Group C:
Cambodia, China, Malaysia, Pakistan
Rep. of Korea and Sri Lanka

Overall Gaps and Challenges

I. Make disaster risk reduction [DRR] a priority

Priority 1	Gaps	Plan
	1. Lacks of collaboration and cooperation between government agencies, NGOs and civil society in disaster reduction efforts; 2. Short of comprehensive legislation, guidelines, procedure on disaster reduction 3. Mindset of relief focus emergency approaches (DRR) 4. Dependency on national level 5. Lack of capacity at local level	1. Strengthen collaboration and cooperation; 2. Improve and create legislation, guidelines, code consists of disaster reduction measures 3. Awareness on importance of DRR concept 4. Capacity buildings at local level

II. Improve risk information and early warning

Priority 2	Gaps	Plan
	1. Disaster monitoring and early warning system remains incomplete (huge area and various type of hazards and risk to monitor) 2. Lack of research and study on hazard and risk (reliable data) 3. Lack of local experts to develop comprehensive systems for monitoring, archiving data and disseminating information down to the community levels 4. Maintain the enthusiasm of village level EW committees	1. Continue and improve disaster monitoring and early warning system (in terms of infrastructures, technologies etc) 2. Strengthen collaboration between the government agencies and academic institution (as well as international agencies) 3. Building capacities at the local level to develop systems for monitoring, archiving data and disseminating information down to the community levels 4. Strengthen the capacity of Early Warning committees at village level

III. Build a culture of safety and resistance

Priority 3	Gaps	Plan
	1. Disaster management personnel at every level are expected to improve their professionalism 2. lack of champion for DRR program in building resilient community 3. Public awareness of disaster reduction needs to be elevated 4. The research institutions lack the knowledge, expert human resources and technical / scientific facilities to carry out objective research, aimed at developing and applying methodologies, outcome of studies and models to assess vulnerabilities and impacts of hazards, including the improvement of regional monitoring capacities and assessments	1. forge ahead with grass-roots disaster reduction efforts and embark on programs of creating role-model communities for comprehensive disaster reduction 2. Build capacity and create champions in community awareness program – Govt./ NGO/ civil society 3. to develop a range of media products for awareness raising, disseminate it through mass media communication such as radio for raising mass awareness about DRR in rural areas

IV. Reduce the underlying risk factors

Priority 4	Gaps	Plan
	1. Programs including censuses on disaster reduction resources and overall survey and assessment of disaster risks have yet to be launched 2. There is lack of awareness on DRR amongst the development practitioners. 3. There is a lack of financial capacity in the poor segments of society to build hazard resilient abodes by strictly following the building codes, entailing added cost of construction. 4. Difficulties in resettling people living in identified high risk landslide prone areas due to social and political issues	1. The survey on comprehensive disaster risks and disaster reduction capacity in key areas across the country will be conducted. 2. Improve legislation, code (building) etc. Enforce necessary legislative measures are being proposed to make the violation of building codes a criminal offence. 3. Public private partnership (CSR) – financial etc

V. Strengthen preparedness to respond in an emergency at all levels in order to effectively and speedily assist those who are adversely affected

Priority 5	Gaps	Plan
Overall	1. There is inadequate political commitment for the new disaster management regime at the provincial and district levels 2. Dependency Syndrome makes the Local Governments and communities to look to the Federal agencies 3. Assets (communications, command and control and transport) to be renewed and stockpile of relief items yet to be completed 4. Difficulties to sustain preparedness of the community	1. Sharing of responsibilities at the provincial and district levels 2. Continue to improve and replace assets and reserve system in the country 3. Promoting wider involvement from private sector, NGO, civil society etc 4. Continue developing disaster preparedness and response plans at provincial and district levels

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION!