Challenges of innovation in DRR 1

- **Defining "innovation"**: idea, process, approach, services, methods, management system. *"the creation of something that improves the way we live our lives"*

- **30 DRR innovations**: 1. CBDRR, 2. Hazard mapping, 3. GIS and remote sensing, 4. Assessments and index approach, 5. Disaster risk insurance, 6. National platforms for DRR, 7. SNS, 8. Drones / Disaster resilient materials, 10. Indigenous knowledge / Crowdsourcing

Questions: How to deliver innovations to end-users? Do we know how those innovations contributed to improving people's lives? Did we monitor it? Do we need to change our approaches and the way we work? How can we bridge the gap?

- The private sector: to understand that their products may contribute to DRR or risk management
- Academia: to work with communities, NGOs, and various local partners to share scientific data and tools

Challenges of innovation in DRR 2

Case studies

1. **Collaboration between NGOs and the private sector in Bangladesh: NGO invited the private sector as a project implementing partner, not a donor.**
   - The company products (water tanks) were provided to vulnerable families for access to clean water and growing vegetable gardens ⇒ Communities could gain clean water and income by selling vegetables
   - The company gained branding and visibility by putting its names on tanks ⇒ increasing the sales of their products
   - The company could contribute to improving the living standards of the local and vulnerable citizens

2. **Collaboration between academia, local government, and communities in Malaysia: Community to understand hazard risks properly with scientific data and tools**
   - Establishing the mechanism of community-based/led disaster risk reduction initiatives in collaboration with local governments, academia, and communities
   - Communities will take a lead in planning, implementing, and monitoring a DRR program with support from local governments and academia