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**STRATEGIC PLAN 2011-2015**

*(Item 8 of Provisional Agenda – Programme to 2011 and beyond)*

*Submitted by Advisory Working Group*

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**Summary and Purpose of Document:**

This document is the result of discussions among the members of the Advisory Working Group

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Action Proposed

The Committee is invited to:

Discuss the proposal of the AWG and adopt the Strategic Plan for the period 2011-2015

**APPENDIX: Typhoon Committee Strategic Plan -2011-2015**

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# Typhoon Committee Strategic Plan

**2011-2015**

**An Integrated, Regional Approach to  
Improve the Quality of Life for Members'  
Population through Mitigating Typhoon-  
related Impacts**



# Executive Summary

- Countries in Asia and the Pacific are more prone to natural disasters than those in other parts of the world, with people in the region four times more likely to be affected by natural catastrophe than those in Africa and 25 times more vulnerable than Europeans or North Americans.<sup>1</sup>
- While the region generated only one quarter of the world's GDP, it accounted for a staggering 85 per cent of deaths and 38 per cent of global economic losses during 1980-2009<sup>1</sup>.
- In 2008, disasters across the region accounted for almost 99 per cent of the world's reported victims, and from 2000-2007 more than 78 per cent of the world's reported victims of natural disasters were found in Asia.<sup>2</sup>
- From 1900 to 2010, there were 940 tropical cyclones which affected Asia, producing 1,237,484 deaths; 560,845,477 people affected, and USD 51,642,503,000 damages<sup>3</sup>.
- According to the International Disaster Database (EM-DAT), between 1980-1989 and 1999-2009, the number of disaster events reported globally increased from 1,690 to 3,886. Over the whole period of 1980-2009, 45 per cent of these were in Asia and the Pacific.<sup>1</sup>
- The United Nations is warning that tens of millions of people around the world are at risk of becoming new types of refugees seeking refuge from hunger, droughts, floods, and exhausted soils because of environmental breakdowns in their parts of the world.<sup>4</sup>
- In the Asia/Pacific area from 1980 to 2009, the two most common types of disaster were flooding and storm many associated with typhoon-related impacts. In this period, 2444 flooding and storm events occurred and produced 513,150 deaths; affected 3340 million people; and produced USD467 billion of damage.<sup>1</sup>
- With climate change and global **warming**, it is generally accepted that more frequent or intense occurrences of high-impact anomalous weather are likely as atmosphere attempts to counteract or adjust to the resulting effects. As such, sustainable disaster mitigation efforts against typhoon related impacts, including too much or lack of typhoon-induced rainfall will need to address issues across the whole spectrum of climate and weather systems.

These are staggering numbers and a tragedy almost beyond comprehension. It is clear that the Millennium Development Goals cannot be attained in the region if it's hard fought development gains are not protected from the risks and impacts of disasters. For less developed countries, in addition to the tragic personal loss of life and property, natural disasters, especially typhoons, severely threaten and impact their sustainability, capacity building, debt repayments, poverty reduction and even the basic necessities of

<sup>1</sup>Protecting Development Gains Reducing Disaster Vulnerability and Building Resilience in Asia and the Pacific The Asia-Pacific Disaster Report, 2010. ESCAP and UNISDR

<sup>2</sup>United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), 2008 Disasters in Numbers

<sup>3</sup>Seventh International Workshop on Tropical Cyclones, Section 4.4 Societal Impacts of Tropical Cyclones

<sup>4</sup>UN University, 2005

<sup>5</sup>ESCAP Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster, and Climate Preparedness – Strategic Plan

life – clean drinking water, food, and shelter. These tragedies have demonstrated the urgent need to develop effective, end-to-end early warning systems that lead to an effective response by emergency managers and people at risk.<sup>5</sup>

Founded in 1968 under the original auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and Far East, the Typhoon Committee has evolved into a collaboration of 14 Members involving both the Economic and Social Commission of Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Since then, The Typhoon Committee has been repeatedly recognized as an outstanding regional body who has integrated the actions and plans of the meteorological, hydrological, and **disaster risk reduction (DRR)** components to produce meaningful results. The purpose of this Strategic Plan is for the Typhoon Committee to identify regional key results areas, strategic goals, and associated activities which the Committee wants to achieve in 2011-2015 to save lives, mitigating damage, and decreasing social and economic effects from typhoon-related events. The impacts of climate change is thought to influence all of the key result areas and strategic goals and thus is viewed as a cross cutting theme for this strategic plan.

The development of the Strategic Plan has been based on various international and regional frameworks, protocols, and action and strategic plans pertaining to tropical cyclone activities within the region such as the UN Millennium Development Goals; Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters; **Monterrey** Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development; Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; Doha Declaration on Financing for Development; Beijing Declaration on Disaster Reduction; Incheon Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and the Pacific 2010; Hashimoto Action Plan - 4th World Water Forum in Mexico City; WMO' Strategic Considerations, top-level Objectives, and Strategic Thrusts; ESCAP Thematic Areas, and the Statute of the Typhoon Committee .

**Typhoon Committee's Vision:** The Typhoon Committee is the world's best intergovernmental, regional organization for improving the quality of life of the Members' populations through integrated cooperation to mitigate impacts and risks of typhoon-related disasters and to enhance beneficial typhoon-related effects.

**Typhoon Committee's Mission:** To integrate and enhance regional (meteorological, hydrological, and disaster risk reduction) activities of Members within international frameworks to reduce the loss of lives and minimize social, economical, and environmental impacts by typhoon-related disasters.

The Typhoon Committee has identified seven Key Results Areas (KRAs) for special emphasis in the next five years (2011-2015). These KRAs are defined as the critical, overarching, priority areas of special interest for the Typhoon Committee. In addition, the Typhoon Committee believes the impacts of climate change will influence all of the key result areas and strategic goals and thus is viewed as a cross cutting theme for this strategic plan. The Committee must complete the Strategic Goals associated with these KRAs to achieve its vision and mission through regional, integrated actions. The seven KRAs are:

- KRA 1: Reduced Loss of Life from Typhoon-related Disasters.**
- KRA 2: Minimized Typhoon-related Social and Economic Impacts.**
- KRA 3: Enhanced beneficial typhoon-related effects for the betterment of quality of life.**
- KRA 4: Improved Typhoon-related Disaster Risk Management in Various Sectors.**
- KRA 5: Strengthened Resilience of Communities to Typhoon-related Disaster.**
- KRA 6: Improved capacity to generate and provide accurate, timely and understandable information on typhoon-related threats.**
- KRA 7: Enhanced Typhoon Committee's Effectiveness, Efficiency and International Collaboration.**

It should be noted that the Typhoon Committee along with its working groups are making major contributions in accomplishing these KRAs, but there are many other factors and influences which are not under the direct control of the Typhoon Committee. Therefore the Committee will need the assistance and support of other international organizations and funding sources.

The most important functions and responsibilities of Members' governments are to protect the lives of **its** citizens and to improve their quality of life. Through this Strategic Plan, the Typhoon Committee's 14 Members are meeting these important government functions and responsibilities through regional cooperation and collaboration. Since 1968 the Typhoon Committee has shown how successful the Committee has been in the area of in typhoon-related matters in improving the protection of people's lives and in improving their quality of life. Building on this legacy of the past, the Strategic Plan provides the roadmap into the future.

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## **1. Introduction.**

Countries in Asia and the Pacific are more prone to natural disasters than those in other parts of the world, with people in the region four times more likely to be affected by natural catastrophe than those in Africa and 25 times more vulnerable than Europeans or North Americans.<sup>1</sup> During the period of 1980 to 2009, while the region generated only one quarter of the world's GDP, it accounted for a staggering 85 per cent of deaths and 38 per cent of global economic losses<sup>1</sup>. In addition during 1980 to 2009, 45 percent of all worldwide disaster events occurred in Asia and the Pacific.<sup>1</sup> In 2008, disasters across the region accounted for almost 99 per cent of the world's reported victims, and from 2000-2007 more than 78 per cent of the world's reported victims of natural disasters were found in Asia.<sup>2</sup>

The two most common types of disaster in the Asia/Pacific area are floods and storms - many associated with typhoon-related impacts. From 1980 to 2009, 2444 flooding and storm events occurred and produced 513,150 deaths; affected 3340 million people; and caused USD467 billion of damage.<sup>1</sup>

With climate change and global warming, it is generally accepted that more frequent or intense occurrences of high-impact anomalous weather are likely as atmosphere attempts to counteract or adjust to the resulting effects. As such, sustainable disaster mitigation efforts against typhoon related impacts, including too much or lack of typhoon-induced rainfall will need to address issues across the whole spectrum of climate and weather systems.

The United Nations is warning that tens of millions of people around the world are at risk of becoming new types of refugees seeking refuge from hunger, droughts, floods, and exhausted soils because of environmental breakdowns in their parts of the world.<sup>4</sup>

For more developed countries, typhoon related impacts cause major social and economic disruptions through loss of lives and property. For less developed countries, in addition to the tragic personal loss of life and property, natural disasters, especially typhoons, severely threaten and impact their sustainability, capacity building, debt repayments, and even the basic necessities of life – clean drinking water, food, and shelter. The Typhoon Committee, through its regional cooperation and collaboration has since 1968, been working to help the people of the region through accomplishments and actions to reduce the loss of life and property due to typhoon-related effects.

## **2. Development of the Strategic Plan**

The Typhoon Committee at its 37<sup>th</sup> Session held in Shanghai, China and at its 38<sup>th</sup> Session held in Hanoi, Vietnam decided to restructure the Committee's Regional Cooperation Programme Implementation Plan (RCPIP) to better reflect Key Results Areas and the required Strategic Goals and Activities needed to achieve these Key Results Areas.

In September 2006, a historical “International Workshop on Integrating Activities of Meteorology, Hydrology, and Disaster Risk Reduction Components of the Typhoon Committee into the related International Framework for Disaster Risk Management for Better Impacts and Visibility” was held in Macao, China. For the first time, the Typhoon Committee’s Working Groups on Meteorology, Hydrology, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) along with the Advisory Working Group met jointly to define high priority regional actions required to reduce the loss of life and social and economic impacts from tropical cyclones.

During this September 2006 meeting, the Advisory Working Group (AWG) prepared the initial proposed draft of the Typhoon Committee’s Strategic Plan based upon the impacts from all of the working groups. This initial proposed draft was circulated to the Members following the meeting for their review and comments. The AWG took these comments, incorporated them into the second proposed draft Strategic Plan, and then recommended the Members approve it. The Typhoon Committee at its 39<sup>th</sup> Session held in Manila, Philippines in December 2006 approved the “Typhoon Committee Strategic Plan, 2007 – 2011, An Integrated, Regional approach to Improve the Quality of Life for Members’ Population through Mitigating Typhoon-Related Impacts.”

The Typhoon Committee at its 42<sup>nd</sup> Session requested the Meteorology, Hydrology, and Disaster Risk Reduction Working Groups and the Advisory Working Group review the Strategic Plan in September 2010 and present a finalized draft with a climate impact cross cutting theme for its consideration at its 43<sup>rd</sup> Session

The development of the Strategic Plan has been based on various international and regional frameworks, protocols, and action and strategic plans pertaining to tropical cyclone activities within the region such as the UN Millennium Development Goals; Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters; **Monterrey** Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development; Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; Doha Declaration on Financing for Development; Beijing Declaration on Disaster Reduction; Incheon Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and the Pacific 2010; Hashimoto Action Plan - 4th World Water Forum in Mexico City; WMO’ Strategic Considerations, top-level Objectives, and Strategic Thrusts; ESCAP Thematic Areas, and the Statute of the Typhoon Committee.

The Typhoon Committee has been repeatedly recognized as an outstanding regional body who has integrated the actions and plans of the meteorological, hydrological, and DRR components to produce meaningful results. The purpose of this Strategic Plan is for the Typhoon Committee to identify key results areas, strategic goals, and activities which the Committee wants to achieve in 2011-2015 to continue to produce meaningful results for saving lives and mitigation of damage from typhoon-related events. The impacts of climate change is thought to influence all of the key result areas and strategic goals and thus is viewed as a cross cutting theme for this strategic plan.

### **3. Scope of the Typhoon Committee's Strategic Plan.**

- A very important aspect of this strategic plan is the involvement of the Typhoon Committee **and** its Members. The Typhoon Committee alone could not achieve the strategic goals in the Key Results Areas by itself.
- The results will be achieved through the Members' regional and integrated activities with support and monitoring of the TCS, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).
- The critical part of this plan is the required regional cooperation and collaboration among Members and the integration of the meteorological, hydrology, and DRR components.
- This strategic plan directly support the functions of the Committee as described in the Statute of the Typhoon Committee:
  1. Review regularly the progress made in the various fields of typhoon damage prevention;
  2. Recommend to the participating Governments concerned plans and measures for the improvement of meteorological and hydrological facilities needed for typhoon damage prevention;
  3. Recommend to the participating Governments concerned plans and measures for the improvement of community preparedness and disaster prevention;
  4. Promote the establishment of **programs** and facilities for training personnel from countries of the region in typhoon forecasting and warning, hydrology and flood control within the region and arrange for training outside the region, as necessary; and
  5. Promote, prepare and submit to participating Governments and other interested organizations plans for coordination of research **programmes** and activities concerning typhoons.

### **4. Vision and Mission.**

#### **Typhoon Committee's Vision:**

The Typhoon Committee is the World's best intergovernmental, regional organization for improving the quality of life of the Members' populations through integrated cooperation to mitigate impacts and risks of typhoon-related disasters and to enhance beneficial typhoon-related effects.

#### **Typhoon Committee's Mission:**

To integrate and enhance regional activities in the areas of meteorological, hydrological, and disaster Risk Reduction of Members within international frameworks to reduce the

loss of lives and minimize social, economical, and environmental impacts by typhoon-related disasters and to enhance beneficial typhoon-related effects.

## **5. Climate Change Impact Crosscutting Theme**

To achieve its mission, the ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee believes climate change must be viewed as one of the major challenges of our time. In 2007, the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) clearly indicated in its Fourth Assessment Report that the warming in the climate system is unequivocal. In addition, it stated the increases in the atmospheric greenhouse gas concentration due to human activities are very likely responsible for most of the observed global warming since the middle of the 20th century. Climate change impacts the mean state of climate, but more importantly, it also has implications to the frequency and intensity of extreme events.. Over the years, various studies have reported changes in the frequency of occurrence and intensity of extreme weather events around the world in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, including an increase of drought conditions, extreme high temperatures, heavy precipitation events, and coastal inundation.

The Western North Pacific is the most active tropical cyclone basin in the world with an annual average of about 30 tropical cyclones. Against the background of climate change and a continuous increase in economic damage and disruption by tropical cyclones, the Typhoon Committee has a growing concern on the possible impacts of climate change on tropical cyclone activities and related effects in the region. The Committee considers it a high priority to understand the possible effects brought about by climate change, such as changes in tropical cyclone frequency and intensity and the associated extreme rainfall and coastal inundation impacts from both scientific and socio-economical viewpoints and to share relevant information among Members. Sustainable disaster mitigation efforts against tropical cyclone related impacts, including too much or too little typhoon-induced rainfall, will be needed to address issues across the whole spectrum of climate and weather systems.

## **6. Key Results Areas (KRAs) and Strategic Goals (SG).**

KRAs are defined as the critical, overarching, priority areas of special interest for the Typhoon Committee. The Committee must complete the strategic goals associated with these KRAs for it to achieve its vision and mission through regional, integrated actions. The Committee has identified seven KRAs and one cross cutting theme for special emphasis in the next five years.

It should be noted that the Typhoon Committee along with its working groups can make major contributions in these KRAs, but there are many other factors and influences which are not under the direct control of the Typhoon Committee. Therefore the Committee

will need the assistance and support of other international organizations and funding sources. The following are the KRAs and Strategic Goals (SG):

**KRA 1: Reduced Loss of Life from Typhoon-related Disasters.**

**Strategic Goal 1:** To enhance cooperation among TC Members to reduce the number of deaths by typhoon-related disasters by half in the five years of 2011 – 2015 (using the five years of 2006 - 2010 as the base line)

**KRA 2: Minimized Typhoon-related Social and Economic Impacts.**

**Strategic Goal 2:** To reduce the socio-economic impacts of typhoon-related disasters per GDP per capita by 20 per cent in the five years of 2011- 2015 (using the five years of 2006 - 2010 as the base line).

**KRA 3: Enhanced beneficial typhoon-related effects for the betterment of quality of life.**

**Strategic Goal 3a:** To identify and explore the beneficial use of resources such as rainfall brought by typhoon-related impact

**Strategic Goal 3b:** To study and promote the increasing use of typhoon-related beneficial effects among the Members

**KRA 4: Improved Typhoon-related Disaster Risk Management in Various Sectors.**

**Strategic Goal 4a:** To provide reliable typhoon-related disaster information for effective policy making in risk management in various sectors.

**Strategic Goal 4b:** To strengthen capacity of the Members in typhoon-related disaster risk management in various sectors.

**Strategic Goal 4c:** To enhance international and regional cooperation and assistance in the field of disaster risk reduction.

**KRA 5: Strengthened Resilience of Communities to Typhoon-related Disaster.**

**Strategic Goal 5a:** To promote and enhance culture of community-based disaster risk management among the Members.

**Strategic Goal 5b:** To promote education, training and public awareness of typhoon-related disasters among the Members.

**KRA 6: Improved capacity to generate and provide accurate, timely and understandable information on typhoon-related threats.**

**Strategic Goal 6a:** To strengthen RSMC capacity to respond to the needs of the Members in forecasting and capacity building.

**Strategic Goal 6b:** To improve capacity of Members to provide timely and accurate user-oriented and friendly TC products and information.

**Strategic Goal 6c:** To enhance capacity of Members' typhoon-related observation and monitoring.

**KRA 7: Enhanced Typhoon Committee's Effectiveness, Efficiency and International Collaboration.**

**Strategic Goal 7a:** To strengthen the capacity of Typhoon Committee to effectively discharge its responsibilities and functions described in this Strategic Plan and in the Typhoon Committee's Statute

**Strategic Goal 7b:** To strengthen the capacity of Typhoon Committee to effectively complete its stated mission.

**Strategic Goal 7c:** To strengthen the capacity for resources mobilization for the implementation of the strategic goals.

## **7. Strategic Goals and Associated Activities.**

### **KRA 1: Reduced Loss of Life from Typhoon-related Disasters.**

**Strategy Goal 1:** To enhance cooperation among TC Members to reduce the number of deaths by typhoon-related disasters by half in the five years of 2011 – 2015 (using the five years of 2006 - 2010 as the base line)

#### **Associated Activities<sup>1</sup>:**

##### **Integrated:**

- Identify the primary causes of typhoon-related loss of life and identify location (which Members and where in the Members' area), gender, social status, and any other additional information available.

##### **Meteorological Related:**

- Update typhoon monitoring, forecasting, and warning system. (Also applicable to SG 2)
- Improve tropical cyclone forecast accuracy, including forecast of intensity and track of typhoon as well as typhoon induced wind, rainfall and storm surge. (Also applicable to SG 2, SG 3a, SG3b, SG4, SG 6b)
- Use typhoon related indices to improve the accuracy of typhoon forecast products and services

##### **Hydrological Related:**

- Establishment on flash flood warning system including debris flow and landslides. (Also applicable to SG 2)
- Evaluation and improvement of operational flood forecasting system models. (Also applicable to SG 2)
- Establishment of flood forecasting systems to selected river basins. (Also applicable to SG 2)
- **Establishment and improvement of urban flood risk management systems to selected cities.**

<sup>1</sup>Activities are listed under the headings of Integrated and the three components of Meteorology, Hydrology, and Disaster Risk Reduction. However, it should be noted that although one component may have the lead on an activities, most activities include collaboration, coordination, and integration with the other components.

**Disaster Risk Reduction Related:**

- Identify Members' key agencies and sectors working on disaster preparedness and protection of vulnerable communities against typhoon-related disasters and encourage establishment of linkages, networking, and exchange of information among them.
- Assist in policy development and strategic planning on disaster risk management with special emphasis on densely populated areas and vulnerable communities.
- Provide an effective framework for integrating early warning systems for vulnerable communities into development process.

**KRA 2: Minimized Typhoon-related Social and Economic Impacts.**

**Strategic Goal 2:** To reduce the socio-economic impacts of typhoon-related disasters per GDP per capita by 20 per cent in the five years of 2011 – 2015 (using the five years 2006 - 2010 as the base line).

**Associated Activities:****Integrated:**

- Collect, study, and catalog typhoon-related social and economic impacts.
- Standardize Members' the methodology to assess social and economic impacts/issues of typhoon-related disasters.
- Regionally increase Members' Human Development Index (HDI) as defined in the UNDP 2006 Human Development Report.

**Meteorological Related:**

- Produce user-friendly products. (Also applicable to SG 1)
- Assess the change of track and impact areas of tropical cyclones. (Also applicable to SG 1)

**Hydrological Related:**

- Improve management of urban flood risk. (Also applicable to SG 1, SG 4a, SG 4b, and SG 5b)

**Disaster Risk Reduction Related:**

- Evaluate relationship between socio-economic impacts and intensity of the tropical cyclones.
- Assessment of socio-economic impacts of typhoon-related disasters. (Also applicable to SG 4a)
- Provide reliable disaster statistics on typhoon related impacts of typhoon-related disasters for monitoring the progress achieved by the Typhoon Committee. (Reword)
- Develop, establish, promote, coordinate and facilitate exchange of good practices on disaster risk management for socio-economic development of data for a

regional-wide disaster information system which would be accessible to all Members' decision makers, disaster services, communities, and others designated by the Members. (Reword)

- Develop an effective framework for integrating early warning systems to support socio-economic development

### **KRA 3: Enhanced beneficial typhoon-related effects for the betterment of quality of life**

**Strategic Goal 3a:** To identify and explore the beneficial use of rainfall brought by typhoon-related impact

#### **Associated Activities:**

#### **Integrated:**

- Collect and distribute Members' **studies and ideas** (better wording? findings and input?) on typhoon-related beneficial effects to other Members. Promote such sharing of experience via the Typhoon Committee's web site and the media.

**Strategic Goal 3b:** To study and promote increasing use of the typhoon-related beneficial effects among the Members

#### **Associated Activities:**

#### **Meteorological Related:**

- Identify the typhoon-related wind and precipitation. (Applicable to SG 4)
- Improve typhoon-related wind and precipitation forecast accuracy. (Applicable to SG 4)

#### **Disaster Risk Reduction Related:**

- Identify Members' key agencies and sectors working on beneficial effects of typhoons and encourage establishment of linkages, networking, and exchange of information among them.

### **KRA 4: Improved Typhoon-related Disaster Risk Management in Various Sectors**

**Strategy Goal 4a:** To provide reliable typhoon-related disaster information for effective policy making in risk management in various sectors.

#### **Associated Activities:**

#### **Meteorological Related:**

- Preparation of typhoon hit or landfalling probability maps.
- Assess the possible effects of climate change on tropical cyclone.

#### **Hydrological Related:**

- Preparation of inundation and water-related Hazard Maps.

#### **Disaster Risk Reduction Related:**

- Develop, establish, promote, coordinate and facilitate development of database on various sectors for a regional-wide disaster information system which would be accessible to all Members' decision makers, disaster services, communities, and others designated by the Members. (Applicable to SG 1, SG 2, SG 3b, SG 4b, SG 4c, SG 5a and SG 5b)
- Establish and distribute an inventory of Members' existing disaster reduction techniques and management strategies.

**Strategy Goal 4b:** To strengthen capacity of the Members in typhoon-related disaster risk management in various sectors

**Associated Activities:**

**Meteorological Related:**

- Promote and facilitate the exchange and use of relevant data.
- Establishment and improvement of operational typhoon short-term climate prediction system.

**Disaster Risk Reduction Related:**

- Identify priority areas for capacity building on disaster risk management of interested Members as may be required.

**Strategy Goal 4c:** To enhance international and regional cooperation and assistance in the field of disaster risk reduction.

**Associated Activities:**

**Integrated:**

- Strengthen cooperation and collaboration of disaster early warnings systems among Members using the latest technology. (Also applicable to SG 1, SG 2 and SG 3b)

**Disaster Risk Reduction Related:**

- Establish and distribute an inventory of Members' existing disaster reduction techniques and management strategies.
- Identify Members whose risk management is efficiently structured and then promote visits of DRR experts from other Members to these Members.
- Provide expert missions to enhance Member's disaster reduction techniques and management strategies

**KRA 5: Strengthened Resilience of Communities to Typhoon-related Disaster**

**Strategy Goal 5a:** To promote and enhance culture of community-based disaster risk management among the Members

### **Associated Activities:**

#### **Integrated:**

- Develop and support urban flood risk management pilot projects in the Typhoon Committee's area.
- Increase the number of women regionally in meteorology, hydrology, disaster risk reduction, and related sciences in support of the Millennium Development Goals. (Also applicable to SG 5b)

#### **Meteorological Related:**

- Provision of understandable and useful tropical cyclone impact information and materials to the public for disaster preparedness as a typhoon approaches the impact areas. .

#### **Hydrological Related:**

- Establishment and sustaining community-based flood forecasting and warning systems. (Also applicable to SG 1, SG 2, and SB 4b)
- Develop landslides and sedimentation flows forecasting and warnings

#### **Disaster Risk Reduction Related:**

- Facilitate exchange of experiences on community based risk management to support a regional-wide disaster information system
- Assist as requested, Members' development policy and strategic planning process to include integration of community based risk management

**Strategy Goal 5b:** To promote education, training and public awareness of typhoon-related disasters among the Members

### **Associated Activities:**

#### **Integrated:**

- Promote lectures in primary, secondary and high schools in order to sensitize students to typhoon-related social and economical impacts and to encourage them to choose earth sciences as a future field of study and work.
- Identify and distributed material (including photographs) on typhoons and related hazards and make available to Members' teachers and professors.
- Promote media and public campaigns to enhance awareness of tropical cyclone impacts and on preparedness activities the public should take to protect their lives and mitigate losses to property.
- Develop and implement a multi-hazard information web site to raise the level of public awareness of natural hazards and their impacts. Encourage users' participation in the development.

- Develop a library of outreach/education material based upon users' needs for Members to use during their outreach/educational activities.

**Meteorological Related:**

- Provision of on-the-job training on typhoon forecasting systems. (Also applicable to SG 1 and SG 2)

**Hydrological Related:**

- Provision of on-the-job training on flood forecasting systems. (Also applicable to SG 1 and SG 2)

**Disaster Risk Reduction Related:**

- Provide training and outreach activities to and face-to-face meetings with the people at the last kilometre/mile and the local first responders.

**KRA 6: Improved capacity to generate and provide accurate, timely and understandable information on typhoon-related threats**

**Strategic Goal 6a.** To strengthen RSMC capacity to respond to the needs of the Members in forecasting and capacity building

**Associated Activities:**

**Meteorological Related:**

- Identify regional tropical cyclone forecasting guidance requirements to develop and improve typhoon-related operational products.
- Provide more typhoon-related operational forecasting products
- Identify methods to verify typhoon products other than track and intensity forecasts for future use

**Strategic Goal 6b.** To improve capacity of Members to provide timely and accurate user-oriented and friendly TC products and information

**Associated Activities:**

**Meteorological Related:**

- Post Member's typhoon model verification data where available on a web site
- Improve less developed Members' typhoon information processing system.

**Hydrological Related:**

- Hydrological products which meet users' requirements. (Also applicable to SG 1 and SG 2)

**Strategic Goal 6c.** To enhance capacity of Members' typhoon-related observation and monitoring

**Associated Activities:**

**Integrated:**

- Recruit volunteers to help observe, report, and distribute information on typhoon-related hazards.
- Enhance the understanding of the processes related to tropical cyclone formation and land falling through collection of real time, targeted observations in typhoons and analyze.

**Meteorological Related:**

- Participate in THORPEX-ASIA and organize other observational programmes and experimental studies.
- Improve regional in situ observations for monitoring typhoons.
- Assist relevant Members in receiving required satellite data and in applying these data.

**KRA 7: Enhanced Typhoon Committee's Effectiveness, Efficiency and International Collaboration.**

**Strategic Goal 7a:** To strengthen the capacity of Typhoon Committee to effectively discharge its responsibilities and functions described in this Strategic Plan and in the Typhoon Committee's Statute

**Associated Activities:**

**Integrated:**

- Participate in typhoon-related internal meetings and conferences and prepare written reports on proceedings to share with other members.
- To enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the TCS.

**Disaster Risk Reduction Related:**

- Provide reliable disaster statistics for monitoring the progress achieved by the Typhoon Committee.

**Strategic Goal 7b:** To strengthen the capacity for resources mobilization for the implementation of the strategic goals

**Associated Activities:**

**Integrated:**

- Collect, collate, and make available to Members successful cases of project funding for their reference.

- Enhance resource mobilization to reduce the impacts of typhoon-related disasters on debt sustainability of Members.

**Disaster Risk Reduction Related:**

- Facilitate resource mobilization for disaster risk reduction projects among Members with assistance from international, regional, national, Typhoon Committee Resource Mobilization Group (RMG), and the TCS.

**8. Annual Operating Plan and Budget**

Each year during the 5 year period of this Strategic Plan, the AWG with input from the working groups, TRCG, RMG, and TCS will prepare a proposed draft Annual Operating Plan (AOP) to be approved at the next Typhoon Committee Session. The AOP which will contain detailed actions and success indicators to be conducted in that year as steps towards meeting the KRAs Strategic Goals and Cross Cutting Theme. Thus, through the completion of the five AOPs, the Committee and its Members should accomplish all of the KRA Strategic Goals and Activities contained in this plan. The AWG will prepare a proposed draft budget (TC Trust Funds) for each year based upon the priority actions contained in the AOP and the successes achieved in the previous year’s AOP. Activities and objectives which are successfully accomplishing Strategic Plan objectives and AOP actions and are producing positive results in accomplishing the vision and mission of the Typhoon Committee will be given due consideration when preparing the budget.

**9. Conclusion**

The most important functions and responsibilities of Members’ Governments are to protect their people’s lives and to improve their people’s quality of life. World-wide, the Asia/Pacific region is the most heavily impacted by natural disasters such as typhoons. In the Asia/Pacific area from 1980 to 2009, the two most common types of disaster were flooding and storm many associated with typhoon-related impacts. In this period, 2444 flooding and storm events occurred and produced 513,150 deaths; affected 3340 million people; and produced USD467 billion of damage.<sup>1</sup>

Regional coordination and collaboration is essential to reduce these tragic losses and resulting socio-economic impacts. Therefore through this Strategic Plan, the Typhoon Committee’s 14 Members are building on the great legacies of the past and laying a path to meet the challenges of the future. With a focus on accomplishments in the seven identified KRAs and Cross Cutting Theme, the Members have a plan to improve their abilities during typhoon situations to protect their people’s lives and to improve their quality of life through regional coordination and cooperation.