

CApacity Building in Asia for Resilience EducaTion

Volume 1 Issue 4

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Photograph (above): CABARET team meet at the University of Yangon, Myanmar for the 2nd capacity building workshop on multi-hazard early warning and coastal resilience

Asian and European scientists gather in Yangon for international workshop

More than 60 scientists and practitioners from Asia and the Europe participated to the second international workshop on multihazard early warning and coastal resilience in Yangon, Myanmar during 24th to 28th September 2018.

This event was organised by the University of Yangon. The University of Yangon is located in the second capital of Myanmar, Yangon city where beautiful Shwedagon Pagoda and Chaukhtatgyi Pagoda are located.

The event aimed to strengthen the ability of staff at CABARET partner Universities to respond to their research needs in multi-hazard early warning and disaster resilience building in coastal communities. The workshop provided individuals and organisations with the skills, competencies and credentials needed to continue to pursue research, and to lead research at institutions in partner countries, aimed at reducing the impact of disasters.

This event is part of CABARET, a 36-month EU funded action that seeks to build capacity for international and regional cooperation between Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) in Asia and Europe, and among Asian HEIs themselves, to improve multi-hazard early warning (MHEW) and increase disaster resilience among coastal communities.

Multi-hazard early warning

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted by 187 United Nations (UN) Member States on 18 March 2015, at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) in Sendai, Japan, and endorsed by the UN General Assembly in June 2015, with the expected outcome of a "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" over the following 15 years.

During the negotiations, countries and partners highlighted the need to:

- Continue to invest in, develop, maintain and strengthen people-centred, endto-end early warning systems;
- Promote the application of simple and low cost early warning equipment and facilities;
- Broaden the dissemination channels for early warning information to facilitate early action.

International recognition of the importance of, and investing in, early warning systems was also reflected in both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages" and SDG 13 "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts" set targets for governments to strengthen early warning systems. The Paris Climate Agreement, Article 7 on enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change" and Article 8 on loss and damage also place greater emphasis on strengthening early warning systems.

A key focus of the workshop was to explore the concept of multi-hazard early warning, and understand its current status, both globally and in Asia.

The workshop began with a keynote address, delivered by Dr Kyaw Moe Oo, the Director General, Department of Meteorology and Hydrology in Myanmar. He presented an overview of hazard profile and early warning system in Myanmar. Dr Oo shared his experience of working with the disaster management system in Myanmar and in dealing with hydrological hazards. He described how, as the national focal point, the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology in Myanmars responds.

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Dr Ignacio Aguirre Ayerbe and María Merino González from IH Cantabria then presented a review of a review of concepts and existing MHEW frameworks. This also addressed governance and organisational issues at the European level. Professor Dilanthi Amaratunga from the University of Huddersfield followed this with a presentation on MHEWS in Asia, enabling regional comparisons to be made.

Discussions at the workshop considered the role of HEIs in the development, access and use of the best science and new technologies to underpin all components of an multi-hazard early warning systems.

The importance of socio-economic actors was then examined through a video presentation which was used to explore their understand of multi-hazard early warning. The video was prepared by Dr Marlon De Era and his team from De La Salle University in the Philippines. Co-design of early warning systems and the generation and use of sound risk information and advisory and warning messages needs to be tailored to the different needs of specific groups, including mechanisms to integrate local and indigenous knowledge and to provide feedback learning for system improvement.

The delegates went to examine how regional cooperation can be increased among HEIs to address challenges in multihazard early warning. The CABARET project is able to support such cooperation through secondments between participating institutions, as well as with socio-economic actors, such as government, the private sector, or third sector organisations.

Special interest groups

In the first workshop, delegates worked in sandpit groups to develop emerging areas of research that could be taken forward by the project. This workshop was used to review progress thus far and take forward their action plans. It was agreed that the sandpit groups would evolve into long term special interest groups.

The six groups held activities and events during the remainder of the workshop.

Prof Kendra Gotanco from the Ateneo De Manila University, in the Philippines presented their questionnaire to gather more feedback from participants for further improvements. The questionnaire aims to identify challenges and opportunities for disaster resilience education at higher education institutions in Asia.

Prof Dilanthi Amaratunga presented literature review findings to ascertain a common understanding on multi-hazard early warning and discuss the possibility of developing an overarching framework that brings together key concepts.

Dr Ruben Borg from the University of Malta conducted a briefing exercise with participants to assess sustainability and resilience in relation to remote regions, island archipelagic states. Dr Champika Liyanage and the team presented their literature review based on public private partnership initiatives to improve coastal resilience in harbour projects, while Prof Ranjith Dissanayake from the University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka, discussed gaps in evacuation planning for coastal communities. The final group, led by Dr Taufika Ophiyandri from the University of Andalas, Indonesia, examined local government and the state of risk mapping at the local level.

Next workshop in Manila, Philippines

After a successful event, the delegates discussed plans for the next CABARET capacity building event, which will be held in March 2019, hosted by De La Salle University in Manila, the Phillipines.

Higher Education Institutes across Asia and Europe Observe the International Day for Disaster Reduction



Photograph (above): Professor Boyko marking the IDDR at the Mining and Geology University in Bulgaria

Academics and students at Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) across Europe and Asia held multi-faceted events to mark the International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) (https://www.unisdr.org/we/ campaign/iddr).

The United Nations General Assembly has designated the 13th October as an annual observance day to raise awareness of how people are acting to reduce their risk to disasters and to promote a global culture of risk-awareness and disaster reduction.

The CABARET partners used it as an opportunity to increase awareness about the importance of reining in the risks that their local communities face. Using a range of mediums, they encouraged every citizen and government to take part in building more disaster-resilient communities and nations.

The Global Disaster Resilience Centre at the University of Huddersfield organised a public seminar in the United Kingdom with contributions from experts in Asia, Africa and Europe, presenting a global perspective on some of the research that is taking place for building more disasterresilient communities and nations. "Limited stakeholder engagement and public awareness is a significant barrier that we must overcome to fully adopt the Sendai Framework", highlighted Professor Richard Haigh, Lead Investigator for CABARET and based at the University of Huddersfield. "The activity and benefits of higher education and research towards building societal resilience to disasters must be shared with the public. IDDR is a way to better connect the disaster risk reduction work of universities and research institutes with society. This engagement is by definition a two-way process, involving interaction and listening, with the goal of generating mutual benefit."

The Environmental Hydraulics Institute at the University of Cantabria in Spain organised a seminar to their staff and students to present and celebrate IDDR 2018 day, and to show the progress made so far in the study they are developing on Multi Hazard Early Warning Systems in Europe and Asia.

The Mining and Geology University in Bulgaria developed an information poster to display at local events, while the Maldives National University launched a Facebook campaign on "How can you prepare for disaster reduction? Listen to what our students have to say" on their Institute's official Facebook page https:// www.facebook.com/275527882519190/ videos/169296957332382/.

The University of Peradeniya marked IDDR at a workshop of the Green Building Council of Sri Lanka in Colombo. The workshop was a training session on sustainability and green buildings.

The Ateneo Institute of Sustainability and Departments of Biology and Environmental Science in the Philippines held a brown bag session to share the output of the initial phase of a project that is examining the state of the multi-hazard early warning systems in the country, as well as the gaps and challenges in positioning early warning and preparedness in the wider trajectories of social change in societies and communities at risk.

Mandalay Technological University host CABARET project team

Prof Richard Haigh, Prof Dilanthi Amaratunga, Ms Kinkini Hemachandra from the University of Huddersfield, in the United Kingdom, Dr Harkunti Rahayu from the Institute of Technology Bandung, Indonesia and Dr Champika Liyanage from the University of Central Lancashire, in the United Kingdom visited Mandalay Technological University on 01st October 2018. More than 20 academic staff from the Mandalay Technological University participated for this event. At the meeting, possibilities of future collaborations were discussed among two groups. Dr Zin Mar Lwin presented their research activities



Photograph (above): Mandalay Technological University academic staff meeting with CABARET representatives at the Mandalay Technological University, Mandalay, Myanmar

and research projects at the Remote Sensing Department to the gathering. In addition, Dr Zaw Khaing Oo and Dr Phyo Wai Htun also presented their research activities at the university.

CABARET partners Huddersfield and ITB secure major grant on Ciliwung River Basin

Professor Richard Haigh and Professor Dilanthi Amaratunga, from the University of Huddersfield, and Dr Harkunti Rahayu from the Bandung Institute of Technology in Indonesia, recently secured over half a million pounds to conduct research into improving the river management of the Ciliwung River Basin in Indonesia, which is often overflowing and inundating parts of Jakarta.

The project will ultimately improve the lives for the 3.5 million people living along the river basin which is regarded as one of the most densely populated areas in the region.

The three-year research grant of £541,655 is funded by the UK's Natural Environment Research Council (NERC) and Economic & Social Research Council (ESRC), and Indonesia's Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia (Ristekdikti).

Also working on the Ciliwung River Basin will be researchers from the University of Swansea and the School of BMKG at Indonesia's Meteorology Agency.

The study will tackle transboundary management arrangements along the entire river, which crosses two provinces, and four municipal boundaries.

The project will examine how and why the current transboundary river management arrangements are mitigating or exacerbating flood hazard impacts in urban and peri-urban areas of the Ciliwung river basin, taking into account the key physical flood variables and any future changes to statistically significant future flood variables.

The results of the study will identify the environmental, socio-economic, political and organisational landscape that contribute to, and link with flood risk. By working closely with river basin stakeholders, the results will be used to inform improved transboundary river management arrangements.

Professor Haigh hopes the project will be used as a future model in tackling similar flood risks that could inform governance of river basins elsewhere

Other news

- Prof Dilanthi Amaratunga from the University of Huddersfield delivered the key note speech at the 8th International Conference on Building Resilience (ICBR) organized by the University of Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal during 14th -16th November 2018. Her key note speech title was "Earthquakes don't kill, poorly constructed buildings do." More than 350 scientists joined the event to share their research findings and share their experiences working in the disaster risk reduction field.
- At the same conference, Dr Harkunti Rahayu and Ms Kinkini Hemachandra have presented papers based on CABARET project. Dr Rahayu presented a paper titled with "Micro-Scale study of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction for coastal urban strategic planning in Jakarta Metropolitan area." Ms Hemachandra presented a paper titled with "Role of higher education institutions in achieving regional cooperation for effective multi-hazard early warnings in Asia in Asia."
- A guest lecture, "Multi-hazard early warning systems can they save human

lives?", was presented by Professor Boyko during the second day of the International Festival entitled "Hello-Health" which took place at Plovdiv on 21 and 22 April, 2018. The presentation was in Bulgarian and around 100 participants were attended covering a very broad professional profile – ecologists, physicians, people with interests of healthy behavior, etc.

Prof Dilanthi Amaratunga, delivered a guest lecture on 30th April 2018 on Applying the Reconstruction of Post-Natural Disasters and Conflicts in Ache Indonesia.



CABARET partners join the Institute of Technology Bandungen 2020 International Conference on Building Resilience

The CABARET partnership will hold its final meeting alongside the 9th International Conference on Building Resilience (ICBR).

The 9th ICBR will be held in Indonesia, which is widely recognised as one of the world's most natural disaster-prone areas and is at risk to multiple hazards, including flooding, earthquakes, landslides, tsunami, volcano, and cyclone. Over the last 30 years, there have been an average of 289 significant natural disasters per year and an average annual death toll of approximately 8,000. Like many other countries, climate change is also recognised as a key threat to Indonesia's development, especially for lower-income groups. Rising sea levels and changing weather patterns may lead to increased uncertainty in water availability, food production, and disruptions to transport, commerce, and urban development.

According to the GFDRR, the Government of Indonesia spends \$300 to \$500 million annually on post-disaster reconstruction. Costs during major disaster years reach 0.3 percent of national GDP and as high as 45 percent of GDP at the provincial level. The growing losses from disasters in Indonesia and many other countries around the world are not sustainable and will severely hinder society's ability to address wider development goals.

Effective reduction of losses and risks from natural and human induced hazards, and climate extremes, requires integrated actions at different levels of governance. One of the greatest challenges faced by governments is in creating institutional convergence that integrates global goals emanating from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (PACC) and the World Humanitarian Summit. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) are part of key agendas being considered in all these recent global agreements.

The 9th ICBR, with the theme "Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation for Building Resilient Cities", will bring together the full diversity of the science community, policy makers, practitioners and researchers from all geographical regions, at local, national, regional and international levels to share state of the art research, and discuss how the science community will best support convergence that integrates global goals emanating from the 2030 development agendas.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) are issues that cut across different sectors, which requires transdisciplinary and trans-boundary approaches with the support of the natural and social sciences, including for natural hazards and applied fields such as health, agriculture, economics, environment, engineering and technology. Science can and should play an important role in reducing risk and building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters.

The conference will culminate in the development of a briefing paper that identifies approaches that could help achieve better synergies in implementation of these frameworks on the ground via programmatic integration, collaboration, capacity, and innovation.

The 9th Building Resilience Conference (ICBR09) is co-organized by the Research Centre for Disaster Mitigation (RCDM), the School of Architecture, Planning and Policy Development (SAPPK) – ITB (Indonesia) and the Global Resilience Centre at the University of Huddersfield (UK) in association with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR). ICBR09 will also be jointly conducted with the ITB Centennial 3rd International Conference on Disaster Management (ITB IC03 P100) as part of the First Centennial Commemoration of ITB as the First Higher Technical Education in Indonesia.

Both ICBR09 and ITB IC03 P100 will be held in Bali the cultural and most resilient island in Indonesia. Indonesia itself is widely recognized as one of the world's most natural disaster-prone areas for its exposure to multiple hazards, such as flooding, earthquakes, landslides, tsunami, volcano, and cyclone. Indonesia also has had several appreciations from international organizations for its experience in disaster mitigation and response. Indonesia has been appreciated as the tsunami service provider for Indian Ocean countries for building the national tsunami warning system right after tsunami events in 2004. In 2011, Indonesia was also appreciated as the UNISDR Global Champion for Disaster Risk Reduction. which was received by the President of Republic of Indonesia

The conference has twelve tracks that address a diverse range of challenges and approaches that can support efforts towards disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption compliance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), New Urban Agenda (NUA), Paris Agreement (PA).

The Conference welcomes contributions from a wide range of scientific disciplines, and perspectives from policy and practice. In order to accommodate this wide range of expertise, and promote the development of practical, evidence-based guidance.

The system will open for submissions on Monday 11 March 2019. Abstracts should be submitted online via EasyChair by 30th June 2019.

Conference tracks

The conference has twelve tracks that address a diverse range of challenges and approaches that can support efforts towards disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption compliance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), New Urban Agenda (NUA), Paris Agreement (PA).

SUB-THEME 1: UNDERSTANDING DISASTER RISK

Track 1A – Understanding and operationalising risk-related concepts

Track 1B – Understanding disaster risks linked to climate change

SUB-THEME 2: STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE TO MANAGE DISASTER RISK

Track 2A – Disaster risk governance

Track 2B – Public and private partnership in disaster risk reduction

SUB-THEME 3: EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS AND MULTI HAZARD EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

Track 3 – Early warning systems and multi hazard early warning systems

SUB-THEME 4: CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Track 4 – Critical infrastructure

SUB-THEME 5: DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Track 5 – Disaster risk management of cultural heritage

SUB-THEME 6: ENHANCING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE

Track 6A – Forced migration, displacement and disaster nexus

Track 6B – Resilient urban design and planning

SUB-THEME 7: ENHANCING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR "BUILD BACK SUSTAINABLE"IN RECOVERY, REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

Track 7 – Build Back Sustainable

SUB-THEME 8: SOCIAL AND TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION IN ENHANCING INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION SOCIETY 4.0

Track 8 – Social and technology innovation in enhancing industrial revolution society 4.0

SUB-THEME 9: DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR TOURISM INDUSTRY

Track 9 – Disaster risk reduction for tourism industry

TRACK 10 – SPECIAL TRACK FOR DOCTORAL SCHOOL PROGRAMME

Side events



Further information:

Location: Bali, Indonesia

Venue: Shangri-La, Nusa Dua, Bali, Indonesia.

Date: 13 – 15 January 2020

For further technical advice about abstracts or paper submission, or technical details regarding travel and accommodation, please do not hesitate to contact us at :

https://icbr09itb100.itb.ac.id

General information at icbritb@gmail.com

Submissions at icbritb.submission@gmail.com

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 researcy 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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European partners
University of Huddersfield
University of Central Lancashire
University of Cantabria
University of Mining and Geology
University of Malta
Riga Technical University

Asian partners University of Moratuwa University of Peradeniya Bandung Technical Institute Andalas University Maldives National University De La Salle University Ateneo de Manila University Mandalay Technological University University of Yangon

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

United Kingdom (Lead Institution) United Kingdom Spain Bulgaria Malta Lativa

Sri Lanka Sri Lanka Indonesia Indonesia Maldives Philippines Philippines Myanmar Myanmar

Further information

For further information on the CABARET project, contact Professor Richard Haigh (r.haigh@hud.ac.uk) and Professor Dilanthi Amaratunga (d.amaratunga@hud.ac.uk).