

**ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee**

Fiftieth Session

28 February to 3 March 2018

Hanoi, Viet Nam

**Coordination with ESCAP activities on Disaster Risk Reduction**

*(Submitted by ESCAP)*

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Summary and Purpose of Document:

This document reports ESCAP's recent analytical report, Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2017, and overviews its overall work programme on disaster risk reduction, the Asia-Pacific Disaster Resilience Network (APDRN).

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**ACTION PROPOSED:**

The Committee is invited

- a) to note the key findings of ESCAP's Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2017 (APPENDIX B); and
- b) to support ESCAP's overall work programme on disaster risk reduction, entitled the Asia-Pacific Disaster Resilience Network (APDRN) (APPENDIX C).

**APPENDIXES:**

- A) Draft text for inclusion at Session Report
- B) Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2017: Disaster Resilience for Sustainable Development
- C) Asia-Pacific Disaster Resilience Network (APDRN)

**APPENDIX A:**  
**DRAFT TEXT FOR INCLUSION IN THE SESSION REPORT**

14.2.1 Coordination with ESCAP activities on Disaster Risk Reduction

14.2.1.1 The Committee took note of the ESCAP's analytical work on disaster risk reduction.

14.2.1.2 The Committee took note of the Asia-Pacific Disaster Resilience Network, the ESCAP's overall work programme on disaster risk reduction, and expressed its support for its implementation.

## **APPENDIX B:**

### **Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2017: Disaster Resilience for Sustainable Development**

#### **Introduction**

The Asia-Pacific Disaster Report (APDR) is a biennial publication of ESCAP, aiming to deepen understanding of disaster risks and their implications on sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region. The reports offer innovative policy options and tools to meet the challenges that the region faces from natural hazards, targeting policymakers, practitioners, experts, academia, business, international agencies and non-governmental organizations working or interested in these issues in the Asia-Pacific region.

#### **Brief of the APDR 2017**

Asia and the Pacific is the region most affected by natural disasters which hit hardest at the poorest countries and communities. And on present trends, as more migrants crowd into slums and shanty towns in Asia-Pacific cities, whole communities are likely to see their homes and livelihoods shattered or washed away by the wilder forces of nature.

This edition of the Asia-Pacific Disaster Report, looks at the extent and impact of natural disasters across the region and how these intersect with poverty, inequality and the effects of violent conflict. But it also shows how scientific and other advances have increased the potential for building disaster resilience and ensuring that even in the most extreme circumstances people can survive disaster impacts and rebuild their communities and livelihoods.

Disaster resilience is a key element of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Sustainable Development Goals are based on the premise of reaching absolutely everyone. When the drought is assessed, when the flood warnings are broadcast, when the tsunami siren sounds, the aim is to 'leave no one behind'. If governments are to fulfil this ambition, and protect their most vulnerable people, they will need to ground national development strategies firmly in disaster resilience.

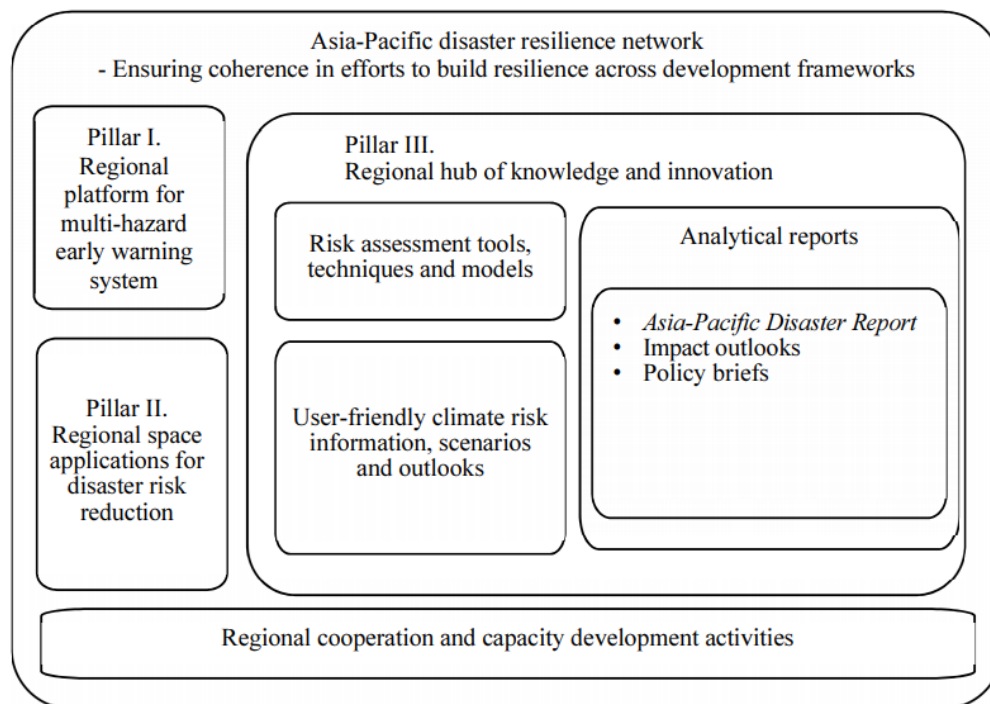
The report is available at:

<http://www.unescap.org/publications/asia-pacific-disaster-report-2017-leave-no-one-behind>.

## APPENDIX C: Asia-Pacific Disaster Resilience Network (APDRN)

Countries are at different stages of developing strategies to build resilience to disasters. The development and implementation of those plans require guidelines across all relevant sectors of development along with the means of implementation, such as enabling technologies, finance and capacity development activities. Taking this into consideration, ESCAP proposed that an Asia Pacific disaster resilience network be set up at the fifth session of ESCAP Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction held in October 2017 to help align the efforts of countries pertaining to disaster risk reduction and building resilience in implementing the 2030 Agenda with those being undertaken under the Sendai Framework. The objective of the Asia-Pacific disaster resilience network is to forge existing knowledge and capacities through interrelated pillars, such as the regional platform for multi-hazard early warning systems, the regional space applications for disaster risk reduction, and a regional hub of knowledge and innovation.

### Schematic diagram of the proposed Asia-Pacific disaster resilience network



As part of this network, the regional platform for multi-hazard early warning system aims to integrate existing regional mechanisms and initiatives in a cohesive and mutually supportive manner. The regional platform presents a systems approach aligned with the strategic role of ESCAP in multi-hazard early warning systems.

ESCAP member States supported for bringing together different streams of its work related to multi-hazard early warning systems, regional space applications for disaster risk reduction and knowledge-sharing under an Asia-Pacific disaster resilience network to promote greater coherence.