

Draft Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan

Advancing Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in Asia and the Pacific: Implementing the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia

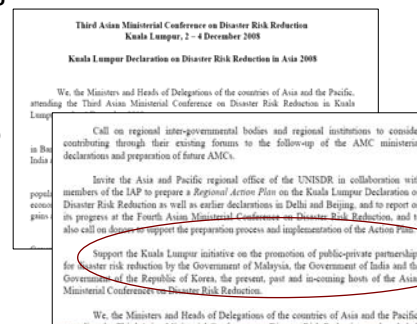
Prepared under the guidance of the Government of Malaysia by the UN/ISDR Regional Office of Asia and Pacific with support from the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)

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Background

- 48 Countries participating in the 3rd AMCDRR in 2008, adopted the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on DRR
- KL Declaration “Invite the Asia and Pacific regional office of the UNISDR in collaboration with members of the IAP to prepare a *Regional Action Plan* on the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on DRR as well as earlier declarations in Delhi and Beijing, and to report on its progress at the 4AMCDRR, and to also call on donors to support the preparation process and implementation of the Action Plan”



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1.1 Structure of the Plan Document

- The Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan: Overview and Background
- Objectives, Components, Time Frame and Added Value of the Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan
- National Actions to implement KL Declaration on DRR
- Actions by International and Regional Entities in Support of National Actions

- **Component 1: Accelerating HFA implementation through National Action Plans**
- **Component 2 : Decentralized DRR: Empowerment of Local Government and Civil Society in DRR**
- **Component 3: Mobilizing Resources and Promoting Public Private Partnership for DRR**
- **Component 4: Linking Climate Change Adaptation to DRR: A new driver**
- **Component 5: Protecting Critical Infrastructure**
 - a) Education System Safe from Disaster (School Safety)
 - b) Health Facilities Safe from Disaster
- **Component 6: Public Education, Awareness and Engaging the Media in DRR**
- **Component 7: High Technology and Scientific Application (HTSA) for DRR**
- Implementation Cluster for Each Component
- Resourcing Actions under the KL Regional Action Plan: Opportunities and Proposed Approaches
- Monitoring Mechanism by Chair, UNISDR and IAP
- Reporting Progress to 4th AMCDRR and Beyond

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1.4 Linkages of KL Declaration with HFA

- The 7 components of the KL Declaration gives rise to 46 calls for action.
- These components and actions are closely aligned to the five priority areas of HFA
For example: Calls for action from component 2 and 3 and linkage to HFA

Actions called for	HFA Priority for Action	Corresponding Core Indicator
2. Decentralized DRR: Empowerment of Local Government and Civil Society in DRR		
2.1 Encourage decentralization of DRR through building local capacities to integrate DRR in local development planning.	1 (d)	1.3; Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.
2.2 Encourage effective national legal and policy framework and financial and technical support to local authorities and community based organisations to undertake DRR programs.	1 (b)	1.1: National policy and legal framework for DRR exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.
2.3 Multi-stakeholder collaboration with local government and communities to reduce climate and disaster risk in urban and rural areas.	1	1.4: A national multisectoral platform for DRR is functioning
	3 (b)	3.4: Country wide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.
2.4 Empower vulnerable communities, promote their right to protection and develop socially inclusive community based DRR.	4 (g)	4.2: Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.
2.5 Mainstream gender into DRR.	4	4.2: Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

1.4 Linkages of KL Declaration with HFA Contd.....

Actions called for	HFA Priority for Action	Corresponding Core Indicator
3. Mobilizing Resources and Promoting Public Private Partnership for DRR		
3.1 Develop legal and institutional arrangement, including financial mechanism.	1	1.2; Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement DRR plans and activities at all administrative levels
3.2 Integrate DRR in development planning at national, sub-national and sectoral levels.	1 (f)	1.1; National policy and legal framework for DRR exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.
3.3 Encourage setting up of voluntary targets for resources allocation by private sector.	1	1.2 ; Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement DRR plans and activities at all administrative levels
3.4 Build capacities for cost benefit analysis of DRR to encourage investment in DRR.	3 (n)	3.3; Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost-benefit analysis are developed and strengthened
3.5 Promote preparedness planning.	5 (d)	5.2; Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.
3.6 Promote resource sharing arrangements in the region.		N.A.

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1.5 Process of Preparing the KL Regional Action Plan

The following steps were taken over the period 1st March to 30 June 2009, to develop this plan document.

- Stocktaking of actions taken and planned regarding themes in the KL Declaration by regional entities and selected countries through questionnaire.
- Review of status of on-going regional plans in Asia on themes under the KL Declaration
- Preparation of list of indicative actions to implement KL Declaration
- Consultations with IAP Members and Countries at IAP Meeting on 23–24th March 2009
- Identification of mentor countries and cluster of interested agencies to lead regional actions in support of national actions
- Consultation with Malaysia and UN/ISDR on Draft Plan Document
- Announcement at 2nd GPDRR in Geneva 2009 about the preparation of the Draft Plan document
- Review meeting of Bangkok based IAP Members 17th July 2009

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The Title of the KLAP,

**“Advancing Implementation of the Hyogo Framework
for Action (HFA) in Asia and the Pacific:
Implementing the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on
Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia”**

is based on
The KL Declaration being a tool for accelerating the
implementation of HFA,

Not setting fresh targets for countries but assisting in reaching
existing targets

Aligned with priorities of Global Platform and its outcomes

Can contribute to the HFA mid-term review

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2.1 Purpose and Objectives of KL Regional Action Plan

- The purpose of the Kuala Lumpur Regional Action Plan is to **“Advance implementation of HFA in the Asia Pacific countries by the National Governments with support from their development cooperation partners”**.

Objectives

- Support HFA implementation around selected actions prioritized by the Kuala Lumpur Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Guide national governments and other in country stakeholders in selecting calls for action in KL Declaration and implementing them.
- Guide regional action in support of national actions
- Provide concrete tools and advocacy and maintain enabling environment.

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2.2 Proposed Time Frame for Implementation of the KL Regional AP

The total period of implementation covers 6 years starting from 2009 up to 2015.

Phase 1: August 2009 to October 2010

During the period between the 3rd and 4th Asian Ministerial Conferences, which is from December 2008 to October 2010; from adoption of the Action Plan to the 4th Asian Ministerial Conference.

Phase 2: November 2010 to December 2015

Continuation of Action till the end of the HFA implementation decade.

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2.4 Value addition of KL Action Plan

1. New Strategies

- Focusing attention on implementation of DRR at sub-national and local levels
- Introducing new strategies for resource mobilization and partnership with the private sector
- Promoting effective dialogue and linkage with the Climate Change Adaptation community

2. Prioritizing specific actions in HFA and DRR implementation in countries:

- Increasing support to National Action Plans on DRR
- Promoting resilient critical infrastructure in health and education sectors
- Establishing effective partnerships with media and scientific community
- Enhancing national public awareness programs with focus on school children
- Promoting 'inclusive' DRR- with special attention on vulnerable groups

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2.4 Value addition of KL Action Plan Cont.....

3. Making new contributions by:

- Being the first concerted effort to rigorously follow up the Ministerial Declarations on DRR in Asia.
- Attempting to organize a cohesive and coherent multi-agency support system to national governments action on DRR
- Building a synergized program of partnerships between regional entities (especially IAP Members) in their regional programs as called for by countries in the previous AMCs and other regional forums.
- Initiating an effort at joint work programming at the regional level on DRR.

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2.4 Value addition of KL Action Plan Cont.....

4. Though ambitious in intent and scope, it is more likely to succeed than similar efforts earlier because :

- It has a bounded scope covering only specific elements of the HFA.
- By learning lessons from earlier exercises at regional and global level, it will consciously seek to avoid pitfalls experienced therein.
- It is using IAP Members at the core of the implementation arrangement; thus challenging the IAP to serve as an effective support mechanism of the regional platform.
- The regional implementation arrangements benefits from engagement and leadership of countries in their role as lead mentors.
- It creates a core secretariat for overall coordination; with dispersed responsibilities for implementation among IAP partners.
- It recognizes, builds on and promotes synergies with ongoing activities at regional and national level
- It chooses a realistic time frame of 6 years (2009-2015) with priority regional and national action undertaken or initiated in phase 1 till October 2010.
- It creates a pioneering light implementation arrangement for regional actions. Other subsequent (and preceding) AMCs or senior official meetings can benefit from, using this structure if it succeeds.

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3. National Actions by Countries and sources of support

- 32 possible actions that countries can undertake to implement the areas of HFA prioritized by the Kuala Lumpur Declaration primarily with national resources and in partnership with national and sub-national stakeholders.
- Each country that participated in the 3AMCDRR is encouraged to select 10 actions from the list of 32, based on their priorities and resources, to start undertaking during Phase 1.
- The following are identified as possible sources of technical and programmatic support:
 - ✓ National technical institutions and universities
 - ✓ NGOs and CBOs working on development, humanitarian action and DRR in countries
 - ✓ Country offices of UN Agencies, regional organizations and international organizations, UN Country teams
 - ✓ Regional organizations
 - ✓ Regional offices of UN Agencies

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4.1 Modalities and Kinds of Actions by International and Regional Entities in Support of National Actions

Modalities for Action:

- Regional programmes/activities by Regional offices of international agencies; or Regional entities
- Global programme/activities of international agencies implemented in Asia National programmes/activities by national offices of international agencies or regional entities
- National Programmes of or activities by International Organizations

Kinds of Action:

Programme services, technical support or regional/national events namely,

- Guidelines for undertaking national actions
- Manuals for undertaking programme/action
- Advocacy kits for use in national advocacy activities
- Capacity building of national agencies
- National Programmes to support implementation of actions in a particular country
- Regional and sub-regional workshops to initiate/catalyze actions by Governments
- Regional and sub-regional programmes to support implementation of national actions by a number of countries

Types of Action

- On-going and planned actions at regional and national level
- New regional actions to be undertaken; and initiated under Phase 1 i.e from June 2009 to October 2010.

4.4 Linkages of Kuala Lumpur Declaration on DRR with Existing Regional Action Plans

The priority themes identified by the Kuala Lumpur Declaration are closely linked to many of the priorities identified in existing Regional Action Plans developed by the following regional, sub regional agencies, Task Forces and mechanisms:

- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation – Disaster Management Centre (SDMC)
- Association of South East Asian Nations Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM)
- Pacific Islands Applied Geo-science Commission (SOPAC)
- UN Regional Coordination Mechanism – Technical Working Group on Environment and Disaster Management.
- UNESCAP Asia Pacific Gateway on DRR and Development
- Regional Consultative Committee (RCC)
- Asia Pacific Economic Corporation (APEC)
- Regional Task Force on Education and DRR under IAP
- Regional Health Task Force under IAP
- Regional Urban Task Force under IAP

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Chapters 5 to 11 consist of the following Components of the KL Regional Action Plan

- Component 1 Accelerating HFA implementation through National Action Plans
- Component 2 Decentralized DRR: Empowerment of Local Government and Civil Society in DRR
- Component 3 Mobilizing Resources and Promoting Public Private Partnership for DRR
- Component 4 Linking Climate Change Adaptation to DRR: A new driver
- Component 5 Protecting Critical Infrastructure
 - a. Education System Safe from Disaster (School Safety)
 - b. Health Facilities Safe from Disaster
- Component 6 Public Education, Awareness and Engaging the Media in DRR
- Component 7 High Technology and Scientific Application (HTSA) for DRR

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Structure of Chapters 5 to 11 for each of the 7 Components

- Importance of component reflected in HFA and KL Declaration
- Status of implementation of actions supporting the component - as per reviews since 2005
- Proposed national actions for implementation by Countries : includes examples of implementation in countries
- Possible sources of support for implementing the national actions in the countries
- Proposed regional actions to support national actions
- Existing Regional Action Plans with synergies in the thematic area under the respective component
- Implementation Cluster at regional level

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5. Component 1: Accelerating HFA implementation through National Action Plans

Mentor Countries: Philippines & Malaysia

National Action	Corresponding Regional Action	Support Agencies as per Implementation Cluster
NA1.1 Develop and implement national action plans for DRR and HFA implementation	RA1. Regional and national offices of international organization and regional organizations to develop regional and national programmes of enhanced technical, operational and programmatic support to national implementation of HFA and national action plans on DRR	UNISDR, ADPC, IAP members, UNESCAP, UNDP, ADRC
NA1.2 Consolidate and strengthen national platform and multi-stakeholder mechanism for guiding and accelerating HFA implementation, monitoring and reporting for progress thereon	RA2. Publicize outcomes of AMCDRR, KL Regional Action Plan and IAP work at 2 nd Session of Global Platform	UNISDR
	RA3. Disseminate widely the KL Declaration, the KL Regional Action Plan and establish arrangements to support implementation and monitor progress	UNISDR, IAP
	RA4. Regional inter-Governmental bodies and regional institutions (ASEAN, SAARC, SOPAC, UNESCAP, ADRC, ADPC) to pledge use of existing forums to follow-up AMC Declarations and prepare for future AMCs.	UNISDR, ADPC IAP, UNESCAP, UNDP, ADRC

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6. Component 2: Decentralized DRR: Empowerment of Local Government and Civil Society in DRR

Mentor Countries: *Bangladesh & Vietnam*

National Action	Corresponding Regional Action	Support Agencies as per Implementation Cluster
<p>NA2.1 Develop and implement national programs on community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) covering all high risk communities.</p> <p>NA2.2 Support the integration of DRR in national and local development planning and programmes</p> <p>NA2.3 Support decentralization of DRR by effective legal and policy frameworks, ear-marking of financial resources and providing technical support to local authorities and communities for local DRR programmes.</p>	<p>RA5. Develop advocacy kit and manual on developing national programmes on CBDRR and decentralized DRR</p>	<p>Duryog Nivaran ADPC, FAO, ADRRN, RCC</p>
<p>NA2.4 Promote systems for partnership between DRR plans/ programs of provincial, district and local authorities with CBDRR programmes of NGOs and CBOs.</p>	<p>RA6. Publish compilation of good practices and develop guidelines/manuals on partnership between local authorities and CBOs</p>	<p>UNDP ADPC, RTF-URR</p>
<p>NA2.7 Establish cooperation between Ministries and Agencies of Women's Affairs and NDMOs to mainstream gender in DRR activities at national and local level</p> <p>NA2.8 Promote Policy and programmes in partnership with Ministries of Social Welfare to ensure that CBDRR is socially inclusive. Such programmes should promote empowered participation of vulnerable communities and sections of society such as children, elderly, people with disabilities and minorities and their right to protection.</p>	<p>RA7. Develop manuals and conduct regional trainings on mainstreaming gender and promoting social inclusion in local level DRR activities</p>	<p>UNDP, IFRC, ASEAN, UNIFEM, UNICEF, Save the Children, Plan International, HelpAge, Handicap International</p>

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7. Component 3: Mobilizing Resources and Promoting Public Private Partnership for DRR

Mentor Countries: *Australia, India, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines*

National Action	Corresponding Regional Action	Support Agencies as per Implementation Cluster
<p>NA3.3 Build capacity of government, technical, research institutions and academics to undertake cost benefit analysis of DRR</p>	<p>RA.9 Conduct regional training on methodologies on cost benefit analysis of DRR and Conduct regional studies on cost benefit analysis of DRR</p>	<p>SAARC, ADB, World Bank</p>
<p>NA3.1 Initiate dialogue between Ministry of Finance, Planning and NDMO on earmarking a percentage of national and local development funds for DRR programmes</p> <p>NA3.2 Establish regular in-country dialogue between NDMOs, related Government departments and donor agencies for prioritization of DRR in country programming</p> <p>NA3.4 Promote business case of benefits of investing in DRR with Ministries of Finance and Planning, Private sector finance institutions and donor community</p>	<p>RA10. Conduct regional study on current levels of DRR expenditure and conduct regional workshops to define possible target percentages for DRR expenditure in national and local development budgets and develop advocacy kit on importance of investing in DRR</p>	<p>World Bank, ADB, CSR-Asia, UNESCAP</p>

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7. Component 3: Mobilizing Resources and Promoting Public Private Partnership for DRR Contd.....

Mentor Countries: *Australia, India, Korea, Malaysia, Philippines*

National Actions	Corresponding Regional Actions	Support Agencies as per Implementation Cluster
NA3.6 Develop partnerships with National Industry Associations/Chambers of Commerce and Industry	RA11. KL Initiative on promoting PPP on DRR in the region	CSR-Asia, UNESCAP, SDMC, APECTF, World Bank, UNOCHA, APECTF, ADRC, ASEAN
NA3.7 Include business leaders as members of committees on disaster preparedness and DRR at national level and sub-national levels	RA12. Organize events on PPP for DRR during industry specific regional business conventions and include business leaders in regional mechanisms on DRR	CSR-Asia, ADPC, ILO
NA3.6 Develop partnerships with National Industry Associations/Chambers of Commerce and Industry	RA13. Conduct regional training courses on developing business contingency plans	CSR-Asia, UNESCAP, SDMC,
NA3.8 Develop national programmes for Catastrophic Risk Insurance with the Reinsurance industry and Ministry of Finance	RA14. Organize regional workshops on catastrophic risk insurance for Ministries of Finance, NDMOs with representatives of reinsurance companies operational in the region.	World Bank, ADB
NA3.9 Promote programs by microfinance/ micro credit sector to support DRR initiatives	RA15. Organize regional workshops with micro-finance /micro credit sector to support DRR Initiatives	World Bank, ADB

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8. Component 4: Linking Climate Change Adaptation to DRR: A new driver

Mentor Countries: *Japan, Korea, Fiji*

National Action	Corresponding Regional Action	Support Agencies as per Implementation Cluster
NA4.1 Facilitate dialogue and effective partnership between national agencies responsible for CCA and DRR as well as their scientific and operational counterparts	RA15. Conduct regional/sub-regional workshops for promoting partnerships between DRR and CCA agencies and catalyzing national dialogues; and organize/participate in regional and international fora on climate change in the run up to COP 15 and beyond.	IFRC, UNISDR, UNFCCC, UNEP, SOAPC
NA4.2 Enable national agencies to mainstream CCA in National Action Plans on DRR and DRR in NAPA/ National strategies for climate change		
	RA16. Develop guidance notes and manuals for linking DRR in CCA plans and programmes and vice versa at national and local level.	UNISDR, IFRC, FAO, OXFAM GB, ADPC

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9. Component 5: Protecting Critical Infrastructure

Mentor Countries: *China, Iran, Pakistan, Thailand*

National Actions	Corresponding Regional Actions	Support Agencies as per Implementation Cluster
NA5.1 Develop and implement National action programme for school safety	RA18. Disseminate guidelines, manuals and good practices integrating DRR in school curriculum to national education authorities and at regional education sector events.	UNICEF; UNESCO ADB; ETF
NA5.2 Work with education sector planning mechanisms (including donors) to promote policy changes towards the integration of DRR in national education system.	RA19. Develop guidance manuals and programmes to support countries to develop and implement national action programmes on school safety and implementation of regional action plans 9	UNICEF; UNESCO; UNCRD;ADPC
NA5.3 Based on ongoing Global campaign on Hospitals safe from Disasters, establish and implement National Action Programmes on safe Hospitals	RA20. Support regional implementation of the ongoing Global Campaign on Hospitals safe from disasters and develop guidelines, manuals and programmes to support countries implement national action programmes on safer health facilities	WHO; World Bank; ADB, IRP
	RA21. Conduct regional and national training courses on hospital and emergency preparedness and response; and structural and non-structural components of safe health facilities	WHO; ADPC

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10. Component 6: *Public Education, Awareness and Engaging the Media in DRR*

Mentor Countries: *China, Iran, Indonesia and Singapore*

National Actions	Corresponding Regional Actions	Support Agencies as per Implementation Cluster
NA6.3 Document indigenous good practices in Disaster risk reduction and conduct national workshops on promotion and utilization of indigenous knowledge for DRR.	RA21. Conduct regional workshops on utilization of indigenous knowledge for DRR, improve documentation and disseminate publications (NA6.3)	RUTF, IFRC, ASEAN, UNICEF, UNISDR, SAARC
NA6.4 Strengthen Collaborations between NDMOs and National Journalist/media associations	RA22. Conduct regional workshops for national journalists/media associations on actions for improving national DRR reporting (NA6.4)	IFRC, ASEAN, UNICEF, UNISDR, Al Jazeera, ABU
NA6.5 Develop and field test systems for improved broadcasting of Early Warning by local TV and radio in collaboration with national and local authorities.	RA23. Develop manuals and guidelines on improved broadcasting of Early warning (NA6.5)	IFRC, ASEAN, UNISDR

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11. Component 7: *High Technology and Scientific Application (HTSA) for DRR*

Mentor Countries: *Japan, Korea, Fiji*

National Actions	Corresponding Regional Actions	Support Agencies as per Implementation Cluster
NA7.1 Undertake a comprehensive Multi-hazard risk assessment in the country using appropriate technologies in partnership with national institutions	RA23. Regional review of risk assessments and support to national governments in accessing/developing national multi-hazard risk assessments and decision-making tools.	ITU, UNESCAP, ADRC, SDMC, UNOOSA

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12. Implementation Clusters

- The Plan consists of 8 implementation clusters: one each for the 7 components and 1 for overall steering of the KL Regional Action Plan.
- Each implementation cluster would comprise of:
 - One or more lead mentor countries
 - One or more lead support agencies
 - Several partner support agencies

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12. Implementation Clusters

Implementation Cluster	Lead Countries	Mentor	Lead Support Agencies	Partner co-support Agencies
1. Accelerating HFA implementation through National Action Plans	Philippines, Malaysia		UNISDR, ADPC	IAP, UNESCAP, UNDP, ADRC
2. Empowerment of Local Government and civil society in DRR	Bangladesh, Vietnam		Duryog Nivaran, IFRC, ADPC	RUTF, FAO, ADRRN, IFRC, ASEAN, UNDP, IAP members
3. Promote PPP and mobilizing resources for DRR	India, Korea, Philippines	Malaysia, Australia	World Bank, ADRC, UNESCAP, ADB.	CSR-Asia, UNESCAP, SDMC, APECTF, World Bank, UNOCHA, APECTF, ILO
4. Linking Climate Change Adaptation to DRR: A new driver	Japan, Korea, Fiji		SOPAC, IFRC, UNISDR, ADPC	IFRC, UNISDR, UNEP, UNFCCC, FAO
5. Protecting Critical Infrastructure	Iran, Pakistan, Thailand	China	UNCRD, UNICEF, WHO	UNESCO, ADPC, Regional Education TF, ADB, World Bank, IRP
6. Public Awareness & Education and Engaging the Media in DRR	Iran, Indonesia, Singapore	China	ADRRN, UNESCO, ABU	RUTF, IFRC, ASEAN, UNICEF, ASEAN, UNISDR, Al Jazeera
7. High Technology Scientific Applications for DRR	Japan, Korea, Fiji		ITU, UNESCAP.	ADRC, SDMC, UNOOSA

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12.2 Role of the Implementation Cluster

- Plan and implement the regional actions listed under the component
- Respond to requests for guidance and support from countries implementing national actions under this component
- Monitor progress of regional and national actions under the component

KL Regional Action Plan Secretariat

- To lead implementation on the four regional actions (RA 21 to RA24)
- To work with the 7 implementation clusters
- To serve as secretariat for implementation of the KL Regional Action Plan
- To provide support and as needed coordination services to the lead support agencies; and the implementation of the regional actions (RA1 to RA20)

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12.3 Role of Lead Mentor Countries in the Cluster

- To serve as Chair of the cluster
- Give needed guidance and direction to the support agencies in the development and implementation of regional actions
- Serve as a catalyst in urging countries to take action on that component
- Provide inputs of experience, and examples of good practice; expertise and technical assistance from national institutions /experiences
- Serve as a catalyst in mobilizing inputs and resources from other countries and donors
- Serve as host for regional events planned by the cluster

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12.4 Role of the Support Agencies

- To take the lead on organizing one of the regional actions under the component individually or in partnership with other support agencies.
- To collaborate with other support agencies in the cluster

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12.5 Role of Lead Support Agency in the Cluster

- To serve as Secretariat/Organizer of the cluster
- To plan and guide implementation of all regional actions listed under the component
- To guide the UNISDR Secretariat as appropriate to respond to requests from countries for guidance on implementation of national actions by directing them to the relevant regional activity or support agency in the cluster.
- To maintain contact with the lead mentor country and other support agencies in the cluster regarding implementation of regional actions.

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13.1 Resourcing Action under KLAP: Opportunities and approaches

- National Government resources – new budget lines for DRR
- Earmarking funds for ongoing DRR programs being implemented in country in partnership with UN Agencies, bilateral donors, regional organizations and NGOs.
- New national DRR programs implemented around KLAP national actions
- Synergistic implementation with ongoing regional programs.
- New regional programs – with resources from donors such as :
 - GFDRR- Track 1 and Track 2
 - New Proposals to ADB based on identified priorities arising from regional processes analogous to the ADB TA Grant for the IAP program on Regional Stock Taking and Mapping
 - Regional Program under DIPECHO Action Plans for South, SE& E Asia
 - AusAID funding for regional priorities- under its regional funding to ISDR ROAP; other regional organizations (IFRC, UN OCHA, ADPC, ADRRN) and the AIFDR
 - Donor funding for related regional programs of ASEAN, SAARC, SOPAC Japan Government and JICA funding for regional programs, e.g. ERRP-SAARC, Japan ASEAN ADRC, JICA Climate Change
 - The Regional Climate Adaptation Platform organised by SENSE, SEI & UNEP represents one mechanism for mobilizing resources for actions on component 4 of the KLAP

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14. Monitoring Mechanism of KL Regional AP

1. Steering Committee: sub-committee of the WG on HFA implementation, consisting 10-14 members drawn from mentor countries and lead support agencies in the clusters.
2. Regular progress updates of regional actions by lead support agency of the cluster – possibly linked to the regional stocktaking and mapping system
3. Web-based monitoring system for national actions linked to HFA monitoring system

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15. Next Steps

- Review Meeting on the 17th July 2009 in Bangkok
- Draft KLAP to be circulated by the Government of Malaysia to other countries for comments
- Presenting the Draft KL Regional Action Plan at next IAP Meeting- Incheon, 13th & 14th August 2009
- Constitution of Clusters
Revision of Components, preparation of regional processes and programmes
- UNISDR ROAP to constitute Secretariat for KLAP implementation
- Donor funds mobilized by Clusters and KLAP Secretariat
- Presenting of KL Regional Action Plan at the 4th AMCDRR

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