



LEARNING DELTAS ASIA INITIATIVE



LDAI'S MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

OBJECTIVES

The LDA objective is to build up an **effective SSC learning and innovation Initiative** that accompanies **rural and urbanizing deltas** in better connecting three processes that often unfold in relative isolation:

1. Enable **IWRM** planning and implementation **Adaptive Delta Management**;
2. Engage **broader sectoral integrated and inclusive societal development** processes that guide socio-economic resilience; and
3. **Support the planning and implementation of investment projects** through innovative learning and knowledge processes building commitment and capacities.

LDAI'S MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

COUNTRIES	DELTAIC AREAS	MAIN CITIES	RELEVANT ISSUES
Bangladesh	Ganges – Brahmaputra – Meghna Delta	Mongla, Chittagong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding/droughts • Saltwater intrusion • Land subsidence • Erosion/sediment starvation • Infrastructure on soft soils
Cambodia	Tonlé Sap, Mekong Delta (transboundary), Bassac River	Phnom Penh	
China	Bohai Sea, Yangtze River Delta, Zhujiang Delta	Tianjin, Shanghai, Guangzhou	
India	Calcutta, Chennai, Mumbai		
Indonesia	Mahakam Delta	Samarinda, Jakarta	
Pakistan	Indus River Delta	Karachi	
Philippines	Pasig River Delta	Manila	
Myanmar	Ayeyarwady Delta	Yangoon, Patheingyi	
Singapore	Singapore River	Singapore	
Thailand	Chao Phraya River Delta	Bangkok	
Vietnam	Mekong Delta (transboundary), Red River Delta	Ho Chi Minh, Hanoi	

Learning Deltas focuses for now on Asia and started with a collaboration pilot between Bangladesh and Myanmar

LDAI'S MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

METHODOLOGY

1. LDAI supports the expansion and **adaptation of successful policies, programmes, projects and formal knowledge**, so the countries can leverage resources and partners to deliver larger results in a sustainable way.
2. **South South Cooperation (SSC)** and **South South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC)** are at the core of the LDAI growth and sustainability strategy and will also explore complementary venues to the North-South technical assistance and funding model by **engaging with governments and International Financial Institutions (IFIs)** investing in the countries.

LDAI'S MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

METHODOLOGY

The LDAI use **tailor made learning tools and promote experiential learning**. Through these tools, the **knowledge from the practice** will be capitalized and partners will gain direct access to field-tested, innovative solutions and develop the capacities to sustain learning and change in time:

1. **Network development**, by acknowledging and bringing together multiple stakeholders through face-to-face activities;
2. **Strengthening of national organizations**, by equipping them with advance knowledge management and knowledge sharing skills;
3. **Documentation and dissemination** of ADM best practices and innovation.

LDAI'S MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

1. The Learning Deltas Asia supports SSC and provides an important role to the **Country Water Partnerships (CWP)** and partners in anchoring the capacities for sustaining partnership, learning and innovation.
2. Task Forces are supported by the **PROCASUR Corporation**, global organization specialized on SSC, Knowledge Management and Innovation.
3. **Global Water Partnership South Asia (GWP SAS)** is responsible for the overall coordination.
4. A **Steering Committee** is under formation

The lead of the Initiative in Bangladesh is in hands of the **Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP)** in partnership with the Institute for **Water Modelling of Bangladesh (IWMBD)**

In Myanmar, the Initiative is led by **the Myanmar Water Partnership (MmWP)**, hosted by **the Irrigation and Water Utilisation Management Department (IWRUD @ MOALI)**

LDAI'S MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

PHASED APPROACH



THE PILOT PHASE

- 1. The Scoping exercise between Myanmar and Bangladesh.** In February 2017 the pilot phase began with a scoping exercise between Bangladesh and Myanmar. The exercise has three main objectives: i. Building a **joint Learning Agenda** on Adaptive Delta Management between Bangladesh and Myanmar; ii. Selecting two Learning Territories, one in Myanmar and another in Bangladesh where to pilot Adaptive Delta Management best practices and innovations;
- 2. The Learning Route in Bangladesh.** As a result of the scoping exercise a Learning Route will be designed. **The Learning Route** is a peer to peer in the field training on ADM best practices in Bangladesh, customized to Myanmar learning priorities. The training will target practitioners from government, civil society, private sector and academia institutions working on ADM, selected under criteria of converge work in a same territory.

THE PILOT PHASE

OVERALL DESCRIPTION OF THE MISSION TO BANGLADESH

Between the 23rd and 28th February the mission was carried out as planned and professionally led by the IWMBD and the BWP.

It considered lectures, Q&A and field visit on nine learning areas i. Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP 2100), by GED ;ii. Climate Change Modelling and Coastal Resilience, by IWMBD; iii. Community level flood management, by CEGIS; iv. Flood forecasting system, by IWMBD; v. Ecosystem services for poverty alleviation, by BUET; vi. Climate Change and Water Governance, by BCAS; vii. Land reclamation, by BWDB; viii. Tidal River Management, by IWMBD; ix. and Mangroves conservation. The field visit focused on Land Reclamation by BWDP.

No	Name	Position	Organization
1	Dr Zaw Lwin Tun	Director	Design Branch, Irrigation and Water Utilization Management Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, Republic of the Union of Myanmar
			Representative of Myanmar Water Partnership Wing Coordinator, Myanmar Delta Alliance Wing
2	Mr Hla Moe	Deputy Director	Directorate of Water Resources and Improvement of River Systems, Republic of the Union of Myanmar
3	Mr Aye Myint	Senior Water Resources Engineer	National Engineering and Planning Services Co. Ltd
			Director (Retired), Irrigation Department, Ministry of Agricultural and Irrigation
4	Mr Nyein Kyaw	Director	Executive Committee, Forest Resource Environment Development and Conservation Association

THE PILOT PHASE

MAIN OUTCOMES OF THE MISSION TO BANGLADESH

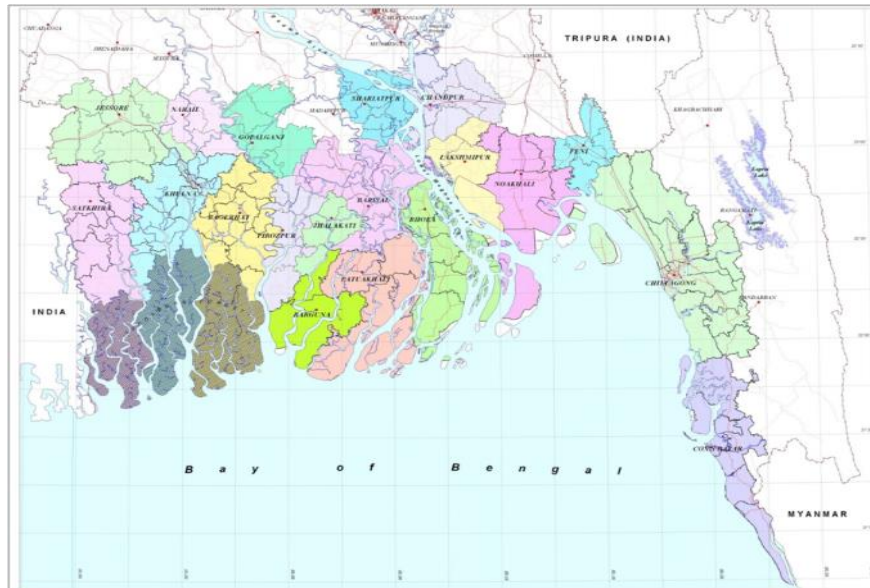
- I. Joint Learning Agenda for Myanmar and Bangladesh.** The pilot will focus on three ADM priority learning areas for Bangladesh and Myanmar:
 - I. Polders management;**
 - II. Tidal River Management and**
 - III. Integrated Water Resource Management.**

THE PILOT PHASE

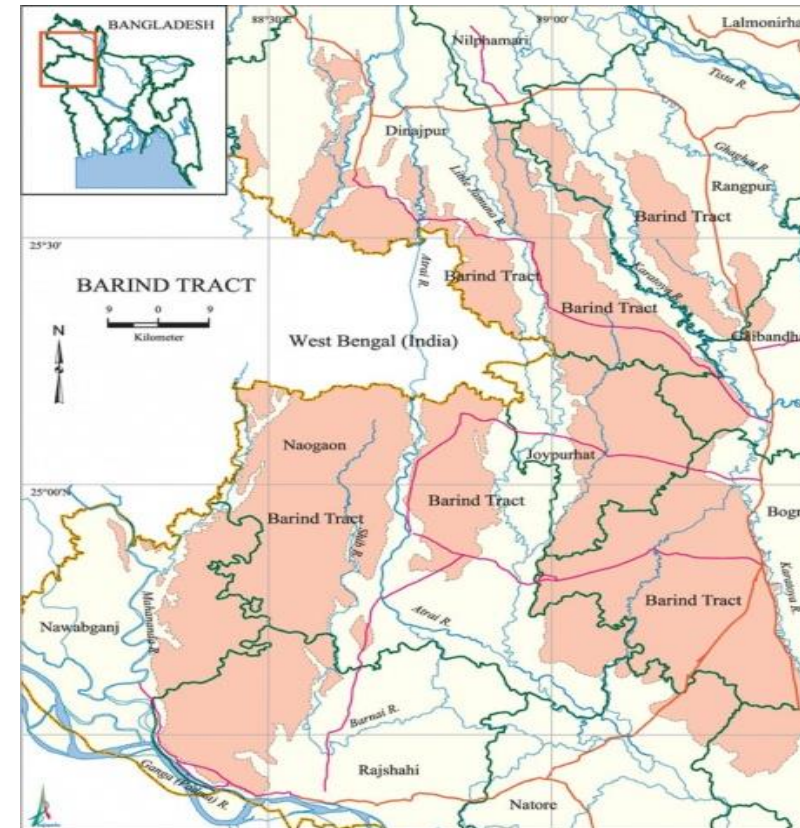
MAIN OUTCOMES OF THE MISSION TO BANGLADESH

Bangladesh Learning Territory

1. Coastal Area
2. Barind Tract Area.



Map of the coastal zone of Bangladesh



Locations of Barind area

THE PILOT PHASE

MAIN OUTCOMES OF THE MISSION TO BANGLADESH

It was agreed to organize a **Learning Route** on the late period of the Monsoon, most probably after the 15th of September.

The training would last approximately **7 to 10 effective training days** and place special emphasis on **learning directly from the public and private stakeholders** of the experiences.

The Myanmar delegation will be guided in the **collaborative design** of one or more **Improvement Plan(s)** for the adaptation and adoption of best practices and innovations to their intervention contexts.

THE PILOT PHASE

MISSION TO MYANMAR (31 MAY TO 04 JUNE).

Recapitulation and discussion (Dr. Zaw, IWUMD)

- 1. Foreign and national participants**
- 2. Agenda: discussions, field visits and reflections**
- 3. An invitation to Myanmar partners for engaging with the LDAI**