DISASTER DISPLACEMENT
EMERGENCE OF NEW MECHANISMS

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AMCDRR-2018: ULAANBAATAR DECLARATION

- Ulaanbataar Declaration calls for, inter alia, ensuring greater accountability for DRR, including by collecting/recording disaster damage & losses, using SF Monitor to assess progress in achieving targets/indicators

- AMCDRR saw emergence and launch of a regional consultation process on new guidelines to encourage inclusion of disaster displacement reduction in DRR strategies

- The 'Action Plan 2018-2020 of the ARP for Implementation of SF for DRR 2015-2030' outlines a number of priorities/regional/national/local actions

AMCDRR-2018: ULAANBAATAR DECLARATION

- Translating coherence of global frameworks into policy & practice to achieve resilience at national/local levels across all sectors
- Accelerating actions to develop/implement national/local strategies on DRR achieving target (e) of SF by 2020 (development of actionable national/local DRR strategies by 2020)
- Ensuring a HR-based, people-centred & whole-of-society approach in development
- Scaling-up effective early warning systems & their translation into early action including for hard-to-reach/remote populations

AMCDRR-2018: ULAANBAATAR DECLARATION…

- Integrating DRR into preparedness, response, post-disaster recovery/"Build Back Better"
- Improving coordination, ensuring continuity of critical infrastructure/services & facilitating effective linkages between relief/rehab/development
- Conducting/sharing risk assessments using sex, age & disability (inclusive) disaggregated data & local inputs
- Pledging to increase North-South cooperation, complemented by South-South & triangular cooperation to reinforce financial/technical capacity of developing/LDCs, LLDCs/SIDCs

AMCDRR-2018: ULAANBAATAR DECLARATION…….

- Mobilizing of necessary resources to implement national, sub-national/local strategies/ promote greater investment and forecast-based financing for DRR
- Risk-sensitive public/private investments for building disaster resilience
- Commitment to integration of climate change adaptation & DRR- furthering resilience of natural ecosystems
- Dialogue/knowledge-sharing w/broad range of national/local stakeholders, universities, private sector/science/technology for addressing local risks & needs of most vulnerable

WORDS INTO ACTION GUIDE

- Offers practical guidance with 4 pillars to help government authorities integrate disaster displacement/other related forms of human mobility into regional, national, sub-national/local DRR strategies in accordance with target E of SF, to revise or develop DRR strategies by 2020

--Target E: Substantially increase number of countries with national/local DRR strategies by 2020

- Provides basic background info/highlights various roles DRR/DRM can play in reducing, preparing for/responding to disaster displacement

Supports the work of:

- National/regional governments/actors/ law/policymakers, in ensuring that policies to avoid & manage displacement within/across borders are coherent
- Local authorities responsible for land-use planning/urban development in reducing vulnerabilities/exposure that may lead to displacement/ensuring disaster displacement risk is included in spatial development plans.

NO DEFICIENCY OF INSTRUMENTS BUT ACUTE SHORTAGE OF POLITICAL WILL .....

- SAARC Comprehensive Framework on Disaster Management
- Digital Vulnerability Atlas (DVA)/launched an online web portal, SA Disaster Knowledge Network (SADKN)
- SAARC Visa Exemption Scheme (24 categories of "entitled persons)
- SAARC Climate Change Policy (Dhaka Declaration 2008)
- Thimphu Statement on Climate Change, adopted in 2010
- 2014 Declaration from BIMSTEC Summit: Member States "Resolve to enhance cooperation ...& promote capacity building in the area of disaster management."
- ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER): serves as a common platform/regional policy backbone for disaster management in the region

Thank You!