

# State of preparedness for response and the implementation of global frameworks

Baseline of Humanitarian Ecosystems in Asia

Cambodia | Myanmar | Nepal | Pakistan | Philippines | Sri Lanka



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# The Program

*“Strengthening Capacity of Government, Local Humanitarian Organizations and the Private Sector on Preparedness for Response”*

It forms the basis for the Asian Preparedness Partnership



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# The Baseline Surveys of six countries in South and South East Asia.

As expected, differences are clear but also a lot of commonalities. Providing opportunity for learning by sharing experiences.



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The six countries made considerable progress during the 2005-2015 HFA Priority 1.

- Institutional and legal frameworks for DRM are largely in place.

- The need lies more in strengthening of governance, as advocated in the SFDRR.



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# Findings of the Baseline Survey

- Preparedness for humanitarian action remains an area of concern.
- Stakeholder coordination during the phases of the DRM cycle need improvement.



# Findings of the Baseline Survey

- Knowledge management and sharing needs considerable improvement.
- Institutional strengthening is needed in Cambodia, Pakistan and Philippines
- Publications and dissemination could be enhanced in Cambodia and Pakistan



# Findings of the Baseline Surveys

- Capacity in key areas for humanitarian action appear low. There is a need for strengthening this
- Equal opportunity in capacity development needs review (a specific concern for gender equality), e.g. greater difference in gender balance in Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan.



# Findings of the Baseline Surveys

- Myanmar has limited inputs from non-state actors, whereas in Cambodia it is the majority.
- Local humanitarian leadership during emergency response “demands a larger space”. Roles for local actors and private sector.

# Findings of the Baseline Surveys

- Resource mobilization appear variable.

Resolution of these gaps require leadership at all levels. Paradigm shift for many international organisations mode of operation.



## The Need for Academic Collaboration

An uncertain risk landscape emerges due to climate change.

It is necessary to acquire new knowledge and develop new coping strategies.

Collaboration with academia and the private sector could bring in much needed resources, innovation and expertise to build such strategies.



# Regional Collaboration

Partnerships are required for regional support in extreme calamities that are predicted for the future.



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# Moving Towards Humanitarian Effectiveness

All these efforts will contribute towards the **Humanitarian Effectiveness** that was a focus of the World Humanitarian Summit.



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# Asian Preparedness Partnership (APP)

The launching of the APP appear timely to merge varied learnings and forge a way forward to create a safer Asia in line with the advocacy of the Humanitarian Summit.



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Thank You



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