REPORT
from the 7th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action
Reaching new heights: exploring trails for the sustainable growth of anticipatory action

13 to 15 June 2023
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Further details about all the Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platforms are available on the Anticipation Hub website tinyurl.com/8fxfwee8.

The online sessions from the 7th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform can be watched again here tinyurl.com/5zz6ahbd.

**Acronyms and abbreviations**

- **ADPC** Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
- **BMKG** Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika (Indonesian Agency for Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysics)
- **CARE** Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere; formerly Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe
- **EAP** early action protocol
- **EW4All** Early Warnings for All
- **FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- **IFRC** International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- **LGU** local government unit
- **NDRRMA** National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority
- **NGO** non-governmental organization
- **SUFAL** Supporting Forecast-based Action and Learning
- **UN** United Nations
- **UNDRR** United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
- **UNICEF** United Nations Children’s Fund
- **WFP** World Food Programme
- **WMO** World Meteorological Organization
Anticipatory action is in a state of positive flux in Asia-Pacific. Changes are happening in deep and fast-paced ways, and government and humanitarian partners are embracing learning and collaboration. There is a rapid paradigm shift occurring, from a reactive humanitarian response to proactive early action and preparedness, particularly in terms of combining weather forecasting with disaster risk information.

Despite this, there are challenges associated with uncertainty in weather forecasts for multiple hazard risks, such as floods, landslides, droughts, heat waves, cold waves and forest fires. There is also the complexity associated with communicating risk information with different probabilities across Asia-Pacific.

For the anticipatory action community to evolve further and contribute meaningfully towards the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative, it will be critical to appraise both successes and lessons equally, and learn to design early action interventions that fit the specific needs of each country.

Likewise, we need to work through the existing boundaries between national governments (including hydrometeorological agencies and national disaster-management authorities), United Nations (UN) agencies, National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international NGOs, development partners and the private sector in Asia-Pacific. This will enable us to transcend organizational silos and remove the barriers that impede collaboration.

The 7th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform, co-hosted by Nepal’s National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) and inaugurated by Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, Hon. Narayan Kaji Shrestha, stressed the importance of incorporating multi-hazard risk assessments into anticipatory action approaches, and of strengthening multi-hazard early warning systems in the region.

The 7th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform was also a stepping stone towards raising the profile of innovative early action pilots, not only in Nepal but across Asia-Pacific. We have a collective vision to learn from country examples across the region: about collaboration, how to scale up early action initiatives, and how to use evidence to evaluate implementation approaches across partners.

For three days we aimed for the sky, highlighting collective actions by writing them on kites and flying them on balloons. We danced and even sang the first Nepali anticipatory action song, showcasing Nepal’s unique cultural heritage and the country’s panache for being an innovator. All of this actively contributed to broadening the knowledge base for anticipatory action and beyond.

Nepal’s NDRRMA looks forward to another eventful year of anticipatory action exchanges among the various countries in the region, and to contributing to a substantial reduction in disaster mortality and the number of people affected by disasters by 2030.

Anil Pokhrel
Chief executive, NDRRMA
Highlights from the 7th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action

Innovation at the heart

The Asia-Pacific dialogue platforms have established a reputation as a space where participants can use creative methods to explain anticipatory action, and 2023 continued in this direction. A highlight for many was the 'Beat the hazard' board game, which was introduced at the event. And on the third day, participants were invited to post their ambitions on kites, adding further colour to the proceedings.

There was also innovation in the overall structure of the event. For the first time, the online and in-person elements of the dialogue platform were held at different times. This allowed both presenters and participants to focus fully on one medium, and the sessions could be tailored to the specific needs of each audience.

A focus on moving forwards

There was a strong government presence at both the online and in-person meetings, which reflects the growing interest in, and support for, anticipatory action at the policy level. And, building on a theme that began in 2022, there was a focus on pushing forward the national and regional roadmaps that will guide anticipatory action in the coming years, and ensuring that these align with the existing disaster-risk strategies in the region.

Feedback on the regional technical standards

The Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform was an opportunity to review the technical standards, drafted by the Asia-Pacific Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action. After expert inputs from the region’s stakeholders in Kathmandu, these standards have since been validated and published, and will ensure that new initiatives in the region have a sound basis from which to plan and proceed.

Street dramas and local traditions

The first half of the 7th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform took place in Kathmandu, Nepal’s capital city, and the hosts ensured that all the participants got to experience some of the country’s unique culture: from the local snacks on offer to the dance performance that closed the
Nepali dancers perform at the 7th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform.

event. Participants also got to see the new Nepali street drama about anticipatory action, which explains to communities the importance of listening to early warning messages and taking action.

**An increase in online and offline participants**

Anticipatory action continues to expand and develop in the Asia-Pacific region, and this is reflected in the growth of the annual dialogue platforms. There were 232 people from 23 countries in Kathmandu (a 22 per cent increase on 2022), while 175 people joined the online sessions, with many more watching the recordings afterwards.
DAY ONE

Opening ceremony

The 7th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform began with a warm welcome from the Nepalese hosts. The opening ceremony was chaired by Diksha Khadka, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and included a traditional Nepali custom, the lighting of a ceremonial candle, by Hon. Narayan Kaji Shrestha, Nepal’s deputy prime minister and the minister of home affairs.

Several of the co-organizers then welcomed the participants to the dialogue platform. Kara Siahaan, Anticipation Hub, Umesh Dhakal, Nepal Red Cross Society, Azmat Ulla, IFRC, and Prem Awasthi, UN Resident Coordinator Office, all shared their greetings and expectations for the three days.

Next, Anil Pokhrel, NDRRMA, introduced the first showing of a new street drama about anticipatory action. This uses Nepali music, song and dance to explain to communities why they need to listen to early warning messages and take anticipatory action. Developed by NDRRMA and the Anticipation Hub, it was created by Prakash Saput, a famous Nepali performer.

The opening ceremony in Kathmandu.

"The three-day Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform started today. Addressing the engaging conversation filled with insights and valuable knowledge on #AA, Hon. DPM & Home Minister @nksthaparaksh stressed on risk-informed sustainable scaling of #anticipatoryaction"

WFP Nepal on X

Watch the Nepali street drama online tinyurl.com/jbuds26a
Plenary: anticipatory action for beginners

The dialogue platforms are not only for experts in anticipatory action; they are also an opportunity to inform those who are new to this approach and keen to learn more. With this in mind, the first plenary of the 7th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform provided an introduction to anticipatory action: what does it mean? What does it look like in practice? And how can a country or organization take the first steps towards establishing this approach within its disaster-risk-management framework?

Marketplace

As anticipatory action continues to expand across the Asia-Pacific region, there is a growing richness to the lessons and experiences being gained. To enable the participants to learn about as many of these as possible, a marketplace session was held in parallel to the opening plenary, with actors from across the region sharing recent outcomes from their activities (Table 1).
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<th>Topic</th>
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<td>indicators to complement science data</td>
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<td>Earth observation data supporting anticipatory action:</td>
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<td>Heat waves in Bangladesh</td>
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<td>Multisectoral approach in developing anticipatory action</td>
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<td>Reaching the last mile in Nepal: inclusive early-action framework</td>
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<td>Scaling up by involving children as actors in disaster preparedness</td>
<td>BMKG</td>
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Thematic sessions #1

Day one continued with a series of 80-minute thematic sessions, which provided an in-depth look at how anticipatory action is progressing around the Asia-Pacific region. The first four sessions explored some of the most pressing issues.

Throughout history, communities have relied on their observations of nature to forecast weather patterns and implement preventive and mitigating measures well in advance of crises. To foster anticipatory action in disaster risk reduction, it is crucial to promote and recognize the value of indigenous practices and local knowledge, and the session ‘Safeguarding future: empowering indigenous practices, local knowledge and collective action to prevent and mitigate disaster risks’, led by the UN Resident Coordinator Office, the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), Start Fund Nepal and Sajag Nepal, shared ideas about how this can be achieved.

‘Triggers: in a rapidly changing climate, are we getting better at forecasting extremes and acting earlier?’ was an opportunity to share the latest experiences in developing triggers for anticipatory action. Led by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System, the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, it considered some fundamentals elements of trigger development: (1) the generation of risk information; (2) the use of national and global forecasts for anticipating extreme events; and (3) the determination of trigger points based on hazard magnitude, or (4) based on impact-based forecasts.

In ‘A roadmap towards shared resilience: mainstreaming anticipatory action into government systems’, the Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief, the Department of Disaster Management and the Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre, all from Bangladesh, presented examples of how to work with governments to advance anticipatory action, alongside FAO, the German Red Cross and the World Food Programme (WFP). And in the fourth thematic session, Start Network, WFP and FAO looked at ‘Building bridges in the region: exploring evidence guidance for anticipatory action’.

Exciting day at the 3-day anticipatory action dialogue platform! Learned from experts & practitioners about a roadmap towards shared resilience. An inspiring intergenerational discussion on addressing gaps & seizing opportunities.

Ashma Subedi on X
Highlights sessions #1

The highlights sessions were held twice in a row to allow participants to learn about more than one subject. The session ‘The anticipatory action overview report 2022: what does the data mean for the Asia-Pacific region?’ unpacked the Anticipation Hub’s report on the scale of anticipatory action worldwide, presenting the main findings and inviting participants to share their thoughts on what these mean for the Asia-Pacific region.

Plan International presented its work on meaningfully engaging girls and young women in anticipatory action in the Philippines in ‘Advancing the roles of people at risk in anticipatory action: an intergenerational discussion about current gaps and opportunities’. This included an overview of the progress of a pilot mobile application and web portal which focus on anticipatory action for community-based early warning systems for landslides. These will provide information and risk assessments for individual household and web-generated, individual ‘household disaster preparedness and response’ plans.

The final two highlights sessions were ‘More than just talk: insights from the national dialogue platforms in Nepal and the Philippines’, led by FAO and the Nepal Red Cross Society, and ‘Cash in, risks out: empowering communities with anticipatory action for a resilient future’, led by FAO.

“Highlights by Plan International, we share on meaningful engagement of girls & young women in AA learning from Philippines & mobile application, web portal for AA for community-based landslide early warning system in Nepal

Vanda Lengkong, Plan International, on X

Debates and discussions at the 7th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform.
7th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action

DAY TWO
DAY TWO

Thematic sessions #2

The second day of the in-person meeting in Kathmandu opened with a second set of thematic sessions.

The technical standards for anticipatory action, developed from November 2022 to March 2023, were created for those in this sector to use. In ‘Unpacking the regional technical standards for anticipatory action’, led by FAO, the participants – from beginners to seasoned experts – were invited to provide feedback and help shape this guidance document.

The session ‘Global initiatives: utilize the momentum to scale up the coverage of early warning and early action’, WFP, UNDRR, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Finnish Red Cross provided an overview of the EW4All initiative and shared the next steps for this. This included a discussion around how anticipatory action practitioners can capitalize on the high-level momentum created by such global initiatives to scale up the coverage of early warning and early action at various levels within a country.

The final thematic session on day two was ‘New ways of anticipatory action targeting: indexing, social registries and block-chain’, led by Start Network, FAO, the Philippines’ Department of Social Welfare and Development, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the Danish Red Cross.

“Right on target: exploring new ways of targeting to reach people with most urgent needs in anticipation, rather than waiting to access the damages. #SRSP technical work group co-lead @DangalHemanta sharing experiences from Nepal.

Alina Rai Karki, Danish Red Cross, on X"
The anticipatory action game: Beat the Hazard

The Asia-Pacific dialogue platforms have a history of showcasing creative and innovative session formats, and this year’s edition continued the tradition. Beat the Hazard is a new board game that allows players to learn how anticipatory action works in practice and to understand the main elements, such as triggers, financing and the anticipatory actions.

“Beat the Hazard allows participants to interact in a playful and fun way with the topic,” explained Raymond Zingg, IFRC. “I believe that this kind of interactivity really allows participants to have a memory of the event, but it is also linked to relevant engagement.” Rya Ducusin, Start Network, agreed: “Simulations like these can help augment possible interventions during a crisis.”

Highlights sessions #2

Most of the groups who are vulnerable to natural and human-induced hazards live in contexts of conflict and displacement. The session ‘Murky waters: unpacking anticipatory action in conflict and displacement in Asia-Pacific’ asked: how do we reach these groups with anticipatory action? How do we create an enabling environment in Asia-Pacific to achieve this? Building on lessons from Afghanistan and Bangladesh, practitioners from the German Red Cross, the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, IFRC and FAO led a discussion on the operational challenges of advancing anticipatory action in such contexts.

In ‘Sector-specific anticipatory action: experiences from STEP in cyclone contexts’, Action Against Hunger’s Bangladesh programme highlighted the bottom-up process it has adopted to develop anticipatory action, which includes its work to act ahead of cyclones Sitrang and Mocha.

‘Empowering tomorrow: unlocking gender and inclusion in anticipatory action’, led by World Vision, Plan International and UN Women, looked at issues around gender equality and social inclusion, including the five domains of change. And ‘How to synergize localization of anticipatory action taking a middle path?’, organized by Start Network and People in Need Nepal, explored how to combine the best top-down and bottom-up approaches to anticipatory action.
DAG
THREE
Plenary: where do we go with our ambitions?

The first plenary on the third day picked up a theme from earlier Asia-Pacific dialogue platforms: where do countries in the region want to go with their anticipatory action ambitions? Participants discussed their national and regional visions, structured around a number of central themes.

Institutionalization

- By 2027, ensure that all countries have a comprehensive roadmap or framework for anticipatory action, which integrates existing policies and institutionalizes its implementation at all levels, and links to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations’ ASEAN Framework on Anticipatory Action in Disaster Management.

- Integrate anticipatory action into local-level structures, plans and budgets to ensure its effective implementation and sustainability.

- Establish a dedicated, multisectoral coordination body for anticipatory action to enhance collaboration, coordination and information-sharing among relevant stakeholders.

- Create an anticipatory action task force for the region.

Triggers

- Develop trigger mechanisms with localized sectoral thresholds that are clearly understood by all stakeholders.

- Create a centralized database that is accessible to all the relevant agencies and actors, with data-protection measures to safeguard sensitive information.

- Share lessons learned and best practices around risk information and forecasting to enhance countries’ preparedness and response capabilities.

“...

It is a must that the government take ownership of anticipatory action, because they are the primary institution that should protect and deliver services to the people. And, together with the government, communities also need to be empowered [and] involved in the process and the implementation of anticipatory action.

Mark Brayn Yaung, American Red Cross

...”
• Invest in capacity-building initiatives, in particular allocating more resources and funding towards impact-based forecasting.

• Empower local communities and decentralize decision-making processes to strengthen the implementation of anticipatory action.

Evidence

• Establish effective knowledge-management systems to capture, document and share insights, best practices and innovative approaches for implementing anticipatory action.

• Provide evidence that showcases an overall reduction in impacts in the wake of hazards, thus proving the value of anticipatory action within disaster-risk-management frameworks.

• Produce more success stories through collaborations between local government bodies and academia.

• Implement coordinated, standardized data-collection and management approaches, with the local government taking responsibility for this.

• Increase funding and engagement in learning platforms for anticipatory action.

• Increase the number of studies focusing on topics such as the cost-effectiveness of anticipatory action, the benefits of government intervention, and household-level interventions; these will support evidence-based decision-making.

• Promote the coordinated implementation of anticipatory action to facilitate larger sample sizes and proof of concept; this will allow for better measurement and better evaluation of outcomes.

• Measure the effectiveness of early warning messages among communities.

Financing

• Integrate anticipatory action into risk financing systems to ensure its seamless incorporation into overall strategies for disaster risk management.

• Align anticipatory action plans with existing government plans and financing mechanisms, through clear financial policies.

Rather than one agency, government or non-government, leading or owning anticipatory action, it has to be a more collaborative approach. At different stages, there has to be different collaboration and ownership and leadership.

Alina Karki, Danish Red Cross
• Foster partnerships with the private sector to include anticipatory action initiatives in their corporate-social-responsibility efforts.

• Develop evidence-based business cases to strengthen advocacy efforts and demonstrate the value and effectiveness of anticipatory action.

• Allocate dedicated or earmarked funding for the most vulnerable populations, ensuring their inclusion and protection.

• Explore risk-transfer mechanisms and index-based insurance as part of social safety-net programmes, and integrate these into strategies for anticipatory action.

Highlights sessions #3

In ‘Nepal’s localized approach to anticipatory action: paving the way from vulnerability to resilience’, the speakers – from Mercy Corps Nepal, Viamo, Aria Technologies, the Institute of Himalayan Risk Reduction and DanChurchAid – highlighted their experiences and insights from the implementation of anticipatory action for floods and drought along the river basins of Sudurpaschim and Karnali. Collaborating partners, including local communities, government bodies and the private sector, took part in discussions on vulnerability-targeting approaches and the integration of scientific knowledge into local decision-making. In addition, the session highlighted the role and leadership of local governments in driving implementation, setting up a financing model for anticipatory action, and addressing the challenges that have arisen during the process.

Other themes in this final set of highlights sessions included ‘Downscaling anticipatory action building blocks: localized forecasting and early warning’, led by WFP and the Finnish Red Cross, and ‘Scaling up new hazards and areas: reaching last-mile beneficiaries through anticipatory action’ by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, IFRC and the German Red Cross.

Thematic sessions #3

To date, financing for anticipatory action has mostly been channelled from institutional funds, such as the UN’s Central Emergency Response Fund, the IFRC’s Disaster Response Emergency Fund and the Start
Fund. However, these are limited when it comes to catering for the ever-growing scope and scale of anticipatory action. The session ‘Grow your money plant: going beyond institutional funding and moving towards sustainable financing for anticipatory action’, led by CARE, Concern Worldwide, the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, FAO, the UN Environment Programme, Practical Action and WFP, brought together perspectives around climate financing, government funding and parametric insurance, and whether these can sustain the growth and scaling up of anticipatory action in the Asia-Pacific region.

When thinking about disaster preparedness and response, laws and policies are usually the last thing that come to mind. But countless examples globally show that legal preparedness – that is, the preparedness of laws and policies – play a crucial role in the ability of communities and governments to successfully prepare for, and ultimately respond to, disasters. The session ‘From theory to practice — institutionalizing anticipatory action into law and policy’, led by IFRC, FAO and WFP, explained how to achieve this.

Looking at existing multi-agency anticipatory action programmes, in terms of activities and implementation, the session ‘Anticipatory action coordination: collective frameworks and the role of working groups in countries’, led by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action, asked: what coordination is required to achieve the most impact from anticipatory action activities? How can we streamline our collective approach?

The final thematic session on day three was ‘Anticipatory actions to heat action planning: Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies spearheading the heat action in the region’, led by the German Red Cross, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan, and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre.
Reflections on the 7th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform

Our old friendships reunited, our new friendships developed.

Ahmadul Haque, Cyclone Preparedness Program, video interview

We do not [just] listen like a lecture, we can also participate... this is good learning.

Moe Thida Win, Myanmar Red Cross, video interview

Pakistan Delegation in #Kathmandu #Nepal during #APDialoguePlatform. It was indeed a great experience for learning and sharing experiences on #AnticipatoryAction. Thank you #AnticipationHub for hosting the biggest event at regional level and giving an opportunity to learn & share.

Raja Atif, German Red Cross in Pakistan, on X
You can watch interviews with several in-person participants on the event playlist tinyurl.com/2t6z3s8a

“I found the sessions on unpacking the regional technical standards extremely useful and relevant to the participants.”
Thai Anh Nguyen, FAO Viet Nam, video interview

“Thank you Anticipation Hub for providing me space to share my experiences and represent Start Network at the community conversation. Eagerly waiting for tomorrow!”
Niroj Sapkota, Start Network Nepal, on LinkedIn

“A big thanks to the organisers of the #APDialoguePlatform for a brilliant event. Great to meet so many enthusiastic young professionals in the region - the network keeps growing!”
Future Leaders Network on Early Warning Early Action on X
The 7th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform trialled a new approach to hybrid events: separating the in-person and the online sessions to ensure each format was dedicated to a specific audience, rather than trying to cater effectively to both. Following the three-day in-person meeting in Kathmandu, five sessions were held online. This approach proved successful: these attracted 175 attendees, with many more watching the recordings once they were shared.

Open Mapping Hub Asia-Pacific's regional anticipatory action dialogue

The first online session, hosted by the Open Mapping Hub's Asia-Pacific Hub, brought together organizations and government agencies to discuss the current state of disaster preparedness, response and anticipatory action in the Asia-Pacific region. During the session, the speakers – who included members of the Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team, Open Mapping Hub Asia-Pacific, and representatives of Open Mapping Hub Asia-Pacific’s partners (Start Network and World Vision) – showcased how OpenStreetMap supports anticipatory action efforts, sharing examples of successful initiatives in the region. As well as explaining the role of spatial data in anticipatory action programmes, they outlined the needs and gaps that still persist. There were also opportunities for participants to analyse current disasters, identifying vulnerable areas and utilizing maps and data for effective response and preparedness.

Financing anticipatory action: SUFAL’s experience of tackling this from a localization perspective

The Supporting Forecast-based Action and Learning (SUFAL) project in Bangladesh is trying to enable financing mechanisms for anticipatory action, from local to national levels. Representatives from the different tiers of government institutions, from local to national, explained how they are enabling financing for anticipatory action in the country. During the session, the audience heard from (among others) Md. Atiqul Huq, the former director-general at the Department of Disaster Management, Netai Chandra Dey Sarker, Department of Disaster Management, Md. Mosharof Hossain, Saghata Union of Gaibandha District, and Kazi Rabeya Ame, SUFAL.
A roadmap towards shared resilience: mainstreaming anticipatory action into government systems

Disasters cause the loss of life, damage infrastructure and disrupt livelihoods. However, when governments, civil society organizations, communities and households have access to robust and timely information, they can take actions to prevent or reduce losses. This thematic session considered the progress made by different government actors in Bangladesh, which work with disaster management agencies to monitor and produce hazard-related forecasts and deliver warnings – and, accordingly, implement anticipatory action to reduce the adverse impacts of hazards on lives and livelihoods. The session also looked at how to ensure early warnings reach the people, entities and places most exposed to those hazards, and in ways that are reliable, actionable, accessible and inclusive of all. Speakers included Lutfun Nahar, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Bangladesh, Ahmadul Haque, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Bangladesh, and the Cyclone Preparedness Programme, and Md. Shahjahan Saju, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

Raising awareness of early warning education for kids

Early warning and early action can save lives, and the EW4All initiative aims to protect everyone through early warning systems by 2027. For this reason, it is essential to build the capacity of individuals to act. Children, as one of the most vulnerable groups in society, must be equipped with proper knowledge about early warnings. One way to do this is through early warning education for children. This session, led by Graziela Olua and Asri Rahmawati from Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika (BMKG), presented some ways to do this.

Highlights from the 7th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform

To ensure that online participants could hear about the in-person discussions that took place in Kathmandu – and provide their own inputs – the Anticipation Hub hosted a community conversation during which participants in Kathmandu reflected on the main themes, outcomes and action points. Speakers included Inyoung Yang, FAO, Margarettha Siregar, World Vision, Niroj Sapkota, Start Fund Nepal, and Raymond Zingg, IFRC.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to all the co-organizers for their support with the 7th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform.

Partners

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