

Conference theme	Adaptation and development
Session ID	S234
Session title	Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction into National Development Planning in South Asia: A collaborative dialogue on experiences, approaches, and best practices in adaptation planning
Session summary (100 words)	<p>The session will cover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing governance mechanisms and institutional arrangements that can facilitate cross-sectoral integration of climate adaptation and DRR considerations; Policy innovations that promote the convergence of adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable development into policy and practice at difference scales; Factors that influence and shape vulnerability to disasters and climate impacts, and ways to address them. <p>The purpose of the session will be to inform decision makers, practitioners, researchers, and climate advocates on the extent to which mainstreaming efforts can enhance action on climate change and in managing disaster risks, what has worked (or not worked) in South Asia in relation to it, and what should future policies and actions aim to address.</p>
Organiser/s	Aisha Khan, Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change, Pakistan
Partner institution/s	ICIMOD, Nepal
<i>Add rows as necessary</i>	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund, Pakistan
	Institute of South Asian Studies, Singapore

Chair	Aisha Khan, Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change, Pakistan
	Short bio (50 words)
Rapporteur	N/a
	Name, institution, country
	Short bio (50 words)
	Name, institution, country
	Short bio (50 words)
Session format	Presentation+panel discussion
Room set up	U Shape setting
Duration	1 hour, 45 minutes
Presentation/s (formal presentations longer than 6 minutes)	
<i>Add rows as necessary</i>	
Title	Analysing Information Flow in Flood Risk Communication: A Case of Gandaki River Basin
Author/s: Name, institution, country	Anjal Prakash, Binod Prasad Parajuli, ICIMOD, Nepal
Abstract (100 words)	
<p>In an effort to minimize the risk associated with flood, both the government of Nepal and India has separate flood forecasting and response system. Despite these efforts, there is huge economic and loss of human life every year due to flood events. Considering these facts, this study aims to qualitatively examine the flow of official flood information to the downstream communities through institutional mapping, case study methods and network analysis. In addition, it attempts to find the possibilities of integrating local knowledge of flood risk communication in official flood risk communication system. Analysis of institutional arrangements, key informant interviews from authorities involved in flood risk communication from both of the countries showed that official flood information system rarely reaches to the communities. Communication of flood risk information is influenced by many factors like</p>	

institutional arrangements, infrastructures, education and other socio-economic factors and these factors needs to be reconsidered for effective information flow	
Title:	National Climate Agenda- Gaps and Challenges
Author:	Samia Liaqat Khan, PPAF, Pakistan
<p>Abstract:</p> <p>The presentation will cover the vulnerability context of Pakistan, including water, health, energy and food security as well as climate induced disasters, while moving on to the National Agenda, policies and mechanisms and gaps and challenges in their implementation, such as the Hyogo Framework for Action and Sendai Framework. The session will provide examples of PPAFs community approaches to DRR and Adaptation, and explore ways forward through Producer-Public-Private Partnerships.</p>	
Title:	CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY IN BANGLADESH: ANALYSIS OF POLICY BACK-UP
Author	Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury
<p>Abstract</p> <p>Bangladesh is a very densely populated country whose vulnerability to climate change seriously threatens its impressive development credentials. Its policy in this regard is based on the knowledge-based Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), largely focussed on Adaptation issues, but also takes mitigation measures into account. While to date it is assessed as successful, in the future it must adjust to certain changing socio-economic circumstances such as rapid urbanization, as well as human induced issues like influx of cross-frontier political refugees (Rohingya). The essay reviews past policies with analyses and makes some recommendations for the future</p>	