

ESCAP Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Tsunami,
Disaster and Climate Preparedness in
Indian Ocean and Southeast Asian Countries

2013

ANNUAL REPORT

ESCAP Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate
Preparedness for Indian Ocean and Southeast Asian Countries

Annual Report 2013

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ESCAP

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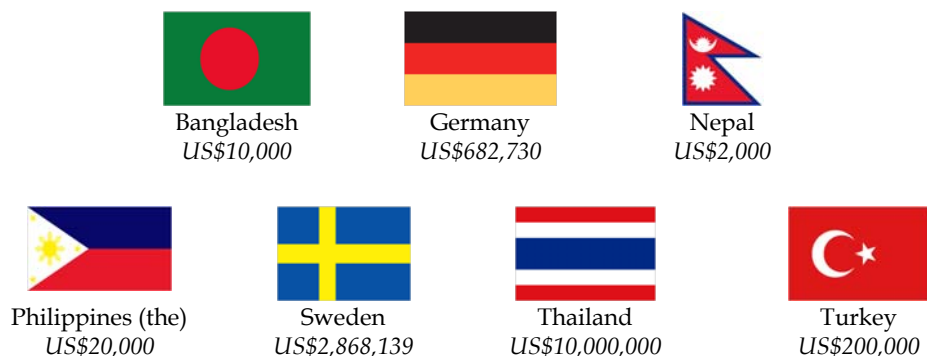
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Contributions

As of 31 December 2013, the ESCAP Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness in the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia (hereinafter referred to as “the Fund”) had received US\$ 13.8 million in contributions and in kind support from the following donors:



The Netherlands provided an Associate Expert from September 2008 to April 2011. ESCAP contributed in kind technical expertise and administrative assistance to the Fund.

Member countries and partners

Special thanks are extended to the ESCAP member countries covered by the Fund and partners that work together with ESCAP to contribute to more resilient coastal communities, and ultimately to save lives and reduce loss and damage from disasters.





Foreword

In 2013, the Asia-Pacific region was once again affected by a series of powerful natural disasters, which demonstrated the need for further investment in risk reduction measures, including the strengthening of early warning systems.

Typhoon Haiyan, one of the most powerful storms on record, left more than 6,000 people dead and 16 million affected in the Philippines alone. Cyclone Phailin, the second most powerful storm to ever make landfall in India, prompted mass evacuations and affected 13 million people. Cyclone Mahasen also caused severe destruction and loss of life in six countries across South and South-East Asia.

Despite progress in building resilience to natural disasters, risks are still rising across the region. People in Asia and the Pacific remain twice as likely to be affected by disasters than those in Africa, and almost 30 times more likely than those in Europe or North America. Faced with this challenge, timely and collective efforts are required in order to safeguard development gains, and promote further progress in the Asia-Pacific region.

The ESCAP Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness is an effective vehicle for building resilience to such disasters, by promoting regional cooperation, strengthening capacities at various levels, as well as facilitating the sharing of data, tools and expertise. Since its inception in 2005, the Fund supported a total of 23 projects, benefiting 19 Indian Ocean and South-East Asian countries, with a combined budget of US\$ 13.0 million.

ESCAP's approach to natural disasters is driven by the preference of our member States for regional cooperation aimed at strengthening end-to-end early warning systems. Our strategy is to work with partners to enhance regional mechanisms and South-South cooperation, and to address the specific needs of countries with capacity limitations.

In 2013, the Fund's Advisory Council made an important decision approving a new strategy for 2013-2016, setting the priorities for the second phase of the Fund. ESCAP was also proud to welcome the German Government through its Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM) as a new partner and donor to the Fund, and its generous contribution earmarked for this second phase.

I would like to once again express my deep gratitude to the Royal Thai Government, as the founding donor of the Fund, as well as to Bangladesh, Germany, Nepal, the Philippines, Sweden and Turkey for their generous contributions. My appeal to member States is to continue to make strategic investments in resilience through the Fund, and in this way to contribute to sustained social and economic development across the region.

Shamshad Akhtar

Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations &
Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic and Social Commission
for Asia and the Pacific

Results Summary

Since its establishment in 2005, the ESCAP Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness has contributed significantly to the progress made in building a regional tsunami warning system for the Indian Ocean. In 2011, a key milestone was reached with the operationalization of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (IOTWS), which was established through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IOC-UNESCO).

In March 2013, the regional service providers, Australia, India and Indonesia, assumed full responsibility for issuing international tsunami bulletins for the Indian Ocean, another major milestone. The Fund was one of the many contributors to this new system, in particular through support for the adaptation of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for tsunami warning and emergency response, training and other capacity building at regional, national and local levels, and the establishment of the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES).

The Fund's support for member States with limited capacity, delivered via partners such as RIMES, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and UNDP, remains in high demand, particularly among countries facing high risk and limited domestic capacity. RIMES, which was created through a project supported by the Fund, provides a range of cost-effective products and services including tsunami watch services, weather prediction and localized hydro-meteorological risk information within the framework of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

At the national level, some of the most valuable and sustainable results of the Fund's projects involve the strengthening of monitoring and warning services. The Fund helped establish four sea-level stations in the Philippines and Viet Nam, and four seismic stations in Myanmar, the Philippines and Viet Nam, filling key gaps and significantly strengthening early warning systems at national and regional levels. Today, data generated from these stations are not only shared nationally and regionally, but also globally via the WMO's Global Telecommunication System and the Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology (IRIS) through RIMES, respectively.

Following the completion of the above-mentioned activities, which also included training and technical support, the respective Governments of Myanmar, the Philippines and Viet Nam have taken over the ownership, management and maintenance of the sea-level and seismic stations established with Fund support, thus making the projects' achievements sustainable over time.

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Photo: Tsunami tower in Hambantota Town, Sri Lanka (Source: RIMES).

1 Introduction

The 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami resulted in widespread loss of human life and livelihoods, severe damage to infrastructure and ecosystems, and large economic costs. Following this disaster, there was strong recognition across the Asia-Pacific region of the need to undertake a coordinated, long-term effort to mitigate the impact of natural disasters through effective preparedness and prevention measures, including the establishment and further strengthening of early warning systems.

The ESCAP Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness was established in 2005 following a US\$ 10 million contribution from the Royal Thai Government. The Fund is part of the overall United Nations effort to strengthen resilience across the region. It contributes to the narrowing of capacity gaps and supports the development of an integrated, regional early warning system comprised of a network of collaborative centres. In 2011, the scope of the Fund was expanded from tsunamis to also cover disaster and climate preparedness, while retaining a focus on end-to-end early warning for coastal hazards.

ESCAP is entrusted with managing and administering the Fund, and draws on its mandate as the commission for Asia and the Pacific to promote regional cooperation and integration for effective disaster risk reduction.

In accordance with the Fund's Terms and Conditions, this Annual Report provides an overview of the results of the Fund in 2013. It also describes the financial status of the Fund, and the activities carried out by the Secretariat.

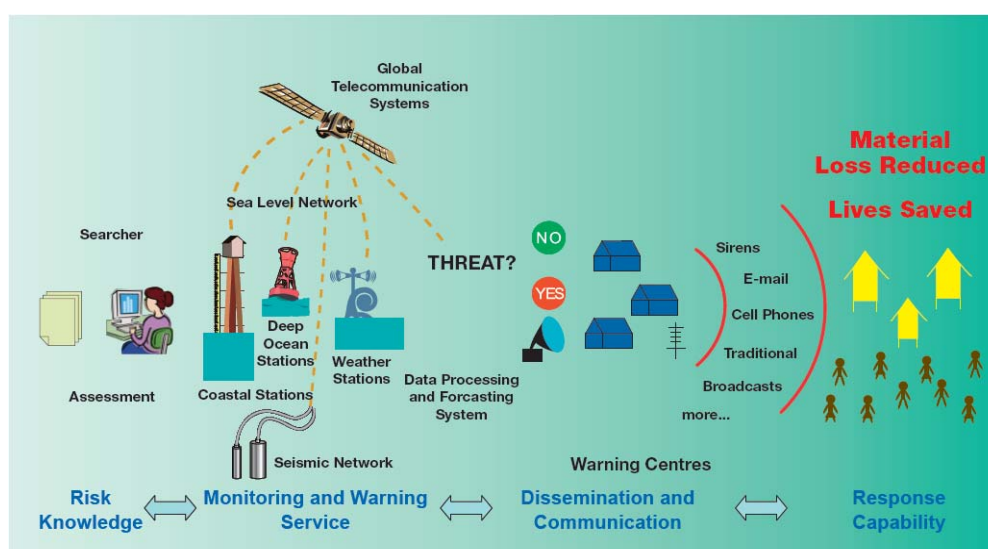


Illustration adapted from IOC-UNESCO Technical Series No. 71.

2 Results of Fund-supported Projects

Portfolio

As of the end of 2013, 23 projects with a combined budget of US\$ 13.0 million had been approved since the Fund's inception in 2005. Fourteen of these projects had been fully completed and closed, while another nine were still under implementation (see Annex 1 for further details on each project).

Through the various projects, the Fund is supporting priority areas such as risk assessments, development of hazard monitoring and warning services, development and testing of SOPs, education and awareness raising, strengthening of warning dissemination, and emergency drills.



Photo: Seismic Station in Sittwe, Myanmar, established through project TTF-02 (Source: ESCAP).

Generation and Application of Early Warning Information

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_5470

