Reducing loss and damage through CCA-DRR-L&D integration in Southeast Asia

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It is crucial to tackle loss and damage in Southeast Asia due to its vulnerability to climate change.







- 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.







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
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







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.







ISSUES, NEEDS, AND GAPS

Lack of reliable, consistent and comparable data	Lack of skilled experts to conduct the assessment	Unclear roles of other stakeholders
Only damage is estimated, not the losses	Time consuming and resource-intensive process	Weak inter-sectoral coordination
Inaccuracy in loss and damage estimation	Lack of clear guidelines, tools, monitoring indicators, and level of integration and implementation	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	Lack of financial resource and mechanism to invest in developing/enhancing loss and damage assessment system







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
- 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 tje actual losses and damages







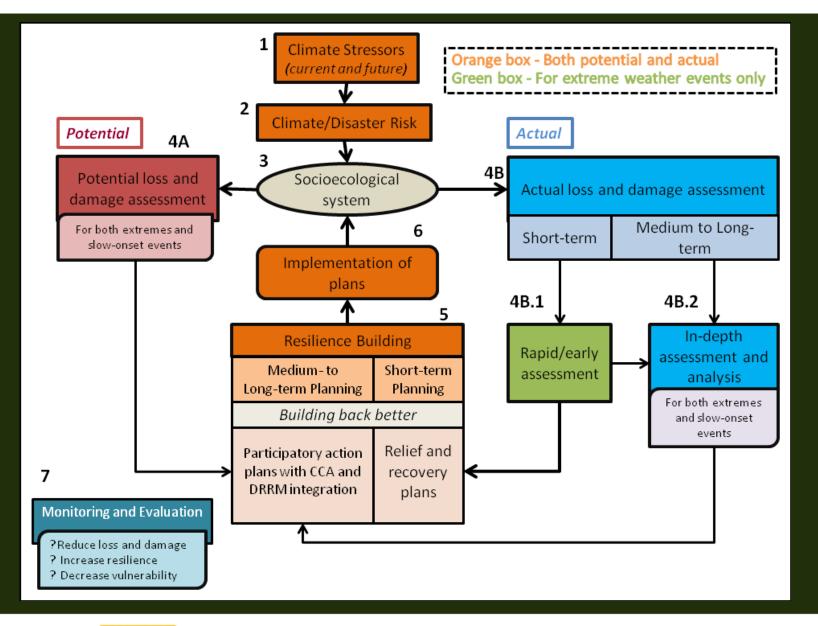
FOR L&D SYSTEMS TO BE RELEVANT AND EFFECTIVE, WE NEED...

- Integration of local knowledge and social aspects
- Sustainable use of available resources
- Supportive and enabling policy and market mechanisms
- Capacitated and motivated LGUs
- Multi-sectoral and multi-level coordination
- Continuous research and innovations then documentation of solutions and practices















BARRIERS IN ADOPTING THE FRAMEWORK

- L&D assessment is not comprehensive just for compliance
- Rapid early assessment was done after typhoon Haiyan but indepth assessment and analysis for resilience planning was not carried out
- Gaps and challenges: lack of quality climate and vulnerability info; technical capacity of dev't planners; existing tools and methods in L&D assessment are highly technical; no robust guiding framework on L&D assessment interlinked with CCA and DRR concepts; lack of enhanced local L&D databases; and lack of a strong government commitment to adopt the concept of L&D, CCA, and DRR integration in the local development planning







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!















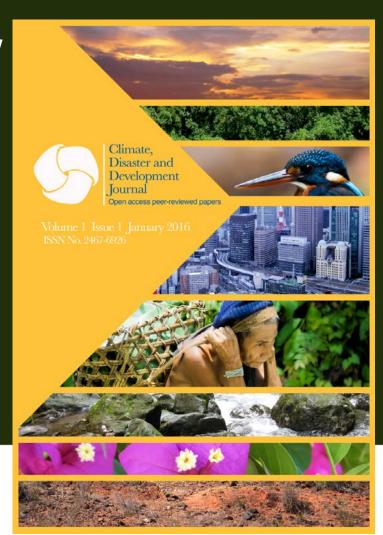


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