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Change; 3.1 Parameters of Flood and Disaster Management; 3.1.1 Political Transition and Flood Management; 3.1.2 Complexity of Flood Disasters and Vulnerability; 3.2 Learning Processes in the Governance of Flood Management after 1971; 3.2.1 Development in the Flood and Disaster Management after 1971; 3.2.2 The Floods of 2010 and their Aftermath; 3.3 Collective Learning Processes in the Governance of Flood and Disaster Management in Pakistan; 4 Conclusion
4.1 Collective Learning in Flood and Disaster Management: A Comparison
4.2 Summary of Findings; 4.2.2 The Way Collective Learning Changes Vulnerability; 4.3 Limitations and Outlook; Bibliography; Annex

Sommario/riassunto

Hauptbeschreibung The prospect of the adverse effects that global climate change will have on human societies, opened up a discourse about the way adaptation should be managed. In order to finance adaptation measures in the most severe affected countries, the parties of the Kyoto Protocol established the Adaptation Fund in 2007. In view of the limited resources that are available for adaptation, scales for the prioritization of countries that are based on their suspected vulnerability, have been developed in literature. But so far, indicators of vulnerability reflect only the general indicator
