

Disaster Risk Reduction



UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction


SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

**disasters are not
natural**



Photo courtesy of Alberto Bisbal



Photo courtesy of Yann Arthus-Bertrand



Photo courtesy of Yann Arthus-Bertrand

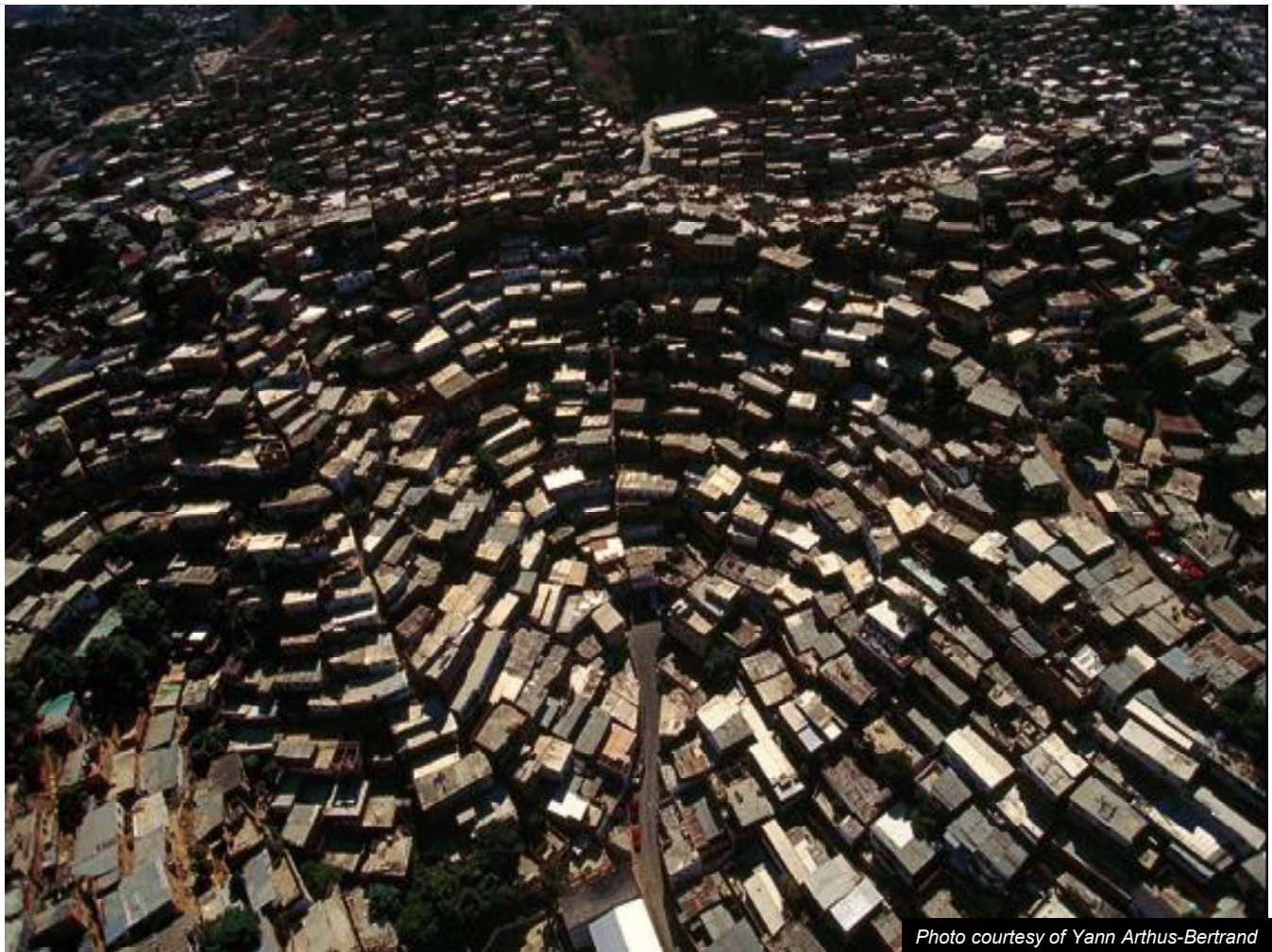
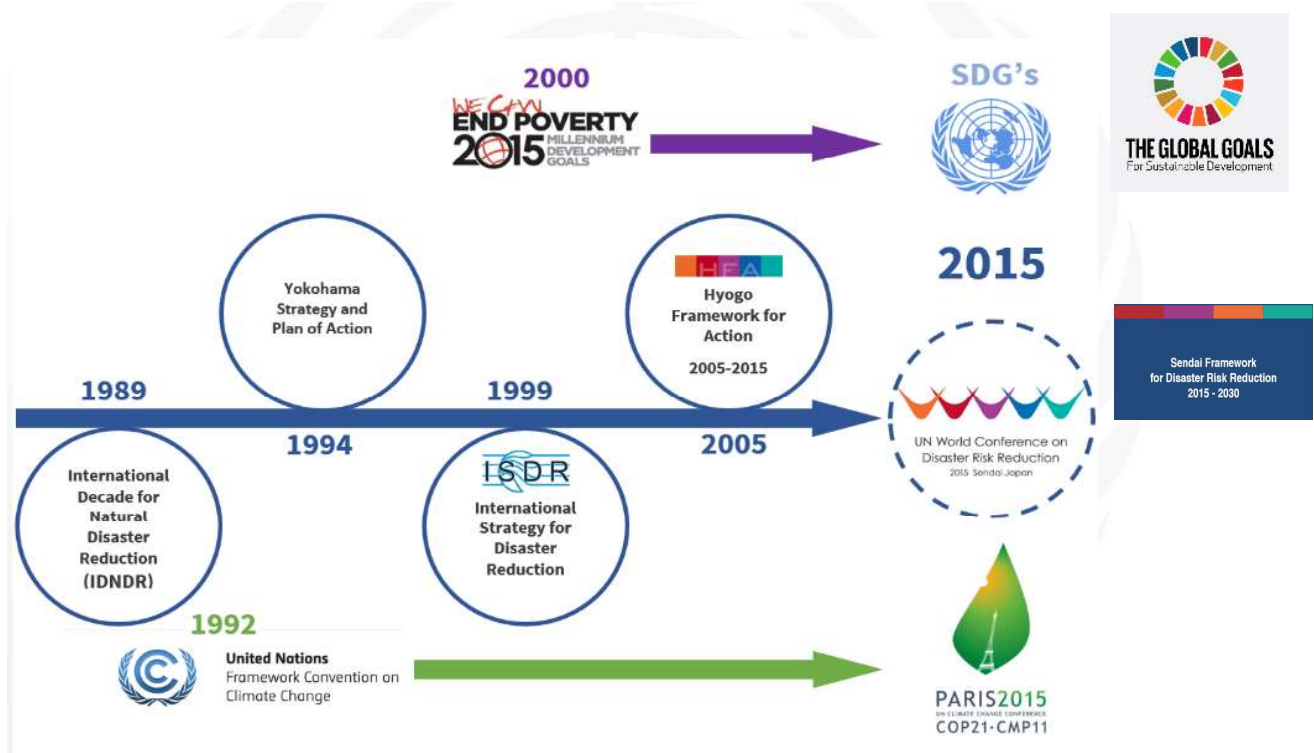


Photo courtesy of Yann Arthus-Bertrand

25 years of international commitment to DRR

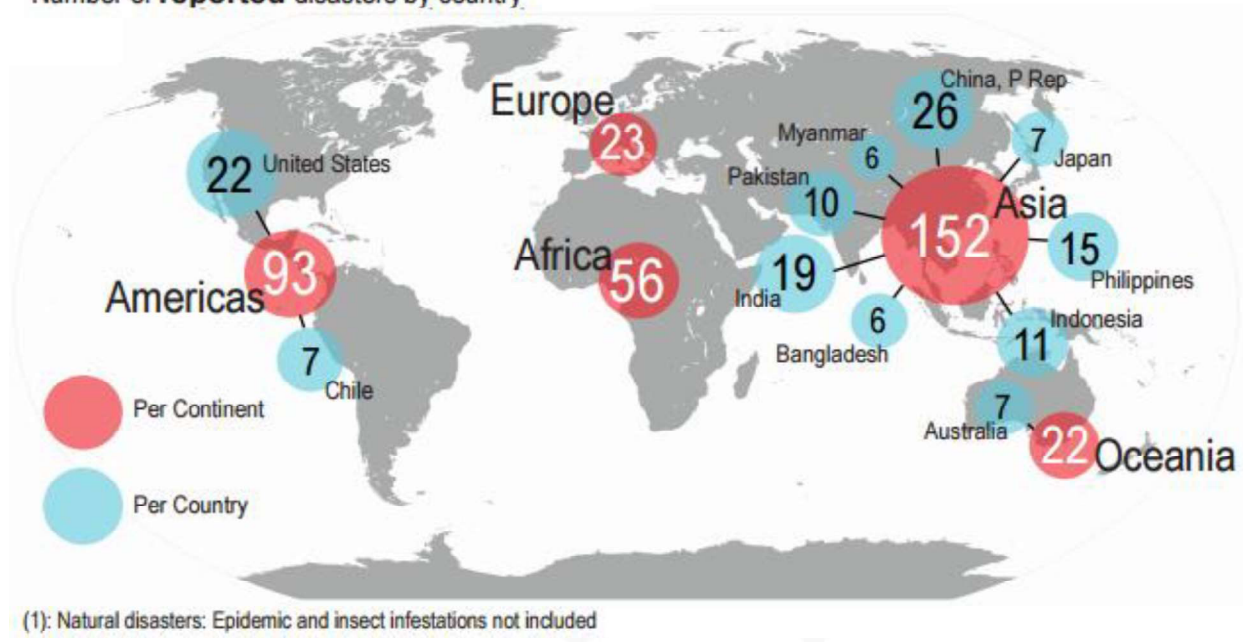


Disaster impact in numbers

2015 Disasters in Numbers

346 reported disasters. **22,773** people dead. **98.6 million** people affected. **US\$66.5 billion** economic damage

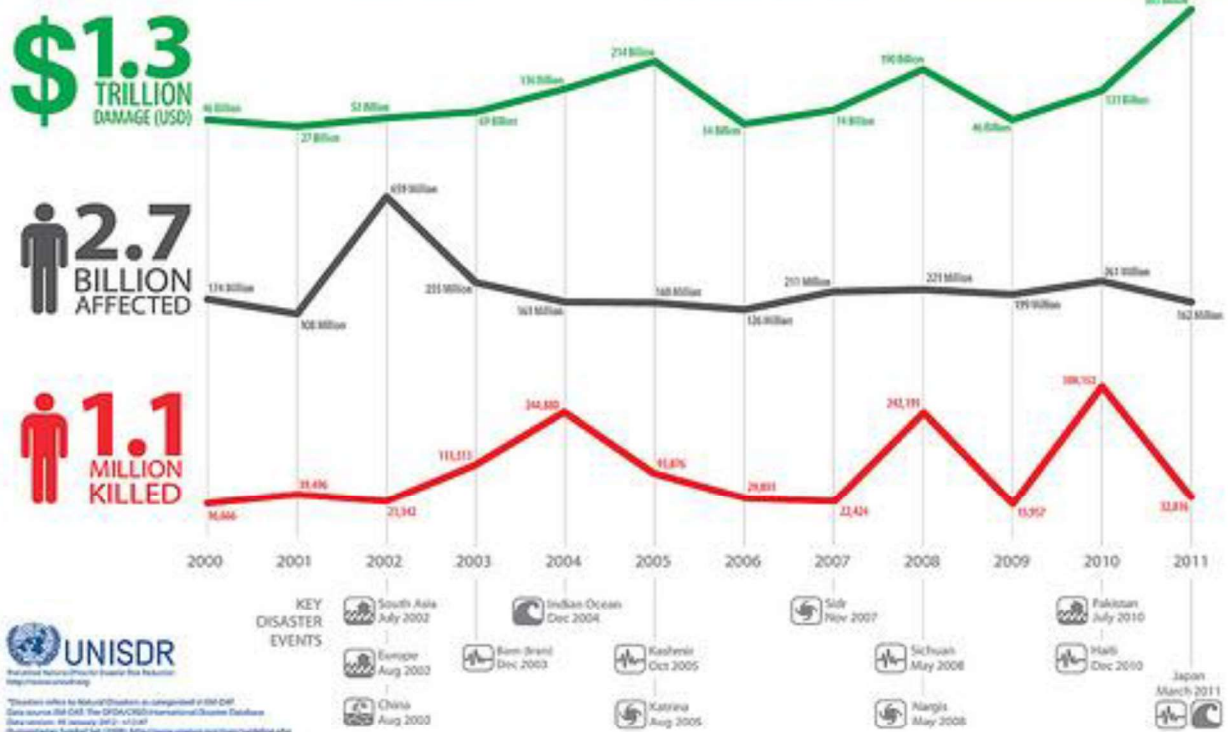
Number of **reported** disasters by country



Global Trends

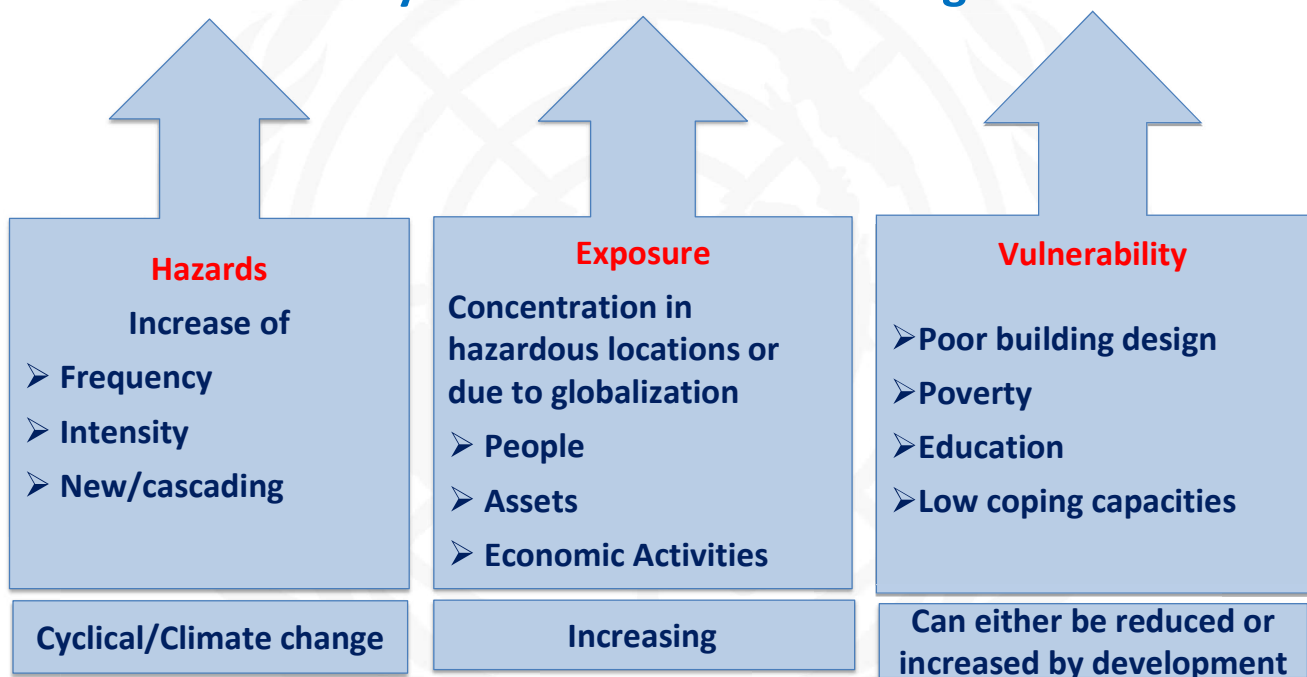
- **The Good News:** Number of **people reported killed** by disasters has been decreasing. (Floods & Tropical Storms)
- **The Bad News:** Number of **reported natural hazards** have been growing.
- **The Bad News:** Number of **people reported affected by natural hazards** has been increasing.
- **The Bad News:** Number of **Estimated damages** (in US \$ billion) caused by reported natural hazards have been growing. Direct and indirect **economic disaster losses** have been increasing.

The Economic and Human Impact of Disasters* in the last 12 years



Why reducing disaster risk and building resilience?

Why disaster risk is increasing ?

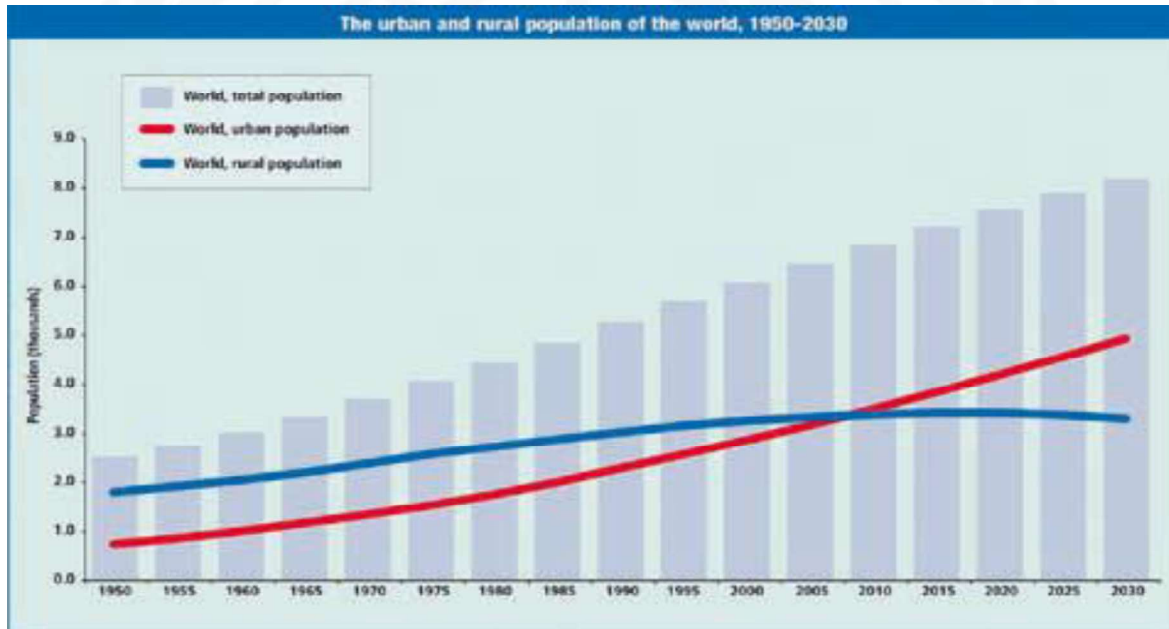


Development can reduce vulnerability, but Development can also create disaster risk

Explaining Observed Trends

Rapid Global Urbanization

The urban and rural population of the world. (Source: UN Population Division)



Explaining Observed Trends

Rapid Global Urbanization

More than 50% of the world's population now lives in cities or urban areas, and this figure will likely rise to 70% in the next 50 years.

The United Nations expects 6.3 billion people or 68% of the world's population to be living in urban areas by 2050.

Many of these cities are located on the coast and are threatened by floods, storms, earthquakes and other natural hazards."

Source: Swiss Re, Mind the Risk: a global ranking of the cities under threat from natural disasters

What are the main drivers explaining disaster risk tendencies ?

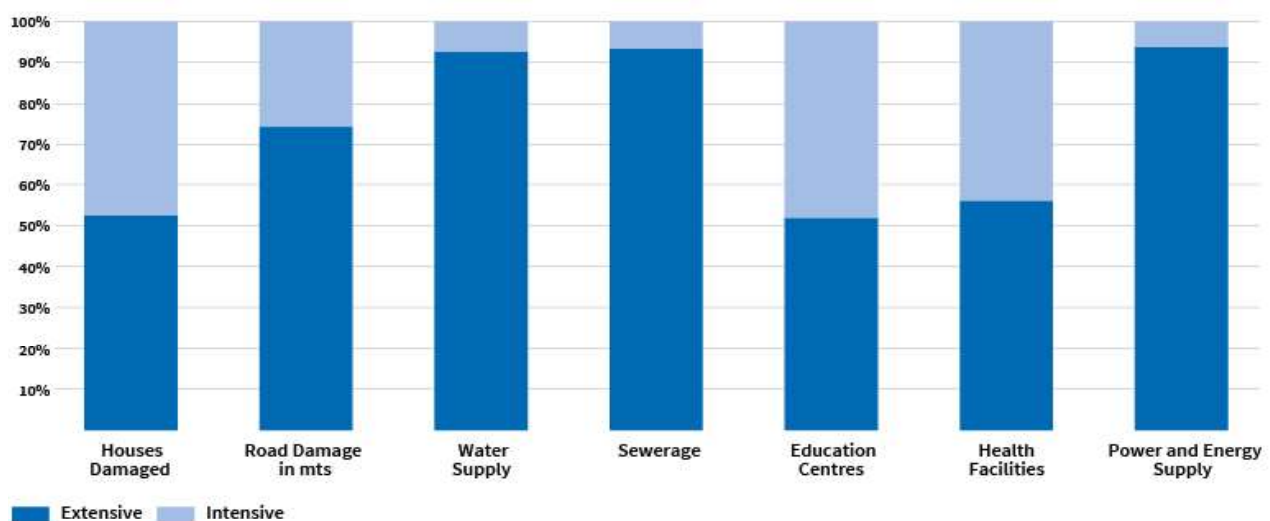
- **Unplanned urban development**
- **Vulnerable livelihoods**
- **Ecosystem decline**

GAR 2009 refers to the “**deadly (trio of) disaster risk drivers, made deadlier by climate change**”:

Extensive risk: eroding resilience

GAR
Global Assessment Report
on Disaster Risk Reduction
2015

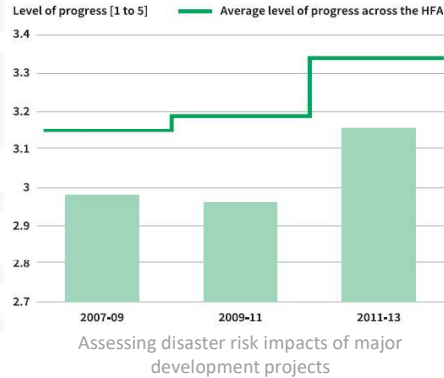
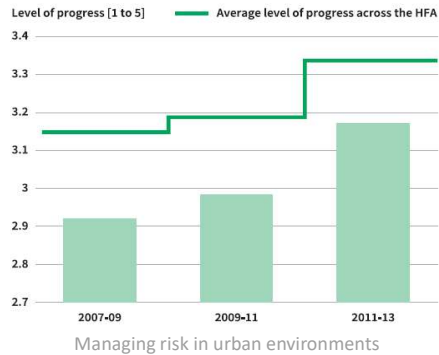
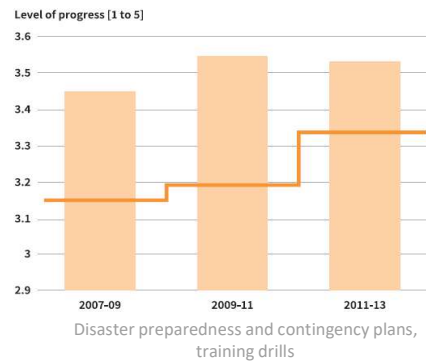
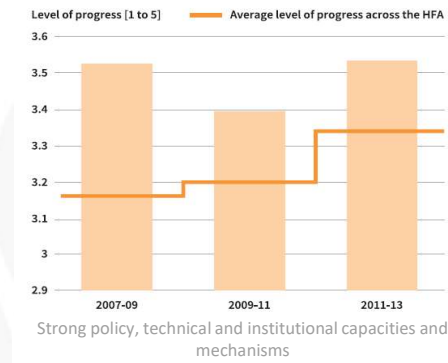
Percentage of damage and loss from extensive and intensive disaster events (65 countries, 2 states)



Most disaster impacts in infrastructure are associated with extensive risk

Source: https://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2015/en/gar-pdf/GAR2015_EN.pdf

Less progress in managing risks



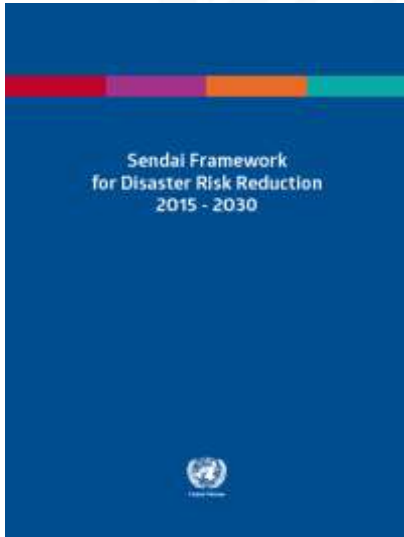
***"Sustainability
starts in Sendai"***

- UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, 2015

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Intended outcome:

*The substantial **reduction of disaster risk and losses** in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.*



- **Adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction** on March 18, 2015
- **Endorsed by the UN General Assembly** on May 15, 2015.
- **15-year**, voluntary, non-binding agreement with **4 Priorities for Action** and **7 Global Targets**
- Recognizes that the **State has the primary role** to reduce disaster risk but that responsibilities are to be **shared with other stakeholders including local government and the private sector**.

Innovations

- Shift from **disaster loss** to **disaster risk**
- Shift from disaster management to **disaster risk management**
- Shift from "**what to do?**" to "**how to do?**"
- Focus on **people-centred** preventive approach to DRR
- **Primary** responsibility of States for DRR
- **Shared** responsibility for DRR with stakeholders
- **Scope** includes slow-onset, man-made and bio hazards
- Set of global **targets**
- Set of guiding **principles**



13 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Responsibility for DRR

- States have primary responsibility
- Shared responsibility with stakeholders

Engagement

- All of society
- All state institutions
- Local government empowerment

Approach

- Regard for human rights
- DRR & development relationship
- Multi-hazard & inclusive
- Local expression of risks
- Post disaster action & resolve underlying risks
- Build back better

Partnerships

- International cooperation & global partnerships
- Support to developing countries

4 PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

Priority 1 Understanding disaster risk

Policies and practices for DRR should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment.

Priority 2 Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk.

Priority 3 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Public and private investment in DRR are essential to enhance the economic, social, health & cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries, their assets, as well as environment

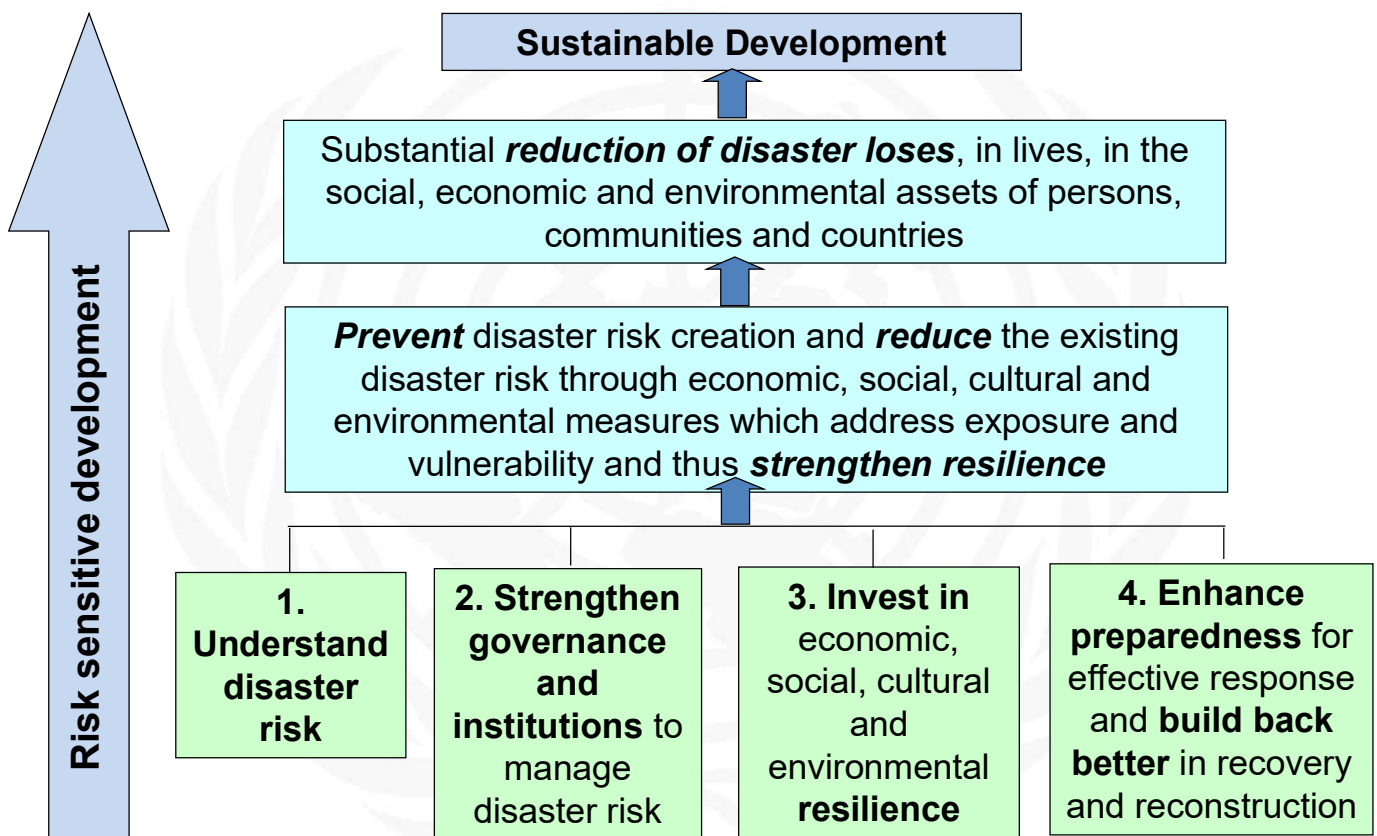
Priority 4 Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Strengthened disaster preparedness for response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction are critical to build back better

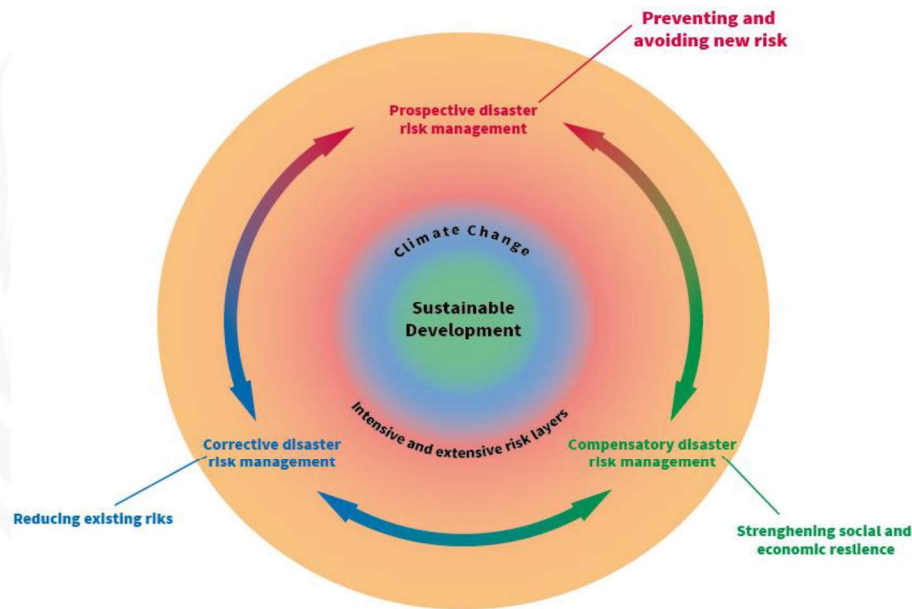
National and local dimensions

Regional and global dimensions

Priorities for Action



From managing disasters to managing risks



Managing risks aligns the disaster risk reduction, climate change action and sustainable development agendas

GVR
Global Assessment Report
on Disaster Risk Reduction
2015

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



Conference of the Parties
Twenty-first session
Paris, 30 November to 11 December 2015

Agenda item 4(b)
Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (decision 1/CP.17)
Adoption of a protocol, another legal instrument, or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties



ADOPTION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT



Sendai Framework and 2030 Agenda: Common Indicators

Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015-2030

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS




Disaster Risk Management Process

1. Establish Context.....**What are we trying to do?**
2. Identify risks.....**What can happen?**
3. Analyse Risks.....**What effects will they have?**
4. Evaluate risks.....**Which are most important?**
5. Accept risk.....**Should we spend resources on this problem?**
6. Treat risk.....**What can we do about this problem?**
7. Monitor/review.....**Has it worked, is it still best solution?**
8. Communicate and consult...**Has everyone been involved?**

UNISDR

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DISASTER RISK


SENDAI FRAMEWORK

COUNTRIES & REGIONS

THEMES

HAZARDS


RESOURCES



Australia: Lessons to learn to deal with the 'creeping disaster' of drought

Conversation Media Group, the

While droughts are a natural feature of the Australian environment, the Millennium drought had major social, economic and environmental impacts. A new study has sought to document what is known and unknown about drought in Australia and to establish how Australia's scientists and engineers could best investigate those unknowns.

**UNISDR**
PreventionWeb is a project of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
Visit UNISDR

Events Calendar
This week

Ethiopia – government aims to curb flooding as new dams planned
FloodRisk
The Ethiopian Government is seeking to mitigate severe effects of recurrent flooding with the planned construction of new dams. The decision to build the dams comes just a few months after flash floods displaced tens of thousands of people in Africa's third most populous country.

Modernizing meteorological services builds climate resilience across Africa
WB
As climate change induced risks increase, it is critical that African countries modernize hydro-meteorological infrastructure and take practical steps to advance disaster risk management. Technical experts, policy makers, and development partners met at the Tokyo

Share your content

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
Documents, tools and processes



Cartoon by **Chris Britt/SJ-R**

Thank you

For more information, please contact...