



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

TFEP02/2008A/09

APEC's Vision of Disaster Management and Emergency Preparedness and Response

Submitted / Presented by: Australia

**Dialogue among APEC economies, business community,
key international and regional partners
on emergency preparedness**

**Ha Noi, Viet Nam
24-25 April 2008**



APEC's Vision of Disaster Management and Emergency Preparedness and Response

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[representing both TFEP Co-chair Helena Studdert & Australian Head of Delegation to APEC Emergency Management CEO's Forum, Tony Pearce, Director-General, Emergency Management Australia]

Introduction

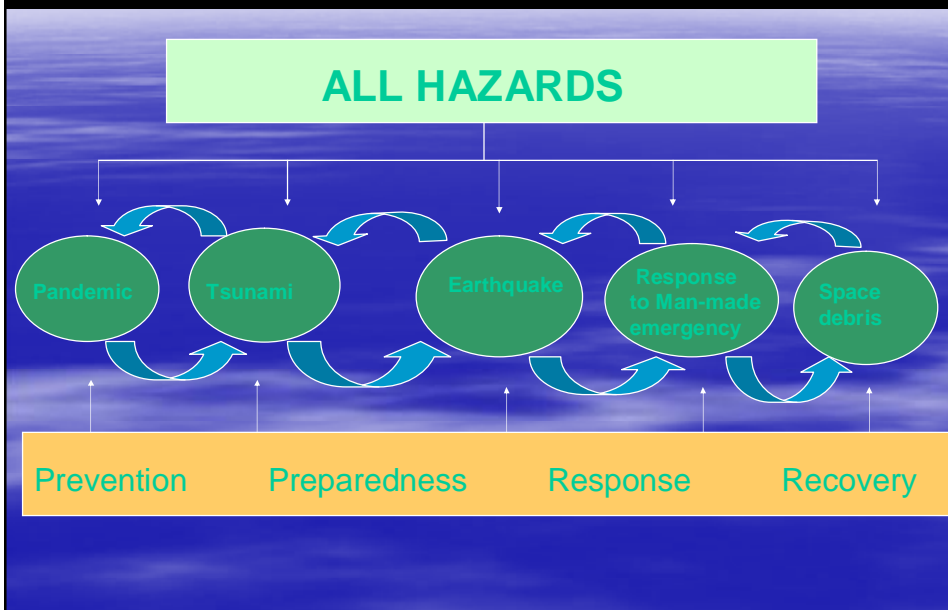
- § TFEP revived by Senior Officials 2005 in response to 2004 tsunami
- § 2 primary objectives:
 - Intra-APEC cooperation
 - Capacity-building to prepare for emergencies
- § Key APEC strengths
 - Multi-sectoral participation
 - High-level political commitments
 - Private-sector partnerships
 - Broad regional reach
 - Conduit for cooperative response to regional disasters



APEC's Vision of Emergency Preparedness

- § Develop **best practice capacity** in the region to better prepare economies for future disasters
- § Support community-based disaster response plans to minimise **economic disruption**
- § Promote intra-APEC **information sharing** and communication of outcomes
- § Share information and resources through **disaster management experts**
- § Ensure APEC **complements** and does not duplicate the work of other international organisations

Emergency Preparedness Planning Framework



Ongoing Significance

§ APEC Leaders 2007:

- “We agreed on the need to further strengthen APEC’s efforts to build **community resilience** and preparedness for emergencies...”

§ APEC Ministers 2007:

- “Strengthening emergency preparedness is an abiding priority for APEC and promoting the **economic benefits** of investing in risk reduction is an important means to achieve this.”
- “... we welcomed new initiatives to further **cooperation** between our senior emergency and disaster management officials, business and international partners...”

A Role for APEC as a Regional Organisation

§ UN *Hyogo Framework for Action* establishes a key role for regional organisations – to develop:

- Programmes to support disaster risk reduction
- Baseline assessments and progress reviews
- Early warning capacities
- Information sources including examples of best practice

§ APEC facilitates unique North-South cooperation

§ Asia remains most severely affected by natural disasters

Economic Dimensions of Emergency Preparedness

- § *Hyogo Framework* recognises need to address economic impact of emergencies
- § APEC's broad agenda is trade liberalisation and business facilitation – impeded by natural disasters
- § APEC can add value to emergency preparedness by coordinating with the business community
 - Business resilience to disasters contributes to sustainable development
 - Public-private partnerships can reduce the overall impact of disasters

Key APEC Achievements – Past and Present

- § APEC Pandemic Response Exercise 2006
 - All 21 APEC economies participated together with observers from international fora – including the WHO
- § APEC Emergency Management CEO's Forum 2007 Australia
- § Women in Times of Disaster 2008
 - Ongoing project to ensure women are able to sustain their livelihood after a disaster event
- § ABAC project to foster emergency preparation by business 2008
 - Focus on protecting critical infrastructure
- § APEC Emergency Management CEO's Forum 2008 Peru



Emergency Management CEOs' Forum 2007

- § Brought together senior emergency management officials from APEC economies for the first time
- § Created a unique opportunity for engagement between APEC economies and international partners including UN organisations
- § Facilitated reporting to Leaders on cooperation from a practitioners' point of view
- § Generated agreement to engage the private sector in building capacity for emergency preparedness

APEC Emergency Management 2008

- § TFEP facilitates high-level implementation of APEC's vision of emergency preparedness
- § CEOs' Forum is run by practitioners – plays a key role in capacity-building and information exchange
- § Peru is leading the TFEP to formulate a Strategy for emergency preparedness in the Asia-Pacific
 - To promote cooperation between member economies
 - To develop synergies between diverse regional actors
 - Will incorporate a 2nd CEOs' Forum

TFEP Looking Forward

- § To progress regional emergency management:
 - Economic impact of disasters
 - Community and business resilience
 - Regional exercising
 - Training/secondments/exchanges
 - Sub-regional emergency strategic planning
- § CEOs' Forum 2008
 - Build on work of 2007 CEOs' Forum
 - Respond to Ministers' call for greater cooperation between emergency management practitioners
 - Report to APEC Senior Officials and Leaders



Australian Government
Attorney-General's Department
Emergency Management Australia

www.ema.gov.au

EMA

'safer sustainable communities'



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

TFEP02/2008A/10

Reaching for a global framework in disaster reduction- reflection from the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

Submitted / Presented by: UN ISDR

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Dialogue Among APEC Economies, Business Community and key International and Regional Partners on Emergency Preparedness

24-25 April, Hanoi, Vietnam

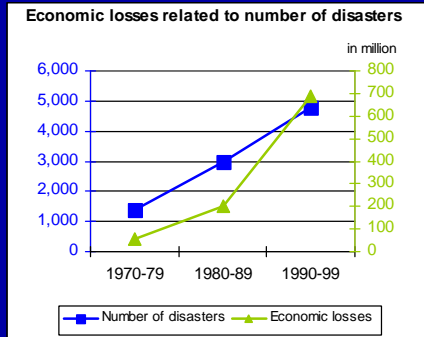
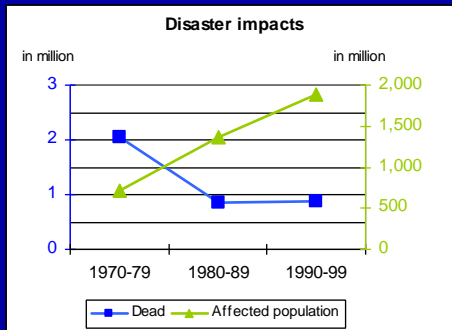
Christel Rose, United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), Asia Pacific, Bangkok

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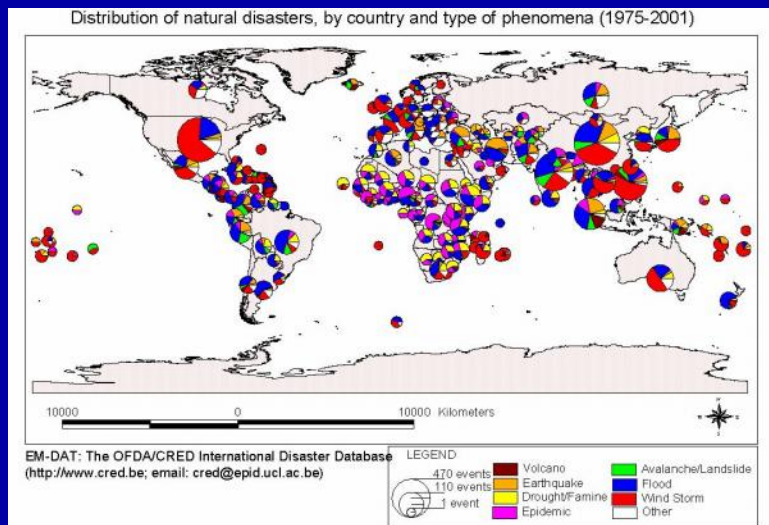
Disaster reduction - trends

Less people die from disasters, but increased number of disasters, economic losses and affected population.



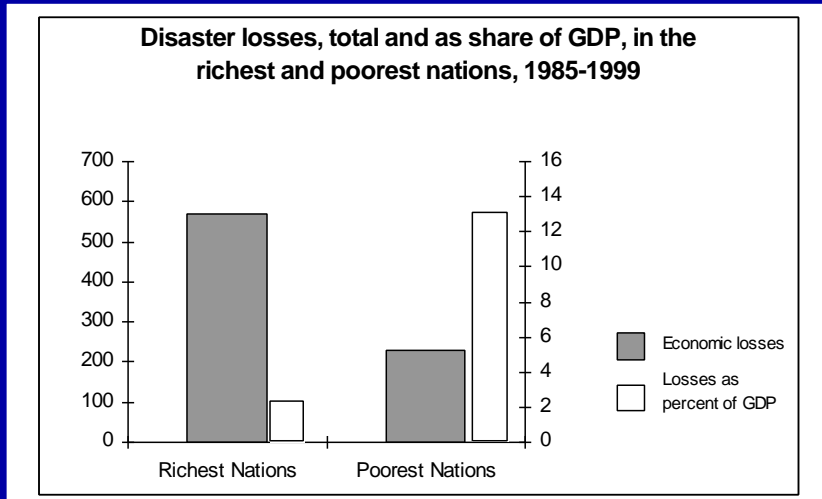
Source: OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database

Disaster reduction - trends



Disaster reduction - trends

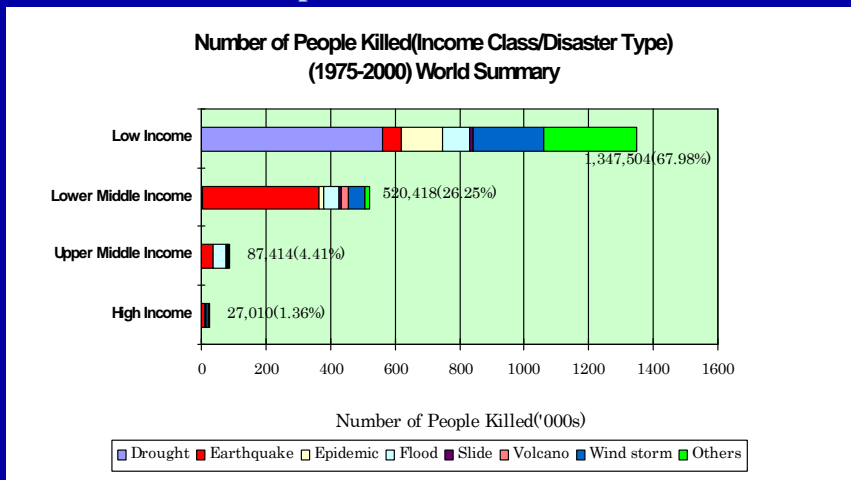
Trends in economic impact of disasters



Source: MunichRe, Abramovitz, 2002

Disaster reduction - trends

The poor are the most vulnerable



Source: ADRC, OFDA/CRED

Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change

1. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has recognized that **global warming and climate variabilities will exacerbate the frequency and intensity of disasters worldwide**, including through climatic phenomena like El Nino and La Nina
2. Climate change will **increase societal vulnerabilities** to hazards arising from stresses on water availability, agriculture and degrading systems
3. **Low land countries such as Vietnam in SEA and Maldives in the Indian Ocean will be the primary target of climate change and related sea-level rise** - *Up to 16% of Vietnam territory, 35% of its population and 35% of its GDP can be affected if sea level rises by 5 metres (World Bank Study "The impact of sea level rise on developing countries : a comparative analysis")*
4. Many **disaster risk reduction activities contribute to climate change adaptation**, as recognized in the Bali Action Plan (2007) – early warning, risk assessment and sustainable management of natural resources
-> current efforts to link DRR national strategies to national CC adaptation Plans

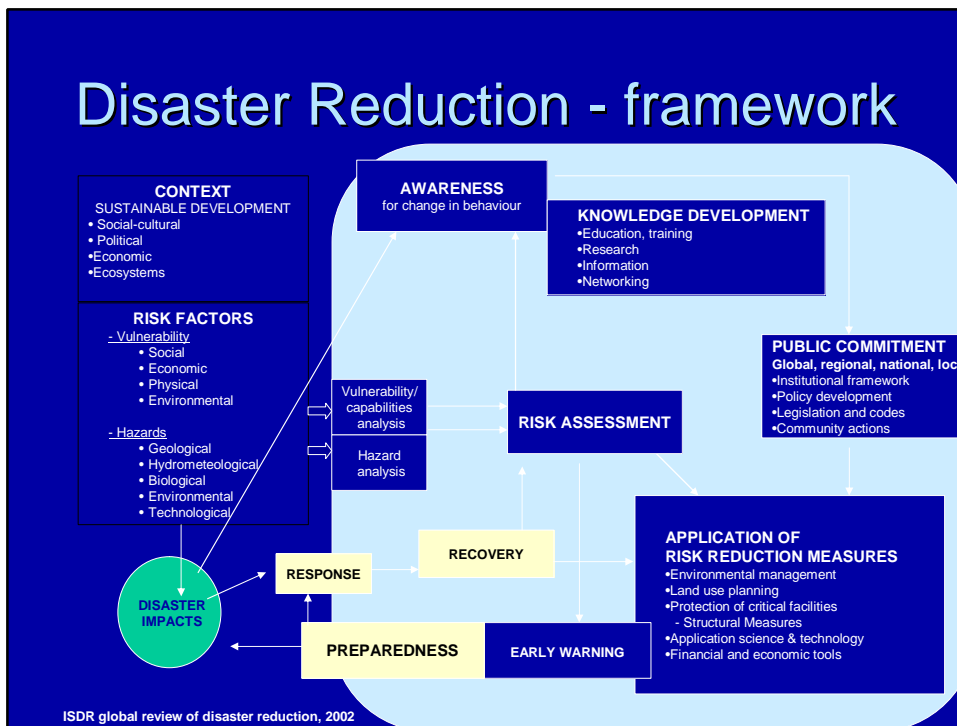
Disaster Reduction - framework

What is disaster risk reduction ?

The sum of measures, which can be undertaken to reduce human and social vulnerability and build communities' resilience to disasters through a multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder approach.

-> Measures include *risk assessments, education and information management, land use planning, environmental management, protection of critical facilities, application of science and technology in all fields, including for early warning.*

Disaster Reduction - framework



UN/ISDR – Who are we?

•Successor arrangements to IDNDR - Mandated by UNGA as UN coordinating mechanism for DRR worldwide to coordinate disaster risk reduction worldwide

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is a **long-term development activity** - Recognized as **integral part of Sustainable Development** at WSSD (Johannesburg, 2002)

•**Thematic:** - Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning (PPEW), Bonn
 - Knowledge and Education Cluster, Geneva
 - International Recovery Platform (IRP)-UNDP/OCHA/ISDR, Kobe

•HQs in Geneva and regional programmes (LAC, Africa, Europe, WANA and Central Asia) – starting work at sub-regional level

•UN/ISDR Asia and Pacific in June 2005 - Based in Bangkok, Thailand, covers around 60 countries spread over Asia and Pacific region

-> Mandate:

Strengthening regional partnerships and capacities in support of implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) at national, regional and sub-regional levels through policy guidance, advocacy and technical assistance to build the capacity and knowledge of Governments, regional and sub-regional organizations in implementing DRR

HYOGO FRAMEWORK OF ACTION (HFA) 2005-2015

Main Outcome of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction January 2005, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan was **The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters** – Recognized global guide to facilitate effective implementation of DRR at int'l, regional, national and local levels next 10 years



Expected Outcome: *The substantive reduction in losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries.*

Political commitment of 168 Governments to implement HFA, allocate necessary resources and set up the appropriate institutional and legislative frameworks to facilitate its implementation – reiterated recently at UNGA in NY (Thailand, Indonesia, Iran and China) and in SG's Report 2007

Importance of **political commitment to engage action** and necessary reforms – but **DRR is everybody's business** - DRR in daily life and work, especially of communities

Hyogo Framework for Action

3 Strategic goals

- Integrate disaster reduction into sustainable development
- Strengthen institutions and mechanisms to build resilience
- Incorporate risk reduction into emergency management and recovery

5 Priorities for action - adopted at WCDR by members countries to guide the implementation of HFA and translate political commitment into action

- 1) Disaster risk reduction as a priority with strong institutional basis for action
- 2) Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning
- 3) Knowledge, innovation, education for culture of safety and resilience
- 4) Reduce the underlying risk factors
- 5) Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response

Cross cutting issues

- ❑ Multi-hazard approaches
- ❑ Gender responsiveness & cultural diversity
- ❑ Community & volunteer participation
- ❑ Capacity building & technology transfer

• **Priority 1: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.**

-> develop **national institutional framework including policies and legislation on DRR**, develop national coordination mechanisms for DRR (National Platform for DRR) and allocate appropriate resources and budget for DRR

• **Priority 2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.**

-> **assess vulnerabilities and risks** and promote **reliable and timely people centered Early Warning Systems** as well as **effective space technology applications**

• **Priority 3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all level.**

-> **Education** through integration of DRR in school curricula and school safety, collection and dissemination of good practices, build on traditional knowledge, develop educational material in local languages, exchange of info and data & facilitate media engagement

-> **Training** through courses, skills management / development, drills, simulation exercise etc.

• **Priority 4: Reduce the underlying risk factors**

-> Poverty reduction strategy, land-use management, infrastructure strengthening as part of national development plan

-> **Promote the establishment of public private partnership to better engage the private sector in Disaster Risk Reduction towards a global Culture of Prevention**

• **Priority 5: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.**

-> develop DRR, including contingency plans and SOPs to improve relief operations and response activities' cost effectiveness

STATUS OF HFA IMPLEMENTATION - Institutional and policy levels

- **At international level** – restructuring of ISDR into ISDR System comprising of:
 - Global Platform for DRR: Governments, UN, scientific and technical institutions and civil society: advise and commit to devise strategies for DRR and HFA implementation (5-7 June 2007)
 - MOB - Management Oversight Board: Strategic, managerial, financial guidance-Head:USG
 - PAC – Programme Advisory Committee - support and coherence, workplan
- **At regional level:**
- Several regional mechanisms adopted HFA for implementation and reporting on DRR (ACDR, RCC and key UN partners in selected areas - UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNICEF, IFRC etc) - **APEC Task Force on Emergency Preparedness (TFEP) in process**
- Asian Ministerial Conferences on DRR (China 2005, India 2007, Malaysia 2008)
- Setting up **regional platform for DRR** under new ISDR system – intergovernmental process steering DRR implementation and monitoring at regional level (**ISDR Asia Partnership- IAP**) – To promote a more effective coordination and harmonization on DRR – **APEC Secretariat part of IAP**
- **At sub-regional level:** all partners have adopted HFA as part of policy frameworks
- Pacific Framework for Action (SOPAC) – aligned with HFA priorities
- ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response and ASEAN Programme on Disaster Management – along HFA priorities
- SAARC Comprehensive Regional Framework for Action 2006-2015 and creation of SAARC Centre for DRM

Status of HFA Implementation (cont'd)

At the national level - Different stages of development – Since WCDR and thanks to above joint regional efforts, major institutional changes have taken place – new shift paradigm from reaction into pro-action and from relief towards DRR:

- India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Brunei are **revising their legislation and institutional framework** on disaster management - emphasis on disaster risk reduction

- Other countries are **developing their national plan / strategy for DRM along the lines of HFA**: Nepal (National Strategy), Sri Lanka (Roadmap), India (Emerging Framework), Vietnam (National Strategy), Thailand (SNAP), Mongolia (National Action Plan), Indonesia (SNAP), Vanuatu (NAP), Maldives (NDMC)

- **National Platforms under establishment**: Indonesia, Thailand, Maldives, Pakistan, Mongolia, Nepal, Sri Lanka etc.

Implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action at the national level Development of National Strategies for Disaster Risk Reduction

Joint approach and assistance to Governments in the **formulation of a comprehensive and inclusive national strategy for DRR along the lines of HFA as part of national development plan - Identify, builds on, enhances and support ongoing** successful disaster reduction initiatives and projects to ensure their sustainability – In Govt's and Donors' interest

Holistic approach with **long-term vision** and **short-term action**

All national partners, including Government line Ministries, in-country UN (UNCT, UNRC), technical experts, civil society (incl. NGOs), local communities, private sector, media, donors should be involved in its development and implementation

Country-led and country-oriented initiative – reflects a **commitment by Government** to implement DRR at the national level along the lines of HFA and to commit resources to it – **Government takes the leadership** in identifying its national priorities and committing resources - but **all national and in-country actors contribute to its formulation and implementation**

No “one-size fits all” - depends on level of development, must start with existing governance arrangements in each disaster-prone country and must be integrated into ongoing development efforts to be sustainable

National arrangements for HFA implementation, monitoring & reporting: National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction

National multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral arrangement officially recognized and designated by highest national authority to assist the Government in the coordination and implementation of DRR at national level – Commitment to HFA implementation – brings all range of expertise (representatives from key line Ministries, scientific and technical experts, academic institutions, civil society, NGOs, local governments, media, private sector and donors)

Role & benefits - Support Government in coordinating and implementing DRR through:

- Advocacy, awareness-raising, mobilization / coordination and networking–
- Ensures multi-stakeholder approach to national strategy and framework for DRR developed by the Government
- Facilitate the **mainstreaming of DRR** into national development plans (including CCA/UNDAF, PRSPs) and sectors (education, health, infrastructures, agriculture, tourism..)
- **Build consensus at national level on DRR priorities - ownership and long-term commitment** from all involved partners, including donors and local Govts
- Provide a **framework for regular cross-sectoral reflection on DRR and for enhanced collaboration and coordination** among national AND Local stakeholders to increase level of skills and knowledge on DRR

ISDR support to Early Warning

The Platform for Promotion of Early Warning in Bonn, Germany, is leading the ISDR early warning support with the mandate to:

- Advocate for the **enhancement of early warning systems** at all levels,
- Collect and disseminate information on best practices,
- Stimulate cooperation among stakeholders.

Key concerns and efforts

1. Need to ensure establishment of effective **end-to-end and people centred** early warning systems, that fully address the capacities of governments and communities.
2. Need to **shift focus** from hazard-specific to **multi-hazard** early warning systems
3. Need to ensure that early warning systems are **integrated into public policy and development planning**
4. **Improve data availability** for investigating, forecasting/predicting and managing risks on different time scales
5. Facilitate the strengthening of mechanisms for **sustaining the early warning dialogue**

Key International Processes for DRR

1. Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, June 2009, Geneva

- Meeting of ISDR system partners: Govts, UN, regional orgs, sub-regional partners, NGOs, Academic institutions, National Platforms for DRR, thematic platforms
- **Assess status of DRR worldwide** and contribute to a global work-planning process with ISDR system partners to ensure optimum coordination and complementarity of DRR initiatives at all levels
- **Global reporting process on HFA implementation from national, regional and sub-regional levels and on thematic aspects** – Online reporting process available as of March 2008 through Prevention Web
 - >In process through Permanent Missions in Geneva and NY, sub-regional organizations and UN Resident Coordinator's Office – Assistance of National Platforms and HFA Focal Points will be sought to support consultative process Governments

2. World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) – to meet global demand for investment in DRR and coordinate effective action in recovery

- ISDR coordinating **Track 1** ("Global and Regional Deliverables" up to USD5 Million
- **Green Cities Guidelines** development to empower local governments /municipalities in addressing DRR and climate change adaptation
- **South South Partnership for Mainstreaming DRR** – to provide technical assistance to low and middle income countries for inter-country partnership that will help build and share capacities to mainstream DRR into development planning
- **WB's interest in economic aspects of DRR** – Funding can be sought

KEY REGIONAL EFFORTS IN DRR

1. Regional Platform for DRR composed of two arms:

- **Asian Ministerial Conferences on DRR** – highest biennial regional political foras on DRR at Government's initiative (Beijing 2005, India 2007, Malaysia 2008) - Seek **political leadership and commitment** to DRR in A&P
- **ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP)** as operational arms – Coordinated by ISDR - 50 members from UN partners, Regional Orgs, sub-regional partners (ASEAN, SAARC, SOPAC, **APEC St**), IFRC and NGO Networks (ADRRN, Duryog Nivaran)

Activities:

- **Devise joint activities and programmes on DRR**
- **Promote increased coordination** of DRR and HFA implementation in the Asian region
- **joint reporting and stocktaking** on HFA Implementation in Asia Pacific – Building on Initial stocktaking initiative carried out by ADPC and ADRC with ISDR support – to be pursued with ADB's assistance
- Ultimate goal: **joint work-programming and resource mobilization for DRR**

2. Regional HFA Reporting Process towards 2nd Global Platform on DRR (June 2009, Geneva)

- Global Assessment Review (GAR) under development to inform the 2nd meeting of the Global Platform for DRR on the progress in implementing HFA worldwide – regional process going on in Asia Pacific
- Responsibility for global reporting with **states/national authorities, regional and international organisations, ISDR system partners and secretariat**
- Sub-regional / regional organisations **take the lead in regional reporting** and support national HFA reporting -> **ASEAN for SEA**
- Key partners invited to lead **thematic reporting** responsibilities (UNESCO, ADRRN - – **APEC for economic aspects_?**)
- **On-line HFA Monitor** – Template to guide the monitoring process online
- Support to countries and regional partners through **IAP WG on Reporting Process and UNDP Country Offices**

Global Reporting Timeframe

- **September - December 2007:** Consultation with sub-regional / regional partners
- **January - March 2008:** Guidance to sub-regional organisations and national authorities - Letter seeking their support being sent around
- **April - June 2008:** National, sub-regional, regional reports prepared - Online reporting tool for guidance - to be launched in March for national reporting
- **July - September 2008:** Compilation of national information, regional analysis and drafting of Global Assessment Report
- **September - November 2008:** Review of Global Assessment Report
- **December 2008:** Production and dissemination of GAR
- **January - May 2009:** Re-opening of reporting process to up-date information by GPDRR2

3. Third Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR, 2-4 December 2008, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

- Unique regular high-level foras on DRR at Governments' initiative – Political commitment and leadership for DRR
- **Focus: “From National to Local DRR implementation”** and **Public Private Partnership for DRR** – First announcement to be issued shortly
- **Last regional opportunity to assess progress on DRR / HFA implementation in A&P before the Global Platform (June 2009, Geneva)**
- Address core functions of IAP (reporting) and key themes linked to Public Private Partnership for DRR, Climate Change Adaptation and other key issues (role of NGOs and Local Authorities in implementing DRR at the local level, EWS, Education, resource mobilization for DRR etc.)
- **Structure** (see attachment)

4. Fruitful cooperation with the ASEAN Secretariat

- Strong sub-regional partner in promoting and implementing DRR along the lines of HFA in ASEAN region (AADMER and ARPDM)
- Technical assistance supported by ISDR through **placement of a technical expert to deliver DRR components of ARPDM and AADMER**
- **Commitment to coordinate the regional reporting process on HFA implementation for the ASEAN region.**

Economic aspects in DRR

1. **Disasters will be our daily reality in the near future** -are on the rise worldwide due to increased vulnerability of communities and nations linked to population growth, development of mega-cities, unsafe management practices in terms of land-use planning and deforestation, human settlements in disaster prone areas – exacerbated by climate change impact
2. **Transborder nature of disasters and globalization** – we are all affected by disasters – Migration movements to disaster prone countries – we need to be aware
3. **Disasters wipe out decades of development efforts in seconds**
 - > destroy vital economic lifelines (roads, bridges, railways) and infrastructures (schools, hospitals) paralyzing local economies (snow storm in China in 2008, Xangsane storm in 2006)
 - > disasters severely impact on livelihoods, depriving communities of their most basic means of survival: fishermen lose their boats, crops are destroyed, tourism industry and infrastructure are affected and takes time to re-build trust
 - > represent a **serious threat to sustainable development, economic prosperity and stability**
 - > they represent a **significant challenge to business development and continuity**
 - > They also endanger world peace through the increase of environmental refugees and the search for available natural resources and safe havens
4. Recognized **cost effectiveness of DRR** in reducing long term impact of disasters -> 1 USD invested in DRR saves 7 USD in relief operations (Tearfund)

APEC's added value

1. APEC's mandate: *Increase Asia Pacific Prosperity, Stability and Security through Partnerships and Cooperation*

-> very much along the lines of the Hyogo Framework for Action's objective to **build communities and nations' resilience to disasters and a global culture of prevention towards a safer world**

2. Cairns TFEP's meeting conclusions and references to Hyogo Framework for Action (August 2007) and APEC Secretariat Chair's recognition of HFA as a possible reference basis for TFEP's work

3. APEC as unique regional mechanism bringing together Economies and business community network through Ministries of Trade and Economies – strong added value and niche for APEC in the DRR arena

4. Direct link with APEC Leaders

-> ample room for cooperation APEC / ISDR in building a safer world for all

Proposed initial steps of cooperation

1. Congratulate APEC Secretariat and TFEP for their recognition and understanding of DRR and HFA

2. Encourage APEC Secretariat to adopt HFA as part of APEC Policy Framework and reporting process so as to further mainstream disaster risk reduction as part of APEC's activities

- Offers ISDR's full support to this process

3. Invite APEC Secretariat and TFEP to consider integrating DRR and HFA references as possible selection criteria for project submissions

4. Welcome APEC Stockaking Initiative and its outcome – encourage an increased harmonization and support of this initiative to the global reporting process on HFA Implementation led by ISDR

Proposed initial steps of cooperation – Cont'd

5. Invite APEC Secretariat and TFEP co-Chairs to participate in:
 - ISDR Asia Partnership discussions to contribute and be involved in the regional decision-making process on DRR and HFA implementation
 - Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction (June 2009, Geneva) as regional business community liaison partner

 6. Invite the APEC Secretariat to consider taking the leadership in building a Regional Public Private Partnership for Disaster Risk Reduction with APEC Economies and in cooperation with UN/ISDR in support of current efforts on this subject:
 - a) PPP E-ListServ developed with ResponseNet and Aid Matrix as part of Prevention Web - Database of regional initiatives on PPP for DRR
 - b) Good practices on PPP for DRR
 - c) Joint UNEP/ISDR Global Platform on PPP for DRR – Vietnam is part of the Pilot countries to possibly receive support to promote the subject.
- > Invites the APEC Secretariat and TFEP co-Chairs to participate and contribute to Third Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR – One High Level Roundtable on PPP for DRR

“One of the lessons learnt from the tsunami is that **thousands of lives and billions of dollars could have been saved had adequate disaster reduction strategies been in place**....I urge all stakeholders to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action, and to do it now”

Bill Clinton, Special Envoy for Tsunami recovery, 2005

Thank you !

“We also recognize the **important role played by the UN/ISDR** UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, WHO, FAO and WMOrecognize that **early-warning systems need to be multi-hazard and global** and they need to coordinate their activities. ...We will work together with the UN, World Bank and other multi-development banks and developing countries **to help them tackle disaster risk reduction more effectively**”
Excerpt from G8 Summit in Gleanagles, UK, 2005

More information at: www.unisdr.org/asiapacific and www.unisdr.org



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How to incorporate businesses' responsibility on emergency preparedness into the APEC agenda of 2008 on Corporate Social Responsibility

Submitted / Presented by: Peru

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Corporate Social Responsibility & APEC



Raul Salazar
APEC Peru 2008 SOM Chair Office



1

Globalization as an unavoidable historical trend

- Territorial Expansion: Alexander the Great, Julius Ceasar, Genghis Khan .
- The Age of Discovery: Marco Polo, Portuguese Explorers and Cristopher Columbus.
- Cultural Expansion: Greece and Rome (Developments in Philosophy, Law and Politics); Venice Merchants (Trade Practices, Insurance), the British Empire, US Economic Ascedency
- Economic Structures: Industrial and Technological Revolutions, Economic and Trading Blocks (EU, NAFTA, APEC). The successful completion of the Doha Round could further boost trade and investment flows.

The Upside of the Globalization Process

- The spread of market-based reforms: developing countries are pursuing business friendly policies, opening their economies to international trade and trying to attract investment through sound policies fiscal and promotional schemes, and less regulation.
- Economic growth and increased social mobility in open economies. Success stories in New Zealand, Ireland, Finland Costa Rica, Chile, China, and Vietnam . Peru is experiencing the longest and deepest cycle of economic expansion in its economical history, close to Asian standards (latest registered rate of growth, 11.9% annually).
- New Actors: Multinational Entreprises (MNEs). Powerful players on the international stage that often exert a level of influence previously only held by governments.

Winners and Losers in the Globalization Process

- A smaller role for the state in the economy can free up private sector investment and boost economic growth.
- There have been significant reductions in poverty in the APEC region over the last decade.
- Income and technological gaps have widened between those economies embracing globalisation and those that do not.
- MNEs in the extractive activities in developing countries often operate in remote and impoverished areas without a strong local economy and government services.

CSR: the Human Face of Globalization

What is Corporate Social Responsibility?

- The contemporary corporate social responsibility (CSR) agenda is founded in a recognition that businesses are part of society, and they have the potential to make a positive contribution to societal goals and aspirations. CSR is at heart a process of managing the costs and benefits of business activity to internal and external stakeholders—from workers, shareholders, and investors through to customers, suppliers, civil society, and community groups.

Source: 2004 World Bank Report on Public Sector Roles in Strengthening CSR

- Reflecting and responding to the concerns of consumers, investors, and other stakeholders is good business strategy. Investors and financial analysts often view a sophisticated approach to CSR as a sign of sound, long term corporate planning and risk management – and firms can benefit from investing in this area

- CSR can be defined as the practices of the corporation that, as part of their corporate strategy, and in support of the main business activities, explicitly seek to avoid damage and promote the well-being of stakeholders by complying with current rules and regulations and voluntarily going beyond those requirements.

Source: Vives, A. (2004) 'The role of multilateral development institutions in fostering corporate social responsibility', (Society for International Development).

CSR Development

- In recent years, the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has transitioned from mere philanthropy to a more systematic corporate response.

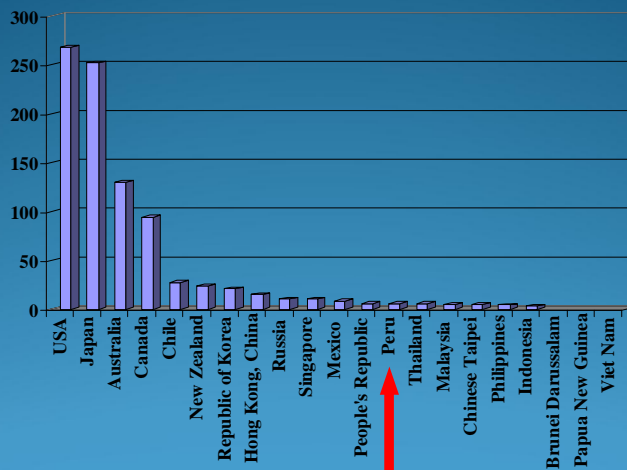
Source: Carlo Cici and Federica Ranghieri, "CSR practices in SMEs", feb. 2008

- CSR is not viewed as a cost but as "good business". It improves the sustainability of business operations and is rewarded by capital markets, consumers and public opinion.
- Good CSR practices and developing relations with all stakeholders can help companies acquire a "social license" for their activities.
- A strong culture of CSR can assist firms attract and retain staff, improve work force motivation and improve overall performance.

CSR and APEC

- APEC has been successful in promoting free and open trade in the Asia Pacific, improving the business environment and helping it become the most economically dynamic region in the world.
- APEC provides a powerful platform in the region in which to raise awareness of issues such as CSR
- Peru intends to introduce the concept of CSR to the APEC agenda in 2008 as part of the theme: “A New Commitment to the Development of the Asia Pacific.”
- It is an emerging and social issue that complements and supports APEC’s agenda of promoting economic development and improving the business environment in the region.
- A robust CSR policy is likely to become an increasingly important aspect of doing business in the 21st Century, the Asia Pacific Century.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING IN APEC COUNTRIES



Note: APEC economy companies represent 38.6% of all GRI 'registered' Sustainability Reports, with only Brunei Darussalam, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam not having representation on the global database.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING IN APEC COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	REPORTS	COUNTRY	REPORTS
UK	310	Ireland	12
USA	268	Singapore	10
Japan	252	Russia	10
Australia	130	Mexico	8
Italy	123	Argentina	8
Spain	119	India	7
Germany	117	Thailand	6
France	94	Sri Lanka	6
Canada	94	Peru	6
The Netherlands	84	People's Republic of China	6
Switzerland	62	Hungary	6
South Africa	60	Slovenia	5
Brazil	56	Malaysia	5
Finland	49	Czech Republic	5
Sweden	44	Colombia	5
Austria	41	Taiwan	5
Portugal	39	Slovakia	4
Norway	35	Poland	4
Denmark	32	Philippines	4
Chile	27	Luxembourg	4
Belgium	25	Croatia	4
New Zealand	24	Venezuela	3
South Korea	21	Pakistan	3
Hong Kong (China)	16	Indonesia	3
Greece	15	United Arab Emirates	2

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Perú

CSR and Emergency Rehabilitation

- Governments must take overall responsibility for responding to emergencies but promoting CSR can assist in the development of partnerships and alliances with the private sector.
- Private companies are often able to provide quick responses to emergencies as they are operating in the affected communities. Involvement in an emergency response can help restore business activity as soon as possible, and ensure the work force continues to have a source of income. There are also reputational benefits for good corporate citizenship that can assist customer loyalty.
- Companies can assist in logistical planning and preparedness, information and awareness educational campaigns for staff and families, and the establishment of early warning systems .



Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Perú Case Study of CSR & Emergency

Preparedness

- WHEN catastrophic floods hit Bangladesh last November, TNT's emergency-response team was ready. The logistics giant, with headquarters in Amsterdam, has 50 people on standby to intervene anywhere in the world at 48 hours' notice. This is part of a five-year-old partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP), the UN's agency that fights hunger. The team has attended to some two dozen emergencies, including the Asian tsunami in 2004. "We're just faster," says Ludo Oelrich, the director of TNT's "Moving the World" programme.
- Why does TNT do these things? "People feel this is a company that does more than take care of the bottom line," says Mr Oelrich. "It's providing a soul to TNT." In a 2006 staff survey, 68% said the pro-bono activities made them prouder to work at the company. It also helps with recruitment: three out of four graduates who apply for jobs mention the WFP connection. Last year the company came top in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index.

Just Good Business, The Economist, 17 January 2008



11

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Perú

CSR in the Vietnamese Textile Industry

- Leaders among 24 surveyed enterprises [in the Vietnamese footwear and textile sectors], 18 enterprises are implementing one or more codes of conduct, of which 9 are textile enterprises and 9 footwear enterprises. Of the 18 code-of-conduct performed enterprises, 11 enterprises are practicing 2 codes of conduct or more, [with] 2 firms applying 6 codes of conduct.

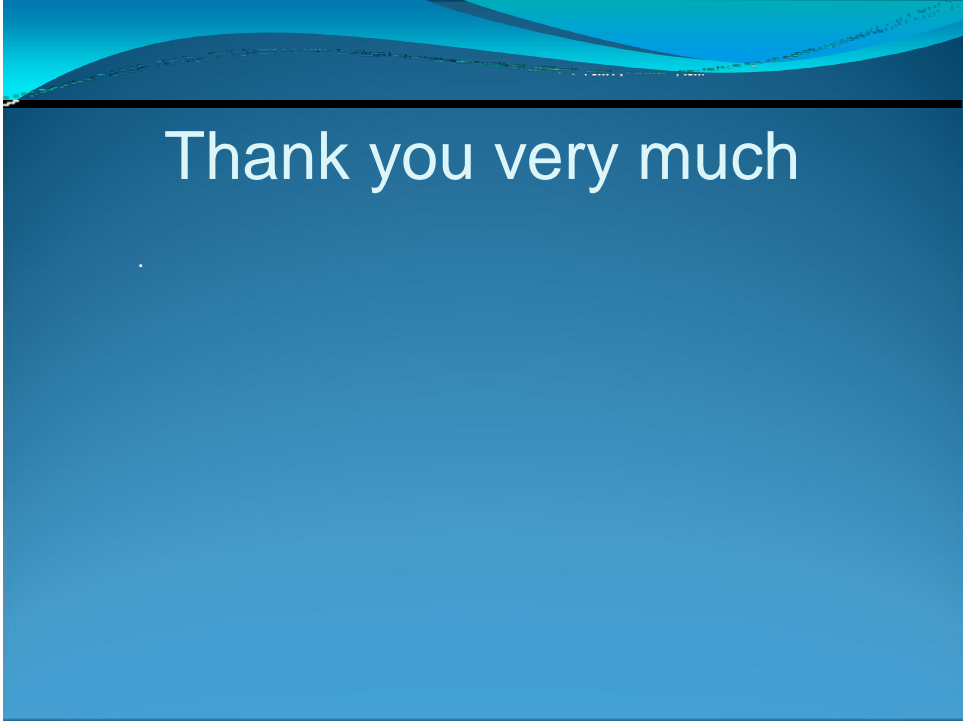
Source: Government of Vietnam, Ministry of Labor, Invalids, and Social Affairs and Institute of Labor Science and Social Affairs 2003.

- A new U.S.-Vietnam textiles agreement, signed in May 2003, incorporates an obligation for the Vietnamese authorities to encourage implementation of CSR codes in return for access to the U.S. market (now Vietnam's top market, after just two years of formal trade relations). This appears to be the first time that an international trade agreement has included a government obligation to encourage CSR codes, as opposed to requiring additional regulation or enforcement, as in earlier U.S.- Cambodia textile agreement

Source: Public Sector Roles in Strengthening Corporate Social Responsibility: Taking Stock Halina Ward, World Bank Group, January 2004



12



Thank you very much



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

TFEP02/2008A/12

Institutional Collaboration Mechanisms for Emergency Preparedness

Submitted / Presented by: Pacific Disaster Center

**Dialogue among APEC economies, business community,
key international and regional partners
on emergency preparedness**

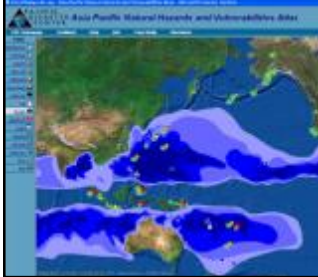
**Ha Noi, Viet Nam
24-25 April 2008**

APEC Dialog / Emergency Preparedness
Hanoi, Viet Nam
25 April 2008



Fostering Disaster-Resilient Communities

Institutional Collaboration Mechanisms for Emergency Preparedness



Mr. Chris Chiesa
Chief Information Officer
Pacific Disaster Center

cchiesa@pdc.org

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Presentation Outline

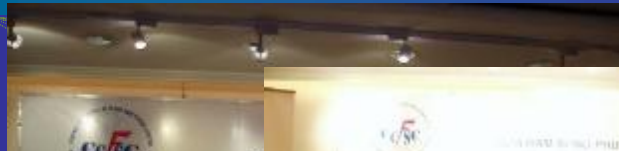
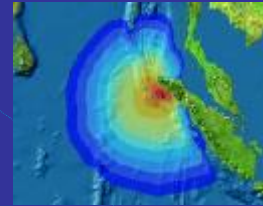
- n Challenges for Disaster Preparedness and Response
- n Information Sharing as Foundation for Institutional Collaboration
- n PDC Experiences in AP Region Sharing:
 - GIS Data and Map Services (APNHIN)
 - Disaster Impacts (ASEAN/OSADI)
 - Institutional 'Sound Practices' (EMI/DRMKB)

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Lessons of Mega Disasters

- Disasters are Global Concerns
- Effective preparedness & response involves
 - Whole of Gov't: Civ & Mil; Nat'l/Provincial/Municipal
 - NGOs; International Agencies; Private Sector
- Technology can help Reduce Impacts
 - Increasing Situational Awareness
 - Information Preparation, Coordination and Sharing
- Continued Need for additional:
 - Understandable and Actionable Info
 - Integrated Multi-Hazard Decision Tools
 - Mechanisms for Sharing Effective Solutions





USA-VIETNAM

SỞ KHOA HỌC VÀ CÔNG NGHỆ VIỆT NAM - SỞ NGHIÊN GIẢI HOÀ KỶ
 "NHỮNG NGÀY KHOA HỌC VÀ CÔNG NGHỆ VIỆT NAM - HOA KỶ"
 SỞ NỘI VỤ - 2011



VIỆN NGHIÊN GIẢI HOÀ KỶ
 VIỆN NGHIÊN GIẢI HOÀ KỶ



INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP
 on "Best Practices" in Disaster Response,
 Disaster Risk Assessment
 and Early Warning Systems
 Hanoi, 8-11 November, 2011



This year, the United States celebrates the 10th anniversary of normalization of relations with Vietnam. We look back at the path that has brought us so far in these ten years, and we also look ahead with anticipation of new achievements. We now have many success stories to tell as the United States and Vietnam continue to create significant ties in many areas.

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NSC

NCDR Taiwan MoU 2008

NDWC Thailand 2006-7

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The Asia Pacific Natural Hazards Information Network (APNHIN)

Search

Review

Understand

Consume

Obtain

<http://apnhin.pdc.org>

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APNHIN Partners

The screenshot shows the APNHIN website interface. At the top, it says "Asia Pacific Natural Hazards Information Network" and "PACIFIC DISASTER CENTER". Below the header, there are three main sections:

- GISTDA:** The Geo-Information and Space Technology Development Agency (GISTDA) is Thailand's public organization in space technology and geoinformatics. Their mission is to provide remote sensing and geospatial data to benefit resource management activities within Thailand and Southeast Asia. GISTDA also plays an important role in research and development in space technology and geo-informatics applications and promotes information exchange.
- PREVO:** The Pacific Risk Management Group (PREVO) is a collection of representatives from local, national, and regional agencies, institutions, and organizations involved in risk management-related programs and activities in the Pacific. Based on a mutual recognition of the benefits of collective action, PREVO was formed to increase collaboration and improve the development, delivery, and application of risk management products and services. PREVO supports the development of "clubs" (working groups) to fulfill its mission.
- USGS:** The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) saves the nation by providing reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth, minimize loss of life and property from natural disasters; manage water, biological, energy, and mineral resources; and enhance and protect our quality of life. The USGS has become a world leader in the natural sciences thanks to our solid scientific and engineering base and our responsiveness to society's needs.

At the bottom, there is a section for "The National Map" created and maintained by the U.S. Geological Survey.

ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management **PACIFIC DISASTER CENTER**

TENTH MEETING OF THE ASEAN COMMITTEE ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT (ACDM)

Online Southeast Asia Disaster Inventory (OSADI) Training Program

23 October, 2007
Singapore

Prepared By:
Ray Shirkhodai, Executive Director,
Pacific Disaster Center, Maui, Hawaii
RShirkhodai@PDC.Org

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Background

- The Online Southeast Asia Disaster Inventory (OSADI) is a web-based disaster database that compiles historical records of disasters in ASEAN Member Countries, hazard maps and other spatial disaster-related data.
- OSADI is part of the ASEAN Disaster Information Sharing and Communication Network (ASEAN DISCNet) project, which is a priority activity under the ASEAN Regional Programme on Disaster Management (ARPD), 2004-2010.
- It is expected that OSADI will facilitate disaster management information sharing among ASEAN Member Countries and support decision making processes at all levels of disaster management – from policy making to preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery activities.
- OSADI is developed by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) with technical assistance of the Pacific Disaster Center (PDC).

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Home Page

<http://www.pdc.org/osadi>

ASEAN
Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Online Southeast Asia Disaster Inventory (OSADI)

The Online Southeast Asia Disaster Inventory (OSADI) is a web-based disaster database that compiles historical records of disasters in ASEAN Member Countries, hazard maps and other spatial disaster-related data. OSADI is part of the ASEAN Disaster Information Sharing and Communication Network (ASEAN DISCNet) project, which is a priority activity under the ASEAN Regional Programme on Disaster Management (ARPD), 2004-2010. It is expected that OSADI will facilitate disaster management information sharing among ASEAN Member Countries and support decision making processes at all levels of disaster management - from policy making to preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery activities.

OSADI is developed by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) in collaboration with the Pacific Disaster Center (PDC).

[Login](#)

Please send questions or comments to osadisupport@pdc.org. Include "New Account" in the email subject line to request consideration for account privileges. A member of ACDM will review your request and respond.

Disclaimer
The application provides information solely as a resource for its users without any form of warranty. While every effort is made to provide accurate information and to ensure security, ACDM and PDC do not guarantee that there will be no errors in the information and contents in the database, nor is the possibility of errors that result in the absence of the contents included. This site also includes sensitive data, other information, and transferred materials provided by third parties for which ACDM and PDC claim no responsibility. ACDM and PDC therefore will not be liable in any capacity for damages or losses to the users that may result from the use of the information.

ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management

OSADI is developed by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management in collaboration with the Pacific Disaster Center.

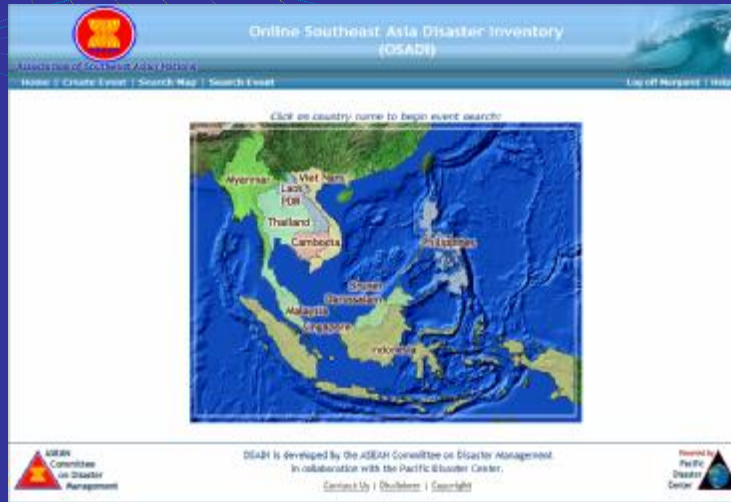
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Search Map Page



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Detailed Search Form

SEARCH

ASEAN countries All Event Types All

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM Drought
CAMBODIA Earthquake
INDONESIA Epidemic

Int'l Event Name Begins with

Disaster Date (dd/mm/yyyy)
between and

Dead Greater than 700

Missing Greater than 1

Injured Greater than -1

Displaced Greater than -1

Aid Contributions Greater than -1.0

Origin Begins with

Source Type & Name Begins with

ASEAN Responded? Yes No N/A

Declared Disaster? Yes No N/A

Appeal for Int'l Aid? Yes No N/A

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Search Results/Event ID Hyperlink

Refine Search | Export

Result: 14 record(s) found.

Event ID	Country	Event Type	Name	Date (GMT)	Dead	Missing	Severely Injured
221	INDONESIA	Earthquake	Undefined	28/03/2005	011	0	1,340
852	INDONESIA	Earthquake	Undefined	10/11/2004	32	0	311
828	INDONESIA	Earthquake	Undefined	09/02/2004	37	0	662
824	INDONESIA	Earthquake	Undefined	04/06/2003	103	0	2,714
887	INDONESIA	Earthquake	Undefined	07/02/1994	184	0	421
844	INDONESIA	Earthquake	Undefined	07/03/2005	54	0	1,898
856	INDONESIA	Earthquake	Undefined	02/06/1994	234	0	448
829	INDONESIA	Earthquake	Undefined	15/02/2004	207	0	1,480
722	INDONESIA	Earthquake	Undefined	12/12/1993	2,500	0	2,803
783	INDONESIA	Earthquake	Undefined	29/12/1992	18	0	437
722	INDONESIA	Earthquake	Undefined	10/12/1979	32	0	633
850	INDONESIA	Earthquake	Undefined	14/07/1876	573	0	4,700
827	INDONESIA	Earthquake	Undefined	25/07/1843	113	0	2,896
1820	PHILIPPINES	Earthquake	Undefined	16/07/1990	2,412	0	2,512
1813	PHILIPPINES	Earthquake	Undefined	16/08/1879	6,899	0	6,398
2248	PHILIPPINES	Earthquake	Undefined	01/04/1851	408	0	2,800

Refine Search | Export

- Note that the Event ID is a hyperlink
- Click on this link to access individual records
- Event ID has no relevance outside the application

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Create New Event

CREATE DISASTER FOR **BPUNET CARLOSALAM** [Change]

required fields

INT Event Name:

GLIDE number (Z):

Disaster Type:

Magnitude: N/A

Disaster Date: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Time: : GMT +0800

Latitude/Longitude:

Province/State (Choose all that apply):

Town/District:

Dead:

Missing:

Injured:

Displaced:

ASEAN Responded?:

Declared Disaster?:

Appeal for Int'l AM?:

Holiday?:

Warning Time (minutes):

Aid Contribution:

Origin:

Source Type & Name:

Essential Services:

Level of Impact:

Airport:

Seaport:

Roads:

Bridges:

Tele-Comm Network:

Power Grids:

Government:

Water Supplies:

Health Centers:

Housing Loss, Economic Losses (All currency must be in US dollar amount)

Number of Houses:

Housing:

Infrastructure:

Agriculture:

Tourism:

Other:

Total:

[Save] [Cancel]

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Internationally Recognized Data

- n The field “Int’l Event Name” is used to record the official names of disaster events. It can also be used to provide descriptive information where an official name has not been assigned.
- n The GLIDE number, if one has been assigned, can be researched online. A link is provided on the data entry screen to allow easy access to the website

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Document and Share “Sound Practices” for Disaster Management

Megacities Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Base
<http://www.pdc.org/emi>



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DRM Knowledge Base

- n Provides a Global Knowledge Base
 - o Organized (Content is presented in specific template formats)
 - o Searchable information
 - o Discussion Papers
 - o Field Trip Reports
 - o Contact Database of city officials and researchers from network
 - o Developed by PDC and EMI through Cluster City Intern Program
- n Key Features
 - o Sound Practices & City Profiles for Megacities
 - o Highlights 12 Disaster Risk Management City Profiles
 - o Goal is to collect Sound Practices and City Profiles for 20 cities in network

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NAME OF THE CITY	Sound Practices	
	Name of the Practice	Category
METRO MANILA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> §Saving the Streams in Quezon §Makati Emergency Medical Services §Quezon, Barangay Disaster Brigades §Health Networking 	Risk Reduction and Mitigation Emergency Response and organizational Risk Reduction Emergency Response
BOGOTA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> §Urban Search and Rescue §DRM Information system SIRE §Disaster Management Indicators §Post Eq. Building Inspection §Others 	Response Management Information Management Policy Response Management Various
KATHMANDU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> §The school Seismic Safety Program §The Nepal Forum for Earthquake Safety §Mandatory Implementation National Building Code §Disaster Mitigation in the 5-year Development Plan §Disaster Information System in Nepal §PEER Program in Kathmandu 	Education, building practice, risk reduction Policy Regulatory Policy Information Management Response Management
QUITO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> §Quito's essential elements §Healthy schools §Reducing flooding and landslides, Pichincha slopes §Cotopaxi Plan §Rain and Fire DR Plans §Identifying the Vulnerabilities in Quito 	Risk Reduction, policy Education, building practice, risk reduction Risk Reduction and mitigation Risk Reduction and Mitigation Risk Reduction and Mitigation Risk Reduction, Policy
GREATER MUMBAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> §ial 108 §arthquake Simulation, EqSim 	Response Management Education, awareness creation Response Management Various

PDC EMI - DRM City Profile - Windows Internet Explorer

Http://www.pdc.org/en/lead/ipla/cityprofile.html

PDC PFI - DRM City Profile

PACIFIC DISASTER CENTER Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative EMI

Home City Profile Sound Practice DRM Library Contact Directory Search

Disaster Risk Management (DRM) City Profiles

Each City Profile emphasizes the megacity's complex coordination mechanisms and its relationship with the national level. The basic information was collected through a set of questionnaires prepared by the 3rd Implementation Team and distributed among the 20 cities in the EMI network. These are living documents that will grow as additional feedback is provided by local informants.

City	Profile (Click link to read PDF file)
Ammar	CP-Ammar-Jul-2006.pdf
Bogota	CP-Bogota-update-Jul-2006.pdf
Chiaia	CP-Chiaia-Jul-2006.pdf
Greater Mumbai	CP-Mumbai-05-03.pdf
Istanbul	CP-Istanbul-03-05.pdf
Katmandu	CP-Katmandu-06-02.pdf
Kobe	CP-Kobe-April-06.pdf
Metropolitan Manila	CP-Manila-Manila-18-05.pdf
Mexico City	CP-Mexico-Jul-2006.pdf
Quito	CP-Quito-06-06.pdf
Sakil	CP-Sakil-1st-2006.pdf
Tel Aviv	CP-TelAviv-Jul-2006.pdf

3rd Program
 Overview
 F.A.Q.s
 What's New?

The **DRM City Profile** contains basic information related to institutional arrangements, legal frameworks, current delivery, risk knowledge and communication and tools in the metropolitan's or local government's disaster risk management systems. PDF documents can be read using Adobe Reader.

Other Partners

- Earthquake Disaster Mitigation and Research Center, EMI-Team1
- Kobe University - Research Center for Urban Safety and Security, RCUS

Sponsors

- United Nations Development Program, UNDP (BCPR/DRM)
- Donor/Member Contributions
- World Bank - Hazard Management Unit, HPMU
- U.S. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, ISDR

PDC EMI - DRM Sound Practice - Windows Internet Explorer

Http://www.pdc.org/en/lead/ipla/vp/group.html?orderby=2

PDC PFI - DRM Sound Practice

PACIFIC DISASTER CENTER Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative EMI

Home City Profile Sound Practice DRM Library Contact Directory Search

Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Sound Practice Profiles

* Table currently sorted by denoted column

City	Primary Category*	Other Applicable Category(s)	Sound Practice Name (Click link to read PDF profile)
Katmandu	Community Awareness	Planning, Political, Regulatory, Technical	Development of the Disaster Information System in Nepal
Metropolitan Manila	Community Awareness	Instructional, Organization-Managerial	Manila's Flood Warning System
Katmandu	Community Awareness	Technical, Instructional	The School Earthquake Safety Program (SESP)
Metropolitan Manila	Community Awareness	Organization-Managerial, Planning	Creation of Barangay Disaster Broads
Mexico City	Community Awareness		Program of Co-responsibility for the Construction Sector
Metropolitan Manila	Community Awareness	Instructional, Regulatory	Achieving Fire Safety in the City of Manila
Quito	Community Awareness		Healthy Schools
Quito	Community Awareness	Instructional	Cyclone Plan
Metropolitan Manila	Community Awareness	Organization-Managerial, Regulatory, Technical	Saving the Streams in Quezon City
Bogota	Community Awareness	Organization-Managerial	Emergency Responder and Attention Plan for Bogotá
Katmandu	Emergency Response		Program for the Enhancement of Emergency Response (SESP)
Metropolitan Manila	Emergency Response		Mekah Emergency Management System

A Sound Practice is any proven idea, program, technique, mechanism, method, practice or procedure for assessing, warning and reducing risk in complex urban areas. These may be in areas related to legislation, and land practices, education, building practices, enforcement, response management, risk reduction, hazard assessment, any combination of these or other actions. Click Sound Practice link to read to PDF file with Adobe Reader.

Other Partners

- Earthquake Disaster Mitigation and Research Center, EMI-Team1
- Kobe University - Research Center for Urban Safety and Security, RCUS

Sponsors

- United Nations Development Program, UNDP (BCPR/DRM)
- Donor/Member Contributions
- World Bank - Hazard

PDC EMI - DRM Library - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.pdc.org/en/leadplandb/drmlib.html

PDC EMI - DRM Library

Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative EMI

Home | City Profile | Sound Practices | DRM Library | Contact Directory | Search

Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Library

The DRM library aims at compiling specialized and selected methodological papers, field trip reports and, most importantly, any manuscript that documents the disaster risk management (DRM) (or DRPHM) implementation process in megacities. It provides an opportunity to the local and international partners to share their perspectives in the long term workshop, promotes distance e-learning and makes available essential materials prepared for and resulting from the city workshops. PDF documents can be read using Adobe Reader.

Name	Description	Document / Link
General Documents		
3rd Metro Manila, Mumbai and Beyond	Early findings of the 3rd Program in Metropolitan Manila and Mumbai, 2004.	3rd-Metro-Manila-Mumbai-and-Beyond-EM.pdf
3rd Program Definition ver. 3.2	A planning guide for the 3rd Program, its scope, objectives and implementation framework. S. Matigalingga, R. Posingkayon, R. Bercelina	3rd-Program-Definition-v3-2.pdf
3rd Program one year report	Activities and accomplishments of the 3rd Program after a year of its implementation.	3rd-Program-One-Year-Report.pdf
3rd un año de implementación	Una evaluación de los logros del Programa 3rd luego de un año de implementación.	3rd-un-año-de-implementación.pdf
AFDC, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, Implementator Process	This paper, presented at the Asian Forum held in Kobe on Nov/04, summarizes the process of implementation for DRM and DRM followed by the 3rd Program.	AFDC-3P-3rd-Implementation.pdf
AFDC, Applications of Disaster Risk Management Master Planning	Unique applications in several participating cities to the Asia Forum are presented.	AFDC-DRM-Applications.pdf
AFDC, Disaster Risk Management Master Plan Model	Shirley Matigalingga 3rd Program Director presents in the Asian Forum a Model for Disaster Risk Management.	AFDC-DRM-Model.pdf
AFDC, Indicator System for DRM, application in Metro Manila	An application of a disaster risk management index and an urban seismic risk index for Metro Manila is presented.	AFDC-Manila-Index-System.pdf
AFDC, Sound Practices for DR and RM in Asia	This brochure includes key elements of sound practices for risk reduction and management in Asia.	AFDC-DRM-RM-Summary.pdf
AFDC, MECA-KNOW a Knowledge base for DRM	A collection relevant information to get your DRM System organized, learn from practices from around the world.	AFDC-Manila-Know-Base.pdf
City Profile Template	A template to collect standardized information related to URM organization and delivery in megacities.	template-CR.pdf

Other Partners

- Earthquake Disaster Mitigation and Research Center, EMI-Tsukuba
- Kobe University - Research Center for Urban Safety and Security, RCUS

Sponsors

- United Nations Development Program, UNDP (DPR/DRM)

PDC EMI - City Contacts - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.pdc.org/en/leadplandb/contacts.html

PDC EMI - City Contacts

Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative EMI

Home | City Profile | Sound Practices | DRM Library | Contact Directory | Search

Contact Directory

Contact Directory advances direct exchange among 3rd partners, local stakeholders and city officials from 20 megacities around the world. This contact list has been arranged by city and by institution. URLs from related organizations have also been posted to facilitate internet access.

Agency	Type	Contact Name	Title	Contact Info
Barcelona				
University of Catalonia	TECH	Alex Berbat	Director DRM	URL: www.upc.edu E-mail: alex.berbat@upc.edu
University of Catalonia	TECH	Uliana Cervero		URL: www.upc.edu E-mail: Uliana.Cervero@upc.edu
Bogota				
Direccion Prevencion atencion de Emergencias DPAC	TECH	Diana Gonzalez	Cooperacion Internacional	URL: www.focsa.gov.co E-mail: dgonzalez@focsa.gov.co Phone: +4387414
Direccion Prevencion atencion de Emergencias DPAC	TECH	Fernando Ramirez	Oficina	URL: www.focsa.gov.co E-mail: fernando@focsa.gov.co Phone: +4297414
Universidad de Los Andes	TECH	Oscar Paris Cardona		URL: www.ciencia.uis.edu.co E-mail: oscard@ciencia.uis.edu.co
Dhaka				
Rangpur University	TECH	Jamil Chowdhury		E-mail: jchowdhury@ru.ac.bd
Istanbul				
Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality	ADMIN	Metin Tokrak		URL: http://www.ikm.gov.tr E-mail: metintokrak@ikm.gov.tr
Kathmandu				
Disaster Management Section-DMS	ADMIN	Humrat Rai	Section Officer	URL: www.kathmandu.gov.np E-mail: hrai@dmel.com.np Phone: 4238426 Ext. 2153

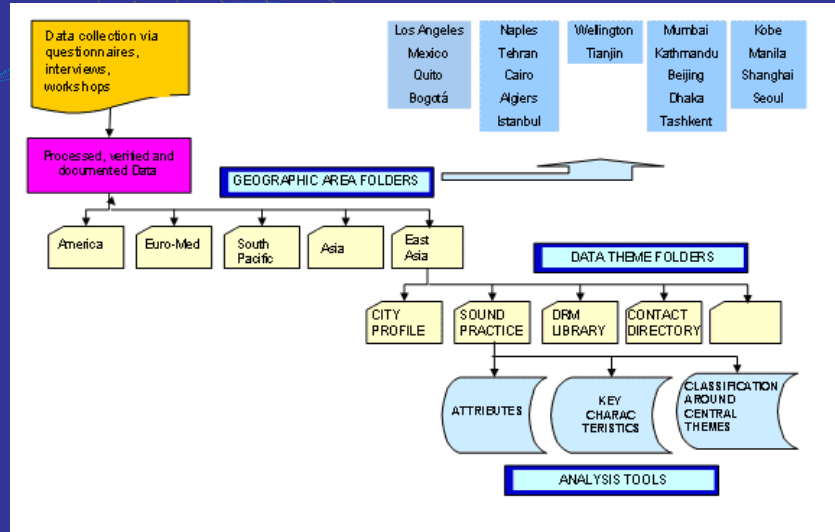
Other Partners

- Earthquake Disaster Mitigation and Research Center, EMI-Tsukuba
- Kobe University - Research Center for Urban Safety and Security, RCUS

Sponsors

- United Nations Development Program, UNDP (DPR/DRM)
- Professionals Associations
- World Bank - Hazard Management Unit, HPU
- U.N. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, ISDR

MDRM-KB Architecture



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In Summary ...

- Reducing Impacts By:
 - Integrate, Simplify, & Expedite Processes
 - Understand Dangers and Risks
 - Disseminate Warnings
 - Share Information
 - Decide & Act on Latest Assessments



Multi Hazard Information and Warning

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