

Integration of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction: Tsunamis in perspective

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Prof. Dilanthi Amaratunga delivered a speech at the recently held REGIONAL WORKSHOP on Science and Technology Contribution in Policy Improvement and Capacity Building for Advance-Early Warning System against Near-Field Tsunami Risk, in Bali, Indonesia from 18-20 August 2017.



The goal and objective of the workshop included:

1. Knowledge sharing from the local to regional and from regional to local on the issue people center tsunami early warning system and emergency response
2. Knowledge development on end-to-end and effective tsunami early warning system and emergency response
3. Knowledge sharing on building resilience of coastal communities from regional perspective

The workshop was a platform to share the result of those researches and will generate a further collaboration research in the future. Another perspectives of coastal hazard aside from Tsunami will also be presented in the workshop represented by Huddersfield University, UK who has close collaboration with ITB in several research regarding to coastal hazard, community resilience and agglomeration issue.

ABSTRACT

The concept of CCA is broad and CCA strategies aim to reduce vulnerability to expected impacts of climate change. DRR refers to a wide range of opportunities for risk abatement and disaster management. Risk reduction includes prevention, preparedness, and part of the recovery process, and it gives particular emphasis to the reduction of vulnerability.

Both CCA and DRR focus on reducing vulnerability and share many similarities. CCA and DRR are mutually benefited in different ways. For example, DRR measures will lessen the climate impact and climate measures will lessen the disaster risk. In addition to the similar objective of reducing vulnerability, both CCA and DRR aim to reduce poverty, as in many cases poor and marginalised communities are vulnerable to disasters. Accordingly, a number of researchers, policy makers and practitioners have suggested integrating CCA and DRR in order to increase the efficiency of CCA and DRR efforts and also to avoid duplication.

Asia represents a larger portion of the world and many Asian countries are considered as developing nations where poor and vulnerable communities are prone to disasters, including

that of Tsunamis. Therefore, it is vital to investigate the ability of the Asian countries to integrate CCA and DRR in order to reduce the vulnerability of communities to disasters. However, in the global context, it is discussed that integration of CCA and DRR is a real challenge due to many overlaying reasons.

In this context, based on primary and secondary data sources, revealed from a Horizon 2020 EU funded project entitled ESPREssO (Enhancing Synergies for disaster Prevention in the European Union), this paper presents the challenges in integrating CCA and DRR in Asia within the context of Tsunami Risks.

The paper argues that the key challenges to integrating CCA and DRR can be categorised into three key thematic areas namely challenges related to governance, challenges related to risk, and challenges related to communication. Accordingly, this paper explains the key challenges under each thematic area and provide insights for better integration of CCA and DRR.

Keywords: CCA, DRR, Integration, Frameworks, Duplication, Inefficiency

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