

2-1-2. Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2004

The Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2004, consisting of the 6th ADRC International Meeting and the 3rd ISDR Asian Meeting, was held from February 4 to 6, 2004 in Siem Reap, Cambodia. The Conference was organized by the Governments of Cambodia and Japan, the UN Inter-Agency Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), and the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC). It was participated by more than 130 people including high dignitaries and officials from Cambodia and 22 other countries, mainly from Asia, along with representatives of various UN agencies and international/regional organizations. The Conference was honoured by the address by the Prime Minister of Cambodia, H.E. Mr. Samdech Hun Sen, expressing his support for disaster reduction in Asia and for the Conference deliberations. Co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Nihm Vanda, Senior Minister, First Vice President of NCDM, Cambodia, and H.E. Mr. Tatsuo Sato, Special Adviser to the Prime Minister, Senior Vice Minister of Japan, the Conference issued a Chair Summary.

For further information on the Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2004, please refer to the page dedicated to the Conference on the ADRC website (http://www.adrc.or.jp/publications/Asian_Conference_2004/index.html) as well to the Summary Report and CD-ROM “Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2004” published in April 2004 by ADRC. A copy of the report as well as the CD-ROM is available upon request.



Fig. 2-1-2-1 Commemorative speech by the Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia

2-1-2-1. Outline of the 6th ADRC International Meeting

The outline of the 6th ADRC International Meeting is described below.

- 1) Date: February 4 (Wed) -5 (Thu), 2004
- 2) Organizer: Asian Disaster Reduction Center
- 3) Participants: 138 (government officials from 22 member countries, representatives of 24 international and regional organizations and others)
- 4) Venue: Hotel City Angkor, Siem Reap, Cambodia

Session 1 “Sharing lessons learned from recent disasters”

13:20-15:00, February 4 (Wed), 2004

Last year, a number of major disasters had occurred in the region, exacting their toll on human lives and limbs, property and infrastructures, and the economy and environment of affected countries. These included the landslide in Sri Lanka in May, the super typhoon, Maemi, that hit Korea in September, and the landslides in central and southern Philippines in December. These disasters occurred in spite of existing disaster management programs and strategies in the country, thereby presenting challenges for more effective

countermeasures and methodologies for disaster reduction. This session aimed at presenting and sharing the lessons learned from these recent disasters towards greater awareness of existing gaps and further development of more effective strategies for disaster reduction.

***Facilitator:** Mr. Markus N. Zimmerman, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

***Rapporteur:** Mr. Emmanuel de Guzman, Consultant, Asian Disaster Reduction Center

***Speakers:**

- Mr. Young-Ok Jun, deputy director of BDPP, Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs, Korea
- Mr. Nimal D. Hettiarachchi, director of NDMC, Sri Lanka
- Mr. Zou Ming, deputy director of the Department of Disaster and Social Relief, China
- Mr. Bernardo Rafaelito Roldan Alejandro IV, Civil Defense Officer IV of the Office of Civil Defense, Philippines

Session summary:

Typhoon Maemi in Korea, September 2003

Mr. Young-Ok Jun, deputy director of BDPP, Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs, Korea, presented a film on the extent and types of damages wrought by Typhoon Maemi in Korea in September 2003. The typhoon killed 131 people and destroyed about \$3.5 billion worth of properties. It was Korea's worst typhoon. Unprecedented in rainfall and wind velocity, the typhoon caused big waves and landslides, resulting in enormous damages to public infrastructures and lifelines including power, communication and transport facilities, buildings and houses, rivers and agricultural land, among others. In view of this recent disaster experience in Korea and its detrimental effect on the country's economy, Mr. Young-Ok mentioned the longing of the people for a safer environment and the current shift in paradigms and policies on disaster management in the country. He conveyed the awakening process in Korea, particularly the increasing awareness on global climate changes and the vulnerability of communities. He also cited the changes in government policy on disaster management, particularly the emphasis on preparedness, reinforcement of response capacity, strengthening of government organization for disaster management and the establishment of self-governing disaster prevention system at the local level. He also discussed the innovative disaster countermeasures in the country, i.e. the reinforcement of infrastructures, technological and expertise development, continuing policy development, use and application of IT technology, and adoption of a participatory system for government and private sectors.

Landslide in Sri Lanka, May 2003

Mr. Nimal D. Hettiarachchi, director of NDMC, Sri Lanka, discussed the direct and indirect causes of landslides in the country, which included rainfall, underlying geological formations, and man made activities such as improper land use and construction of roads and houses without consideration of landslide risks. He cited the incidents of landslides in the districts of Ratnapura, Matara, Hambantota and Kalutara. These incidents presented lessons in resource mobilization, local capacity for rapid assessment, commitment of local authorities, media support in information dissemination, and public awareness. He emphasized the importance of political will in disaster management, mobilization of stakeholders' support and the positive response of the victim families. In conclusion, Mr. Hettiarachchi presented hazard zone mapping, land use regulations, insurance and incentives as possible risk reduction measures.

Establishment of Disaster Emergency Response System in China

Mr. Zou Ming, deputy director of the Department of Disaster and Social Relief, China, gave a profile of flood, landslide and earthquake disasters in the country, citing their impact on human lives, property and the economy. He presented two cases of disaster situations, the earthquake in Bachu-Jiashi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and the well eruption in Kai County, Chong Qing, and an analysis of their respective impact and the corresponding response of

national and local governments. Based on these two cases, Mr. Zou conveyed the importance of strengthening early warning systems, formulating disaster emergency response plan, enhancing disaster response capacity, ensuring effective disaster information sharing, improving collaboration and cooperation at all levels, raising public awareness on disaster prevention, and promoting disaster legislation.

Landslides in the Philippines, December 2003

Mr. Bernardo Rafaelito Roldan Alejandro IV, Civil Defense Officer IV of the Office of Civil Defense, Philippines, presented a comprehensive report on the effects of the recent landslide and flood incidents in the country. He cited the affected areas, the number of casualties, the extent of damage, the emergency response and relief operations of the government, the support of international organizations, and the assistance and recovery needs of the victims. Based on this disaster experience, Mr. Alejandro stressed the importance of a responsive needs assessment, coordinated relief operations, and a comprehensive recovery and rehabilitation plan for the affected communities. As regards policy development, he mentioned the recent presidential directive to conduct hazard mapping of landslide prone areas, the importance of land use policy, and the need to strengthen and institutionalize community-based disaster management program at the community level.

Open Forum:

The following issues were raised and discussed:

- 1) Possible dissemination of the documentary film on Typhoon Maemi
- 2) Institutionalization of community-based disaster management program at the local level in the Philippines
- 3) Institutional linkages on enhancing early warning in the Philippines
- 4) Importance and critical roles of local disaster coordinating councils

Conclusion:

The presentations conveyed that major disasters had occurred in spite of existing programs and efforts in disaster reduction at the country level. They demonstrated the challenge at hand to examine existing gaps in the disaster reduction cycle and the need for continuous effort to seek and enforce more effective disaster countermeasures. The lessons learned from the recent disasters presented conveyed the importance of hazard mapping, effective dissemination of early warning, and enhanced public awareness on hazards and risks. They highlighted also the importance of institutionalizing disaster reduction programs at the community level and improving coordination mechanisms and strengthening cooperation and collaboration among stakeholders in disaster reduction.

Session 2 “Sharing best practices in disaster reduction”

15:30-16:50, February 4 (Wed), 2004

Flooding has been a recurring problem in the region and water, as a resource in excess or lack, has become a major concern. This problem area has been addressed by countries such as Viet Nam and Laos, where best practices have existed. This session aimed at presenting and sharing these best practices on water resource management and flood control, highlighting current disaster reduction systems and strategies, particularly in the Mekong River areas, including effective ways of collaboration and cooperation among the affected countries. The session presented also an initiative underway to establish an international research and training center for water hazard and risk management that will address the emerging concerns and problems brought about by water-induced disasters.

***Facilitator:** Mr. V. P. Pasrija, Ministry of Home Affairs, India

***Rapporteur:** Mr. Emmanuel de Guzman, Consultant, Asian Disaster Reduction Center

***Speakers:**

- Mr. Dang Quang Minh of the Department of Dike Management and Flood Control in Viet Nam
- Mr. Phetsavang Sounnalath, director of NDMO in Laos
- Mr. Tetsuya Ikeda of the Public Works Research Institute in Japan

Session summary:

Water Resource Management and Flood Control in the Mekong River Delta of Viet Nam

Mr. Dang Quang Minh of the Department of Dike Management and Flood Control in Viet Nam, described the water resource management and flood control system in the country. He cited various government measures for mitigating the impact of floods, which included building residential clusters, flood proof housing, embankment, shifting of crop calendar, and improving flood release capacity, among others. He also discussed some lessons learned from flood incidents. These included quality infrastructure investments, social and infrastructure facilities, public awareness and participation, the poor as target group, integrated coordination planning in lower Mekong basin, child care center model as a cost effective non-structural measure, improvement of flood forecasting system, cooperation among concerned countries, and the promotion and implementation of flood mitigation program. He recommended the establishment of the Regional Flood Management Mitigation Center, a disaster self reliant fund for poor households, application of disaster resistant building regulations, use of ICT for early warning and information sharing, and the improvement of hydrological data sharing with upstream countries. As regards water resource management, Mr. Dang cited the laws and ordinances that comprise the legal framework and the organization and structure for water management. He also discussed several attendant issues and problems and cited the following needs to address them: strengthening infrastructure for regional socio-economic development; investing in water resources infrastructures; improving master plans for water resource system, including flood discharge; and integrated construction of local irrigation system, among others.

Flood Control and Water Resource Management in Laos

Mr. Phetsavang Sounnalath, director of NDMO in Laos, presented the various flood control work in the country, citing prevailing government policies and the challenges at hand. The government policy has been to minimize the detrimental impact of floods and to translate the hazards into possible benefits for the people. This policy has been exemplified in the pursuit of improved networking among meteorological organizations, early warning dissemination, capacity building for government agencies and communities. He cited population growth, flash flood occurrences, inadequate funds, different donor perceptions, and the changing work profile of NGO partners as among the concerns and challenges faced today. As regards, water resources management, Laos is considered to benefit most from hydropower. Mr. Phetsavang cited the existing laws and policies on water resources management and the roles and mandate of the Water Resources Coordination Committee.

Preparation for the establishment of UNESCO International Center for Water Hazard and Risk Management

Mr. Tetsuya Ikeda of the Public Works Research Institute in Japan, discussed the initiative and efforts to establish the said center. He explained the rationale for the center, citing the increasing trend of water-related disasters and the serious concern over climate change. In recognition of water hazard as a major challenge at hand, the center shall undertake research, training, capacity building and information networking as integrated activities. He further informed on the accomplishments and substantial milestones towards the establishment of the center.

Open Forum:

The following issues were raised and discussed:

- 1) Mechanisms for sharing best practices
- 2) Integration of water resources management and flood control and inter-agency coordination
- 3) Role of women in disaster reduction

Transfer of Live Lessons of Catastrophic Disasters.

Mr. Yoshinobu Fukasawa, deputy executive director of the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institute in Kobe, Japan, introduced the Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution, the Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake Memorial, and the Disaster Reduction Alliance established in Kobe, Japan. He briefly described the initiatives of the institution and activities underway, including the transfer of live lessons of disasters, in preparation for the World Conference on Disaster Reduction to be held in Kobe, Japan in January 2005.

Conclusion:

The presentations had described the extent flooding can be controlled and water as a natural resource could be managed for socio-economic development. They highlighted the possible integration of efforts on flood mitigation and water resource management for a more holistic approach to the emerging concerns on water-induced disasters. The presentation conveyed also the importance of enacting policies and laws governing water resource management and flood mitigation at the country level and the coordination and collaboration among stakeholders at various levels and among the concerned countries.

Session 3 Cambodian session “Flood Management in Cambodia”
8:00-10:40, February 5 (Thu), 2004

Cambodia has been a country in Asia that has significantly and dynamically moved forward in building its national and local capacity for disaster reduction. This session was aimed at presenting and sharing the interesting developments in the country and the current initiatives of the national government and international organizations concerning disaster reduction. In particular, efforts in flood management and mitigation and early warning systems would be focused on, as well as the coordination and collaboration among stakeholders in Cambodia.

***Facilitator:** Mr. Ross Sovann, Advisor and Aid to the First Vice President, NCDM, Cambodia

***Rapporteur:** Mr. Emmanuel de Guzman, Consultant, Asian Disaster Reduction Center

***Speakers:**

- Mr. Peou Samy, Head of Secretariat, NCDM, Cambodia
- Mr. Antony Spalton, head of delegate of IFRC Cambodia
- Mr. Terje Skavdal, regional advisor of UN OCHA Kobe
- Dr. Trong Tu Dao, Mr. Veasna Bun, officers-in-charge of MRC Secretariat
- Mr. Veasna Bun, Programme Officer in charge of MRC Secretariat
- Mr. Hiroto Mitsugi, Deputy Resident Representative, JICA Cambodia Office
- Dr. Uy Sam Ath, Director of Disaster Management Department, Cambodian Red Cross
- Mr. Phoeuk Sok, Country Director of OXFAM
- Ms. Rebecca Hansen, Country Director of WFP and Co-chair of UNDMT

Session summary:

Cambodia’s Experience Flood 2000

H.E. Mr. Peou Samy, Head of Secretariat, NCDM, Cambodia, gave a brief overview of the flood problem in the country and discussed the experience in the floods of 2000 which had affected 21 provinces and claimed 347 human lives, mostly children. These floods had also affected the agricultural productivity and damaged major public infrastructures and lifelines.

Total cost of losses was estimated at USD 157 million. H.E. cited the emergency response of the national government, local NGOs and international organizations. He mentioned the constraints encountered by the national government, including the inadequacy of flood forecasting and early warning systems as well as damage and needs assessment system. Also, the national policy on disaster management was not yet officially approved then, including the development of the NCDM. Nevertheless, the country had embarked on a post-flood capacity building program that established the legal framework and policies for disaster management and the development of disaster management information system and disaster preparedness and mitigation programs. H.E. concluded that disaster management is an integral part of poverty alleviation has become an important strategy for pursuing sustainable development.

Disaster Management Coordination in Cambodia

Mr. Antony Spalton, head of delegate of IFRC Cambodia, discussed the priorities of the federation in the country, foremost of which is the strengthening the capacity of CRC at all levels. He mentioned the current focus on community level risk reduction and preparedness and the advocacy mainstreaming risk reduction measures. He elaborated on the requirements of coordination in the country and the country's track record and accomplishments in disaster management. He considered the continuous capacity building efforts in the country as a major challenge now, particularly the institutional development and strengthening of the leadership role of NCDM.

Training Workshops in Cambodia

Mr. Terje Skavdal, regional advisor of UN OCHA Kobe, discussed the training initiatives UN OCHA and ADRC have jointly supported in Cambodia. He elaborated on the principles of liability, greatest possible similarity and the lowest effective operational level, which have been applied in the pursuit of the training activities. He mentioned the objectives of the training, foremost of which was the provision of formal orientation to the participants on disaster damage and needs assessments. He also mentioned the methodology applied and the outcome of the trainings. Overall, he concluded, that the trainings were received positively and that they should be seen as an integral part of the process of strengthening national disaster response mechanisms.

Flood Forecasting and Early Warning of the Mekong River Commission

Dr. Trong Tu Dao, officer-in-charge of MRC Secretariat, and **Mr. Veasna Bun**, Programme Officer in charge of MRC Secretariat discussed the community flood forecast and warning system of the MRC and the tools, methods and protocols for dissemination and use of MRC-prepared flood information. He showed the initiatives at the community level, such as flood mark installation and setting up of community billboards, characterized by community participation and close partnership with American Red Cross and the Cambodian Red Cross.

JICA's Cooperation for Disaster Prevention in Cambodia

Mr. Hiroto Mitsugi, Deputy Resident Representative, JICA Cambodia Office, presented the disaster management activities of JICA in Cambodia and its thrust on improving social and economic infrastructure and the strengthening of flood and disaster response capacity in urban areas. He cited the study on hydro-meteorological monitoring for water quantity rules in the Mekong River Basin, the grant-aid projects and the improvement of bridges on the national highway, among others.

Flood Response in Year 2000 by Cambodian Red Cross

Dr. Uy Sam Ath, Director of Disaster Management Department, Cambodian Red Cross, described the extent and impact of the floods in 2000 and 2002, and the disaster response operations undertaken by CRC. He cited some lessons learned from the incidents, foremost of which was the integration of disaster response and preparedness into the NCDM national plan.

Joint Oxfam Disaster Management Programme: Flood Rehabilitation Project

Mr. Phoeuk Sok, Country Director of OXFAM, presented a profile of the flood rehabilitation

project in Cambodia, including the activities on cash for work, seed and tools distribution, wells and harvesting structures and deep tube wells, hygiene promotion, community boats, hand pumps, flood proof housing and warehouse construction, among others. He also briefly discussed the various learning points from these activities.

Partnership in Disaster Management in Cambodia

Ms. Rebecca Hansen, Country Director of WFP and Co-chair of UNDMT, described the composition of the team and how it contributes to disaster management in the country. For the team's activities and thrusts, she cited the development of joint needs assessment methodology, improvement of coordination, use of existing forums, contingency planning, capacity building, and linking relief to disaster mitigation. She elaborated on the elements of partnership among the UNDMT members, the achievements, lessons learned and challenges. She cited the enhancement of scenario building as priority next step.

Open Forum:

The following issues were raised and discussed:

- 1) Community risk communication plan
- 2) Local partnership for community development and disaster management
- 3) Role of the CRC in early warning
- 4) Enhancement of meteorological capacity of Cambodia
- 5) Building the capacity of NCDM as national focal point and coordinator for disaster management.

Conclusion:

In concluding the session, **H.E. Mr. Peou Samy**, Head of Secretariat, NCDM, Cambodia, gave a brief summary of the main points and highlights of the presentations. The presentations had shown the major developments and initiatives underway on disaster reduction in the country. Moreover, they had effectively demonstrated the dynamic cooperation and collaboration among stakeholders in the country, particularly towards building and enhancing national and local capacity for disaster reduction. The session had emphasized the importance of coordination and collaboration in disaster reduction, especially the local community level.

2. Meeting of the ADRC Members Countries

8:00-8:30 February 6 (Fri), 2004

Venue: City Angkor Hotel, Siem Reap, Cambodia

Mr. Katsuhiko Hara, Director for Disaster Preparedness of the Cabinet Office of Japan chaired the meeting and firstly delivered the opening remarks to the delegates of ADRC member countries.

ADRC reported on the financial settlements for fiscal year 2002 and the budget plan for 2003 as well we activities carried out in 2002 and the work plan for 2003, all of which were approved by the delegates of member countries.

In the meeting, a representative of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) introduced a letter expressing the intention of U.S.A. to be an ADRC advisor country. This statement was warmly welcomed by the delegates with applause.

Note: The United States of America officially joined ADRC as an advisor country on March 8, 2004 following the due procedures.

2-1-2-2. Outline of the 3rd International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) Asian Meeting

The 3rd ISDR Asian Meeting is described below.

- 1) Date: February 5 (Thur) – 6 (Fri), 2004
- 2) Organizers: UN/ISDR, Governments of Cambodia and Japan
- 3) Participants: 138 (government officials from 22 member countries, representatives of 24 international and regional organizations and others)
- 4) Venue: Hotel City Angkor, Siem Reap, Cambodia

**Panel discussion 1 “Building partnerships and networks for disaster reduction in Asia”
11:00-12:30, February 5 (Thu), 2004**

Disasters are a major drain on all societies and particularly devastating for the developing countries of the Asian Region. While the resources are limited on one hand the, hard won achievements of years and decades are eroded very quickly on the other. Every disaster thus pushes back the development process. Disasters are a major challenge for all countries, people and organizations which are working towards a safer and better society.

Disaster reduction and mitigation measures can be strengthened in the Asian countries through efficient and effective international cooperation. Keeping in view the transnational nature of many disasters a multi-lateral approach forging partnerships and networks combined with sharing of experiences and learning of lessons from each other is called for.

Objectives:

The objectives of the session were as follows:

- 1) To discuss how to build partnerships and networks for effective disaster reduction in Asia.*
- 2) To share the methodologies and experiences of some existing partnerships and networks so as to draw lessons from them.*
- 3) To consolidate and enlarge the networks to promote effective and meaningful cooperation.*
- 4) To suggest practical and concrete measures for enhancing cooperation and information sharing along with better capacities for information management for effective disaster reduction.*

***Facilitator:** Mr. Earl Kessler, Deputy Executive Director, ADPC

***Rapporteur:** Dr. Le Huu Ti, Economic Affairs Officer, UN/ESCAP

***Panelists:**

- Mr. Satoru Nishikawa, Executive Director, ADRC
- Dr. Li Tianchi, Programme Manager, ICIMOD
- Mr. Akira Sasaki, Deputy Director General, IFNet
- Mr. Haris Sanahuja, Programme Officer, ISDR Secretariat

***Commentator:** Mr. Thomas Brennan, Disaster Reduction Advisor, UNDP-Bureau for Crisis & Prevention Recovery (Bangkok)

Summary of discussion:

1. Importance of partnership and networking

In recognizing that disaster management is a MUST for sustainable development, all panelists confirmed that partnership and networking are absolutely necessary for effective disaster management, which involves multi-sectors and stakeholders. Partnership and networking provides greater opportunities for synergy of efforts. Partnership and networking with clear objectives may become important instruments towards sustainable development, such as conceived by the International Flood Network (IFNet) to help break the vicious circle of threat caused by annual floods to poverty eradication and sustainable development.

2. Scope of partnership and networking

Partnership is recognized as an important instrument to influence policy makers in disaster management and to enhance public awareness and human psychology for better disaster reduction. As effective partnership and networking require standardized tools and

methodologies, partnership should aim to develop and promote standardized tools and methodologies. All panelists recognized the importance of information communication and technology in disaster management, partnership should provide opportunities for better access to advanced technology, such as the Global Flood Alert System, which is expected to provide opportunities to more countries to get access to latest achievements in rainfall monitoring and forecasts using satellites for better flood forecasts and warnings.

3. Sustaining partnership and networking

From the experiences of past and existing partnerships and networks, the panelists considered essential that partnership and networking must be based on common interests and commitment. Effective partnership must be guided by clear and pragmatic shared vision and linked to the national platforms on disaster risk reduction.

4. Meeting future challenges

The meeting took note of the importance attached to partnership by the countries and international donor communities for disaster management in Asia such as demonstrated through the work of ADPC, ADRC, ICIMOD, IFNet and MRC. As the socio-economic impact of disasters continue to rise in Asia, it is important to consider partnership in that context. The Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction to be held in Kobe will offer an opportunity to further development partnership and networking in Asia, it remains an important task for all to demonstrate how to address various partnership issues from now to Kobe Conference and beyond. For this purpose, several participants recommended to promote good practices through partnership and networking to effective learning and to promote public awareness with clear and detailed programmes of action.

Panel discussion 2 “Review of achievements and challenges in disaster reduction in Asia - seeking concrete and effective measures - ” 10:30-12:30, February 6 (Fri), 2004

Since the decade of the nineties marked by IDNDR and its mid-term review, the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction held in Yokohama in 1994, the international community has undertaken increasing efforts to implement disaster mitigation and reduction measures. In this context there has been a greater understanding of natural hazards and disaster risks arising from them as also vulnerability reduction along with better coping mechanisms to deal with disasters. Yet, the world is witnessing a steady increase in the number of affected people and material losses due to natural disasters.

In view of the above there is, therefore, an urgent need to discuss, debate and understand the causes of the trends and the emerging new challenges so as to move towards effective measures in the 21st century. It is imperative to examine the current development practices in order to devise means and tools of appropriate investments in various facets of development.

Objectives:

The objectives of the session were as follows:

- 1) To discuss and review the disaster situation in Asia along with efforts made by the countries and the international community to reduce the negative impacts of disasters.*
- 2) To understand the underlying causes behind the trends of the increase in the number of affected people and material losses, increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme events.*
- 3) To discuss and share the best practices followed in various countries and the region and identify better and more effective ways of their dissemination.*
- 4) To promote a better understanding of the challenges to disaster reduction in Asia and encourage incorporation of appropriate policies in the national development process in the countries.*

***Facilitator:** Dr. Le Huu Ti, Economic Affairs Officer, UN/ESCAP

***Rapporteur:** Mr. Satoru Nishikawa, Executive Director, ADRC

***Panelists:**

- Dr. Patrick Safran, Planning and Policy Officer, ADB
- Mr. Earl Kessler, Deputy Executive Director, ADPC
- Dr. Ian Wilderspin, IFRC Regional Disaster Management Coordinator for Southeast Asia
- Mr. Chiu-ying Lam, Director of Hong Kong Observatory, Vice-President of Regional Association II (Asia), WMO

***Commentator:** Mr. Thomas Brennan, Disaster Reduction Advisor, UNDP-Bureau for Crisis & Prevention Recovery (Bangkok)

Summary of discussion:

1. Achievements since the 1994 Yokohama Conference

The panel was provided with valuable information from the facilitator on the achievements in disaster reduction, emerging challenges to effective disaster risk management and the priority activities at the local, national and regional levels, based on the comments in the questionnaire distributed previously to the participants. Framework of disaster management, community based disaster management, risk management, information management, relief and recovery proved to be the most common achievements made in the countries in Asia. Emerging challenges and priority areas suggested are highlighted below.

2. Investment in disaster reduction

Recognizing that disaster reduction is a must for sustainable development, the importance of “investment for disaster reduction” was shared by the panel and the floor. The recent recognition of policy by an international banking institution provides opportunities for investment for “prevention”. These investments include those for the provision of relevant information, such as the basic weather information which will enable issuance of vital “warnings with a heart” to prompt people to take responsive actions, so as to minimize human and economic losses from disasters. It is also important to increase the understanding of people and policy makers of the necessity to invest for disaster reduction.

3. Integration of disaster reduction in development process

The panel took note that mainstreaming disaster reduction into national development plans and policies must be the first step to ensure sustainable development. This would involve various crucial measures such as the establishment of disaster management legislation and a national disaster management committee. Identification and evaluation of risk is essential to identify suitable measures for effective disaster prevention and mitigation. Institutionalising disaster risk reduction programmes at the community level is equally important. It was emphasized that the major challenge we face is how to translate disaster reduction concepts into practice and build a culture of prevention throughout the region.

4. Practical tools and standardization for action

It was recognized that the development of practical tools is essential for sharing information to encourage effective implementation of disaster reduction measures. The use of GLIDE is an example of practical tool to ensure the effective provision and sharing of disaster information. We also need to create standardization to widely share information. Transfer of scientific knowledge into practice is necessary so that people can use it for disaster reduction. Use of effective hazard maps, when they are used in an appropriate way, should increase the awareness of community and develop its disaster preparedness, thus contributes to effective early

warning.

5. Urban vulnerability

Urban vulnerability in Asia is growing due to unplanned urban growth and rapid population migration into cities. Once a disaster occurs, its direct and secondary impacts can be enormous. Therefore, it is indispensable to incorporate measures to reduce urban vulnerability and risks to disasters. Introduction of comprehensive approach to disaster reduction and integration of disaster management in the urban planning programme would be crucial to achieve sustainable development.

6. Highlighting success stories and best practices

Highlighting success stories and best practices is vital to ensure effective implementation of disaster reduction strategies. It was recognized that we need to learn from success stories and best practices in the region and should realize their positive impact.

7. Multi-sectoral and holistic approaches and “National Platforms” for disaster reduction

We need to promote multi-sectoral and holistic approaches to disaster reduction. This can be demonstrated by the Total Disaster Risk Management (TDRM) approach, which encourages involving all sectors of societies and communities such as, among others, development, agriculture, urban planning, education, media, and the academia, to apply proactive efforts for disaster reduction. Partnerships among them should facilitate the promotion of disaster risk reduction initiatives and the enhancement of public awareness as well as understanding of disaster risks. These partnerships may highlight their achievements and further voice the need for “investment for disaster reduction “. The challenge for the development of “National Platforms” for disaster reduction is to build this kind of proactive partnerships in each country.



Fig. 2-1-2-2 Panel discussion 2 “Review of achievements and challenges in disaster reduction in Asia - seeking concrete and effective measures - ”

Senior policy makers panel “Evolution of disaster reduction policies in Asia” 15:30-17:00, February 6 (Fri), 2004

Disaster vulnerability is essentially a function of the way in which people interact with nature. This takes into account the development models, practices and paradigms followed in different countries. The key to success in disaster mitigation and prevention consists of various integrants such as alleviating poverty, protecting environment and natural resources, and addressing several other attendant issues along with involvement and cooperation of the

community and all other stakeholders. It is also necessary to recognize that there are many common and overlapping issues for different interest groups in the society. Various issues and approaches towards disaster reduction, therefore, have to be discussed in the context of the overall development policy. In the light of these considerations, it is indispensable that national policies are evolved which are integrated and comprehensive and which mainstream disaster risk reduction into national development processes.

Objectives:

The session's objectives were as follows:

- 1) To discuss how to mainstream disaster reduction into national policy and development plan,
- 2) To identify concrete measures and actions to reduce the negative impact of disasters with a view to promote a culture of prevention and preparedness,
- 3) To encourage and enhance partnerships for disaster reduction among various sectors through sharing the best practices and to discuss how to implement them according to each country's situation.

***Facilitator:** Mr. Anil Sinha, Senior Expert, ADRC

***Rapporteur:** Mr. Haris Sanahuja, Programme Officer, ISDR Secretariat

***Keynote speaker:** H.E. Mr. Tatsuo Sato, Special Adviser to the Prime Minister, Senior Vice Minister, Cabinet Office, Japan

***Panelists:**

- H.E. Mr. Nhim Vanda, First Vice President, NCDM, Cambodia
- Gen. Melchor P. Rosales, Administrator, Office of Civil Defense, Philippines
- Mr. Francesco Pisano, Senior Officer, ISDR Secretariat

Summary of discussion:

Mr. Anil Sinha, facilitator of this panel, made a brief introduction to the discussion panel, setting the tone for the intervention of the panelists. Mr. Sinha highlighted that the various issues and different approaches, which characterize the disaster risk reduction process, reflect the cross cutting nature of this subject. Basic ingredients for disaster risk reduction include alleviating poverty and managing the environment and natural resources. Therefore, the evolution of policies for disaster risk reduction should be discussed in the context of the overall development policies. Mr. Sinha added that it is imperative that national policies evolve in a participative way, involving all stakeholders, as a mainstream policy issue in the context of national development processes. He pointed out that policies must evolve in order to better address the complex scenarios that characterize modern societies. In that regard, Mr. Sinha also stressed that disaster risk reduction processes are influenced at both local and macro-levels, and therefore its policies should take into account both scales.

Mr. Sinha's opening statement was followed by a keynote speech and three presentations. Following, the main points from each panelist are presented, summarized by the rapporteur.

Keynote speech:

H.E. Mr. Tatsuo Sato, Special Adviser to the Prime Minister and Senior Vice Minister, Cabinet Office, Japan presented the experience of Japan applying the Total Disaster Risk Management approach (TDRM) that was initiated after the catastrophic impact of the Ise-wan Typhoon that hit Japan in 1959. He described the multi-hazard nature of Japan's geography and the need to address all kinds of hazards, from the aforementioned typhoon to snow avalanches. Mr. Sato explained that the implementation of TDRM has been the main mechanism for reducing the impact as natural disasters in Japan, supporting this statement with a statistical chart showing the disaster-related mortality figures from 1945 to date in Japan.

The key strategic pillars for the implementation of TDRM mentioned by Mr. Sato are:

a) a coordination mechanism at the highest political level; b) collaboration among stakeholders; c) public awareness; d) information, and e) investment for disaster reduction. A coordination mechanism allows for a clear identification of roles, and is backed by high political support. This is complemented by a Disaster Management Plan that provides a framework to advance the disaster risk reduction agenda in the country. Collaboration among stakeholders is ensured in order to bring together the different interests in the field. Public awareness is a focus area for TDRM (Mr. Sato mentioned the establishment of a Disaster Reduction Day as an example). Development of effective early warning systems and techniques as well as methodologies for risk assessments illustrates the focus areas for information. Investments in meteorological facilities and the construction of dams, with a prevention perspective, were also mentioned as examples.

H.E. Mr. Nhim Vanda, First Vice President, NCDM, Cambodia, presented the experience of the National Committee for Disaster Management, NCDM, as a clear example of evolution of disaster reduction policies in Cambodia. He also endorsed the keynote speech by Mr. Sato, explaining that the elements of the TDRM approach followed by Japan are very relevant to advance the disaster reduction policies in Asian countries.

He stressed that disaster management is the key for sustainable development, and has to be linked with other critical agendas, such as that of poverty reduction. Mr. Vanda highlighted that there are enough methodologies and sufficient experience in the field of disaster management, but what is needed is implementation. In order to achieve that, there are two main foundational elements:

1- Political commitment at all levels, with a long-term perspective. In that sense, having a strong agency as NCDM is a big step ahead.

2- Partnerships provide an effective means for implementation of disaster reduction policies. Again, Mr. Vanda highlighted the importance of NCDM in Cambodia in fostering the establishment of partnerships around a strong institution with high political backup. The recent collaboration between UNDMT and NCDM for the development of joint needs assessment methodology was mentioned as a concrete example of partnerships.

Mr. Vanda explained that the main hazards affecting Cambodia are floods and droughts, and pointed out that poverty is an overriding feature of the overall vulnerability to these hazards in Cambodia. Finally, he added that partnerships for disaster reduction become critical when tackling the trans-boundary nature of risks as exemplified by control of floods in the Mekong River.

Panels:

1. Gen. Melchor Rosales, Civil Defense Administrator and Executive Officer, National Disaster Coordinating Council, Republic of the Philippines, presented the experience of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), showing a very clear evolution of the focus of ASEAN, from a relief to disaster reduction approach and a clear recognition of the links between disaster reduction and sustainable development. The ACDM embraced a regional vision “of disaster-resilient nations, mutually assisting and complementing each other, and sharing a common bond in minimizing the adverse effects of disasters in pursuit of safer communities and sustainable development.” This vision is reflected in ACDM’s mission that specifically addresses the enhancement of disaster management, prevention and mitigation, in addition to response and recovery. Gen. Rosales underlined the components of the current ASEAN Regional Program on Disaster Management: 1) cooperation among member countries; 2) capacity building; 3) sharing of information and resources; 4) engaging external partnerships; 5) public education, awareness and advocacy.

Following this regional analysis, the panelist presented the experience in advancing disaster

reduction policies in the Philippines. The panelist identified the establishment of a legislative framework as the first and basic step to advance disaster reduction as a policy issue within the development agenda. Such a framework should address four main aspects that are the key for implementing disaster reduction policies: a) planning; b) programming; c) budgeting; and d) coordination. In relation to coordination, Gen. Rosales emphasized that the importance of having a “National Disaster Management Office” to act as a “mover and shaker” for the integration of stakeholders and sectors in the disaster reduction field. Finally, he highlighted the need for a focus in education and awareness as primary forces for advancing the disaster reduction agenda, including the public, government, business/commercial sectors, from national to local scales, as target audiences for this endeavor.

2. Mr. Francesco Pisano, Senior Officer, ISDR Secretariat, United Nations, focused on the perception of disaster reduction as a “mainstream policy issue.” In his view, this is not necessarily the case in all relevant sectors of the international community. In that regard, he elaborated on the prevailing thinking as to how to make disaster reduction an internationally recognized priority. He argued that two *schools of thought* existed: a) one that sees the integration of disaster reduction in mainstream policies through the channel of other mainstream activities which receive international support (poverty eradication, sustainable development, etc); and b) one that tries to promote disaster reduction as an overarching priority with the intended purpose of *shifting* some international funding towards implementing disaster reduction measures. He argued that a mix of the both should be pursued.

The panelist stated that the main obstacles to advancing disaster reduction policies are, at the global level, a general misapprehension of disaster reduction in the context of other internationally accepted priorities, and, at the national level, a relative lack of political commitment combined with a lack of political responsibility. As a consequence, the issue is assigned a relative low priority level. This generates poor allocation of resources for its implementation. To overcome this, a mentality shift is required in several areas that he summarized as follows: “from reaction to pro-action; from hazard to vulnerability; from prepare to respond to being prepared to prevent and relieve; from generating risk to living with risk, etc.” Some of the main actions fronts that need particular focus on are: a) financing disaster reduction both internationally and nationally; b) incorporating disaster reduction as part of education curricula; c) creating appropriate legislative frameworks; d) fostering participation and partnerships; and e) advancing research with a focus on next threats.



2-1-2-3 Photo with the Prime Minister of Cambodia

2-1-2-4. Chair Summary of the Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2004

The Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2004 adopted the following chair summary.

Chair Summary

The Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2004, consisting of the 6th ADRC International Meeting and the 3rd ISDR Asian Meeting, took place in Siem Reap, Cambodia on 4-6 February 2004 and was participated in by high dignitaries and officials from Cambodia and about thirty other countries, including ADRC member countries, along with representatives of the United Nations Inter-Agency Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), representatives of various UN agencies and other international organizations. The Conference was honoured by the address by H.E. Mr. Samdech Hun Sen, Prime Minister of Cambodia, expressing his support for disaster reduction in Asia and for the Conference deliberations.

In addition, the 3rd ISDR Asian Meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Mr. Nhim Vanda, Senior Minister, First Vice President of NCDM, Cambodia, and H.E. Mr. Tatsuo Sato, Special Adviser to the Prime Minister, Senior Vice Minister of the Cabinet Office, Japan.

The conference aimed at building a framework for disaster reduction for Asia, within which short-term and longer-term measures to reduce risk and vulnerability could be proposed, including concrete solutions that could be incorporated into national and local policies. In addition, this conference was held as part of a series of international, regional and thematic events serving as preparatory consultations in view of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction to be held in Hyogo, Japan in 2005. In this sense, this event provided a unique platform to discuss and assess achievements, and identify challenges and concrete future action for disaster reduction. Characterized by open and substantive discussions in a cordial and cooperative atmosphere, the conference ended on a positive and successful note.

1. Challenges for Disaster Reduction in Asia in the 21st Century

Based on the deliberations of the Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2003 held in Kobe, Japan on 15-17 January 2003, it was agreed that while Asia as a region has made progress in reducing the impact of disasters, we still face major challenges which all the countries in the region need to reflect upon and address.

1) Urban vulnerability and disasters.

Rapid urban growth, as a result of sharp economic development, is one of the main factors contributing to increased vulnerability to natural hazards in Asia. Unplanned urban growth results in a generalized increase in damage in case of earthquakes, floods and other disasters. Recent large earthquakes in the region demonstrated that cities are highly vulnerable to natural hazards. Sustainable development requires measures to reduce urban vulnerability and disaster risks.

2) Adaptation to climate change.

It is necessary to understand the long-term implications of climate change and variabilities and to mitigate their effects. The rise in average temperatures caused by global warming has the potential of bringing greater variabilities in the number and intensity of cyclones, typhoons and El Niño-related disasters. Sea level rise and temperature increase will augment the risk of storm surge in islands and low-lying coastal regions and extend the liquefaction of alluvial lands in time of earthquakes. In addition, global warming is causing glacier retreat and snow melting as well as intensity and frequency of natural hazards, such as landslides, debris flows, and glacier lake outburst floods, and the physical and socio-economic consequences. Experts should investigate the correlation between weather and climate phenomena and disaster risk with a long-term view. In parallel, international cooperation should support efforts to establish and improve early warning systems for weather and climate phenomena at national, regional, and international levels.

3) Multi-disciplinary and inter-sectoral cooperation to address emerging challenges.

To address the problems mentioned above, it is vital to strengthen cooperation among various sectors, including those whose primary mandate may not explicitly include disaster

reduction. Considering that aspects such as poverty and environmental degradation are the main driving forces of vulnerability, it is crucial to involve actors from various fields, such as education, media, environment, science and technology, business and finance, and socio-economic development planning, among others. Furthermore, to strengthen comprehensive disaster reduction capacity at the community level, it is essential to enhance partnership among various sectors including national and local governments, and various public and private sectors of the society.

4) **Enhancement of information management capacity.**

It is necessary to improve the collection, organization and dissemination of data (statistics and other relevant data) on the human, social, economic and environmental impact of disasters in order to demonstrate to policy and decision makers that disaster reduction is cost effective and conducive to sustainable development. Sharing of information and networking among various stakeholders and role players are essential to ensure wider involvement and greater impact in policy and decision making. Furthermore, efficient dissemination of disaster risk information and early warning contributes to effective disaster prevention and mitigation.

A series of conferences and meetings were held after the Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2003, which discussed further measures to respond to the existing challenges in Asia. It was repeatedly emphasized throughout these events that a holistic approach to disaster reduction is indispensable in order to face the challenges mentioned above. Countries from the region should promote and integrate in their national planning processes comprehensive, integrated and strategic approaches to disaster reduction, such as the Total Disaster Risk Management (TDRM) approach, developed and promoted by ADRC and OCHA-Kobe; Comprehensive Hazard and Risk Management (CHARM) by SOPAC; and Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) by CDERA.

2. Recommendations of the Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2004

The conference emphasized that the important challenges we face today concern finding effective ways to translate disaster risk reduction concepts into practice, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into national development plans and policies, institutionalising disaster risk reduction programmes at the community level, and filling in any existing gaps in the disaster reduction cycle. Concrete measures, tools and mechanisms need to be improved to achieve this aim. Conceptual frameworks need to yield specific programmes of action focused on people and the actual needs of the community.

In this connection, the Government of Japan expressed its readiness to support and facilitate the development of meaningful and productive international cooperation in the field of disaster reduction through activities such as receiving trainees, dispatching experts, and assisting disaster reduction programmes, among others.

In order to be able to respond to the emerging issues, concerns and challenges and to address them adequately and effectively, the conference agreed that the following actions are important.

1) **Comprehensive review of national disaster management situation**

The conference encouraged all countries to initiate a process for a comprehensive review of the existing frameworks for prevention, mitigation and response to disasters. This may be done bearing in mind the hazards and risks to which each country is exposed and analysing the relevant vulnerability.

2) **Evolution of national policies for disaster reduction**

Based on the above review and with political commitment at the highest level, countries may initiate a process of designing an integrated national policy for disaster prevention and mitigation. This should provide a basis for the development and further strengthening of

multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder cooperation and collaboration and the national mechanisms for disaster reduction. Moreover, it may be necessary to undertake a national planning exercise involving consultation with and participation from all relevant sectors, groups and stakeholders, with a view to mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into national development plans and policies and the overall sustainable development process.

3) Investment in disaster reduction

- Investment for disaster reduction in structural as well as non-structural measures in all relevant sectors is essential to ensure sustainable development in the Asian region. It should consider how to transform disasters into opportunities for sustainable development, how to make the private sector work for the poor, and how to mobilize sustainable relief.
- In view of the fact that early detection, forecasting and warning of weather and climate phenomena constitute a fundamental enabler of disaster reduction activities, that capability embodied in national meteorological/hydrometeorological services should be factored into the non-structural measures deserving national investment, as an element of infrastructural development of countries.
- Given the critical importance of human resources in national development, investment in the development of human resources will help build local capacities for disaster reduction in all sectors of society. Moreover, it is important that education and training for disaster risk reduction address the emerging concerns and issues related to women and children, teachers and students in schools and colleges, and practitioners and managers at the work place.

4) Communication and information management

Effective management of disaster risk depends on a series of actions involving various stakeholders with adequate sharing and exchange of information among them with a focus on highlighting best practices and sharing lessons learned. Countries should endeavour to enhance information management capacity, including efficient and effective early warning generation and dissemination, and to consider establishing disaster resource networks involving various stakeholders. Efficient sharing of information and networking among stakeholders and other relevant actors could facilitate and ensure wider participation and involvement in policy and decision making.

5) Enhancement of partnerships

Partnerships and collaboration among all stakeholders at all levels were recognized as an important mechanism for disaster reduction. They need to involve not only national and local governments but also the private sector, mass media, academia, NGOs, international and regional organizations, among others, to facilitate the promotion of disaster risk reduction initiatives. Cooperation with academic and scientific sectors, and UN specialised agencies such as WMO is relevant to the study of the correlation between weather and climate phenomena and disasters, and the development and improvement of corresponding early-warning systems.

Partnerships formed on the basis of shared and clear cut objectives enhance and complement the respective capacities of sectors and organizations involved, thus facilitating the pursuit of development the promotion of disaster risk reduction initiatives in all sectors of society and enhance public awareness and understanding of disaster risks. This will, in the long run, facilitate increased community awareness and participation.

This conference is part of a series of international and regional events serving as preparatory consultations for the World Conference on Disaster Reduction to be held in Hyogo, Japan in 2005. The World Conference is expected to mark a major milestone of global efforts towards a safer world. In this sense, this event provided a unique platform to identify challenges and concrete future action to mitigate the negative impact of disasters in our region and one important contribution to the World Conference.

The Conference paid tribute to the Government of the Royal Kingdom of Cambodia for their generous

hosting of this important event.

3. Outcome of the Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2004

The Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2004, following up to the outcome of the Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2003 held in Kobe on 15-17 January 2003 and other relevant events, further discussed and examined the status of disaster reduction in Asia with a view to developing guidelines for the implementation of effective disaster reduction measures for the forthcoming decade. It was emphasized that countries from the region should promote a comprehensive, integrated and strategic approach to disaster reduction, such as the Total Disaster Risk Management (TDRM) approach, and should integrate it in their national development process. The participants of the Conference identified the achievements made, challenges and gaps that lie in the region in developing and implementing effective disaster reduction activities, which are described in the Chair Summary above.

This Conference was held as a contribution to the preparatory process towards the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction to be held in Kobe-Hyogo, Japan on 18-22 January 2005. The organizers are confident that this event provided a unique platform to identify challenges and concrete future action to mitigate the negative impact of disasters, in particular in Asia, by way of important and substantive input to the World Conference.

Table.2-1-2-5 List of Participants

	Name	Title	Section	Organization
Cambodia	H.E. Mr. Samdech HUN SEN	Prime Minister		The Royal Government of Kingdom of Cambodia
Cambodia	H.E. Mr. Nhim VANDA	Senior Minister First Vice President		National Committee for Disaster Management The Royal Government of Kingdom of Cambodia
Japan	H.E. Mr. Tatsuo SATO	Special Adviser to the Prime Minister, Senior Vice Minister		Cabinet Office The Government of Japan
Japan	H.E. Mr. Fumiaki TAKAHASHI			Ambassador of Japan to Cambodia
ADRC Member Countries				
Armenia	Mr. Artur Vanush MANUKYAN	Vice-President	Seismic Risk Reduction	Armenian National Survey for Seismic Protection
Bangladesh	Mr. A.H.M. Shamsul ISLAM	Director General	Disaster Management Bureau	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
Cambodia	H.E. Peou SAMY	Secretary General		National Committee for Disaster Management
Cambodia	Mr. Eng HUN	Director	Admin Department	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Cambodia	Mr. Sophal CHAN	Vice Governor, Siem Reap		
Cambodia	Mr. Tharith BUN	Permanent Secretary	Admin Department	PCDM, Siem Reap
China	Mr. Zou MING	Deputy Director	Dept. of Disaster and Social Relief	Ministry of Civil Affairs
China	Ms. Guan YAN	Project Officer	International Project Cooperation Dept.	China National Center for Disaster Reduction
India	Mr. V.P. PASRIJA	Assistant Director		Ministry of Home Affairs, the Government India
Indonesia	Mr. Budi Atmadi ADIPUTRO	Executive Secretary	Disaster Management and IDP's	The National Coordinating Board for Disaster Management in Indonesia (BAKORNAS PBP)
Indonesia	Mr. Sugeng TRIUTOMO	Director for Disaster Mitigation	Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	The National Coordinating Board for Disaster Management in Indonesia (BAKORNAS PBP)
Japan	Mr. Yutaka MIZUTA	Executive Secretary to Senior Vice Minister		Cabinet Office, the Government of Japan
Japan	Mr. Katsuhiko HARA	Director	Disaster Preparedness	Cabinet Office, the Government of Japan

Japan	Mr. Masaaki NAKAGAWA	Deputy Director	Disaster Preparedness	Cabinet Office, the Government of Japan
Japan	Mr. Ryutaro TAKAKU	Second Secretary		Embassy of Japan to Cambodia
Japan	Mr. Hiroyuki KUDO	Under Director	Disaster Preparedness	Cabinet Office, the Government of Japan
Korea	Mr. Young-Ok JUN	Deputy Director	Bureau of Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs
Korea	Mr. Sang-Yong SIN	Assistant Deputy Director	Bureau of Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs
Korea	Dr. Keum-Ho OH	Research Officer	National Institute for Disaster Prevention	Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs
Laos	Mr. Phetsavang SOUNNALATH	Director		National Disaster Management Office
Malaysia	Mr. Abdul Hamid Abdull Muain	Director	National Security Division	Prime Minister's Office
Mongolia	Mr. Tumengerel TSENDSUREN	Coordinator	Disaster Project	Ministry of Nature and Environment
Nepal	Mr. Bhakta Raj JOSHI	Chief Account Controller		Ministry of Home Affairs
Philippines	Mr. Melchor P. ROSALES	Administrator, Office of Civil Defense, Executive Officer National Disaster Coordination Council		Office of Civil Defense
Philippines	Mr. Bernardo Rafaelito IV Roldan ALEJANDRO	Civil Defense Officer IV	Disaster Management	Office of Civil Defense
Russia	Ms. Svetlana L. BANDURKINA	Senior Expert	International Cooperation	Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM of Russia)
Singapore	Mr. Lim SIN PANG, PETER	Assistant Commissioner		Singapore Civil Defense Force
Singapore	Ms. Chin LAI FONG	Director	Planning Dept.	Singapore Civil Defense Force
Singapore	Mr. Lui EE MIN	Rota Commander	Changi Fire Station	Singapore Civil Defense Force
Sri Lanka	Mr. Nimal D. HETTIARACHCHI	Director		National Disaster Management Centre
Thailand	Mr. Bunlue WANGWATTANA	Director	Dept. of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	Ministry of Interior

Thailand	Mr. Chainarong VASANASOMSIT HI	Policy and Planning Analyst	Dept. of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	Ministry of Interior
Uzbekistan	Mr. Rustam M. NEMATOVICH	Head	Dept. of Protect People and Territory	Ministry of Emergency Situations
Vietnam	Mr. Dang Quang MINH	Expert	Dept. of Dike Management and Flood and Storm Control	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Advisor Countries				
Australia	Mr. Steve Alan BANKS	Manager	Technical Assistance - Regional Support	Emergency Management Australia
France	Ms. Claude ABILY	Premiere Secetaire		AMBASSADE DE FRANCE
Switzerland	Mr. Markus N. ZIMMERMANN	Consultant	Natural Disaster Reduction	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
Observer				
ADPC	Mr. Earl KESSLER	Deputy Executive Director		Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
Organizations				
ADB	Mr. Patrick Bernard SAFRAN	Planning and Policy Specialist	Strategy, Planning, Policy and Interagency Relations Division	Asian Development Bank
AusAID	Mr. Jonathan ABRAHAMS	Manager Emergency Response Team	Humanitarian and Emergencies Section	Australian AID
CRC Cambodia	Dr. Uy Sam ATH	Director	Disaster Management Department	Cambodia Red Cross
DRI Japan	Mr. Yoshinobu FUKASAWA	Deputy Executive Director		Hanshin -Awaji Great Earthquake Memorials Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution, Japan (DRI)
ECHO	Dr. Jose Maria ECHEVARRIA	Technical Assistant - Head of Office	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office	European Community Humanitarian Office
ICIMOD	Mr. Tianchi LI	WHEM, Programme Manager	Mountain Hazard Mitigation	International Center for Integrated Mountain Development
IFNet Japan	Mr. Akira SASAKI	Deputy Director General	IFNET/GFAS	International Flood Network - Japan
IFRC Bangkok	Dr. Ian WILDERSPIN	Regional Disaster Management Coordinator for South East Asia	Disaster Management Department	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

IFRC & RCS Cambodia	Mr. Antony SPALTON	Head of Delegation	Humanitarian Assistant Development	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Cambodia Delegation)
JICA Cambodia	Mr. Hiroto MITSUGI	Deputy Resident Representative	Official Development Assistant to Cambodia	Japan International Cooperation Agency, JICA Cambodia Office
JICA Cambodia	Mr. Yukihiro KOIZUMI	Assistant Resident Representative	Infrastructure Development to Cambodia	Japan International Cooperation Agency, JICA Cambodia Office
JICA Cambodia	Ms. Mitsue TAMAGAKE	Program Assistant		Japan International Cooperation Agency, JICA Cambodia Office
MRC Cambodia	Dr. Trong Tu DAO	Officer in-charge of MRC Secretariat		Mekong River Commission
MRC Cambodia	Mr. Veasna BUN	Programme Officer	Food Management and Mitigation Programme	Mekong River Commission
NOAA USA	Mr. Richard William PAULSON	Consultant	Water Resources and Flood Management	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Oxfam GB	Mr. Sok PHOEUK	Programme Coordinator	Humanitarian Programme	OXFAM GB
PDC	Mr. Craig B. CHELLIS	Director	Special Project	Pacific Disaster Center
PWRI	Mr. Tetsuya IKEDA	Chief Research Engineer	Hydrologic Engineering Team Hydraulic Engineering Research Group	Public Works Research Institute
USAID /OFDA	Ms. Mariza A ROGERS	Regional Advisor for Asia	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance	USAID, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
UN Agencies				
UNDP-BCPR Bangkok	Mr. Thomas O. BRENNAN	Regional Disaster Reduction Advisor		UNDP/Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
UN/ESCAP	Mr. Ti Le-Huu	Economic Affairs Officer		UN Economic and Social Commission of Asian and the Pacific
UNESCO Cambodia	Mr. Galia SAOUMA-FORERO	Senior Programme Specialist		UNESCO
UN OCHA	Mr. Terje SKAVDAL	Regional Disaster Response Advisor		UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Kobe
WFP/ UNDMT Cambodia	Ms. Rebecca HANSEN	Country Director of WFP, Co-chair of UNDMT	Food Security	World Food Programme United Nations Disaster Management Team

WFP	Mr. Chantheavy KHIEU	Programme Officer	Food Security	World Food Programme
WFP	Ms. Mari HONJO	Junior Professional Officer	Food Security	World Food Programme
WMO	Mr. Chiu-ying LAM	Vice President	Regional Association (Asia)	World Meteorological Organization
UNDP Cambodia	Mr. Julien CHEVILLARD	Programme Analyst	Mine Action and Aid Coordination	UNDP Cambodia
UN/ISDR	Mr. Francesco PISANO	Senior Officer		UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Secretariat
UN/ISDR	Mr. Haris Eduardo SANAHUJA	Programme Officer		UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Secretariat
NCDM				
NCDM	H.E. Mr. Pon NARITH			National Committee for Disaster Management
NCDM	H.E. Mr. Hang SAMOEUN			National Committee for Disaster Management
NCDM	Mr. So Ban HEANG			National Committee for Disaster Management
NCDM	Mr. Tess HENG			National Committee for Disaster Management
NCDM	Mr. Soth KIMKOLMONY			National Committee for Disaster Management
NCDM	Mr. Khun SOKHA			National Committee for Disaster Management
NCDM	Mr. Ross SOVANN	Advisor Aid to the First Vice President		National Committee for Disaster Management
NCDM	Mr. Chub SITHORN			National Committee for Disaster Management
NCDM	Ms. Bun VANDY	Deputy Chief Bureau		National Committee for Disaster Management
NCDM	Mr. Mao SAOHORN	Assistant of Under General Secretary		National Committee for Disaster Management
NCDM	Mr. Sotha SO			National Committee for Disaster Management
Cambodia Provincial Governments				
*Governors of 18 Provincial Governments in Cambodia were presented at the conference.				
ADRC				
ADRC	Mr. Satoru NISHIKAWA	Executive Director		Asian Disaster Reduction Center
ADRC	Mr. Anil SINHA	Senior Expert		Asian Disaster Reduction Center
ADRC	Mr. Emmanuel M. DE GUZMAN	Consultant		Asian Disaster Reduction Center
ADRC	Mr. Masaru ARAKIDA	Senior Researcher		Asian Disaster Reduction Center

ADRC	Mr. Tomohiko HATORI	Senior Researcher		Asian Disaster Reduction Center
ADRC	Mr. Takuzo ISHII	Senior Researcher		Asian Disaster Reduction Center
ADRC	Mr. Tetsushi KURITA	Senior Researcher		Asian Disaster Reduction Center
ADRC	Ms. Etsuko TSUNOZAKI	Senior Researcher		Asian Disaster Reduction Center
ADRC	Mr. Fumiaki YOSHIMURA	Senior Researcher		Asian Disaster Reduction Center
ADRC	Mr. Shingo KOCHI	Researcher		Asian Disaster Reduction Center
ADRC	Ms. Miki KODAMA	Researcher		Asian Disaster Reduction Center
ADRC	Mr. Kazuyuki YOSHINAGA	Administrative Manager		Asian Disaster Reduction Center
ADRC	Ms. Aya OKUMI	Assistant		Asian Disaster Reduction Center
ADRC	Ms. Tae WATANABE	Assistant		Asian Disaster Reduction Center