



Photograph (above): In September 2017, over 20 experts from 14 countries in the EU and Asia attended the 2nd CABARET meeting in Santander, Spain, hosted by IHCantabria

Capacity gaps for MHEW identified in five national studies and one regional study

Experts from across Europe and Asia met from 27th to 29th September 2017, in Santander, Spain to review progress and plan future activities for the CABARET project, which aims to foster regional cooperation for more effective multi-hazard early warning and increase disaster resilience among coastal communities.

The project, called CABARET (Capacity Building in Asia for Resilience EducaTion), is supporting joint initiatives and sharing of good practices among Higher Education Institutes in Asia and Europe, as well as promoting links between Higher Education and other socio-economic actors.

The meeting was hosted by Dr Ignacio Aguirre Ayerbe and Dr Maria Merino Gonzalez-Pardo from IHCantabria, and chaired by the Principal Investigators of CABARET, Professor Richard Haigh and Dilanthi Amaratunga from the University of Huddersfield in the UK.

They were joined by the lead scientists from a consortium of 14 European and Asian higher education institutions from Bulgaria,

Indonesia, Latvia, the Maldives, Malta, Myanmar, the Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka, and the UK.

Capacity gaps for multi-hazard early warning in Asia

Since the kick off meeting in February, the partners have been undertaking a detailed analysis of existing capacity for multi-hazard early warning at the national level in Indonesia, the Maldives, Myanmar, the Philippines and Sri Lanka, as well as a wider regional analysis across Asia. This will provide the basis for future capacity development activities aimed at fostering regional cooperation and integration.

Representatives from each of the Asian partners presented their draft findings from national studies, which involved extensive interviews and focus groups with key stakeholders in their respective countries.

A wider regional analysis was undertaken through an online survey with stakeholders across Asia. The survey yielded

The draft analyses revealed a wide range of capacity gaps that are hindering the implementation of effective national and regional multi-hazard early warning.

Key barriers included limited risk knowledge, weak preparedness and communication measures, and weak regional and political support. The main enablers needed to improve MHEW included institutional support, better awareness and education, the development of a preparedness culture, improved risk assessment and communication, and more resources.

The studies also revealed key gaps in Higher Education Institutes within Asia, which are limiting their ability to support the development of more effective MHEW. Gaps included lack of coordination between institutions, poor understanding of end user requirements, insufficient engagement with communities at risk, limited involvement in policy formulation, gaps in disaster risk knowledge, a lack of political support or prioritisation of the issue, weak dissemination of research findings to end users, weak incentives, and insufficient resources.

In the coming months, the analyses will be finalised and published as five national position papers and one regional position paper. They will be made available on the CABARET website www.disaster-resilience.net/cabaret.

13 OCTOBER 2017

INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION

REDUCING THE NUMBER OF AFFECTED PEOPLE



Partners mark the International Day for Disaster Reduction on 13 October 2017

During the meeting, the partners recognised the forthcoming International Day for Disaster Reduction, held each year on 13th October.

The International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) is a major global awareness event to recognise progress and encourage further efforts to build disaster resilient communities and nations.

It is an opportunity to acknowledge the substantial progress being made toward reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

Last year saw the launch by the UN Secretary-General of "The Sendai Seven Campaign" to promote each of the seven targets over seven years.

A key focus of the campaign is on the issue of disaster-related displacement and what can be done to protect people in the home and workplace from disasters, and to make these locations more resilient to disasters. This is a key challenge in many hazard-exposed parts of the world but notably in low and middle-income countries.

In 2017, the focus on the day will be Target (b) of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction which is focused specifically on reducing the numbers of people affected by disasters

"Home Safe Home" is the slogan for International Day for Disaster Reduction in 2017 following a year in which 24.2 million new displacements by disasters were recorded by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre

The 2017 campaign will seek to raise global awareness about effective actions, policies and practices taken to reduce exposure to disaster risk at the community level thereby contributing to saving homes and livelihoods. This is a considerable challenge which can be accomplished only through coordination, cooperation and collaboration among many stakeholders. Yet it is apparent that taking action on Target (b) will be amplified by having a positive impact on saving lives Target (a), reducing economic losses Target (c) and damage to critical infrastructure Target (d). It will also provide evidence that strategies are in place at national and local level Target (e).

It concerns the safety of all but particularly those at greater risk of death, injury, ill-health, loss of livelihood, displacement and lack of access to basic services from disaster events including women and children, people living with disabilities, and older persons.

These groups have varying degrees of exposure to disaster events and also need to be included in disaster risk management planning.

The International Day's rallying cry implies all this but focusses on the primal importance of the family home as a sanctuary and safe refuge in times of disaster with a particular focus on preventing displacement.

CABARET partners were encouraged to promote the International Day for Disaster Reduction among their networks and partners.

In 2022, the focus of the Day will be target (g) of Sendai, to substantially increase the availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030. The CABARET project, with its emphasis on capacity building of Higher Education to develop more effective MHEW, is directly supporting this target.

Over 310 academics, practitioners and professionals attend international conference on building resilience in Bangkok, Thailand

Experts focus on the need to bridge the gap between science, policy and communities in disaster risk reduction

Over 300 International and Thai academics, practitioners, professionals and policymakers joined in the 7th International Conference on Building Resilience, for a three-day event that concluded on Wednesday (29th November).

In her opening address to the Conference, Co-Conference Chair and Co-Investigator of CABARET, Professor Dilanthi Amaratunga, from the Global Disaster Resilience Centre at the University of Huddersfield in the UK, recalled the devastating impact of the 2004 Tsunami, which devastated many communities across the region, including Thailand. In responding to hazards of this magnitude, Professor Amaratunga called for, "all countries to act in a new spirit of partnership to build a safer world based on common interests and shared responsibility."

She added that, "Regional and international research will significantly enhance countries' ability to achieve real progress, in mitigating disasters through the transfer of technology and the sharing of information."

The conference sought to bridge the gap between the research community in disaster risk reduction, and policy and practice. Experts from all geographical regions shared state of the art research being conducted by Universities and research institutes, much of it being undertaken in response to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), which defines the global course of action over the next 15 years.

At the opening of the conference, Dr

Peeranan Towashiraporn, Director at the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), challenged the scientific community to bridge the gap between Science and Policies for Disaster Risk Management and Resilient Development. He offered examples from Asia and the Pacific, emphasising that a lot of scientific information is not being applied at the local level due to lack of understanding.

Across the three-day programme, which included the presentation of over 160 scientific papers, five key note addresses, and a series of panel discussions and side events, several recommendations to bridge the gap emerged.

These included a need for researchers and practitioners to engage the community, including stakeholders, as equal partners in the initiation of research programmes and community-based interventions. This approach would contrast with many existing research programmes, which often focus on communicating the results to key actors at the end of the study.

The importance of skill development across all actors was also highlighted. Universities should make it a priority that the next generation of researchers and practitioners acquire real experience in community-based programs. Similarly, existing practitioners should receive quality training and opportunities for skills development to enhance their ability to apply scientific evidence and community knowledge at every stage of intervention development, adaptation, implementation and evaluation.

Other proposals to bridge the science and policy-practice gap included scientific journal editors to encourage a focus on

implementation methods in scientific articles that deal with community interventions, and research funders requiring and supporting the long-term evaluation of research impact.

The need to focus on health also emerged as a strong theme within the conference. Health resilience is strongly promoted throughout the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, including the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

In her keynote address, Professor Virginia Murray from Public Health England stressed that, "health sciences should be more involved in the disaster risk management community, advancing their understanding of outbreaks and pandemics, health impacts of all hazards, but also advances in data collection."

Professor Murray also emphasized the need for alignment of such efforts, including to, "Ensure coherence of national, regional and global DRR frameworks and those related to emergency and disaster risk management for health such as the International Health Regulations (2005) and the Global Health Security Agenda."

Other keynote addresses illustrated the diversity of challenges being addressed in order to increase resilience to disasters. Professor Sujeeva Setunge from RMIT University in Melbourne, Australia discussed the need to strengthen and retrofit critical aging infrastructure. Professor Mo Hamza, from Lund University, Sweden, addressed the complexities involved in understanding

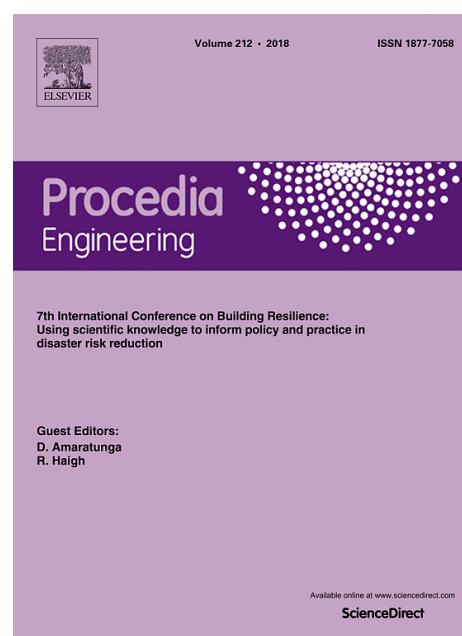


Image (above): 175 scientific articles from the conference are available open access in an issue of Procedia Engineering, published by Elsevier.

environmentally induced migration, while CABARET partner Dr Harkunti Rahayu from the Institute of Technology Bandung, spoke about the link between science and policy, drawing upon her work in Padang City, Indonesia.

This 2017 event was the seventh in a series of conferences aimed at increasing societal resilience to disasters. Previous conferences were held in Sri Lanka, the UK, Australia and New Zealand. This year's event is being jointly organised by Asian Disaster Preparedness

Photograph (below): CABARET partners Professor Richard Haigh, Professor Dilanthi Amaraturunga and Dr Harkunti Rahayu with the co-Chairs and keynote speakers at the 7th International Conference on Building Resilience.



Center (ADPC), Thailand; Global Disaster Resilience Centre, University of Huddersfield, UK; Naresuan University, Thailand; and Chiang Mai University, Thailand.

175 scientific articles from the conference are available in an issue of *Procedia Engineering*, published by Elsevier. In contrast to many scientific articles, these will be freely available and accessible on the Elsevier website, in the hope of widening their reach to many developing countries, as well as policy makers and practitioners, who often do not have access to expensive subscription based academic journals.

Next year, the Building Resilience conference will move back to Europe, to be held in the historic city of Lisbon, Portugal.

In 2019, the event will coincide with the final project meeting of CABARET's initial three year work plan. The event will be held in Indonesia and Chaired by Dr Harkunti Rahayu as a key dissemination event for the project.

Participatory review following December 15 Tsunamigenic event in South Java

In December 15, 2017, a tsunamigenic earthquake occurred in South Java very near to the land at the time of 23:48 almost midnight with the magnitude of 6.9. The Ina TEWS issued the warnings. At the field, the strong shaking at the certain region has made people flee to evacuate immediately with panic. This event was a good opportunity for CABARET team in Indonesia to join a Participatory Review Team with other experts of IABI and National Institutions/Ministries related to warning system to review and discuss the event and performance of the end to end system of Ina TEWS.

A series of discussion were conducted directly and via video-conference, including with the new DG of BMKG. They identified a need to improve the detecting and monitoring networks as well as the response of local government and the people at risk. These findings will inform future capacity building activities of the CABARET project.

Represented at IOC/UNESCO Symposium: Advance in Tsunami Warning to Enhance Community Responses

The Symposium was held in UNESCO Headquarter in Paris-France on 12-14 February 2018 and addressed the following issues: (1) Bring emergency responders and users of tsunami warnings together with scientists and warning authorities to exchange information on requirements and possible solutions; (2) Review latest and potential new technologies and procedures

for estimating tsunami threat and test their suitability and feasibility for providing more timely and accurate warnings; (3) Consider ways of estimating uncertainties associated with threat assessments and optimal ways of conveying to decision-makers; (4) Examine ways of utilizing enhanced tsunami threat information in making decisions with regards to emergency responses; (5) Provide information on the latest technologies for disseminating tsunami warning information to responders and communities; (6) Formulate roadmaps for developing and implementing new technologies, procedures and their application in enabling more effective and inclusive community responses to tsunami threats.



Dr Harkunti Rahayu was an invited speaker and delivered a presentation based on her team's PEER Cycle 3 works in Padang City in 2015-2017. The title of her presentation is "Tsunami Education and Awareness in Community: How to Improve, For Enhancing Tsunami Warning and Community Responses" on Day 2. On Day 3, she presented her thought as panelist in panel discussion with her presentation was "How to Enhance Efficiency and Speed of Tsunami Warning Systems?". During the symposium, a CABARET Poster was exhibited and presented on Day 2.

TOWS WG Inter-ICG Task Team on Disaster Management & Preparedness

As reported in Issue 1, the CABARET project is closely aligned with the Intergovernmental Coordination Group of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Early Warning and Mitigation System, including their Task Team on Capacity Assessment of Tsunami Preparedness (TT-CATP).

The event of TOWS WG Inter-ICG Task Team on Disaster Management & Preparedness on 14-15 February 2018 in Paris, France was conducted as an integrated event with the IOC/UNESCO Symposium on Symposium: Advance in Tsunami Warning to Enhance Community Responses.

This Task Team TOWS WG are composed of all chair WG 1 of all tsunami warning system from 4 basins: Indian Ocean TWMS, Pacific TWMS, Caribbean TWMS, North East Atlantic and Mediterranean TWMS, and its related information center IOTIC, ITIC, CITIC and NEAMTIC. As a chair of ICG/IOTWMS WG1 - Tsunami Risk, Community Awareness and Preparedness, Dr Harkunti Rahayu reported on the current status and activities regarding Disaster Management & Preparedness for tsunami. During the discussion of tsunami and other hazards she delivered speech regarding capacity building conducted under CABARET (Capacity Building in Asia for Resilience Education) Scheme with 4 countries in Indian Ocean, i.e. Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka, to map potential toward the development and/or strengthening multi hazard early system (MHEWS).

The result of this discussion and revised work plan of this TOWS WG was then presented to endorsed by TOWS SG meeting on February 16-17 in UNESCO Paris France. The endorsement will be as the guidance for the four basin activities for the 2018-2019.

Photo (below): TOWS WG Inter-ICG Task Team on Disaster Management & Preparedness and ICG/IOC TOWS WG



EU representatives visit University of Yangon

Ms. Milvia van RIJ-BRIZZI, Head of Department, Department A- Erasmus+, EU Aid Volunteers and Ms. Anila Troshani Head of Sector, European Commission, Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) visited University of Yangon on 28th November 2017 for monitoring 4 Erasmus+ projects belong to University of Yangon. Capacity Building in Asia for Resilience Education (CABARET) is one of these 4 Erasmus+ projects received participating University of Yangon. In the meeting, Rector of University of Yangon also presented and discussed on the strategy of the university to participate in Erasmus+, identified the management structures put on place and explained the implementation status for each project. Dr Aung Kyaw, Pro-Rector, University of Yangon and in charge of CABARET Project presented about the works done under the project.

In 29th November 2017, Dr Aung Kyaw presented the brief of CABARET Project in cluster meeting hosted by Erasmus+ in Royal Garden Hotel, Yangon City. Dr Aung Kyaw also participated in the information day of Erasmus as a representative of CABARET project participated in the panel discussion as a panelist and discussed about internationalization of university on 30th November 2017 at the same hotel.

Huddersfield and De La Salle host international workshop on “Localising Strategies for Making Cities Resilient to Disasters”

The University of Huddersfield's Professor Dilanthi Amaratunga and De La Salle University's Professor Andres Oreta, with the support of their CABARET colleagues Professor Richard Haigh and Dr Marlon Era hosted an International workshop on “Localising Strategies for Making Cities Resilient to Disasters.” The workshop, held from January 22 to 26, 2018 at the Henry Sy, Sr. Hall, was co-sponsored by DLSU, the University of Huddersfield, the British Council and the Newton Fund.

It aimed to gather academe and local stakeholders to identify strategies that can be used to assess and build a city's resilience to disasters, using the “Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient.” These essentials serve as a guide to good disaster risk reduction (DRR) practices and focus on the ability of a city to plan for, mitigate, respond, recover, adapt and grow after major disasters in the light of its unique physical, economic, environmental and social circumstances.

Communities in the Philippines need support by way of mainstreaming the “Ten Essentials” within their practices, and to build up relevant capacity. The workshop sought to assist academe in building networks that include local government units to promote

dialogue and cooperation in enhancing the resilience in cities.

Multi-disciplinary discussions on the “Ten Essentials” were conducted to support the development of cities that are better able to tackle the threat posed by hazards, and build information that will promote livable, safe and economically vibrant communities. The “Ten Essentials” are:

1. Organizing for disaster resilience (DR);
2. Identifying and understanding risk scenarios;
3. Strengthening financial capacity;
4. Pursuing resilient urban development;
5. Safeguarding natural buffers;
6. Strengthening institutional capacity;
7. Understanding and strengthening societal capacity;
8. Increasing infrastructure resilience;
9. Ensuring preparedness and response; and
10. Expediting recovery and building back better.

A key output of the workshop is a research roadmap that sets out the key scientific challenges and potential research programmes that can help support implementation of the ten essentials.

The workshop has also helped to further strengthen the collaboration between the University of Huddersfield and DLSU, and result in further collaboration and the creation of a strategic partnership for research between the HEIs represented by the UK-Philippines researchers and beyond.

UK-South East Asia Researchers Networking Workshop



The workshop was held in Depok Jakarta on 10-11 October, 2017 hosted by the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia (Ristekdikti), British Council, Newton Fund, NERC, ESRC, and the University of Indonesia.

The primary objective of this workshop was to provide invited/selected researchers from UK, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam in the space of Understanding the Impacts of Hydrometeorological Hazard in South East

Asia and the opportunity to discuss ideas for possibility of research collaboration in the future. CABARET partners Professor Richard Haigh and Dr Harkunti Rahayu attended the workshop, along with 80 selected/invited researchers from UK and 5 ASEAN Countries.

An outcome of the workshop was a collaborative research proposal submission of University of Huddersfield and ITB in response to Indonesia's Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia (Ristekdikti) and the UK's Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) and Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC) call on Understanding of the Impacts of Hydrometeorological Hazards in Indonesia. This type of activity will help to extend the collaborations beyond the lifecycle of the current CABARET work plan.

National Meeting on Progress of Indonesia Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHES) Master Plan Development



A key goal of the CABARET project is to strengthen the link between HEIs and key actors in MHEW, a point highlighted by National Meeting on Progress of Indonesia Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (MHES) Master Plan Development. The meeting was held on 2 February 2018 in BNPB Office and attended by representative of high level of Indonesian Government Institutions and several experts of Indonesian Disaster Expert Association (IABI), which Dr. Harkunti P. Rahayu is currently chairing. The meeting discussed on progress of Indonesia MHES Master Plan that was developed by the participation of all Ministries and Institutions which have capacity and capability to detect and monitor all potential natural hazards, such as BMKG with Ina-TEWS (tsunami early warning system), Ina-MEWS (meteorological early warning system), Ina CEWS (climate early warning system) and other agencies, such as PVMBG with volcanology early warning system, BBWS with flood warning system. This collaboration in MHEWS is led by BNPB (National Agency for Disaster Management – a level of Ministry).

Experience of this type of engagement will be shared with other CABARET partners in the hope of replicating this close partnership in other Asian countries.

Write for CABARET Newsletter

The CABARET project provides an opportunity for people to share knowledge and experience. This newsletter is written by the CABARET membership for the CABARET membership, and also for other readers working with national and international NGOs, UN agencies, government and donor institutions, academics, and independent consultants.

We, the Editors of CABARET newsletter, welcome contributions from CABARET partners and associate partners. We are also pleased to consider articles submitted by anyone involved in research capacity building within the context of disaster resilience among coastal communities.

If you have knowledge and experience to share, please consider making a contribution.

The scope of contributions should be consistent with the aims of CABARET.

Typically, we welcome contributions in the following categories (word counts are advisory):

- News and reports from activities and events linked to the project (100 - 500 words)
- Reports on developments in the field / projects that are being investigated by partners – these do not have to be activities directly linked to the project, but should be relevant to project partner institutions (100 - 500 words)
- Useful Resources – relevant publications, websites (up to 20 - 40 words)
- Upcoming events (20 words)

We welcome suggestions for alternative types / styles of contribution.

If you have an idea for an article that you would like to develop, the Editors would be pleased to discuss it with you - send an email to Ms Kinkini Hemachandra (K.Hemachandra2@hud.ac.uk)

The Editors reserve the right to edit any contribution



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www.disaster-resilience.net/cabaret

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University of Central Lancashire
University of Cantabria
University of Mining and Geology
University of Malta
Riga Technical University

United Kingdom (Lead Institution)
United Kingdom
Spain
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Malta
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Associate partners

IOC-UNESCO
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
Federation of Sri Lankan Local Government Authorities

Further information

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www.disaster-resilience.net/cabaret