



Assessing the Linkages between CCA, DRR and L&D: Case Studies in Southeast Asia

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- Climate-related disaster events are common phenomena in Southeast Asia more particularly in Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- Most of the major cities in these countries are concentrated in low-lying areas making them vulnerable to these events, more particularly flooding.
- In recent years, areas including Manila, Bangkok, Hanoi, and Jakarta, have experienced severe flooding as influenced by monsoon and tropical cyclones causing billions worth of damages in infrastructure, agriculture (including loss of livelihoods) and private properties .





PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Review existing frameworks for assessing loss and damage due to climate-related disasters;
- Identify emerging issues, gaps and opportunities in linking CCA, DRR and L&D assessment;
- Develop a framework in linking CCA, DRR and L&D assessment; and
- Recommend R&D and policy agenda for implementation



Disasters Experienced Among ASEAN Countries

Country	Dominant Risks	Other Risks
Cambodia	floods	droughts
Indonesia	forest (wild) fires, earthquakes and tsunamis, and floods	volcanoes, droughts, and landslides
Lao PDR	cyclonic storms and floods	droughts
Malaysia	floods	forest fires, tsunamis, and cyclonic storms

(Source: UNISDR, 2012)





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Disasters Experienced Among ASEAN Countries

Country	Dominant Risks	Other Risks
Myanmar	cyclonic storms	tsunamis, floods and forest-fires
Philippines	cyclonic storms	floods, earthquakes; volcanoes, droughts, and landslides
Thailand	Floods	tsunamis, cyclonic storms, and droughts
Vietnam	cyclonic storms and floods	droughts and landslides

(Source: UNISDR, 2012)



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Issues, Needs and Gaps

- Lack of reliable, consistent and comparable data
- Inaccuracy in loss and damage estimation
- lack of skilled experts to conduct the assessment
- Time consuming and resource-intensive process
- Lack of clear guidelines, tools, monitoring indicators, and level of integration and implementation
- Weak inter-sectoral coordination





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Issues, Needs and Gaps

- Only damage is estimated, not the losses
- Low priority to assess non-economic losses and damages particularly those factors affecting social vulnerability/resilience
- Scarce assessment methods and tools to assess L&D
- Lack of policy enabling framework
- Unclear roles of other stakeholders
- Lack of financial resource and mechanism to invest in developing/enhancing loss and damage assessment system



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Recommendations

- Use of technology to assess the damage (Remote sensing / satellite image)
- Integrate local knowledge
- Build a body of knowledge on effective L&D processes and methods that can be scaled up or replicated and translated
- Capacity building and risk communication

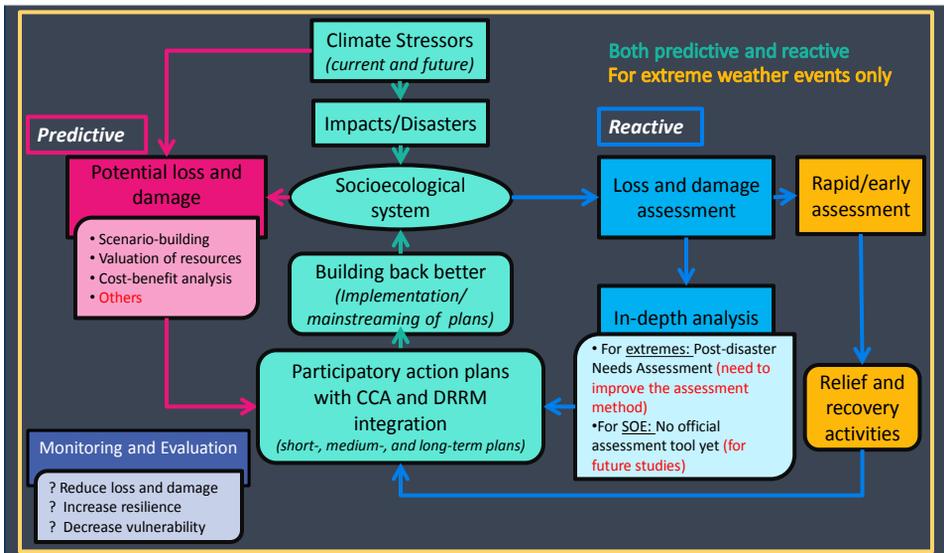


Recommendations

- Risk pooling
- Supportive and enabling policies and market mechanisms
- Revision of plans to incorporate L&D
- Establish L&D assessment framework
- Monitoring and evaluation of process and the actual losses and damages

For L & D Systems to be relevant and effective, we need...





Conclusions

- L&D assessment is a long, exhaustive and expensive process but we need to this to come with up with relevant, appropriate and truly bottoms up result that is crucial to a short, medium and long-term planning
- There are still a lot of knowledge gaps and challenges on L&D system across levels
- Different countries have different levels of using L&D assessment or no established L & D systems yet. Thus, a country framework and a shared regional framework for L&D is a very good start.

- (Climate-induced) disasters and their impacts are borderless, it transcends national boundaries.
- Our individual country's capacities are overwhelmed due to our limited financial resources, low physical and social resilience, etc. so let us continue to work together for more resilient countries in the future



- Drawn from the synthesis of Dr Visco at the Project workshop, April 2016



Our partners!





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Thank you!

