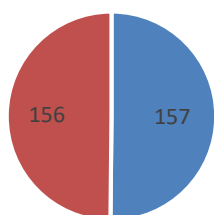


Assessment of 6th session of Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction Bangkok | 28 – 30 August 2019

ATTENDANCE

Number of Participants



■ Members & associate members

58% ESCAP members attended

72% delegations from capital

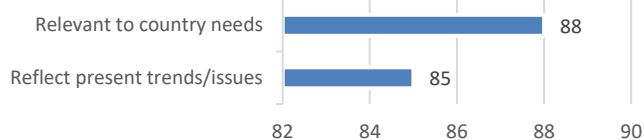
30% Women representation

My government would like to ensure the DRR policy are embedded and made compulsory in everyday business of the society.

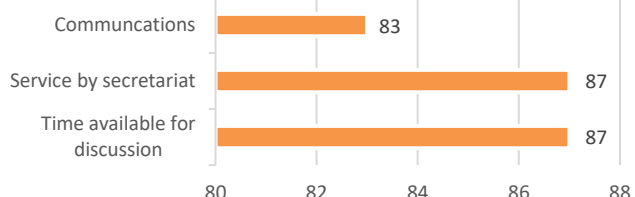
Certainly, my government welcome any assistance in terms of implementing those tool (sic.) for early warnings to mitigate the impacts of the re-occurrence of national disasters.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

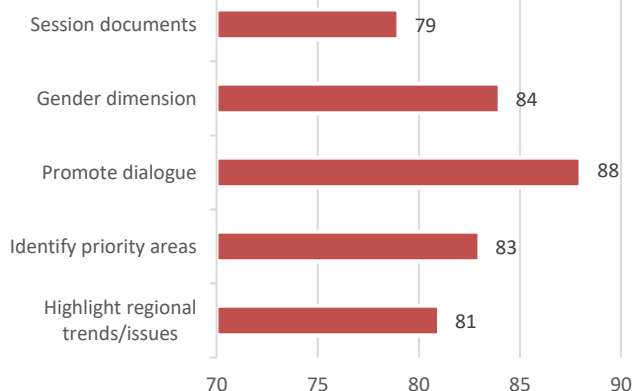
Relevance



Efficiency



Effectiveness



COMMENTS/ SUGGESTIONS

To strengthen relevance:

- Strengthening coordination and cooperation among stakeholders in local, country members, region;
- Sharing IT in the region.

This assessment is prepared by the Strategy and Programme Management Division based on written feedback to a survey questionnaire provided to the government delegations who attended the 6th session of the Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Please contact us at escap-spm@un.org should you require further information &/ clarification.

Summary Assessment

Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction, sixth session Bangkok 28-30 August 2019

I. Introduction

The Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction, sixth session was held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 28-30 August 2019.

A questionnaire assessing the relevance, effectiveness and quality of the meeting was distributed to each delegation of ESCAP members and associate members. In total, 13 of the 36 members and associate members in attendance submitted questionnaires. The overall response rate is therefore 36 per cent. The present assessment was prepared on the basis of these questionnaire responses.

The main purpose of this assessment is to support the secretariat's ongoing efforts to improve its servicing of session.

II. Attendance

The Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction was attended by 58 per cent of all ESCAP members and associate members (36 of 62). 26 of the delegations (72 per cent) were headed by officials from the respective capital. From ESCAP members and associate members, there were 157 individual participants, of whom 47 were female (30 per cent).

A number of other entities participated, including United Nations bodies and agencies, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and observers. From these entities, there were 156 participants, of whom 46 were female (30 per cent).

Therefore, the total number of participants from both governments and other entities is 313 individuals and the total number of female participants is 93 (30 per cent).

III. Relevance of the session

The relevance was rated favorably. Respondents agreed that the agenda items are relevant to the needs and priorities of their countries/ territories (See table 1).

There was one suggestion on how to make the session more relevant to the needs and priorities of the Asia-Pacific region:

- Strengthening coordination and cooperation among stakeholders in local, country members, region; Sharing IT in the regions.

Table 1

EVALUATED STATEMENT	INDEX (0-100) ¹
The agenda items reflected the present development trends/issues of the Asian and Pacific region.	85
The agenda items are relevant to the needs and priorities of my country/territory.	88

IV. Effectiveness of the session

The respondents rated positively regarding the session's effectiveness in promoting dialogue on regional and subregional approaches to disaster risk reduction. However, the respondents gave a slightly lower rating in the quality of the session documents (See table 2).

There was one comment on the effectiveness of the session:

- I'm personally not sure about the result of the Report 2019 by ESCAP. Human lives and economy is (*sic.*) different issues, so we cannot put the priority on the economic concepts like slow-onset disaster. The session documents prepared by Secretariat is too abstract, so not clear.

Table 2

EVALUATED STATEMENT	INDEX (0-100)
The session effectively highlighted regional development trends and issues.	81
The session effectively identified priority areas and emerging issues in the region.	83
The session effectively promoted dialogue on regional and subregional approaches to disaster risk reduction.	88
The session effectively addressed gender-related issues.	84
The session documents were of high quality, concise and clear.	79

¹ Methodology, an index between 100 and 0 is given, whereby, at a value of 100, all respondents rate to a great extent to the statement, and, at a value of 0, all respondents rate to not at all.

Index = actual value of all aggregated responses - minimum value of all aggregated responses / maximum value of all aggregated responses - minimum value of all aggregated responses.

V. Efficiency of the session

The respondents rated positively on the efficiency of the servicing by the secretariat and the time available for discussion during the session was also rated positive (See table 3).

There was one comment on the efficiency of the organizational and servicing aspects of the session:

- Many delegations thought that the agenda starts from 2pm not 1pm. Secretariat should have informed more clearly.

Table 3

EVALUATED STATEMENT	INDEX (0-100)
The time available for discussion during the session was adequate.	87
The servicing by the secretariat was efficient and effective.	87
The communications from the secretariat to the member States on the preparations for the session were effective.	83

VI. Other comments

The respondents indicated concrete actions that their government would take in response to the decisions and recommendations of the session included:

- My government would like to ensure the DRR policy are embedded and made compulsory in everyday business of the Fijian society.
- Certainly, my government welcome any assistance in terms of implementing those tool (*sic.*) for early warnings to mitigate the impacts of the re-occurrence of national disasters. Thanks.

VII. Conclusion

Overall, responding delegations agreed that the sixth session of the Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction was successful.

The session was seen as relevant to the needs and priorities of the region. The effectiveness of the session was seen to be positive in highlighting regional development trends and issues, especially in effectively promoting dialogue on regional and subregional approaches. The efficiency of the session also received positive feedback, especially in time available for discussion and servicing by the secretariat.
