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Local Government and Risk Mapping at the Local Level

Sandpit event discussion and reporting

Sandpit event discussion and reporting template

Title	Local Government and Risk Mapping at the Local Level
Research area	Multi-hazard Disaster Risk Assessment Method
Group members	1. Taufika Ophiyandri (Andalas University) 2. Ezri Hayat (University of Huddersfield) 3. Abdul Hakam (Andalas University) 4. Febrin Ismail (Andalas University) 5. Francesco (Riga Technical University) 6. Marlon (De La Salle University) 7. Prof Day Aung (University of Yangon) 8. Mariyam (Maldives National University)
Scope of the challenges relevant to the sandpit	This particular event is focusing on how HEIs can contribute to enhancing the capacity of local government in conducting risk assessment at the local level. • Local governments play important role in DRR • Local government capacity in DRR has been unequally low and resources has not been effectively and efficiently used. • HEIs as the powerhouse of knowledge creation has not been actively contributing to the LG risk assessment process
Problems and challenges identified by group members	• Local government has low capacity in Disaster Risk Assessment, • Collaboration between HEIs and Local Government has been very limited. • HEIs knowledge and capacity in Disaster knowledge, especially in conducting Disaster Risk Assessment, vary • Methodology used for Risk Assessment also vary. Detail discussion can be found in separate sheet.
Proposed activities with time frames	There are three main activities proposed: 1. Review of risk assessment guidelines.

The aim of this exercise to identify disaster risk assessment measures and guidelines available and adopted by LGs in each partner countries. The consortium will therefore:

- Provide a basis for cross-country comparison by developing a template for the risk assessment method. The template will be developed by Andalas University team as the sandpit leader, and draft is expected to be ready for comments by end of March 18.
- Using the developed template, each country partner team will review existing risk assessment measures and guidelines in their country (April – August 2018)
- The initial findings will be presented for comments from HEIs and LGs in the workshop in Myanmar (Activity 2 - October 18). The workshop will run side to side with CABARET meeting in Yangon, Myanmar, October 2018.
- Revised findings and country report will be consolidated in September 2018.
- The report synthesis will be submitted for publication in ICBR 2019 in Indonesia.

2. Risk Assessment workshop (Yangon, Myanmar, October 2018)

   The aim of the workshop is to enhance the capacity of HEIs and LG in conducting Risk Assessment through effective collaboration.

   - The workshop will invite Myanmar's HEIs and LGs representatives as participants
   - The workshop will have two-fold objectives
     - Collecting inputs and comments for the initial findings of the guideline review.
     - To serve a knowledge exchange opportunity and discussion platform for HEIs and LGs to enhance collaboration in disaster risk assessment.

3. Research project proposal (detail in separate sheet)

   The project is aimed at improving resilient through enhanced collaboration between HEI and LG in Disaster Risk Assessment. The project will run for 36 months duration with 5 work packages proposed:

   - Work Package 1 – Development of assessment tools for LGs and HEIs capacity in Disaster Risk Assessment
   - Work package 2 – Project Management
   - Work package 3 – Assessment of HEIs capacity

	- Work Package 4 – Assessment of LGs capacity - Work Package 5 – HEIs and LGs - Work Package 6 – Quality monitoring - Work Package 7 – Dissemination and publication
Expected outputs or outcomes from the activity	Outcomes: - Increased DRR capacity of the HEIs and LGs. - Improved and effective collaboration between HEIs and LGs in disaster risk assessment through knowledge sharing and joint activities. - Stronger regional and international cooperation between HEIs Outputs: • Conference paper • Research proposal

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	Local government Capacity	How well are the HEI connected with the LG?	Methodology for Risk Assessment	DRR guidelines to perform Risk Assessment
Maldives	the country is dispersed in small islands and far from each other and a national population of about 400,000. It is therefore considered more efficient to have the disaster management centralised at the national level.	the HEIs are not really involved by the government and the links are therefore weak.	The guidelines used by the DM agency are adopted from the UNDP and the government is currently working on producing one.	Two related guidelines currently available, produced by the national DM agency: community-based risk management and mainstreaming DRR into local development
Philippines	Even though Disaster Management Agency at the local level exist, the technical capacity is low. This is particularly because human resources are double-posted in other departments	The LGs have been actively involving the HEIs to provide technical assistance related to hazards and disaster. However, even though researches are (co)funded by the LGs, the outcomes are not reflected in the public policy, and the research	LGs are required to perform Risk assessment, but are challenged by the many methodologies available. Even though the guidelines exist, different institutions/departments are using different approach/ methodologies for assessing hazards they are responsible for.	Department of internal affairs and LG coordinate the LG and in Disaster Management and Risk Assessment (RA) activities. The RA adopts participatory approach to include all stakeholders. The process itself is led by the LG

		output are unlikely be adopted in the policy/ guidelines, unless they are inline/ supporting the established guidelines/ policy.		
Indonesia	The capacity of the LG in DM varies between cities/ districts. The LG capacity in risk assessment is relatively low, which is affected by the frequent relocation or promotion of trained staff to other posts.	HEIs and the LG have been collaborating well. Particularly because the LGs have been regularly asking the HEIs assistance to provide technical support and to perform certain tasks such as risk assessment and strategic planning	The National Government has produced guidelines for the LG to perform risk assessment, but resources at the local level may not understand the guideline.	Theres is one standardised guideline for DRR and risk mapping, produced by the national DM agency, BNPB, but it needs to be improved to reflect sendai framework.

Latvia	The LG capacity to assess disaster risk is relatively low due to low threats to hazards except smaller floods. The low priority given to this area lead to low financial resource allocation.	Due to low priority in the DM areas, there are no real interest of the HEIs towards disaster risk assessment. The HEIs link very well with the LGs and have been exchanging knowledge but not so much in DM subjects.	There is no obligation to provide results of risk assessment on a regular basis, unless for well-recognised threats such as flooding and more focus added to sustainability plan and climate change adaptation.	The state fire and rescue service is in charge for the producing the guideline for risk assessment, adopting the sendai framework. There is no national database on disaster risk at the moment and the government is currently working on them. Training and international collaboration on DRR activities is also being widely promoted.
Myanmar	LG has low capacity in Disaster Risk Assessment	The country has 7 state/ regions, some of which are located in the coastal areas and each of these states have got local DM office established. Even though HEIs have done a lot of researches funded by the government, there appear to be weak link between them. The country also has disaster	Similar to philippines, different methodologies have been used to assess risk of different hazards. In some cases, even the same hazards are assesses with different methodologies	DRR guidelines to perform Risk Assessment is available

		education centre established and managed by the ministry of relief and settlement		