human rights. Findings are consolidated to provide advice to the government and influence policy reforms and promotion of IDP's rights in capacity building initiatives.

Sub-Theme 4

Building resilience in fragile contexts

Session 8

Disasters and conflict in Asia and the Pacific

This session looked towards enhancing linkages, identifying entry points and finding ways to integrate DRR into different fragile contexts under the RCC mechanism. The session was chaired by **Mr. Umar Fikry**, Deputy Chief Executive, NDMA, Maldives, and co-chaired by **Ms. Amy Holt Martin**, Head of Office, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), Regional Office in Bangkok.

Ms. Katie Peters, Senior Research Fellow, Overseas Development Institute (ODI), began the session with an overview of the current context of disasters and conflict in Asia and the Pacific. She emphasized the need to address disasters and conflict as mutually reinforcing factors. ODI found conflict and fragility increases vulnerability to hazards and weakens the capacity of governments and local institutions to protect citizens from disasters. Conflict can further lead to displacement, forcing communities to give up livelihood opportunities which weakens their ability to cope with future disasters. Conversely, disaster impacts such as displacement, food insecurity and the disruption of markets have the potential to reinforce drivers of conflict. She also highlighted that transferring traditional DRR approaches to conflict contexts is often ineffective as these practices, often, do not apply to context of conflict. However, there is a wealth of knowledge which is yet to be documented and learned from. Looking towards learning and documenting from these lessons will strengthen the understanding of the types of DRR actions that are viable and applicable to improve policies and strengthen program design and delivery in conflict-affected areas.

To contextualize the session, **Mr. Mohammad Qasim Haidari**, Deputy Minister of Policy, Coordination and Planning, State Ministry for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs, Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), Afghanistan, presented a holistic approach to addressing overlaps between disaster and conflict risks. Afghanistan has utilized the global frameworks as a point of reference to support in developing a basis of national and provincial understanding of disaster risks of a community. He emphasized the recent uptake of a new definition of humanitarian risk to include conflict may support in reshaping resilience building and strengthening of coping capacities of affected communities.

Hon. Robert Eugenio T. Cadiz, Focal Commissioner for the Center for Crisis, Conflict, and Humanitarian Protection, CHR, the Philippines, further reinforced the importance of framing climate change as a human rights issue, during his presentation. As a human rights institution, he discussed CHR's mandate to investigate if duty bearers are fulfilling their functions and to promote a global discourse on human rights issues as the Philippines' entry point for integrating rights-based and inclusive approaches in disaster and conflict-affected areas.

Plenary Discussion on linkages and entry points for integrating DRR and conflict prevention

The plenary discussion focused on understanding the relationship between disasters and conflicts in the context of Asia and the Pacific through sharing of experiences, perspectives and challenges towards identifying common solutions on disasters and conflict, moderated by **Ms. Katie Peters**.



Featured Questions and Responses from Panelists

Mr. Ahmad Reshad Aziz, Head of Staff, ANDMA, Afghanistan	
From your perspective as a NDMA, what additional challenges do you face in delivering your national commitments to DRR and how have you overcome these?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Limited capacity to design and deliver relevant implementation strategies□ International attention primarily focuses on relatively accessible locations, neglecting areas where the state does not control territories□ Where territory has been released from control of insurgents, other law regulation and enforcement forces are not able to control the area, causing a lack of trust among communities in government's development activities□ Lack of transparency in humanitarian assistance distribution intensifies conflict and makes it difficult to achieve pre-identified national targets□ All line ministries have been ordered to identify operational packages to ensure all areas released from control of insurgents have a development package
Mr. Hans Guttman, Executive Director, ADPC	
Could you reflect on whether ADPC has faced challenges in designing and delivering DRR strategies in conflict-affected areas?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Lack of governance, roles and remits make it difficult to implement technical solutions and structural measures□ Lack of institutional structure may make capacity development ineffective in the long-run□ The decision to prioritize DRR measures may be difficult due to many existing priorities in conflict/fragile situations and where DRR measures are longer-term, it may be difficult to commit to such areas
Ms. Loretta Hieber-Girardet, Chief, UNDRR Regional Office for Asia and Pacific	
What opportunities do you see in linking DRR with a broader prevention agenda and what kind of new collaborations might be needed to enable this to happen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ An integrated approach through joint analysis is needed to develop an understanding of the interconnected nature of disasters and conflict□ New partnerships are needed to scale-up DRR in conflict settings, including reaching donors that prioritize programming to address conflict at the forefront but overlook the need for DRR in the long-run□ The UN and other partners are looking to scale-up DRR humanitarian development and peacebuilding nexus□ The APMCDRR has a spotlight event on addressing this issue

Mr. Ahmad Reshad Aziz, Head of Staff, ANDMA, Afghanistan

Could you reflect on Afghanistan's views of potentially linking preventative action on disasters and conflict?

- Recommend that governments, development agencies and donors use DRR as an entry point for addressing conflict through long-term DRR projects that will help stabilize communities
- Focusing on sub-national and community level DRR projects may also support in conflict resolution and strengthening public awareness of disaster risks. This in turn will support peacebuilding processes within communities
- Inclusion of women in DRR project design and implementation would strongly drive communities towards sustainable development

Day 3**Session 9*****The Sendai Framework and conflict prevention***

Practitioners and academics have examined the interactions between disasters and conflict, emphasizing that these events are often related to more intense vulnerabilities that increase susceptibility of populations to the complex interplay of conflict and disaster impacts. Despite research finding links between disasters, conflict and fragility, there is a need to further explore how these issues can be addressed through a combined approach. The shared vulnerabilities make an argument for the SFDRR to be used as a tool for addressing both issues.

In the final session on conflict prevention, countries looked to discuss ways Asia and the Pacific can maximize the utility of the Sendai Framework as a mechanism for conflict prevention through inclusive processes, chaired by **Ms. Loretta Hieber-Girardet**, Chief, UNDRR Regional Office for Asia and Pacific.

Governments face additional challenges when trying to deliver strategies in contexts that are also facing issues of violence, conflict and fragility (VCF). DRR may inadvertently contribute to conflict escalation if the Sendai Framework and related DRR strategies under Target E are designed and implemented in ways that marginalize and exclude certain groups, communities or regions, explained **Ms. Katie Peters**, Senior Research Fellow, ODI, during her presentation on Sendai Framework for DRR as a vehicle for conflict mitigation. Making small adjustments to conventional approaches to DRR would better reflect operation contexts affected by VCF. She further noted solutions beyond the current system could involve pushing the boundaries of DRR stakeholders to achieve disaster resilience in conflict contexts. DRR could be linked with peace building and conflict prevention approaches, embedding both disaster as well as post-conflict response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction technical teams.

From the perspective of Sri Lanka, **Maj. General (Rtd.) Sudantha Ranasinghe**, Director General, Disaster Management Centre (DMC), Sri Lanka, presented a number of initiatives on using DRR as a tool for conflict mitigation, including bringing all responsible ministries under one action plan to strengthen coordination in post-conflict reconciliation and reconstruction activities. He further encouraged close engagement with relevant stakeholders to ensure people-centered DRR approaches for conflict affected vulnerable groups to be taken up. He emphasized the need to enhance the capacity of local governors and stakeholders to deliver conflict-sensitive infrastructure development programs.



To close the session, **Mr. Xavier Castellanos**, Regional Director, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), emphasized the need for greater coherence and consistency of action, as well as a need to incentivize hard-to-reach communities through removing barriers and ensuring funds are available and targeted, during his presentation on leaving no one behind and responding to the needs of the most vulnerable people. He further noted the importance of improved data and analysis to ensure targeted response and development of appropriate data protection policies that ensure vulnerable communities receive the protectionary measures they need.

Session 10

Enhancing the role of the RCC mechanism in the region

The final session of the 15th RCC meeting focused on enhancing the role of the RCC mechanism in the region, chaired by Ms. Gao Kun, Division Director, Department of International Cooperation and Rescue, Ministry of Emergency Management, P.R. China and co-chaired by Mr. Hans Guttman, Executive Director, ADPC.

The session began with a cross-regional learning and knowledge sharing presentation on the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative (DPPI) by Mr. Vlatko Jovanovski, Head of the Secretariat, Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South-Eastern Europe. He explained that DPPI focuses on capacity building and acts as a forum for information exchange, activity coordination and promotion of more efficient use of resources.

This was followed by an introduction, by Mr. Hans Guttman, on the new knowledge management platform that will leverage communication between RCC member countries and observers through the RCC website.

Prior to the closing of the 15th RCC meeting, member countries and international observers were invited to share proposals and updates to enhance the RCC's effectiveness. Member countries reiterated their commitments to the RCC mechanism and emphasized the need to explore further avenues and extend discussions beyond the RCC meetings. International observers extended their agreement in exploring additional topics, utilizing the RCC website, or encouraging the establishment of working groups, as additional platforms for leveraging discussions. Member countries and international observers highlighted opportunities for RCC member countries to participate in other regional forums, while also looking to identify additional stakeholders that could input valuable contributions to the RCC mechanism.

Member Country	Statement Summary
Republic of Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The Ministry of Interior and Safety (MoIS) volunteered to host the 16th RCC in Republic of Korea, dates to be further discussed with MoIS.
Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The professional inputs shared by countries, technical experts and by renowned regional organizations highlighted valuable points for unexplored avenues of cooperation. □ Pakistan will continue to support all initiatives taken at the regional level in managing risks and crises, and for implementation of relevant global frameworks. □ RCC is a bridge of coordination between and amongst regional forums in Asia-Pacific, to identify and create synergy in the areas of mutual interest of DRR and climate change challenges. It may also work as a facilitation platform within each regional forum to promote regional harmony on DRR and transboundary EWS issues for the countries with contiguous frontiers. □ RCC can guide countries by working as a focal platform for knowledge to strengthen research, capacity building and knowledge management on DRR for the region. □ The RCC could work as a technical forum for devising technical action plans for implementation of global frameworks on a regional basis, keeping in mind the specific needs and the gap between existing and required capabilities, actions and interventions. □ Moreover, the commitments should also be reflected in terms of strategically placed sustainable funds that ensure priority needs can be structured in long-term programs.



Member Country	Statement Summary
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Request for arranging closer collaboration to communicate through other channels in addition to the committee meetings, to further enhance coordination for coherence. □ Encourage further enhancement of communication and cooperation mechanisms.
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The Coordination for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) is a global partnership of states and other stakeholders for sharing of knowledge and capacity in the field of disaster resilient infrastructure. □ Encourage the RCC member states to join CDRI by endorsing the Charter of CDRI. □ ADPC must continue the good work of capacity building and training programs, particularly the ToTs.
Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Encourage valuable partnerships in the region and sharing of good practices. □ It would be useful to learn not just about what has been done but how it has been done. □ Recommend nature-based solutions that are cost effective and sustainable for future events. □ It would be good to see member countries reporting back in the 16th meeting on the action taken and the take away lessons.
Bhutan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ RCC is a great opportunity for deepening our understanding of how disaster management challenges are to be addressed in the future. □ Reiterated Bhutan's commitment as a member of the RCC to the obligations that have been prescribed in the regional cooperation.
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Invitation for members and delegates at the RCC to take part this June, in Beijing, in a Ministerial Forum called "One Belt, One Road" of natural disaster prevention and emergency management, in close collaboration with the Australian government and UNDRR.

International Observer	Statement Summary
Sida	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ The RCC is a forum where there is trust and flexibility to have discussions about complex issues. □ There is inclusion of alternative voices which bring discussions of DRR at the local level to national and international levels. □ The RCC could have a voice in identifying opportunities to create more knowledge to inform practical action. □ Encourage use of specific examples to draw parallels and facilitate application in other contexts.
The World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ A forum that is relevant in terms of resilience and building regional cooperation that is much required in the region. □ The World Bank estimates that 800 million people will become more vulnerable to these risks by 2050. □ There is a need not to just look at lives and livelihoods, but from the long-term development impacts and resilient development and planning of infrastructure and the economy. The cost of inaction is that 62 million people are estimated to go below the poverty line by 2030.

International Observer	Statement Summary
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Strong convening power of RCC and a platform to showcase efforts in a trusted environment where there is a common goal. □ Encourage more dialogue between countries around challenges. □ Cross-fertilization between and among countries with the Pacific as there's a lot the Pacific can learn from countries and vice versa.
European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Encourage the RCC and ADPC, as Secretariat, to take forward discussions, shared experiences and identification of critical areas where more resources may be needed, □ It is important to take forward this conversation but there is a need to first understand how to really make sure that recommendations are implemented and everyone feels accountable for it.
Swiss Development Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ RCC should invite more IGOs that exist in the region, and Pacific island states, to identify and collaborate on events being hosted. □ RCC needs to identify key experts and institutions working on similar subjects, to support this mechanism. □ As a knowledge hub, a lot of information has been mentioned and shared, the next step is to consider consolidation and documentation. The launch of the website and interactive tools for RCC members to speak and to share and identify selected information are important. □ Another important thing is forgotten topics, for example the issue of DRR and conflict, which need more discussion and interventions.
IFRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ This is an important platform that can contribute significantly to the work of DRR in different fronts. □ Propose the need to create working groups on fragile context in DRR, led by ADPC with participation of governments and different organizations to work on these initiatives towards the next RCC meeting. □ Propose another working group with the task to report progress around the Pacific, from the perspective of large-island development states to climate action and in terms of public policies and disaster laws, and how RCC could contribute to the work in the Pacific.



International Observer	Statement Summary
Chungbuk National University, South Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Suggest recommendations to overcome common challenges among participating countries in Asia, before the RCC meeting, ADPC could organize a working team with delegates, partners from government, organizations, universities, research institutes. □ ADPC should enforce monitoring and evaluation systems for participating countries and industrial companies that want to establish a disaster preparedness system and give an award to those who are doing their best to prepare for disasters and encourage governments, especially the ministries or departments of disaster management, of participating countries. □ There is a need for longer meetings with working group members participating in goal-oriented activities mandated by ADPC to find new knowledge and produce recommendations on activities. □ A transdisciplinary approach is essential. Disasters are so complex and diverse that they cannot be served by one discipline, some experts or some bureaucratic public officials. □ Scholars in the field of crisisology in Asia established a new Asia Association for Crisisology (AAC) with the first trail to make an international association of scholars and experts in Asia. As the Chair of the AAC, extended an invitation to all the participants of this RCC to the Asian Conference of Crisisology (ACC) from 18 – 20 June, 2020.
Aga Khan Agency for Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Encourage closer engagement with the development sector and DRR at the community level by bringing them onto the RCC platform, as well as the youth. □ In conflict-prone countries like Afghanistan, most of the actors and resources are engaged in humanitarian response. But how can that kind of awareness be built at the national level where these agencies can come together and think about those nexuses? □ Since there are a lot of recommendations and statements, there should a mechanism at the national level to follow up with those actions, maybe through existing national platforms, working groups, or other mechanisms the RCC Secretariat can look to improve through national authorities, that could be used a platform to take follow-up action for the next RCC.
GIZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Partners can further support the RCC mechanism to look into the themes that are proposed and how to engage other ministries and other communities of practice in the discussion. □ Bring in other Ministries and agencies that are really relevant, to work towards coherence and target risk in a comprehensive and coherent manner. □ Request participants to consider how to support the RCC mechanism and bring in targeted audience in terms of enlarging the community as well as the different interventions. □ Further explore how the RCC mechanism can bring forward some of the best practices and scaling of lessons learned between the RCC meetings.

The **Bangkok Statement** was then read out by Mr. Hans Guttman, where he clearly explained all the different commitments. The Bangkok Statement calls upon the parties of the UN frameworks to ensure implementation of inclusive DRR and CR strategies and action plans are not undermined and a commitment is made to integrate gender equality into DRR and climate adaptation (CA) through comprehensive actions supported by good practices. The Statement further highlights a pledge to promote risk-informed development by advocating for the integration of disaster and climate change concerns in fiscal policies and frameworks through sharing of good practices and cross-learning.

Closing Remarks

The 15th RCC meeting concluded with closing remarks from **Mr. Chainarong Vasanasomsithi**, Deputy Director General, DDPM representing Mr. Monton Sudprasert, Director General, DDPM, Government of Thailand. In the closing speech Deputy Director General mentioned:

“It is indeed a great pleasure to be here for the last three days with you all and learn a lot from different countries and development partners on different aspects of disaster risk management [...] We take great pleasure to have 18 RCC member countries and about 40 development partners joining us for the 15th RCC meeting in Bangkok Thailand. The mechanism has again shown its added value to promote peer advocacy and exchange of expertise in disaster resilience. Deliberations took place on different subjects of Coherence and inclusion such as: Enhancing the implementation of coherence between the global frameworks through inclusive resilience; Building resilience through inclusive and rights-based approaches; Data for resilience and; Building resilience in fragile contexts. I am also appreciative of the statements made by RCC observers. They are very useful and timely to inter-linked between global and regional frameworks [...] With the upcoming Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on DRR to take place in Brisbane and the proposed Ministerial meeting in Beijing, China, I would further encourage ADPC to share the discussions and the Bangkok Statement in those regional meetings [...] I am especially thankful for the suggestion by the Ministry of Interior and Safety of the Republic of Korea to host the 16th RCC meeting in Korea in 2021. Given the active engagement by the Government of Korea in the Asia and the Pacific region, it will be great to hear from the success stories of Korea to further strengthen the peer learning aspect of the RCC mechanism [...] Finally, I would like to thank ADPC on behalf of the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Interior of the Royal Thai Government and on my personal behalf for jointly hosting this 15th RCC meeting in Thailand. Likewise, I would also like to thank all distinguished guests from RCC member countries, development partners, academia, media and private sector for actively participating for the last three days in the meeting and making the discussions rich and enlightening”.



Annex 1



REGIONAL
CONSULTATIVE
COMMITTEE on
DISASTER
MANAGEMENT



Bangkok Statement

15th Meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC)

15 - 17 January, 2020
Bangkok, Thailand

1. The Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC) mechanism, established in 2000, seeks to promote the implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies, share experiences and best practices, advance cooperative programs at regional and sub-regional level, and provide guidance to Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) on its future work and strategies. ADPC serves as the Secretariat to the RCC.
2. On the theme of *“Enhancing Regional Cooperation and Coherence for Resilient and Inclusive Societies”*, participants of the 15th RCC meeting shared milestones, exchanged experiences, discussed challenges, and explored practical approaches and options for achieving Target E of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, identified integrated and inclusive solutions to ensure the success of coherence and resilience, and identified means to enhancing the implementation of DRR and Climate Resilience (CR) through gender-equal and rights-based approaches.
3. Whilst recognizing the continued relevance of the commitments made in the 14th RCC meeting held in Kathmandu, Nepal, the 15th RCC focused on enhancing regional cooperation on policies and practices, using disaggregated data for effective decision-making, understanding the complexity of DRR in fragile contexts, and promoting approaches for inclusive resilience, we, the delegates from **Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, P.R. China, India, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam** and observers of the 15th RCC meeting, reaffirm that:
 - a. *The RCC recognizes the value of and is committed to promoting inclusive resilience through a meaningful participation of women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and displaced persons.*
 - b. *The RCC recognizes the importance of public financing and private investments, as well as engagement of the development partners for a sustainable resilience of people and institutions to the threat of disaster and climate change risk.*
4. Building on the foregoing, we, the delegates and observers of the 15th RCC meeting:
 - a. *Call upon the parties of the UN frameworks, namely: the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Agreement to uphold their commitments, so that the implementation*

of inclusive DRR and CR strategies and action plans both at national and local levels is not undermined.

- b. Commit to effectively integrate gender equality into DRR and CR, which requires a comprehensive set of actions that include enabling policies, legislation and accountabilities, resources and capacities, supported with good practices and examples for action.*
- c. Reiterate to engage with and build capacities of national institutions, elected representatives at the national and local levels, media and civil society organizations to implement actions leading to inclusive resilience.*
- d. Pledge to promote risk-informed development by advocating for the integration of disaster and climate change concerns in fiscal policies and frameworks through sharing of good practices and cross-learning.*

5. We, the delegates and observers of the 15th RCC meeting also:

- a. Reaffirm the need for the RCC mechanism outputs to inform other regional platforms such as the 2020 Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction by building on its pillars, specifically related to investing in prevention, making infrastructure and systems resilient, and sharing knowledge and innovations.*
- b. Request ADPC as the RCC Secretariat to:

 - i. Actively support member countries in formulating/revising national and local DRR strategies and plans.*
 - ii. Engage with development partners and mobilize technical and financial support for the RCC member countries to be able to fast-track implementation of actions aimed at achieving resilience.*
 - iii. Promote the use of innovations and technology such as artificial intelligence, big data, block chain, etc. to enhance and inform prevention and mitigation efforts with a particular focus on applying gender-equal and rights-based approaches.*
 - iv. Strengthen the capacities and engagement of local governments, the private sector, and the civil society organizations and networks on inclusive preparedness and response in the region.*
 - v. Facilitate opportunities for learning and exchanging best practices on resilience data and analytics, decision-support systems, and guidelines and standards through regular consultations, meetings and learning.**
- c. Express our deep appreciation to the excellent arrangements and leadership extended by the Government of Thailand as the host of the 15th RCC Meeting, and our gratitude to the Government of Nepal for successfully fulfilling its role as the chair of the 14th RCC meeting.*



Annex 2

Participants Lists

RCC Member Countries & Special Invitees – Diplomatic Missions

No.	Country	Name and Designation
1	Thailand	Mr. Niphon Bunyamane Deputy Minister Ministry of Interior Government of Thailand Bangkok, Thailand
2		Mr. Rongvudhi Virabutr Deputy Director-General Department of International Organizations Ministry of Foreign Affairs Government of Thailand Bangkok, Thailand
3		Mr. Monton Sudprasert Director General Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) Bangkok, Thailand
4	Afghanistan	Mr. Mohammad Qasim Haidari Deputy Minister for Policy, Coordination and Planning State Ministry for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA)
5		Mr. Ahmad Reshad Aziz Head of Staff Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA) Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
6	Bangladesh	Hon. Dr. Md. Enamur Rahman, MP Honourable State Minister Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
7		Mr. Saber Hossain Chowdhury Member of Parliament Chairman, Standing Committee of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Government of Bangladesh
8		Mr. Shah Kamal Senior Secretary Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)

No.	Country	Name and Designation
9	Bangladesh	Mr. Shameem Ahammad Assistant Private Secretary Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
10		Mr. Md. Ataur Rahman Khan Deputy Chief Public Investment Management Reform Wing Programming Division Bangladesh Planning Commission
11		H.E. Mr. Md. Nazmul Quaunine Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary Embassy of Bangladesh
12	Bhutan	Hon. Sonam Topgay Honorable Secretary Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs
13		Mr. Tshering Wangchuk Programme Officer Preparedness and Response Division Department of Disaster Management Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs
14		Mr. Tshering Dorji Assistant Program Officer Preparedness and Response Division Department of Disaster Management Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs
15		H.E. Mr. Tshewang Chopel Dorji Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary The Royal Bhutanese Embassy
16		Mr. Tashi Peljor Deputy Permanent Representative to UNESCAP The Royal Bhutanese Embassy
17	Cambodia	Mr. Seng Samban Advisor National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)
18	P.R. China	Mr. YIN Guanghui Deputy Director General Department of Risk Monitoring and Integrated Disaster Reduction Ministry of Emergency Management
19		Ms. GAO Kun Division Director Department of International Cooperation and Rescue Ministry of Emergency Management
20		Mr. XU Aozhe Officer Department of Risk Monitoring and Integrated Disaster Reduction Ministry of Emergency Management
21	France	Mr. Michael Yves Bernard-Uguen Police Attache The Embassy of France
22		Ms. Samantha Quiec The Embassy of France



No.	Country	Name and Designation
23	India	H.E. Ms. Suchitra Durai Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary Embassy of the Republic of India
24		Ms. Sudhi Choudhary First Secretary Embassy of the Republic of India
25		Mrs. Alpana Dubey Deputy Chief of Mission and Deputy PR to UNESCAP Embassy of the Republic of India
26		Mr. Anil Singh Attaché (ESCAP/Com) Embassy of the Republic of India
27	Indonesia	Mrs. Nur Rokhmah Hidayah Counsellor The Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia
28	Kazakhstan	H. E. Ms. Raushan Yesbulatova Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary The Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
29	Lao PDR	Mr. Onevong Keobounavong Director of Disaster Prevention and Risk Reduction Division Social Welfare Department, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
30	Maldives	H. E. Mr. Mohamed Jinah Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary The Embassy of the Republic of Maldives
31		Mr. Umar Fikry Deputy Chief Executive National Disaster Management Authority
32	Mongolia	Ms. Ariunaa Chadraabal Colonel, Head of Foreign Cooperation Division National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
33	Myanmar	Dr. Ko Ko Naing Director General Department of Disaster Management Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
34	Nepal	Mr. Prem Kumar Rai Home Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs Government of Nepal
35		Mr. Bamshi Kumar Acharya Under Secretary Ministry of Home Affairs Government of Nepal
36		Mr. Jhakka Prasad Acharya Joint Secretary Ministry of Finance International Economic Cooperation Division
37		Mr. Suresh Thapa DRR Specialist National Disaster Risk Reduction Centre (NDRC)

No.	Country	Name and Designation
38	Nepal	Lekh Nath Gautam Deputy Chief of Mission/Counsellor Embassy of Nepal
39	Pakistan	Lt. General Muhammad Afzal Chairman National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
40		Mr. Shoaib Taj Assistant of Chairman National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
41		Ms. Tania Humayan Advisor National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)
42		H.E. Mr. Asim Iftikhar Ahmad Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
43		Mr. Yasir Iqbal Butt Counsellor The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
44	Philippines	Mr. Kenneth C. Menor Civil Defense Officer III Disaster Risk Governance Division Policy Development and Planning Service Office of the Civil Defense
45		Hon. Roberto Eugenio T. Cadiz Focal Commissioner Center for Crisis, Conflict and Humanitarian Protection Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines
46		Hon. Victorio Palangdan Mayor Municipality of Itogon, Benguet Province
47		Ms. Sally S. Jumalon Chief Local Governance Training and Development Division Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) Local Government Academy (LGA)
48		Mr. John Kien D. Develos Project Officer Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG)
49	Republic of Korea	Mr. JANG, Young Chul Deputy Director Disaster Management Policy Division Ministry of Interior and Safety
50		Ms. KIM, Sun Kyung Program Officer Disaster Management Policy Division Ministry of Interior and Safety



No.	Country	Name and Designation
51	Sri Lanka	Major General (Rtd.) Sudantha Ranasinghe Director General Disaster Management Centre (DMC) Government of Sri Lanka
52		H.E. Mrs. Samantha K. Jayasuriya Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary
53	Sweden	H.E. Mr. Staffan Herrström Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary Embassy of Sweden
54		Dr. Eren Zink First Secretary, Research Advisor Development and Cooperation Section (Asia and Pacific Region) Embassy of Sweden
55	Timor Leste	Ms. Ermelinda Pires Chief Emergency Response Department National Directorate of Disaster Risk Management Ministry of Social Solidarity
56	Vietnam	Mr. Bui Quang Huy Deputy Director Disaster Management Policy and Technology Center (DMPTC)
57		Mr. Le Van Phuong Counsellor The Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Thailand

International Observers (UN Agencies, Development Partner Organizations, Universities and Individuals)



#	Organization	Name and Contact Details
1	The Asia Foundation	Mr. Kim DeRidder Regional Director Environment Programs The Asia Foundation
2	AKAH	Mr. Arvind Kumar Singh Senior Programme Manager Aga Khan Agency for Habitat
3	ACBAR	Ms. Fiona Gall Head Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief and Development ACBAR
4	CBNU	Prof. Jae Eun Lee National Crisisonomy Institute Chungbuk National University Republic of Korea
5		Min Jeong Kweon University Student Chungbuk National University Republic of Korea
6		Jisu Lee University Student Chungbuk National University Republic of Korea
7	CHR	Ms. Reina Bermudez Officer-in-Charge Chief Center for Crisis, Conflict and Humanitarian Protection Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines
8	DPPI	Mr. Vlatko Jovanovski Head of the Secretariat Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe
9	DFAT	Ms. Georgina Harley-Cavanough Assistant Director Disaster Resilience and Recovery Section Humanitarian Response Risk and Recovery Branch Humanitarian, NGOs and Partnerships Division Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Government of Australia
10	Duryog Nivaran	Ms. Madhavi Ariyabandu Duryog Nivaran Colomb 
11	ECHO	Ms. Taheeni Thammannagoda Head ECHO Regional Office for Asia and Pacific



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12	ECHO	Ms. Sylvie Montembault Jamal Thematic Expert for Risk, Resilience and Anticipation European Commission Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
13	ECHO	Ms. Sawapa Tangsawapak Programme Assistant European Commission Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
14	GIZ GIDRM	Mr. Stephan Huppertz Regional Coordinator Asia Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
15		Ms. Mareike Bentfeld Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management Advisor Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
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17		Antonio Bavang Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
18	GNDR	Mr. Bijay Kumar Executive Director Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction
19	GNDR	Mr. Rouf Mohammad Abdur Regional Development Coordinator Asia Pacific Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction
20	ICVA	Mr. Jereme Wellard Regional Representative for Asia International Council of Voluntary Agencies
21	IFRC Regional Office for Asia Pacific	Mr. Xavier Castellanos Regional Director International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Regional Office for Asia Pacific
22		Mr. Christopher Rassi International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
23		Mr. Michaela Friberg-Storey Regional Humanitarian Diplomacy Advisor International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)


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24	IOM	Ammarah Mubarak Regional Emergency and Post Crises Specialist a.i. International Organization for Migration (IOM) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
25	MARS Practitioners Network	Mr. Aloysius J. Rego MARS Practitioners Network VERVE Volunteers Program India and Myanmar
26	MSB	Ms. Marielle Pettersson Programme Officer Operations Section, Operations Department MSB Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency
27	ODI	Ms. Katie Peters Senior Research Fellow Overseas Development Institute
28	ODI	Ms. Emma Lovell Overseas Development Institute
29	RWI	Dr. Matthew Scott Senior Researcher, Team Leader, People on the Move thematic area Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
30	SAARC Disaster Management Centre (IU)	Mr. P.K. Taneja Director SAARC Disaster Management Centre (Interim Unit)
31	SDC	Dr. Pedro Basabe Senior Regional DRR and Rapid Response Advisor Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation Swiss Humanitarian Aid Hub for SE Asia and the Pacific
32		Ms. Mila Marie Lomarda Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation Swiss Humanitarian Aid Hub for SE Asia and the Pacific
33	SEI	Mr. Niall O'Connor SEI Asia Centre Director Stockholm Environment Institute 10 th floor, Kasem Uttayanin Building, 254 Chulalongkorn University Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330 Thailand Mobile: +66 887 529 255 Email: niall.oconnor@sei.org
34	SEI	Ms. Natalia Biskupska Programme Coordinator Stockholm Environment Institute
35	Save the Children	Ms. Nadia Pulmano Technical Advisor for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative (ASSI) Save the Children



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36	UNDP	Mr. Sanny Ramos-Jegillos Senior Adviser, Disaster Risk Reduction United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific 
37		Iria Touzon Calle Program Analyst: Energy, Environment & Disaster Risk Reduction United Nations Development Programme
38	UNESCAP	Dr. Sanjay Srivastava Chief Disaster Risk Reduction Division United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UNESCAP) 
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46	UN Women	Ms. Inkar Kadyrzhanova Programme Specialist Gender and Climate Change UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

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49		Mr. Jonathan L. Baker Regional Advisor East Asia and the Pacific USAID Office of the Foreign Disaster Assistance
50		Ms. Rachel Gallagher Regional Humanitarian Advisor USAID Office of the Foreign Disaster Assistance
51	UNFPA	Ms. Pamela Marie Godoy Regional Emergency Gender based Violence Coordination Specialist for Asia and the Pacific United Nations Population Fund
52	The World Bank	Mr. Haris Khan Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist The World Bank
53		Mr. Artak Azizyan Adviser to Executive Director The World Bank
54		Mr. Atishay Abbhi Disaster Risk Management Specialist The World Bank
55		Mr. Jun Rentschler Economist – Young Professional Program The World Bank
56	WHO	Dr. Richard Brown Programme Officer World Health Organization Thailand
57	UNIST	Mr. Byeong Je Kim University Student Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology
58		Mr. Sanghoon Jang University Student Ulsan National Institute of Science and Technology



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