Enhancing regional resilience and addressing climate change

31 March 2021

5th High-Level Brainstorming Dialogue on Enhancing Complementarities between the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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#ResilienceForAll
Framing the Challenge: Asia-Pacific Development Landscape

- **Slow pace** of disaster-related SDG indicators (and other DRR-indicators)

1. **No Poverty**
   - Low resilience to disasters

11. **Sustainable Cities and Communities**
   - Disaster-induced economic loss and affected infrastructure

13. **Climate Action**
   - Low resilience and adaptive capacity and increasing disasters
A new paradigm: Systemic Risk

Lessons from COVID-19 for disaster risk management

- Need to understand the cascading and interconnected nature of risk
- Compounded hazards and impact of disasters

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ASEAN-UN Cooperation: Disaster Resilience

- **Focus:** Implementing the **AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025** under the five priority programmes:
  - i. Risk Assessment and Monitoring [ESCAP]
  - ii. Prevention and Mitigation [UNDRR]
  - iii. Preparedness and Response [WFP]
  - iv. Resilient Recovery [UNDP]
  - v. Global Leadership [OCHA]

- **ASEAN and UN collaborating to develop the Joint Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management 2021-2025.**

- **Prioritized areas of work:**
  - Climate change adaptation and DRR strategies
  - Resilient cities
  - School safety
  - Social protection mechanisms
  - Community resilience, and social inclusion in disaster management.
Key Messages: COP26

- Climate-related disasters account for over 80% of disasters caused by natural hazards

- **Opportunities:**
  - Disaster and climate risk data should inform development and humanitarian processes
  - DRR considerations are routinely included in adaptation plans and actions → Concepts of preventing, reduction and managing disaster risks and losses are consistently applied in adaptation actions
  - Substantially increase adaptation financing → (1) Reduce the impact of climate-related and associated disasters especially in the most vulnerable contexts, and (2) Financial systems and government planners consider and account for future climate-related risks.

- **Resilience Focus:**
  - Raising the ambition on mitigation and adaptation → NDCs and NAPs
  - Scale up actions to reduce current risks, and prevent the creation of new risks fueled by climate change;
  - Draw on the expertise and experience of the DRR community to accelerate actions to reduce and manage risks from climate change
Thank you

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