

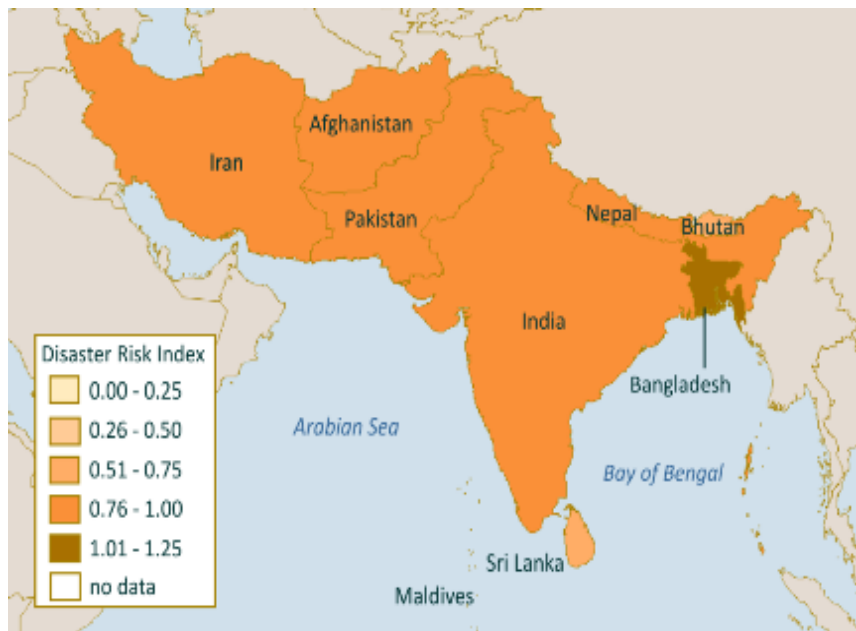


CATALYST

Networks, Gaps and Fostering Capacity Development South and Southeast Asia

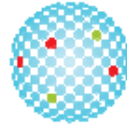


South Asia Region



Southeast Asia Region





CATALYST

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR HAZARD RISK
REDUCTION AND ADAPTATION

**SYNTHESIS REPORT OF BEST PRACTICES, NETWORKS,
RESEARCH GAPS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FOSTERING
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION**

A combined deliverable incorporating D5.1, D5.2, and D5.3 – Version 1.0

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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

Research and other knowledge gaps

- Science has limitations in its capacity to predict, measure and develop solutions for climate change and natural disasters. Science is therefore not always trusted
- available data are scattered, sometimes inaccessible or difficult to interpret and a central repository of data is lacking, due lacking financial and human resources. As a result, data demanding climate / hydrological models cannot run
- research should address the issues that exist between organisations at the local level and studies that help integrate DRR into land use planning
- Effective knowledge management must be a part of any program
- prevalence of general policies related to DRR and CCA without detailed goals or guidelines for implementation

Networks, examples for South and Southeast Asia

Main message: collaboration, e.g. data sharing, needed between regionally and locally operating organisations

Asian region

Disaster Risk Alliance (DRA), and members: Asian Disaster Reduction (ADRC), the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN-GCR), UNISDR, UNOCHA. Regionally-based and focused is the Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA) and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

Local networks

Under the PreventionWeb classification of networks, there are e.g. International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICCHARM), Disaster Preparedness Network Nepal (DPNet Neapl), incl. CARE Nepal, Caritas Nepal, Action Aid Nepal, Mercy Corps, and OXFAM. Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Centre (BDPC) is NGO in the country to focus specifically on disasters, with partners: Save the Children, World Vision, CARE and DIPECHO

Fostering Capacity Development recommendations (1/4)

Individual capacities:

- local practitioners / leaders's capacity must be developed and trained on various aspects of DRR /CCA;
- translate messages according to their local context: land use planning, flood zoning, management of floods, landslides, pollution management
- risk perception by local government, local governance for risk reduction and existing capacity development to address integration of DRR in local development and planning/budgeting of involvement of Community-based DRR initiatives.

Fostering Capacity Development recommendations (2/4)

Organisational capacities:

- participatory risk assessment by involving local leadership in local development plans for achieving more robust results for DRR/CCA in the community.
- collective action in enhancing the adaptive capacity of communities for interactions of community-led adaptation strategies
- dealing with development of megacities, rapidly expanding slums characterised by an absence of land use planning presents a enormous challenge for DRR/CCA
- more effective networking for knowledge sharing to bridge the knowledge gap represented by communities and scientists, civil society and government agencies.

Fostering Capacity Development recommendations (3/4)

Institutional capacities:

- Mainstreaming DRR needs institutional and leadership support” by promoting globally acceptable frameworks and incorporating vulnerability assessment into development planning
- increase the acceptance of science based models, regulations for more transparency on collecting data and the use of models at policy level, including local level. Collecting real time data must be promoted
- to enhance institutional capacity it is needed to focus on the preparedness phase and institutionalising guidelines for preparedness and effective response.

Fostering Capacity Development recommendations (4/4)

Financial capacities:

- convince investors to invest in long term prevention measures in DRR for risk planning, understand the need and social demand for the long term vision in financial planning
- community insurance by social investments against disasters in some regions an effective tool
- combined social and financial insurance, e.g. in some countries the government compensates for harvest losses in the district budget for the new year
- joint funding mechanisms at the national level focusing on the most vulnerable areas and populations in the development planning for ensuring sustainability and flexibility both for long term and short term development goals