



United Nations  
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction



## *La réduction des risques naturels, le Cadre d'action d'Hyogo (2005-2015) et la Stratégie Internationale pour la prévention des catastrophes*

**Rencontre entre les assureurs et les partenaires de la MRN pour les 10 ans de l'Association**  
*Paris, le 19 novembre 2010*

*Sálvano Briceño, Director, UNISDR  
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction*

[www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org)  
[www.preventionweb.net](http://www.preventionweb.net)



# Overview



**I Global data, trends and economic perspective on “natural” disasters**

**II The UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015)**

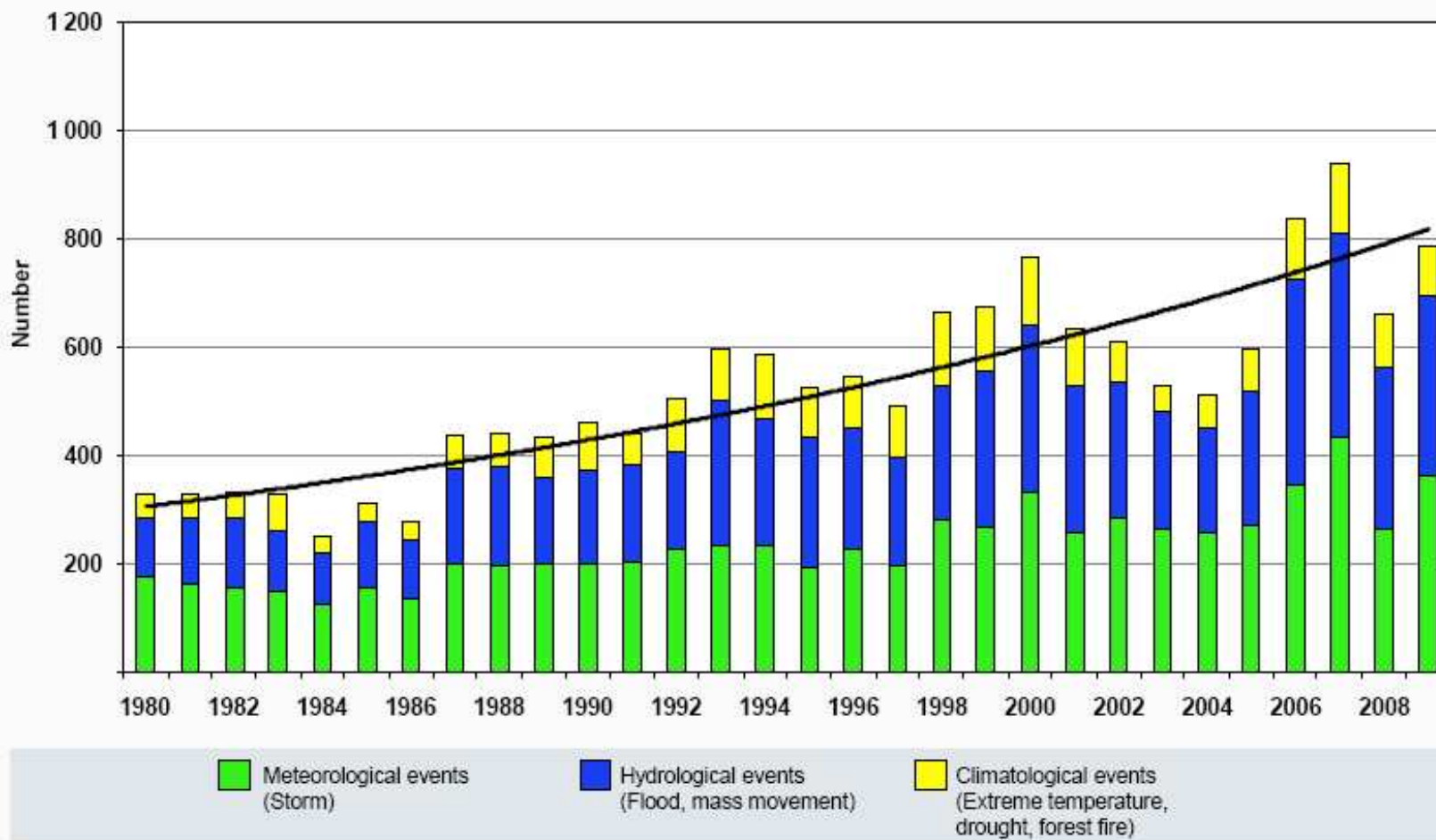
**III Climate change, a main disaster reduction issue**



# I **Global data, trends, and economic perspective on “natural” disasters**

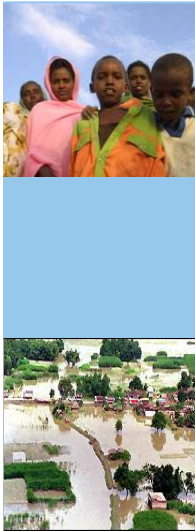
# Weather catastrophes worldwide 1980 – 2009

## Number of events with trend



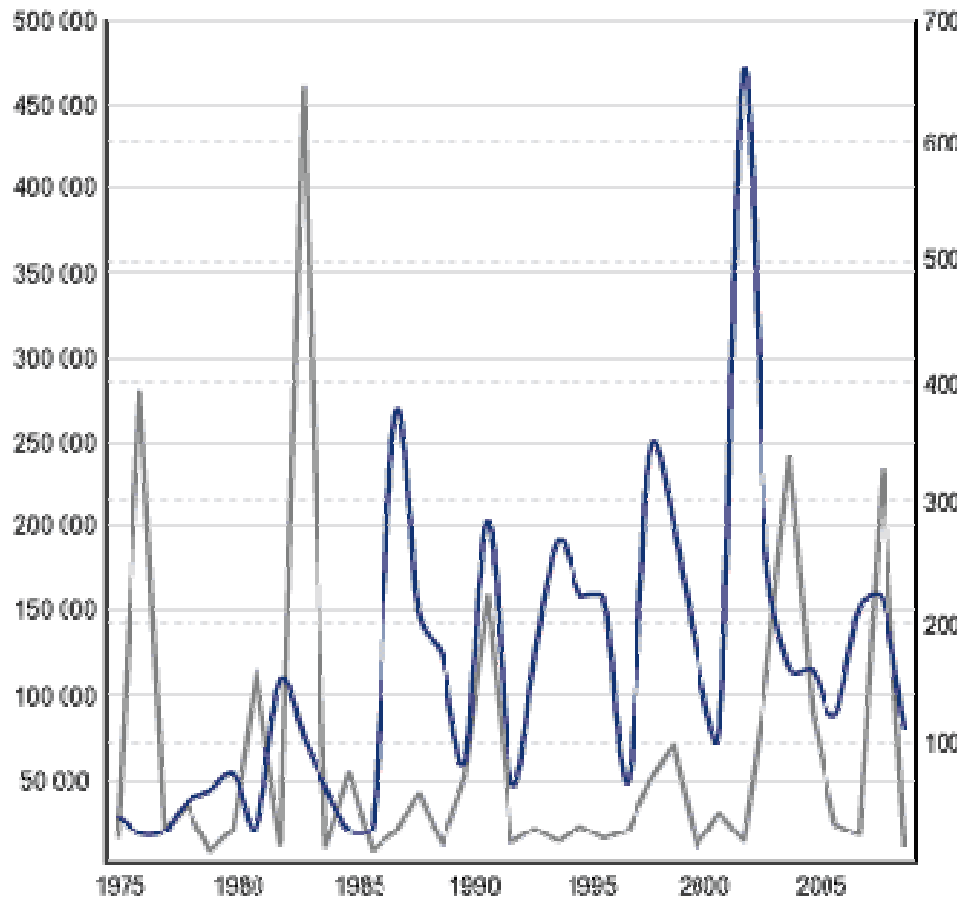
www.unisdr.org

© 2010 Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft, Geo Risks Research, NatCatSERVICE – As at July 2010



## Time trend of reported people killed and affected by disasters<sup>(1)</sup> 1975-2009

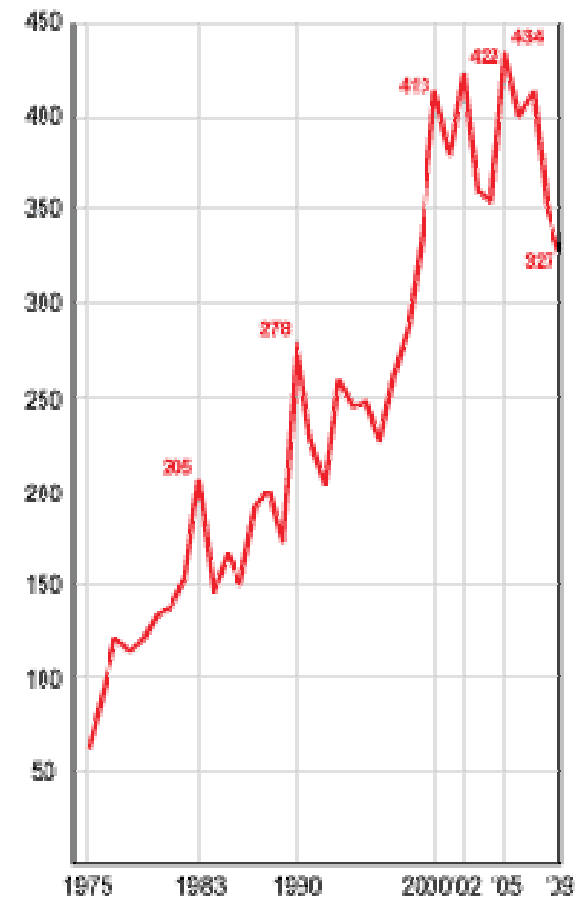
People affected



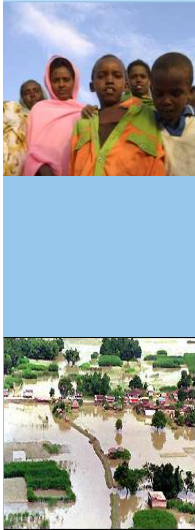
Source of data: EMDAT by OCHA/RED  
International Disaster Database www.emdat.be  
Université catholique de Louvain Brussels - Belgium

## Time trend of reported disasters, 1975-2009<sup>(1)</sup>

Reported disasters



(1) disasters triggered by natural hazards



## 2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction Basic conclusions

- Higher population density in areas that have experienced relatively high mortality during the past 2 decades, nearly 1/4 of total land area & more than 3/4 of world's population are subject to relatively high risk from 1 or more hazards
- More than 4/5 of GDP is located in areas of relatively high economic risk subject to 1 or more hazards
- More than half of the world's GDP is located in high-risk areas subject to 2 or more hazards
- 35 countries have more than 5% of the population in areas at risk from 3 or more hazards
- 96 countries have more than 10% of the population in areas at risk from 2 or more hazards
- 160 countries have more than 25% of the population in areas at risk from 1 or more hazards.



## **The Study 'Natural Hazards, Unnatural Disasters – The Economics of Effective Prevention' Overview by World Bank and the ISDR system**

- Evaluate economic arguments related to disaster risk reduction, through a cost-benefit analysis of different DRR policies and measures
- Influence the broader thinking related to disaster risk, awareness of the potential to reduce the costs of disasters, and guidance on the implementation of disaster risk-reducing interventions
- The Overview Study was issued last week and the full report will be formally launched in the coming weeks, November 2010 (copy of overview available on [Preventionweb.net](http://Preventionweb.net), keep an eye for full report)



# What is Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)?

- A conceptual framework consisting of ways and means:
  - To minimize disaster risks by reducing the degree of vulnerability and increasing resilience capacity
  - To avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of natural hazards with a sustainable development approach

Natural hazard  
+ Exposure

x

Vulnerability -  
Capacity

=

Disaster Risk



## Global Trends - Disasters are NOT natural

Greater exposure to natural and human-induced hazards, climate change and variability

Socio-economic: poverty and unsustainable development styles, unplanned urban growth and migrations, lack of risk awareness and institutional capacities...

Physical: insufficient land use planning, housing & critical infrastructure located in hazard prone areas...

Environmental degradation: ecosystem and natural resource depletion (coastal, watershed, wetlands, forests...)



**HAZARDS +  
EXTREME EVENTS**



**VULNERABILITY**



## The vision of disaster risk reduction: Building resilient communities towards sustainable development

### The six principles of sustainability

[www.colorado.edu/hazards/publications/informer/infrmr3/informer3c.htm](http://www.colorado.edu/hazards/publications/informer/infrmr3/informer3c.htm)

[www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org)





## **II The UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015)**



## Disaster Reduction – An Agenda in Progress

**1989: IDNDR 1990-1999** – promotion of disaster reduction, scientific development

**1994: 1<sup>st</sup> WCDR - Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action** – Mid-term review IDNDR, first disaster reduction policy guidance

**1998: UNDP inherits DRR function from DHA** (former OCHA) for supporting capacity development on DRR at national level

**2000: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)** – for increased public awareness, link to sustainable development, enlarged coordination at int'l and regional levels, networking and partnerships ISDR secretariat, UN Trust Fund

**2002: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation- WSSD** Includes a new section on “An integrated, multi-hazard, inclusive approach to address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management...”

**2005: 2<sup>nd</sup> WCDR - Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015:** Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

**2007: 1<sup>st</sup> session Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2007)** Monitor HFA progress, facilitate further actions and partnerships, take stock, identify gaps and obstacles and share lessons and good practices

**2009: 2<sup>nd</sup> session Global Platform for DRR (GP2009)** Monitor HFA progress, identify gaps and priorities

**2010: Mid-term review of the HFA and links with CC Adaptation COP-16, MDGs** 2010 review and 2012 Sustainable Development Rio Summit

**2011: 3<sup>rd</sup> session Global Platform for DRR (GP2011, Geneva, 8-13 May 2011)** Monitor HFA progress, identify gaps and priorities



## Disaster Reduction – An Agenda in Progress, cont...

Next challenges, to 2015 and beyond...

- DRR as first step for CC adaptation in Kyoto Protocol successor agreement (Jo'burg 2011 or Korea 2012...)
- Hazard risk as essential requirement in MDGs & development sectors (land-use, urban and sectoral planning, health, education, agriculture, tourism...)
- Hazard risk reduction recognized as essential ecosystem service by environmental policies & legislation
- Wider public understanding of natural risks & vulnerability, in particular of building safety for homes, schools, offices... development of a culture of insurance
- Risk awareness & knowledge, a regular feature in educational programmes at all levels, same as health or traffic prevention...
- Stronger risk governance... national & local strategies for understanding, assessing & reducing risk at all levels



## International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

**Launched in 2000 by UN General Assembly Resolution A/54/219 as successor of the International Decade on Natural Disaster Reduction – IDNDR, 1990-1999:**

The ISDR aims at building disaster resilient communities by promoting increased awareness of the importance of disaster reduction as an integral component of sustainable development, with the goal of reducing human, social, economic and environmental losses due to natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters.





# World Conference on Disaster Reduction

2<sup>nd</sup> WCDR, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, 18-22 January 2005

## Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters (HFA)

- ✓ 3 Strategic goals
- ✓ 5 Priorities for action
- ✓ Implementation and follow-up

- 168 Governments, 78 regional and int'l orgs, and 161 NGOs attended
- Integrate disaster risk reduction into policies, plans and programmes of sustainable development and poverty reduction
- Recognize risk reduction as both a humanitarian and development issue – in the context of sustainable development
- Focus on national and local implementation, with bilateral, multilateral, regional and international cooperation



## Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (continued)

### 3 strategic goals:

- The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning
- The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards
- The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes



## Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (continued)

### Five priorities for action:

1. **Governance:** ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with strong institutional basis for implementation
2. **Risk identification:** identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning
3. **Knowledge:** use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels
4. **Reducing the underlying risk factors** in various sectors (environment, health, insurance, construction, private sector etc.)
5. **Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response**



# Build a disaster risk reduction movement – ISDR system

- ✓ The objective: To reduce disaster risk, worldwide, focusing on nations and communities
- ✓ The instrument: Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015
- ✓ The vehicle: ISDR system - ‘movement’
- ✓ The secretariat: UNISDR
- ✓ More info at: [www.preventionweb.net](http://www.preventionweb.net)





## Why an ISDR system?



www.unisdr.org

- ✓ **Respond to current disaster trends with calls of international community for increased support to risk reduction and HFA in MDGs, UNFCCC, SIDS, LDCs, Green Economy Initiative and UNCSD 2012 (Rio+20)**
- ✓ **Build common understanding and shift towards culture of risk and prevention at all levels (global, regional, national, local, personal...)**
- ✓ **Increase national and local level capacity for reducing risk in a coordinated and systematic manner**
- ✓ **Increase political space for disaster risk reduction (financial investments in all development sectors from public and private sources, CC Adaptation and MDGs achievement, sustainable development...)**

**Same reasons apply to national and local DRR systems...**

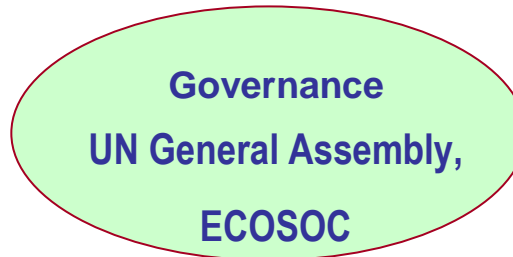


# The ISDR system

Responsible for national strategies and programmes, baseline studies, reporting...



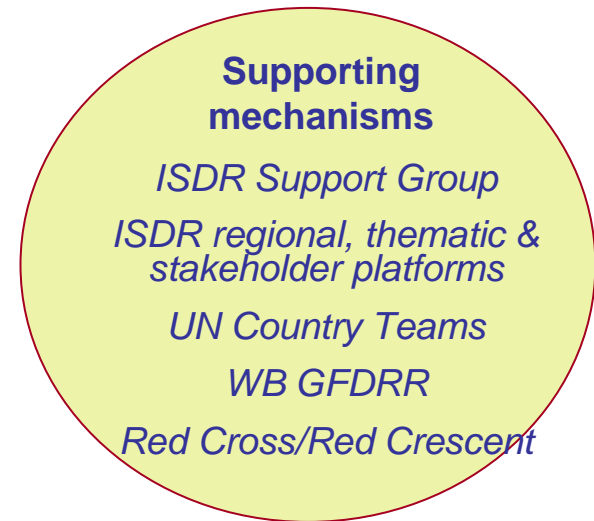
Support and technical advice to agencies, authorities, institutions and organizations



Management, oversight



Programme guidance, joint work programmes, monitoring, networking, partnerships





# ISDR system levels of action ("platforms")

## National

National initiatives with multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral and multi disciplinary approaches  
Support from UN country team – when appropriate

## Regional & Sub-regional

Based on existing regional and sub-regional strategies and mechanisms

## Thematic & Stakeholders

Building on existing networks, clusters, programmes and other mechanisms

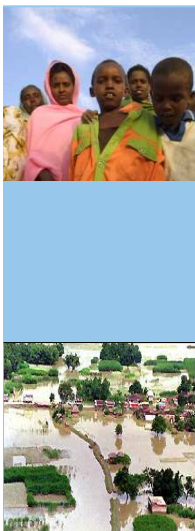
## Global

Biennial sessions  
For sharing and common guidance and coordination

ISDR programme

coordinated international and regional  
efforts to support national and

local capacities



## 2010 – 2011 World Disaster Reduction Campaign Making Cities Resilient: My City is Getting Ready!



### Objective:

Achieve resilient, sustainable urban communities through actions taken by local governments to reduce disaster risk → **Know More;** → **Invest Wisely;** → **Build More Safely...**

✓ Ten-Point Checklist - Essentials for Making Cities Resilient

✓ Monitoring on implementation of DRR activities at local level

✓ Indicators developed in line with checklist





## Ten-point Checklist - Essentials for Making Cities Resilient (based on HFA)

- 1. Put in place **organization and coordination** to understand and reduce disaster risk, based on participation of relevant sectors and civil society. Build **local alliances**. Ensure that all departments understand their role in reducing risk (prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures)
- 2. Assign a **budget for promoting disaster risk reduction** and provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, communities, businesses and public sector to invest in reducing the risks they face
- 3. Maintain up-to-date data on hazards and vulnerabilities, prepare **risk assessments** and use these as the basis for urban development plans and decisions. Ensure that this information and the plans for your city's resilience are readily available to the public and fully discussed with them
- 4. Invest in and maintain **critical infrastructure that reduces risk**, such as flood drainage, adjusted where needed to cope with climate change
- 5. Assess the safety of all **schools, health facilities** and other critical infrastructure and upgrade these as necessary



## Ten-point Checklist - Essentials for Making Cities Resilient (based on HFA), continued...

- **6. Apply and enforce risk-compliant building regulations and land use planning principles.** Identify safe land for low-income citizens and develop upgrading of informal settlements, wherever feasible
- **7. Ensure education programmes and training** on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools and local communities
- **8. Protect ecosystems and natural buffers** to mitigate floods, storm surges and other hazards to which your city may be vulnerable. Adapt to climate change by building on good risk reduction practices
- **9. Install early warning systems and emergency management capacities** in your city and hold regular public preparedness drills
- **10. After any disaster, ensure that the needs of the survivors are placed at the centre of reconstruction** with support for them and their community organizations to design and help implement responses, including rebuilding homes and livelihoods that are safer



## Private Sector Engagement for DRR

### Global

- Private sector and DRR concept and work plan developed
- Establishment of a private sector advisory group under way
- International Day on Disaster Reduction (13 Oct) with active participation from private sector representatives
- SRSG participation at several major private sector meetings, including UN Global Compact Summit 2010

### Economics

- Collaboration with the World Bank on the report *Natural Hazards and Unnatural Disasters*, to be launched Nov 2010



# III

## **Climate change, a main disaster reduction issue**



## Climate change and disaster risks

1. Evidence of more extreme events already found (IPCC Assessments) – temperatures rising, loss of glaciers and polar ice, droughts, heavy rainfall, heat and cold waves, stronger tropical cyclones, floods...
2. Populated deltas as well as small island developing states (SIDS) are most at risk to sea-level rise
3. Impacts in 3 ways: (i) more extreme events (increased frequency and intensity) in same areas (ii) more extreme events in new areas, not prepared for them and (iii) new impacts from sea level and temperature rise, glacier melting and greater stresses on ecosystems and water
4. [IPCC Special Report on Managing Risk of Extreme Events for 2011 and contribution to 5th Assessment Report 2014](#)



## Climate policy to reduce disaster risks

1. UNFCCC COP 13 2007 Bali Action Plan proposes *“risk management and risk reduction strategies, including risk sharing and transfer mechanisms”* ... and ... *“disaster reduction strategies and means to address loss and damage in developing countries”*
2. UNFCCC Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action agreed on DRR and HFA for CC adaptation at COP 15 Copenhagen 2009, expected to be confirmed at COP 16 Cancun 2010
3. Disaster risk reduction still to be integrated in national CC adaptation plans (NAPAs and other), and in criteria for adaptation funds



## Disaster risk reduction is a powerful tool for climate change adaptation

- Vulnerability to climatic hazards is a common concern
- Reduced risk means better adapted communities
- Proven disaster reduction tools are available, e.g., risk assessments, early warning systems, proper land use planning, ecosystem management, building codes, insurance and micro-finance schemes, etc.
- High expectation to receive more accurate, timely and downscaled climate information through better monitoring, WMO's proposed Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)



- ***Climate change and disaster risk are intertwined issues***
- ***Important opportunity to achieve reductions in disaster risk***
- ***HFA as an important available tool for adaptation to climate change and other hazards (earthquakes, etc.)***
- ***ISDR strategy and mechanisms in place, more partnerships to take actions and work together***



# Thank you

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