

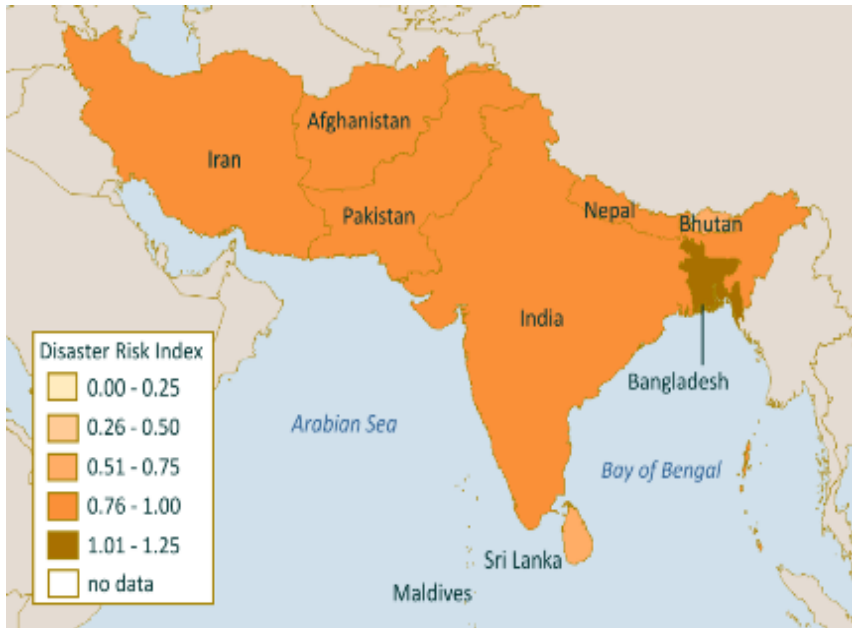


CATALYST

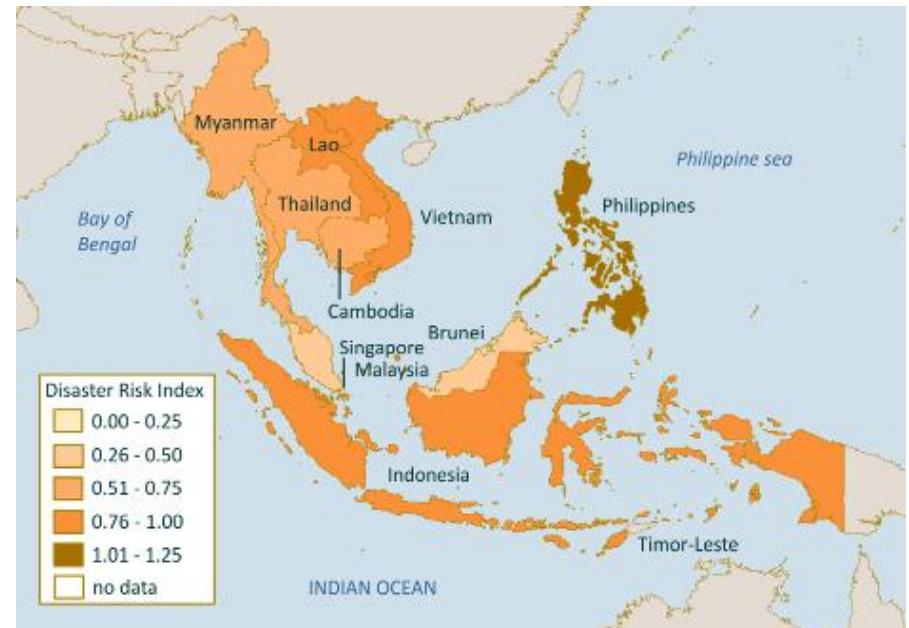
Best Practices South and Southeast Asia

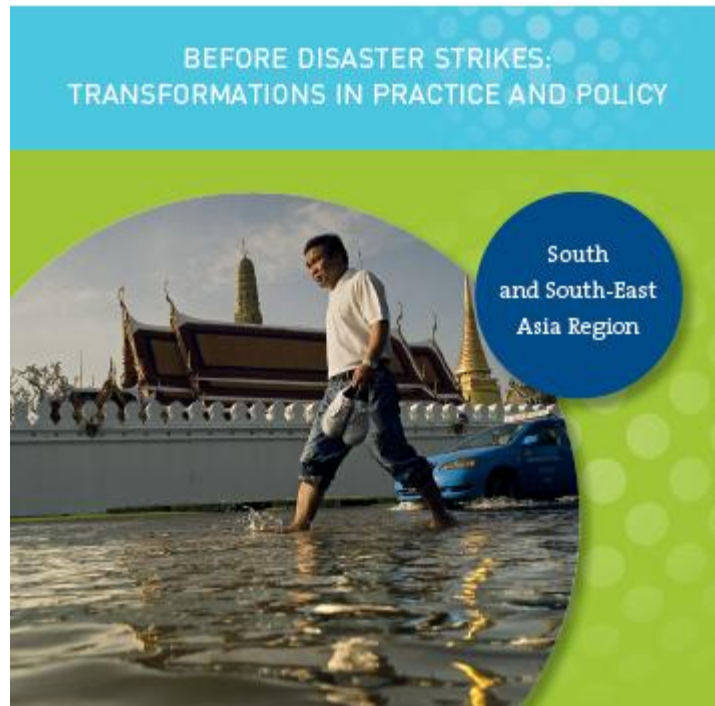


South Asian Region



South East Asian Region





BP 1: strengthening development planning

BP 2: strengthening knowledge access and dissemination

BP 3: promoting leadership and social involvement

BP 4: development of effective risk communication

BP 5: integrating uncertainty in capacity development

The South and Southeast Asian Think Tank Proces

Think Tank members discuss Best Practices in DRR and CCA during **CATALYST Online process** and by meeting face to face in **regional workshop**

Think Tank members include governmental organisations, NGO's and scientific Community. Some operate across entire region, others on community level:

Patuakhali Science and Technology University (PSTU), Danish Red Cross / Red Crescent, CORDAID, BRAC University Center for Climate Change and Environmental Research, Unnayan Shahojogy Team (UST), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organisation (UNESCO), CARE international, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), UNISDR UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, Land Management Research and Development Office Land Development Department, SHEEPIndonesia, ICCO Regional Office for South East Asia, University of Leipzig / DKKV, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Alternate Forum for Research in Mindanao (AFRIM), Institute for Social and Environmental Transition - Nepal (ISET-N), United Nations- ESCAP Water Security Section, Taiwan integrated research programme on Climate Change Adaptation Technology. Center for Environmental Research. National Central University, MRCS, Environment Programme at Mekong River Commission Secretariate, WUR - Master of Science in Environmental Sciences Wageningen University and Research Centre, UNU-EHS United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security

BP 1: strengthening development planning



- Despite progress made in the assessment of vulnerability and risks, experimental approaches still prevail
- There is a need to standardize assessment methods and tools and integrate them into national and local development planning processes

BP 2: strengthening knowledge access and dissemination

- Merging scientific and local knowledge calls for exchange of data and information across sectors and levels
- Local stakeholders participation help vulnerable populations to understand scientific information to respond quickly by implementing preventive and adaptation measures
- Promotion of an open source society: free access to publications and data



BP 3: promoting leadership and social involvement

- Leadership is about organizing a group of people to achieve a common goal
- Leadership is critical for launching new measure for risk reduction or adaptation, and for sustaining it over time
- It plays a central role in implementing transformative practices by promoting learning, innovation, adaptive management, implementation
- Effective leaders play a visionary and directional role to shape policy and practice, can facilitate access to resources, can bridge skills and build coalitions



BP 4: development of effective risk communication

- Risk communication is a vital element of risk reduction and adaptation
- It is essential that national, regional and local authorities develop risk communication plans at an early stage.
- Achieving a balance between alerting people and reassuring them is a challenge
- Complexity must be included in the communication campaign



BP 5: integrating uncertainty in capacity development



- The notion of integrating uncertainty into capacity development for DRR and CCA is not common at the national or regional levels
- Decision-makers need to be aware and know of uncertainties inherent in risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
- This can contribute to more informed and coordinated decisions under uncertain conditions, thus avoiding costly mistakes or inaction

Take home messages

- Strong institutional foundations are the key
- Leadership is a powerful tool
- Success stems from integrating approaches
- Earthquakes need preparedness
- Scientific and local knowledge must both be taken into account