



17th RCC

REGIONAL
CONSULTATIVE
COMMITTEE

Manila Statement

17th Meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee
05 - 07 December 2022
Manila, the Philippines

Supported by





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1. The Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) serves as a non-binding mechanism represented by the Heads of National Disaster Management Offices (NDMO) of more than 20 countries from Asia and the Pacific region for developing actionable strategies for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Resilience (CR), promoting cooperative programs on a regional and sub-regional basis, and providing guidance to ADPC on its future work and strategy.
2. The RCC held its Seventeenth meeting in Metro Manila, the Philippines and online on 05-07 December 2022, co-hosted by the Philippines National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) of the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), Republic of the Philippines.
3. The Seventeenth meeting recognized the importance of building and supporting the implementation of existing regional frameworks that support the integrated implementation of the 2030 agendas, such as the Asia-Pacific Action Plan 2021-2024 for the implementation of the Sendai Framework, the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025, and the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific 2017-2030. In addition, the outcomes of global and regional events in 2022 such as the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27) provide guidance to the direction of the RCC and its scope towards supporting member countries to achieve their respective goals and targets for DRR and CR.
4. The RCC meeting was attended by the representatives of the member countries, namely: Bangladesh; Bhutan; China; India; Indonesia; Jordan; Kazakhstan; Republic of Korea; Lao PDR; Maldives; Mongolia; Nepal; Pakistan; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Timor-Leste; and Viet Nam.
5. Representatives of the United Nations Agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and other entities attended the RCC meeting as Observers included:
Asian Development Bank; Asian Institute of Management; Center for Disaster



Protection; Center for Disaster Preparedness; Center for Emergency Situations and Disaster Risk Reduction; Embassy of Sweden, Philippines; International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation; Philippine Red Cross; Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law; Singapore Civil Defense Force; Stockholm Environment Institute; Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency; Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency; United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction; United Nations Development Programme; United States Agency for International Development; The World Bank Group; Women Humanitarian and Disaster Risk Reduction Platform; Youth Innovation Lab; and World Vision.

6. The RCC chair held by the Ministry of the Interior and Safety of the Republic of Korea was transferred to the Philippines National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) of the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), Republic of the Philippines.
7. The deliberations by the members and observers on the main theme of 'Sustainable Resilience through Inclusive Governance, Financing and Local Action' highlighted the following:
 - 7.1 Utilization of the RCC mechanism as a solutions-oriented platform to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 global, regional, and sub-regional frameworks.
 - 7.2. Provision of technical assistance to member countries to:
 - (a) strengthen the linkages between the implementation of the global agendas at the national and local levels;
 - (b) ensure and strengthen data governance and data-driven analysis;
 - (c) enhance regional and transboundary cooperation;
 - (d) promote inclusive practices for resilience building;
 - (e) advocate for localization and scale out locally-led actions for resilience and self-reliant communities; and
 - (f) identify key actions on anticipatory and forecast-based risk financing mechanisms and leverage innovative financing mechanisms for resilience building.
 - 7.3. Mobilization of resources by ADPC to be supported by the RCC member countries in terms of engaging in specific initiatives and dialogues with donors.
 - 7.4. Exploring opportunities for a trust fund mechanism (existing or new) that could be accessed to flexibly but transparently fund priority actions outlined in the RCC Road Map 2030.



8. The following key outcome of the RCC meeting is brought to the attention of the RCC Chair and the ADPC Board of Trustees for possible further action: 8.1. RCC Road Map 2030: To accelerate the implementation of global, regional and national frameworks and action strategies, the RCC Road Map 2030 is proposed drawing on the discussions held under the different themes and sessions on inclusive and rights-based DRR and CR approaches, transboundary and regional cooperation, local action, innovative financing, and good governance. The draft RCC Road Map 2030 will be finalized through a consultative process, including a review by the RCC Steering Committee.
9. The RCC members and observers request ADPC to work closely with global, regional, national, and local development partners and donor agencies to seek opportunities to support the action areas and outcomes proposed under the RCC Road Map 2030, in addition to regularly monitoring and reporting the implementation progress of the RCC Road Map 2030.
10. The RCC member countries and observers of the 17th RCC Meeting express appreciation for the excellent arrangements and leadership extended by the Republic of the Philippines through the Office of Civil Defense as the host of the 17th RCC Meeting. Furthermore, the generous support for the 17th RCC meeting from the Swedish Government through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) is graciously acknowledged.



Annex to the Manila Statement of the 17th RCC Meeting RCC Road Map 2030

Background

As a main outcome of the 17th RCC, the RCC Road Map 2030 builds on the discussions held during the previous RCC meetings. While significant progress has been made since the launch of the Global Frameworks in 2015, the RCC meetings have highlighted some of the key recurring needs for the member countries to be able to achieve DRR and CR under the following themes:

Coherence

- [13th RCC] Furthering the synergies between the RCC and sub-regional groupings related to disaster and climate risk management.
- [13th RCC] Complementarity among various regional forums in the specific domain of disaster risk management, climate change, and Sustainable Development Goals.
- [14th RCC] Enabling coherence through the provision of technical support to member countries in the implementation of relevant policies, plans, and practices of the global and regional DRR, CCA, and resilient development frameworks at national, sub-national and local levels ensuring gender-equal, pro-poor, rights-based, and inclusive approaches.
- [14th RCC] Support stakeholders in coherent planning and implementation of activities under different global frameworks for enhancing resilience to disasters through better preparedness for response and recovery at national, sub-national and local levels.
- [14th RCC] Encourage Governments and development partners to strengthen tools, methods, and processes for measuring the impact of DRR and CCA investments at regional, national, sub-national, and local levels.



Data

- [13th RCC] Application of disaster data management including disaster-related statistics, as the basis for progress monitoring and result reporting of SFDRR implementation.
- [14th RCC] Develop data and information management systems and capacity development of Government officials, among others.
- [15th RCC] Facilitate opportunities for learning and exchanging best practices on resilience data and analytics, decision-support systems, and guidelines and standards through regular consultations, meetings and learning.
- [16th RCC] Actively support member countries in enhancing climate and disaster risk finance and investment mechanisms by assessing and managing their exposure to damages and losses and using existing and new technologies.

Inclusive action

- [14th RCC] Actively promote women's leadership in DRR and CCA including women's representation at the RCC and other regional and global fora.
- [15th RCC] Commit to effectively integrating gender equality into DRR and CR, which requires a comprehensive set of actions that include enabling policies, legislation and accountabilities, resources and capacities, supported with good practices and examples for action.
- [15th RCC] Strengthen the capacities and engagement of local Governments, the private sector, and civil society organizations and networks on inclusive preparedness and response in the region.
- [16th RCC] Ensure the utility of gender-equal, rights-based, and localized approaches in regional, national, and local programs to ensure indispensable social participation, collaboration, and synergy at all levels.



Financing and investments

- [15th RCC] Promote risk-informed development by advocating for the integration of disaster and climate change concerns in fiscal policies and frameworks through sharing of good practices and cross-learning.
- [16th RCC] Support in the implementation of the global frameworks through the allocation of necessary technical, capital, and natural resources, such as nature-based solutions, and green and blue infrastructure, as appropriate at all levels of administration for the implementation of disaster risk reduction and climate resilience strategies, policies, plans, laws, and regulations.
- [16th RCC] Commit to strengthening disaster-resilient public and private investments through structural, non-structural, and functional disaster risk reduction and climate resilience measures.
- [16th RCC] Promote the development, strengthening, and sharing of good practices on risk transfer, insurance mechanisms/instruments, risk-sharing, and retention to reduce the impact of disasters in close cooperation with partners in the international community, businesses, international financial institutions, and other stakeholders.

Localization

- [16th RCC] Promote localization through locally-led actions and utilize platforms and partnerships such as Asian Preparedness Partnership (APP) as a conduit for mobilizing partners for localization.
- The purpose of the RCC Road Map 2030 is to provide a framework that identifies action areas and enabling factors to support the RCC member countries in achieving the targets set out by the 2030 Global Frameworks, with a central focus on the SFDRR.

Enabling Factors for Success

The enabling factors for success can accelerate the support and implementation of proposed action areas which can be pursued in collaboration with RCC member countries, and utilized to develop cooperative programs at the regional and/or sub-regional levels.

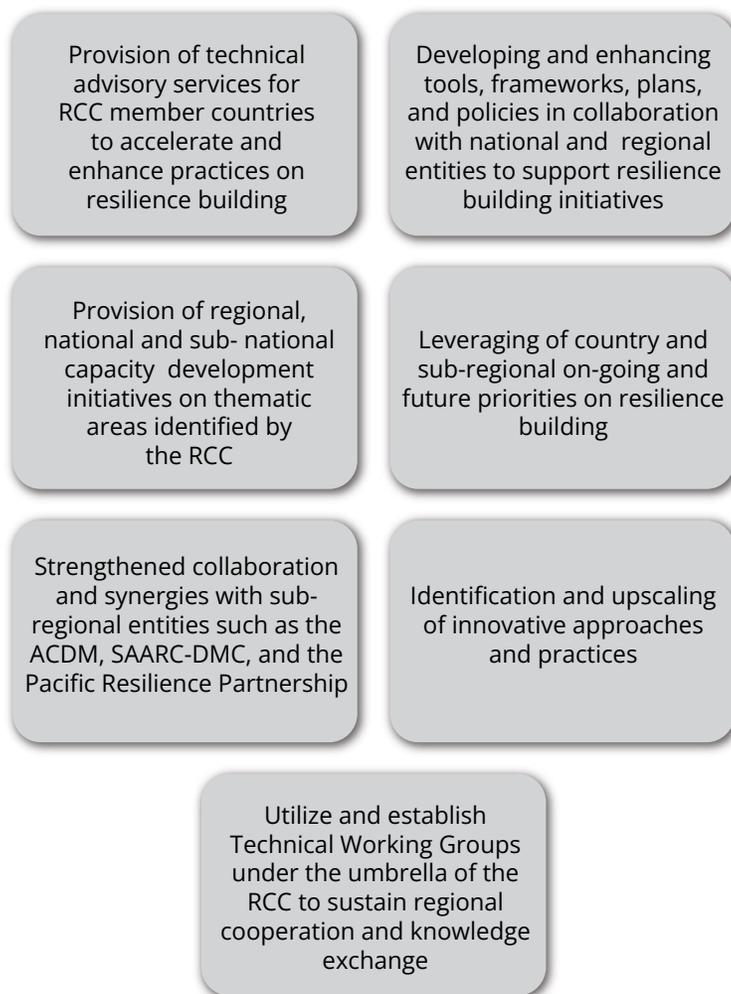


Figure 1: Enabling factors to successfully implement the RCC Road Map 2030



RCC Road Map 2030 Action Areas

The proposed action areas seek to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Global Frameworks to support member countries in achieving their respective goals and targets on disaster risk reduction and climate resilience by 2030.

The action areas also build on current regional and sub-regional frameworks such as the Asia Pacific Action Plan 2021-2024 and support the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific, and the Association of Southeast Asia Nations Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response Work Programme 2021-2025.

Action Areas		Expected Results	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1. Advocate and Implement Inclusive Climate and Disaster Resilience										
1.1.	Increased utility of gender equality and rights-based approaches into existing and future tools and methodologies developed	Integrated gender and rights-based assessment of disaster and climate risks; Improved and effective tools and methodologies targeted to reduce vulnerabilities to disaster and climate change impacts								



<p>1.2. Increase diversity and inclusivity such as the representation of women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, and indigenous peoples in leadership and decision making</p>	<p>Enhanced participation of women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, and indigenous peoples in the implementation of climate and disaster risk actions</p>								
<p>1.3. Supporting the advocacy of children in DRR and implementation of the Comprehensive School Safety Framework</p>	<p>Reduced vulnerabilities of children and youth, and increase their participation in local and national risk reduction processes</p>								



<p>1.4. Institutionalization of capacity development on inclusive climate and disaster resilience at the national level</p>	<p>Strengthened and sustained capacities of relevant stakeholders on inclusive climate and disaster resilience</p>								
<p>2. Strengthening the coherence between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation actions</p>									
<p>2.1. Strengthen existing policy framework for DRR and CCA integration from national to local levels</p>	<p>Accelerated implementation of DRR and CCA actions at the national and sub-national and sectoral levels</p>								
<p>2.2. Improve tools and approaches for estimation of losses and damages to support the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) of COP and Sendai Framework actions</p>									
<p>2.3. Strengthen collaboration between NDMOs and other line ministries such as climate planning, finance, and climate change, among others</p>	<p>Enhanced inter-Ministerial collaboration for the synergized implementation of priority and long-term actions on climate and disaster risk reduction</p>								



<p>2.4. Strengthen partnerships with domestic centers of excellence in research and practice</p>	<p>Strengthened working partnerships for coherent capacity development among various relevant line ministries across different tiers of governance</p>								
<p>3. Enhanced governance of climate and disaster-related data</p>									
<p>3.1. Foster losses and damages data and support to the Sendai Framework Monitoring and actions related to the outcomes of the 27th COP</p>	<p>Enhanced utility and communication of loss and damage data for sustainable and resilient development, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation</p>								
<p>3.2. Increased and evidence-based utility of geo-spatial data and risk analytics to support risk-informed development</p>	<p>Increased number of stakeholders utilizing data for risk-informed development; improved and informed decision-making to minimize climate and disaster risks at all levels</p>								



<p>3.3. Enhance data governance mechanisms for RCC member countries</p>	<p>Data governance mechanisms strengthened to support the collection, utility, and synergy of losses and damages, vulnerability, and risk data</p>								
<p>3.4. Strengthened application of climate modeling/downscaling and forecasting capacities</p>	<p>Increased utility of future climate scenarios to inform climate change adaptation actions and climate-risk-informed decision-making and development</p>								
<p>3.5. Coordinated capacity development efforts among relevant agencies in the data governance ecosystem</p>	<p>Enhanced and sustained capacity at the national level on data governance</p>								



4. Strengthening disaster-resilient public and private investments										
4.1.	Enhanced and sustained climate and disaster risk financing and insurance	Increased utility for climate and disaster risk financing and insurance by the public and private sectors								
4.2.	Improved climate and disaster-inclusive budgeting and expenditure processes	Enhanced methodology and budgeting and expenditure process to identify public sector financing gaps for climate and disaster resilience building								
4.3.	Improved public and private investments in resilience-building activities	Increased availability of country-level financing for resilience-building activities								
4.4.	Promote innovative financing mechanisms for resilience building	Increased and upscaled use of Innovative financing mechanisms for resilience building								
4.5.	Increased capacity development and knowledge management on climate and disaster risk financing	Enhanced capacity at regional and national levels on climate and disaster risk financing								



5. Strengthening localization through locally-led actions in RCC member countries										
5.1.	Strengthen platforms and coordination mechanisms to advance DRR and CR through an all-of-society approach mobilizing Governments, local NGOs and civil society groups, the private sector, academia, media, and other key local actors	Effective and functional national partnerships to advocate and upscale DRR and CR at national, sub-national, and local levels								
5.2.	Develop the capacity of local actors to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters through local resources and external support when needed	Enhanced humanitarian, DRR, and CR leadership by local actors in disaster preparedness, response, and recovery								
5.3.	Facilitate the engagement of local actors and the sharing of good practices through social innovations	Upscaled innovations and new practices as well as transformative changes in DRR and CR by local actors								



<p>5.4. Advocate for localization at national, regional, and global levels through South-South cooperation and knowledge exchange</p>	<p>Enhanced recognition and roles for local actors to mobilize resources and implement Priority Implementation Programs (PIPs) on DRR and CR</p>								
<p>5.5. Support the engagement and uptake of DRR and CR in low-attention geographies, sectors (affected populations), and disasters through locally-led actions</p>	<p>Risk drivers, low capacities, and vulnerabilities of low-attention geographies and sectors are addressed systematically through local actions in DRR and CR</p>								
<p>6. Strengthening early warning systems to minimize climate-related displacements, save lives and properties</p>									
<p>6.1. Advocating for establishing Impact-based forecasting and warning (IBFW) systems to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Minimize climate and disaster risks in communities, ecosystems and sectors; □ Minimize climate-related displacements; and □ Support forecast-based financing (FBF) mechanisms 	<p>Improved early warning systems to support risk-informed decision making</p> <p>Improved risk financing/risk transfer mechanisms to address residual risks</p>								
<p>6.2. 6.2 Improving climate services and developing sector-specific climate products</p>	<p>Improved climate services for sectoral preparedness</p>								

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