



Objective, needs and expected outcomes of the Project: improving disaster risk preparedness in the ESCAP region, and the expected outcomes of the current Workshop



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- ESCAP brief introduction
- Disaster losses in Asia-Pacific region
- Disaster impacts to low capacity countries
- Current problems, HFA and role of geospatial information for DRM
- ESCAP initiative: Improving disaster risk preparedness in the ESCAP region
- Outcomes of the EGM in Feb 12 in BKK & regional workshop for SSWA & NCA (sub-regions) in July 12 in KTM
- Ongoing activities and way forward



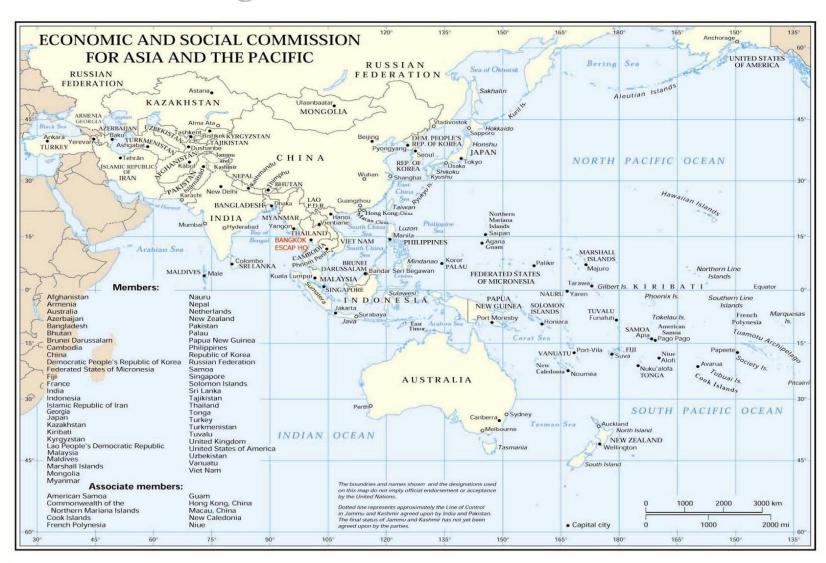


- The regional development arm of the United Nations for the Asia-Pacific region -1 of the 5 United Nations regional commissions
- 62 Governments 58 within the region, i.e., from Turkey in the west to Kiribati in the east, and from the Russian Federation in the north to New Zealand in the south
- The largest United Nations body/commission serving the Asia-Pacific region (in terms of population & land area) with over 600 staff (about 200 P-staff)



















Established in 1947 with its headquarters in Bangkok, Thailand since 1949, ESCAP seeks to overcome some of the region's greatest challenges. It carries out work in the following areas/subprogrammes:

- Macroeconomic Policy and Development
- Statistics
- Trade and Investment
- Transport
- Environment and sustainable development
- Information and Communications
 Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Social Development
- Sub-regional Offices (4)

 Has 5 regional institutions - APCTT, APCICT, UNAPCAEM, CAPSA, SIAP Policy analysis





Technical Cooperation Projects





Capacity Building





"The promotion of inclusive and sustainable economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific, with the overall goal of achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Collectively, the eight mutually supportive subprogrammes aim to achieve the following three development results:

- 1. Member Governments have more effective, inclusive and sustainable development policies for addressing development from a multi-disciplinary perspective, to narrow development gaps and build resiliency;
- 2. Global processes are shaped by a **stronger coordinated regional voice** and countries are supported in implementing international commitments;
- 3. Regional cooperation mechanisms and institutional frameworks are in place to promote regional integration and inclusive development."



s due to disasters from 1970 111 from Asia-Pacific

killed in disasters* (1970-2011)

