

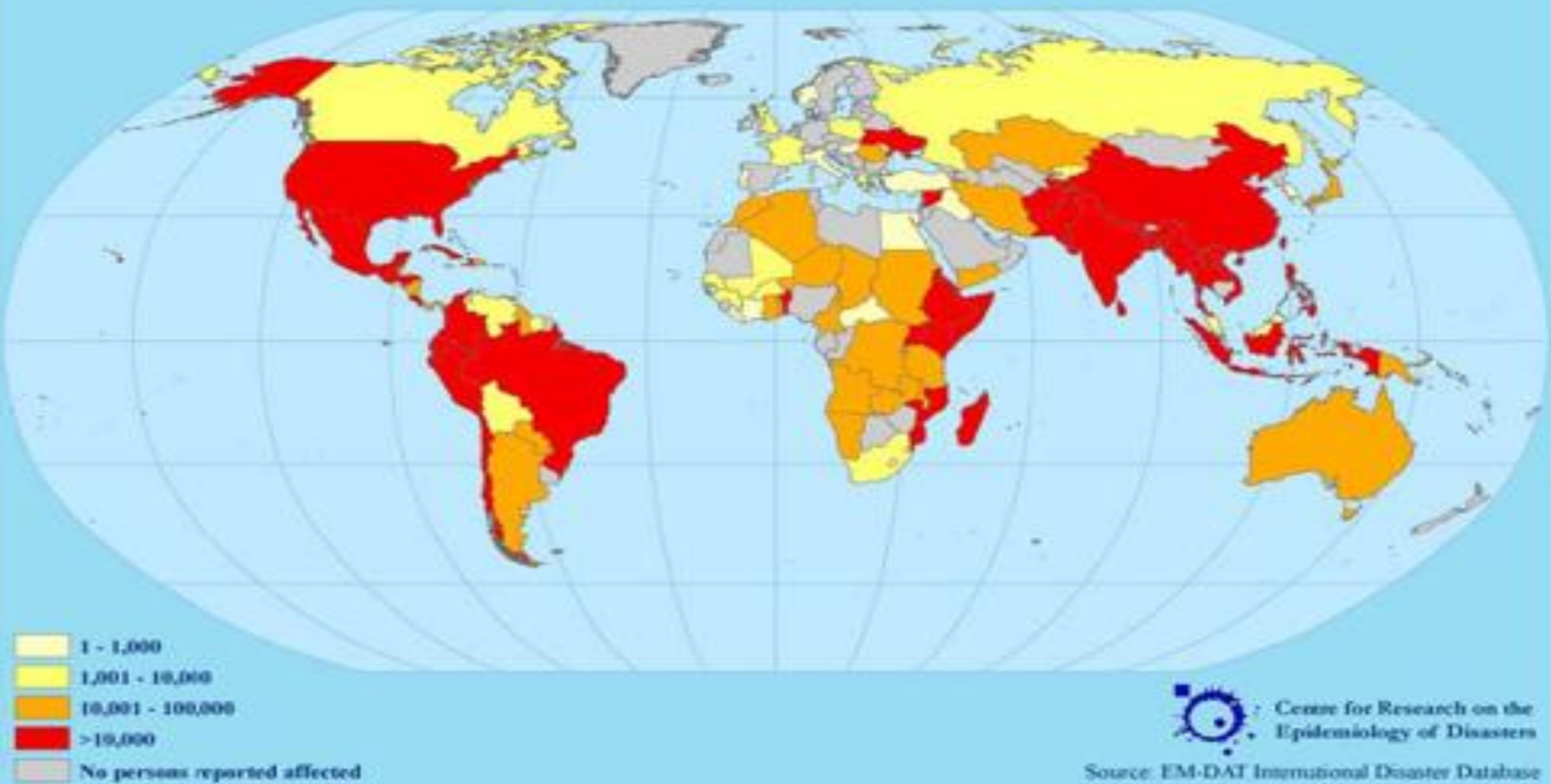


United Nations
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

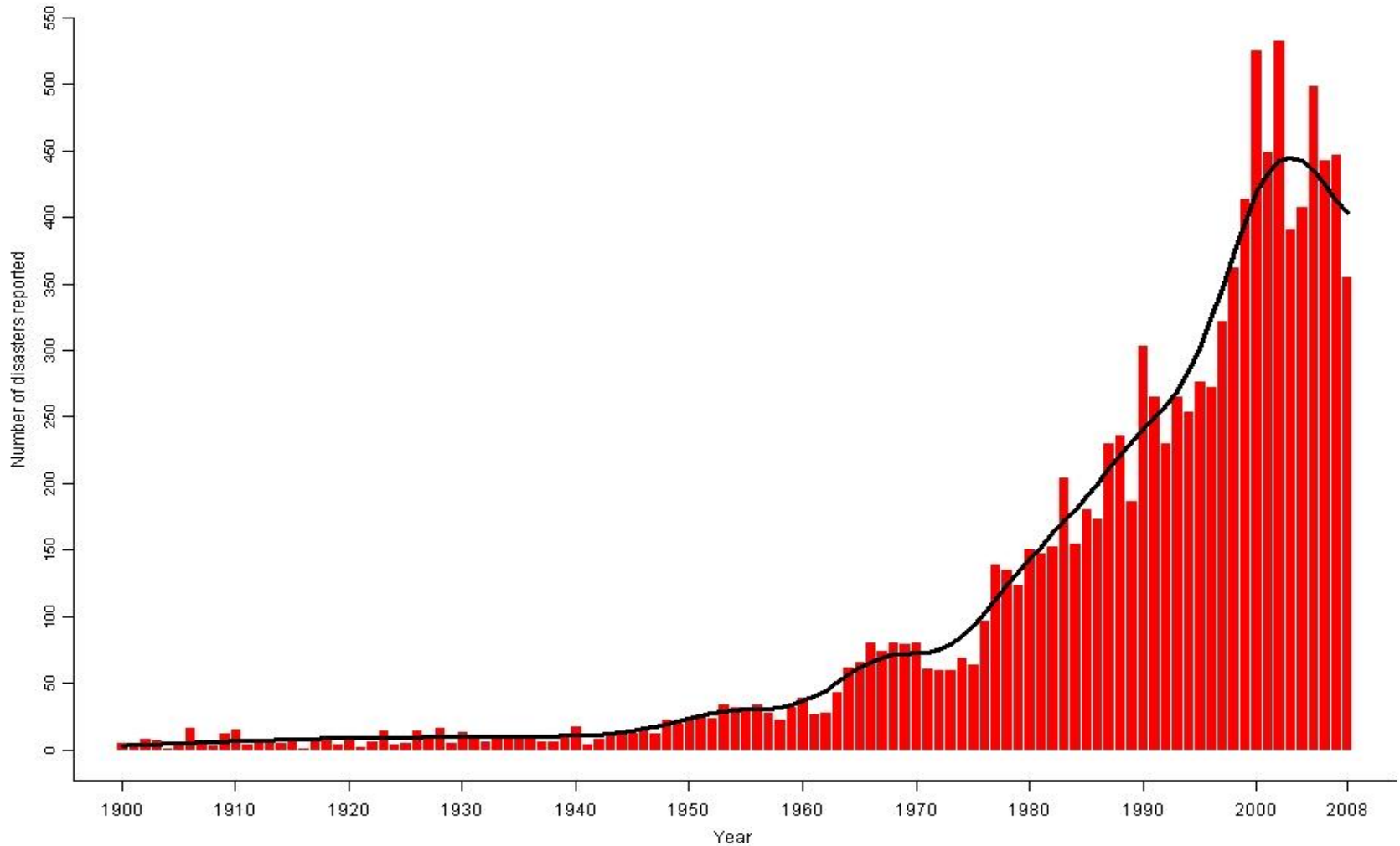
Disaster Risk Reduction Global and Regional Context



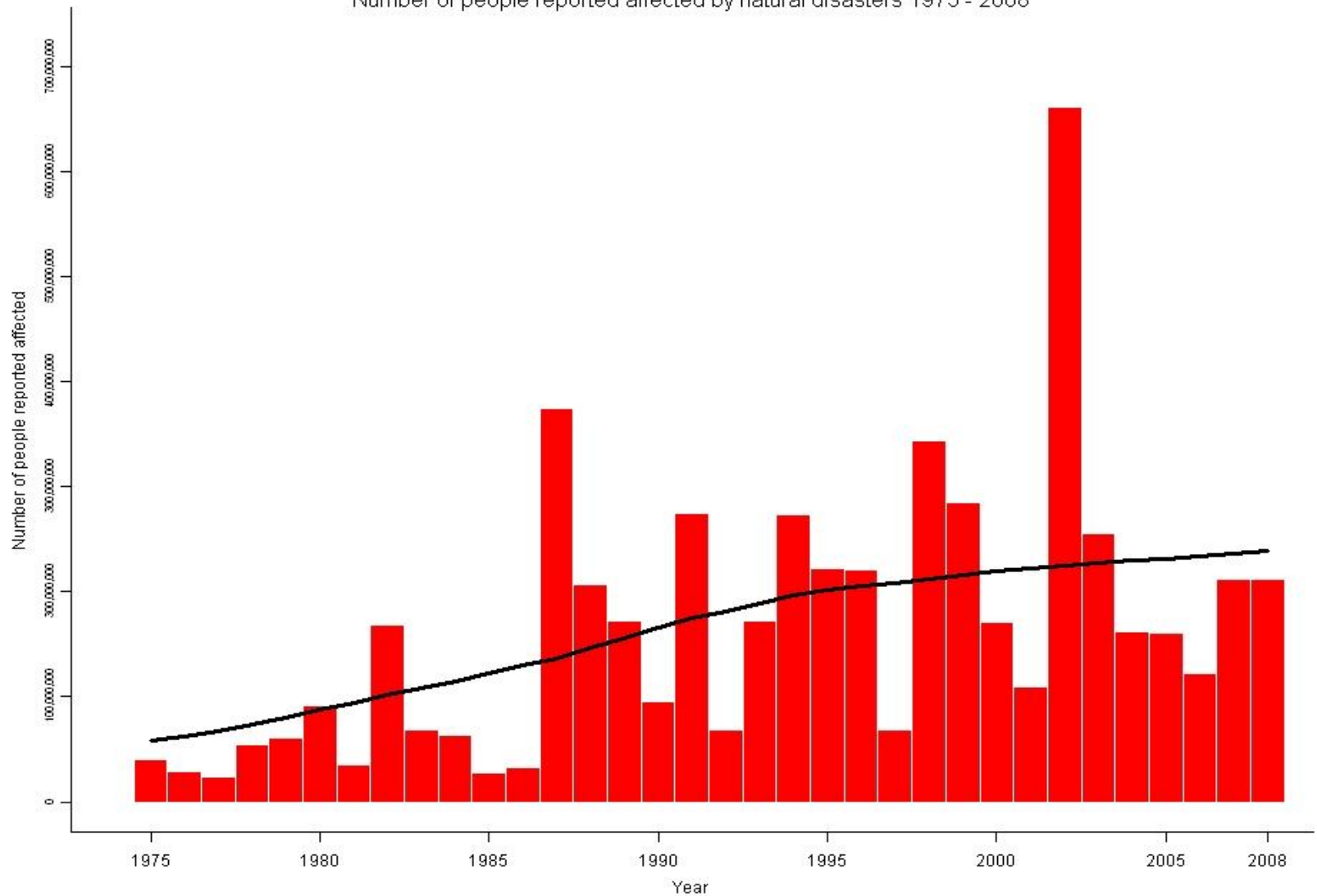
Number of persons reported affected by natural disasters in 2008



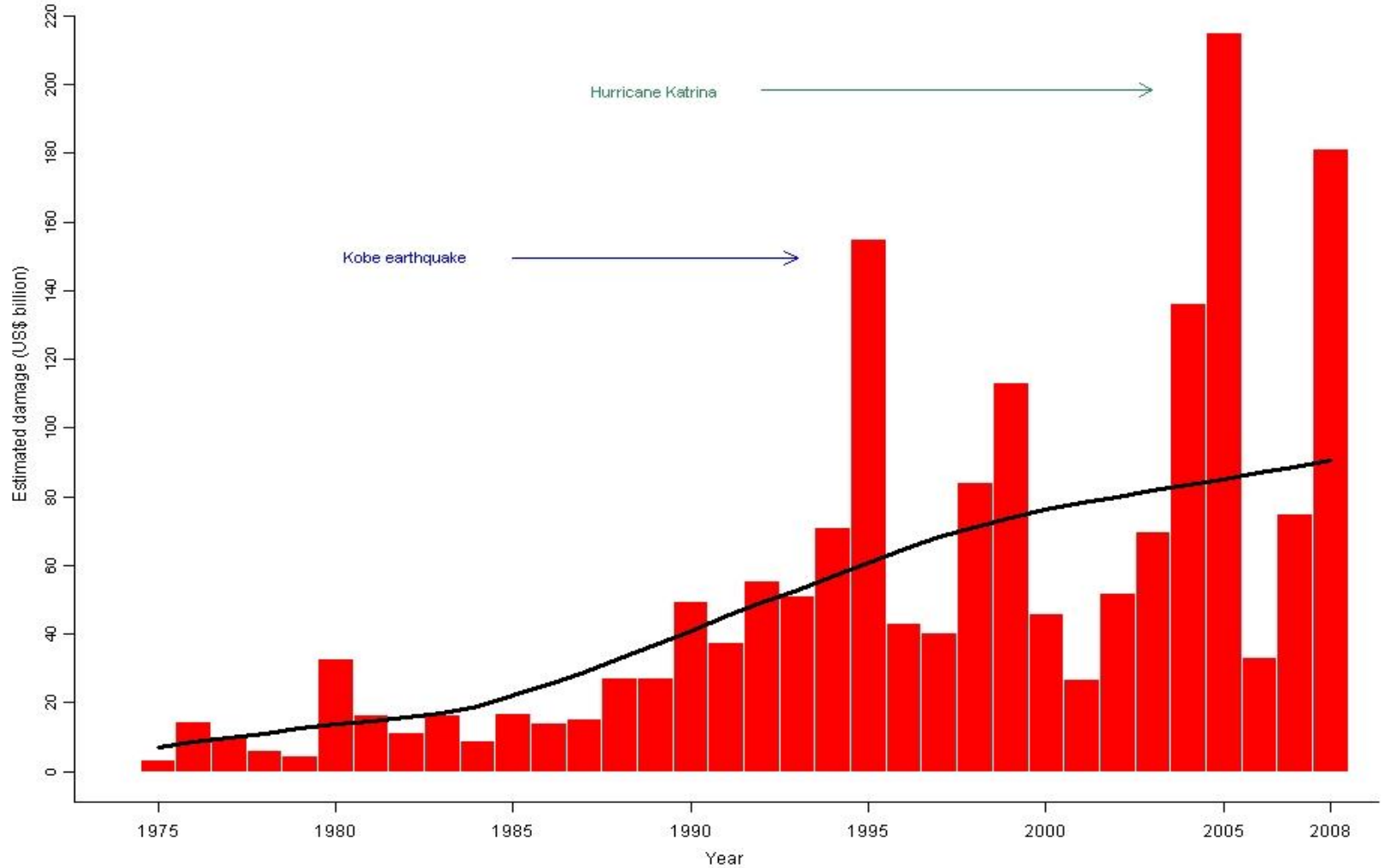
Natural disasters reported 1900 - 2008



Number of people reported affected by natural disasters 1975 - 2008



Estimated damage (US\$ billion) caused by reported natural disasters 1975 - 2008



Disaster Risk مخاطر الكوارث

natural hazards الأخطار الطبيعية

(تُدرس علمياً، تقييم المخاطر، مراقبة و رصد الأخطار الطبيعية)

(understand physics, assess risks, monitor hazards)

vulnerability قابلية التضرر

درجة الاستعداد، وجود الانذار المبكر، التدهور البيئي، الفقر، الحصول على المعلومات وعلى الخدمات العامة، غياب شبكات الضمان أو التكافل الاجتماعي)

(build better, preparedness, early warning, environmental degradation, poverty, access to information, lack of assets or safety nets, access to public services, lack of political commitment)

$$\text{Disaster Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability}}{\text{Capacity}}$$

The goal of
disaster risk reduction
is to reduce disaster losses,
enhance development, build
resilience to hazards

Why disaster risk reduction?

- Minimize losses and damages from hazards
- Reduce existing vulnerabilities by addressing root causes
- Strengthen existing capacities to manage impacts of disasters
- Protect development investments
- Holistic approach, multi-hazard, multi-stakeholder
- Applicable before, during and after disasters
- Build back better – during recovery
- Build resilience of nations and communities



من إدارة كوارث فقط إلى حد من مخاطرها

Disaster Management → Disaster Risk Reduction

Emergency mgt ادارة الطوارئ → Development التنمية

Hazards الأخطار → Vulnerability قابلية التأثر

Re-active بعد الحدث → Proactive قبل الحدث

Single agencies الهيئات المنفردة → Partnerships الشراكات

Early Warning إنذار مبكر → Multi-disciplinary متعدد القطاعات

Response إدارة الاستجابة → Risk management إدارة المخاطر

Management

Planning التخطيط للمجتمعات → Planning with communities

for communities

التخطيط بالتعاون مع المجتمعات

Disaster Risk Reduction – An Agenda in Progress

- 1989: UN International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR 1990-1999)**
- 1994: 1st World Conference – Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action**
- 2000: UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)**
- 2002: World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) - Johannesburg Plan of Implementation**
- 2005: 2nd World Conference – Hyogo Framework for Action**
- 2007: 1st session of Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Geneva, 5-7 June 2007**
- 2009: 1st Global Assessment Report launched May in Bahrain**
- 2009: 2nd session of Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Geneva, 15-19 June 2009**

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015:

Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters

... to substantially reduce disaster losses, in lives, social, economic and environmental assets....

Three 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:

Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters

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. Reducing the underlying risk factors in various sectors (environment, health, construction, etc.)
4. Knowledge: use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response

SUMMARY of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (Hyogo Framework)

Expected outcome, strategic goals and priorities for action 2005-2015

Expected Outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries

Strategic Goals

The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning

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

Priorities for Action

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

- DRR institutional mechanisms (national platforms); designated responsibilities
- DRR part of development policies and planning, sector wise and multisector
- Legislation to support DRR
- Decentralisation of responsibilities and resources
- Assessment of human resources and capacities
- Foster political commitment
- Community participation

2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

- Risk assessments and maps, multi-risk: elaboration and dissemination
- Indicators on DRR and vulnerability
- Data & statistical loss information
- Early warning: people centered; information systems; public policy
- Scientific and technological development; data sharing, space-based earth observation, climate modeling and forecasting; early warning
- Regional and emerging risks

3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

- Information sharing and cooperation;
- Networks across disciplines and regions; dialogue
- Use of standard DRR terminology
- Inclusion of DRR into school curricula, formal and informal education
- Training and learning on DRR: community level, local authorities, targeted sectors; equal access
- Research capacity: multi-risk; socio-economic; application
- Public awareness and media

4. Reduce the underlying risk factors

- Sustainable ecosystems and environmental management
- DRR strategies integrated with climate change adaptation
- Food security for resilience
- DRR integrated into health sector and safe hospitals
- Protection of critical public facilities
- Recovery schemes and social safety- nets
- Vulnerability reduction with diversified income options
- Financial risk-sharing mechanisms
- Public-private partnership
- Land use planning and building codes
- Rural development plans and DRR

5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

- Disaster management capacities: policy, technical and institutional capacities
- Dialogue, coordination & information exchange between disaster managers and development sectors
- Regional approaches to disaster response, with risk reduction focus
- Review & and exercise preparedness and contingency plans
- Emergency funds
- Voluntarism & participation

Cross Cutting Issues

Multi-hazard approach

Gender perspective and cultural diversity

Community and volunteers participation

Capacity building & technology transfer

Contributing to the achievements of the internationally agreed development goals (including the MDGs)

ISDR system levels of action ("platforms")

National implementation

National frameworks, multi-stakeholders, and multi disciplinary with
Support from UN country team – when appropriate

Regional

Based on existing regional and sub-regional strategies and mechanisms

Thematic

Building on existing networks, clusters, programmes and other mechanisms

Global

Annual sessions
Subsidiary Programme Advisory/Committee

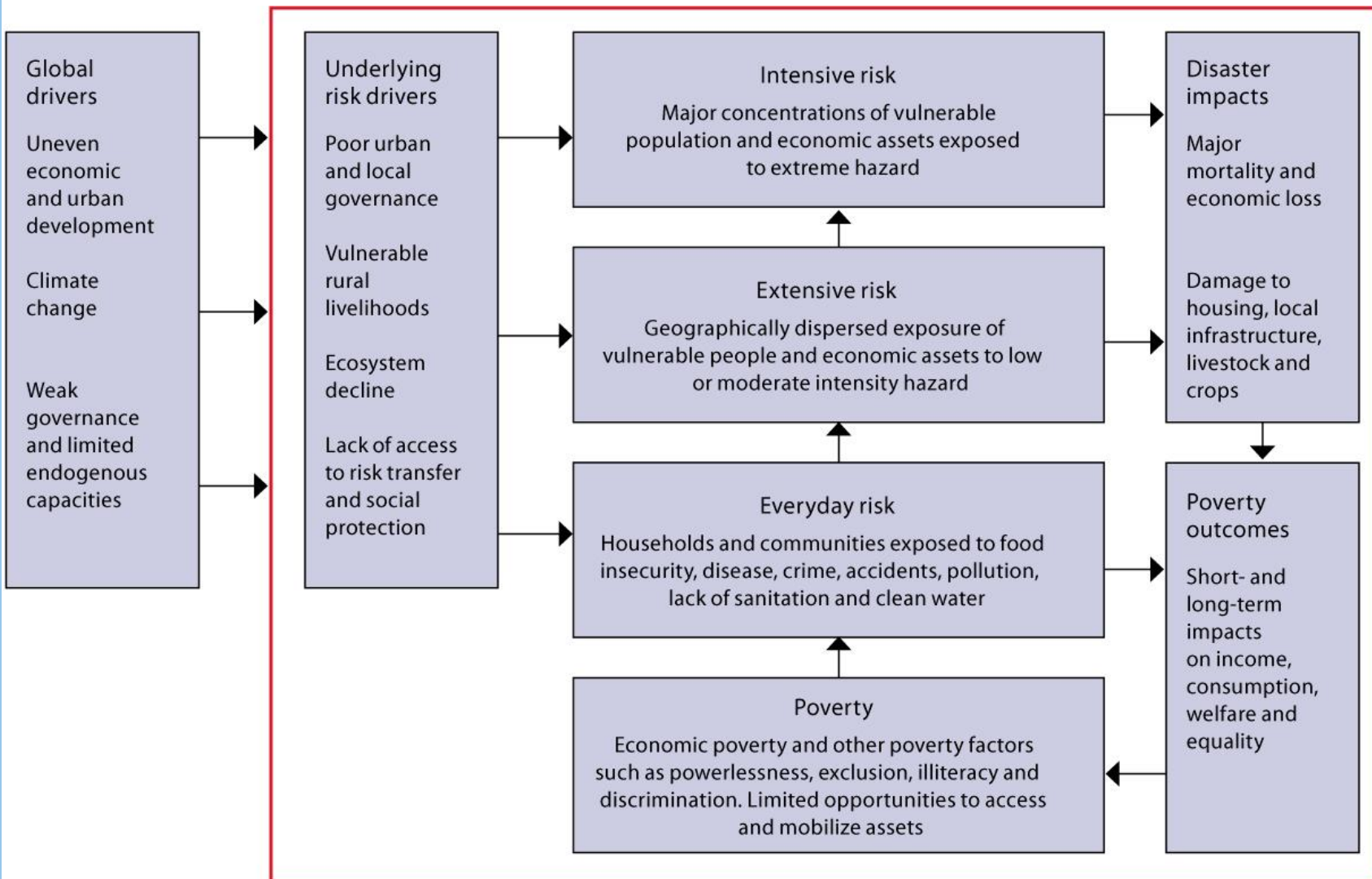
ISDR System

coordinated international and regional
efforts to support national and
local capacities



The 2009 Global Assessment Report on DRR: Underlying Risk Drivers

www.unisdr.org



In our region...

- UNISDR regional office opened mid-2007
- Creating political space and engaging governments
- Advocating an improved understanding of disaster context and disaster risk reduction agenda, challenges and opportunities
- Supporting countries through intergovernmental organizations (League of Arab States and its specialized bodies, e.g. AASTMT and ACSAD)
- Supporting and guiding the integration of disaster risk reduction in regional policy tools and agenda (e.g. Arab framework for climate change adaptation, environment and sustainable development Agenda)

In our region...cont'd

- Developing information/educational products in Arabic and tailored to regional context.
- Regional workshops to address gaps and identify priorities (Cairo 2007, Jeddah 2009)
- Supporting UN and international partners to advance/mainstream DRR in regional technical assistance, humanitarian and development prog.
- Supporting countries develop/strengthen national coordination mechanisms on disaster risk reduction (e.g. national committees or national platforms for DRR)
- Sensitizing Media on DRR for effective communication to raise public awareness

In our region...cont'd

- Launching jointly with the Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport a **Regional Center for DRR – Training and Research**
- Promoting community-based DRR and working closely with IFRC and Civil Society regional networks to develop tools and guidance to strengthen local resilience.
- Biennial Global Advocacy Campaigns in the region
 - 2006-2007 “Safe Schools”
 - 2008-2009 “Safe Hospitals”
 - 2010-2011 “Safe Cities”

Challenges

- Lack of understanding and political incentives: Governments have a key role to play to influence and change national and local risk- and to influence regional and global agenda setting
- Paradigm shift from disaster response and management to comprehensive disaster risk reduction
- Competing priorities and agendas, often challenged by competition for funds, technical expertise, and media attention
- Lack of accurate data, information resources and systematic monitoring and recording of progress

GAPS identified (in regional review 2008-2009)

- Weak and incomplete Institutional Frameworks
- Inadequate technical capacity to implement DRR
- Weak knowledge and info base for DRR
- Weak coordination regional/national, national/national, national/local
- Difficulty in reorienting to DR management
- Scarcity/limitation of adequate financing for DRR
- Ensuring the sustainability of the set national agenda and policy to adopt the DRR

Next steps:

- Political commitment to be asserted through regional policies on sustainable development
- Capacity development, training and guidance for countries to accelerate HFA implementation – target at least 15 national reports in 2010
- Focus on “knowledge” including enhancement of data on risk, hazards and vulnerabilities
- Use this review as a benchmarking exercise to inform future plans and regional strategies.
- Undertake a comprehensive, in-depth review with wider stakeholders engagements.

Recommended Actions:

- Undertaking regular/periodic review of progress in implementing HFA in the region building on the 1st review to ensure adequate attention and follow-up by countries and regional actors.
- Ensuring that risks from disasters are addressed in the context of a changing climate and a multi-hazard and multi stakeholder approach
- Developing an Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction that outlines the regional vision, priorities and action programme as well as technical and financial mechanisms to support its implementation at the national and local levels.
- Establishing the Arab Regional Platform for DRR to convene on a biennial basis inclusive of a multi-stakeholder participation as well as a ministerial segment. 1st Session of the Arab Platform in 2010.

Thank you

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