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MENA CHILDREN AND YOUTH FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
أطفال وشباب الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا معًا للحد من الكوارث

DRR Governance for Children and Youth

Fadi Hamdan

Disaster Risk Management Centre

Risk Governance – Problem Definition

- Weak risk governance as a main disaster risk driver
 - Unequal access to power
 - Unequal access to use, production and distribution of resources
 - Unequal distribution of benefits and risks
 - Unequal distribution of disaster losses

Governance Indicators in the Region

- UNDP
- World Bank
- Transparency International
- Fragility Indices

HDI Category	HDI	IHDI	% of Loss
Very High Human Dvlpt			
Qatar	0.834		
UAE	0.818		
Average	0.826		
High Human Dvlpt			
Bahrain	0.796		
Lebanon	0.745	0.575	22.8
Algeria	0.713		
Tunisia	0.712		
Average	0.7415	0.575	22.8
Medium Human Dvlpt			
Jordan	0.7	0.568	19
Palestine	0.67		
Egypt	0.662	0.503	24.1
Syria	0.648	0.515	20.4
Morocco	0.591	0.415	29.7
Average	0.6542	0.50	23.3
Low Human Dvlpt			
Mauritania	0.467	0.306	34.4
Yemen	0.458	0.31	32.3
Djibouti	0.445	0.285	36
Comoros	0.429		
Sudan	0.414		
Average	0.4426	0.30	34.23

Risk Governance Indicators in the Region

	HDI	Effectiveness PoA1, CI1, KQ1, MoV1 to 4	Legislation/Regulation for DRM PoA1, CI1, KQ2	Local Legislation PoA1, CI3, KQ1, MoV1	Participation In Nat. Platform PoA1, CI4, KQ1, MoV1 to 6
GCC	0.816	2.67	1	1	
Mashreq	0.685	2.8	0.67	0.6	3
Maghreb	0.672	3	1	0.67	4.5
ALDC	0.4426	2.2	0.4	0.4	4.25

Risk Governance Indicators in the Region

	HDI	PoA2, CI2, MoV1 & 2	Social Policies to reduce vulnerability HFA4, CI2, KQ1, MoV1 to 5	Economic/Sectoral policies to reduce vulnerability HFA4, CI3, KQ1, MoV1&2	Inclusiveness PoA5, CI2, KQ1, MoV1
GCC	0.816	1.33	0.47	0.33	1
Mashreq	0.685	1.4	0.44	0.5	0.6
Maghreb	0.672	0.67	0.47	0.67	0.5
ALDC	0.4426	0.6	0.28	0.4	0.4

Examples of Risk Governance Challenges

- Mandates - GDCNVA
- Loss Data
- Vulnerability Assessment
- Technical / Societal Risk Assessments
- Future risk accumulation vs. reduction of existing risks
- Informal settlements and livelihoods
- Intensive vs. Extensive (everyday risk)

Examples of Risk Governance Challenges – A focus on Children

- Education, health, sewage and water infrastructure.
- Entertainment, care and protection infrastructure.
- Right to participate.
- Right to equal treatment (participation, protection, safety) irrespective of sex, age, ability, ethnicity, religion and class.

Tailor Made Messages – with a Governance *Twist* – Theme 3

- ① NSSP.
- ② Vulnerability Assessment.
- ③ Awareness raising campaigns and capacity building programs.
- ④ Informal settlement and informal livelihoods.
- ⑤ Local communities.

Recommendations to HFA 2

- Linkages to Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).
- Linkages to children related MDGs.
- Linkages to initiatives on inclusive cities.
- Explicit CI / KQ / MoV regarding losses affecting children.
- Explicit targets related to children.

A Way Forward

- Messages under six themes.
- Example activities for each message.
- Strengthen linkages with other initiatives.

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Disaster Risk Reduction, Conflict and Child Protection

Why Child Protection should be integrated
into DRR in situations of conflict

Miled Abou Jaoude
Save the Children

Child Protection

Child Protection is the prevention of and response to abuse, neglect, exploitation of and violence against children in emergencies.

Child Protection is building a protective environment for children that will help prevent and respond to violence, abuse and exploitation through:

- Strengthening government commitment and capacity to fulfill children's right to protection
- Promoting the establishment and enforcement of adequate legislation
- Addressing harmful attitudes, customs and practices
- Encouraging open discussion of child protection issues that includes media

Strategies to strengthen the protective environment for children

- International advocacy, often with the use of international human rights mechanisms
- National advocacy and initiating dialogue at all levels – from government to communities and families
- Child participation to promote attitudes and practices protective of children
- Inclusion of child protection issues in national development plans
- Law-based approaches, emphasizing the importance of knowing, understanding, accepting and enforcing legal standards in child protection
- Community-based approaches that promote and strengthen the capacity of families and communities to address child protection issues
- Partnerships with governments, non-governmental and faith-based organizations, other United Nations organizations, professional associations, children and youth, and the media.

DRR and Child Protection – How?

Integrating DRR and CP is crucial for developing a platform that merges a human rights and a humanitarian perspective with a development agenda:

“...Children and Youth must live in peaceful environments because conflict and forced displacement dramatically change their lives and their future...” children’s key message

What does DRR mean in Child Protection?

- The DRR principles of “do no harm” and “build back better” are essential features of effective emergency response and recovery work.
- From a child protection perspective, the highest quality emergency response will help everyone - children, families, communities, civil society and government - be better able to both prevent and respond to potential or actual threats to children.
- Ignoring these key principles of disaster risk reduction may leave children more exposed after an emergency or any conflict situation.

DRR is intimately connected to the concept of a **resilient system**

Resilient system is determined by two main factors:

Internal characteristics of the child, and external/environmental factors.

- Resilience of the environment can be defined as the capacity of all aspects of a child protection system to prevent and respond to violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect in spite of significant challenges that threaten its stability or effectiveness.

Way Forward

Activities may be carried out prior to emergency situations which look to generally strengthen the knowledge, skills and procedures of community-based child protection mechanisms as of child protection statutory authorities and civil society with regard to disaster prevention, preparedness and response.

Thank you!

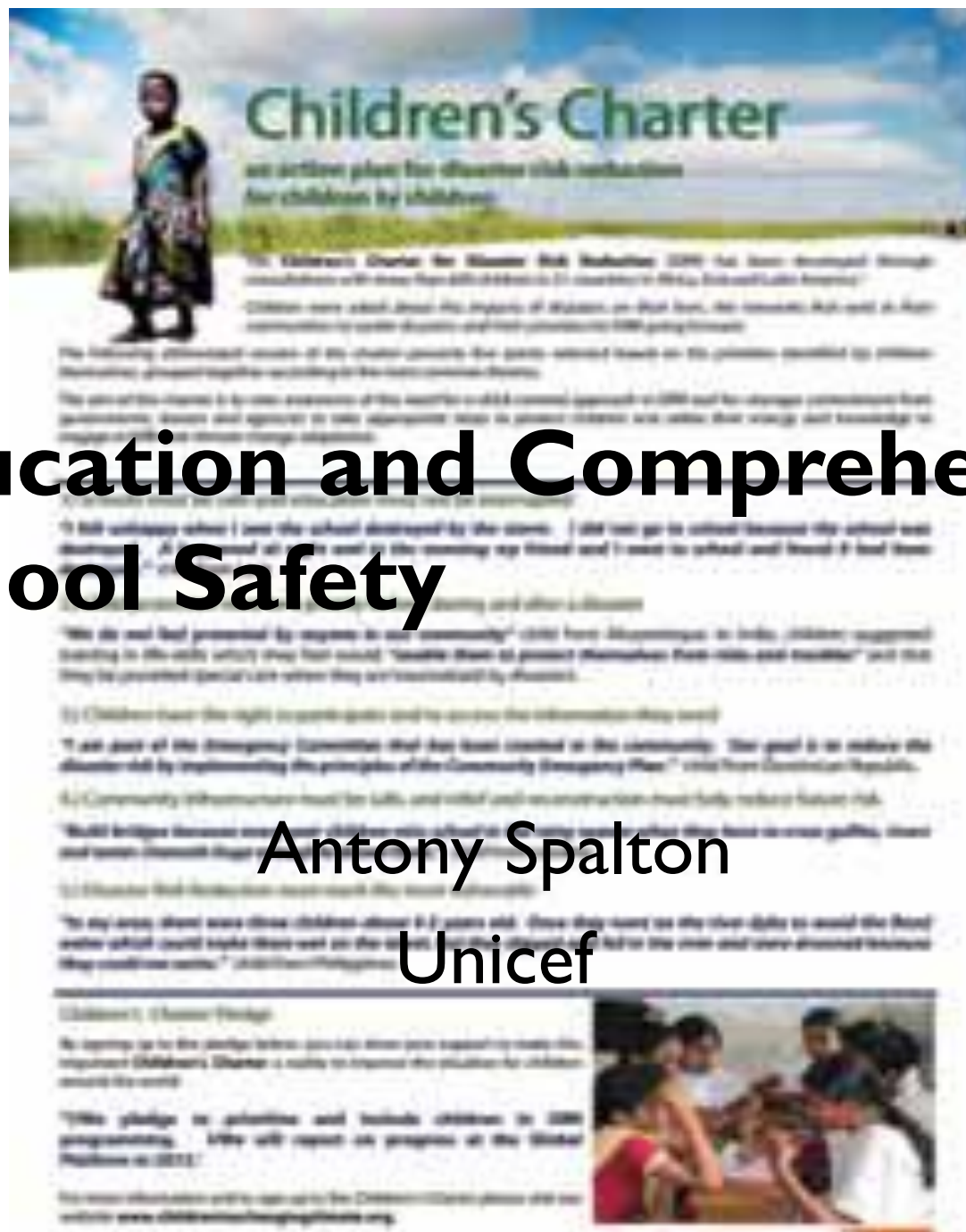


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Education and Comprehensive School Safety

Antony Spalton
Unicef

The Issue

Physical impacts on students and staff

Physical impacts on school facilities

Bam Earthquake 2003: 1,200 teachers and 10,000 students were killed

Educational impacts on students

Psychosocial impacts on students/staff

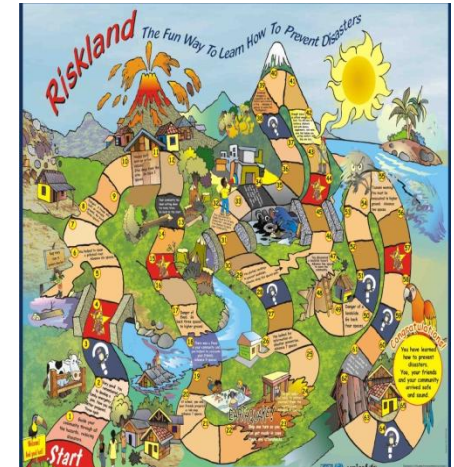
Nearly 22,000 schools (13%) in Syria are destroyed or damaged

The Solution (part of)



There is progress

- **UNISDR** “The One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals’ Campaign
- **Japan, Philippines:** Lives are saved at and around schools
- **Global Assessment Report:** 50% of reporting countries report DRR included in the curriculum
- **Egypt:** DRR in curriculum development and in teacher training
- **Morocco:** school preparedness
- **Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Palestine:** Emergency curricula and safe learning spaces



Way Forward

- Support youth and children to take action
- Increase leadership and demand from Member States on comprehensive school safety
- Better align tools and guidance on DRR, climate change adaptation and social cohesion/conflict



- Maintain existing strong commitment to school safety in pre-zero draft of post 2015 DRR framework
- Support concrete targets such as (indicative only):
 - **No student dies due to disaster in a school built after 2017 or modified after 2030.**
 - **The number of school days missed as a result of shocks and stresses is reduced by 50%.**

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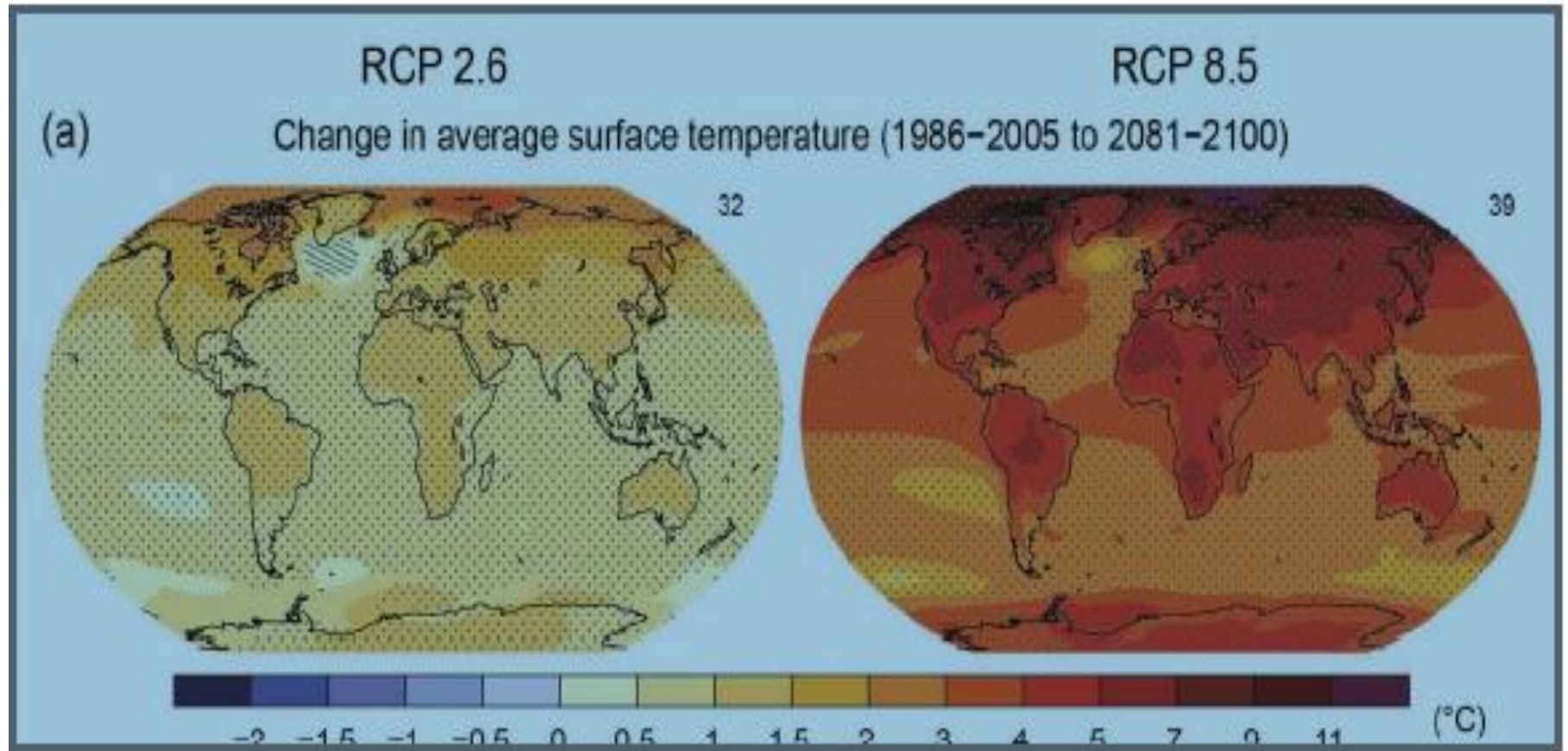
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People's Health and Climate Change: Central to Arab States' Action and the Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction

Dr. Maria Luiza Galer
World Health Organization

What is climate change?

- Human actions (greenhouse gas emissions)
 - significant changes in the global climate system
 - effects will persist for decades and centuries, and
 - Inevitably presents risks for human health.
- Closer to a global average increase (surface temperature) of 4C above the pre-industrial level.
- Far from the agreed global goal of an increase of below 2C



Projected changes in average surface temperatures by end of current century under the lower and higher range of the 4 IPCC scenarios.

Why climate change is important?

Climate variability and climate change has negative Health impacts on most world population.

Climate change related risks to public health are due to extreme weather and climate-related hazards such as:

- Waves of extreme heat and cold,
- Cyclones, storms, and floods, fire and droughts and their consequence on air, water, food, shelter, and safety and security of the communities .

Why climate risk is important to DRR in the Arab region?

- Past 30 years:
 - number of disasters tripled
 - 150,000 casualties
 - 37 mill people affected (flood, drought, extreme heat , sand storms, seismic activities)
- Economic losses caused by disasters – 20 bill
- 19 out of 22 Arab countries face water scarcity
- 17 countries are affected by significant desertification
- Rapid urban growth (4 folds/4 decades) and population displacement put more people at risk

Climate, Disaster Risk and Health Impacts

- There are 2 types of risks and impacts to health from Climate Change ;
 - related to acute shocks caused by climate variability,
 - “chronic effects” related to gradual increase in the Climate Change pressure on natural, economic and social systems
- The latest may pose the greatest health risks and are mediated by:
 - social, economic and environmental determinants, and
 - health and other systems capacities

Climate, Disaster Risk and Health Impacts

Climate change health impacts

- *Increased deaths, illnesses, and disabilities:*
 - heat exhaustion , stroke, cardio- vascular, renal, and respiratory diseases, skin cancer, injuries
 - premature mortality caused by air pollution & fire.
- *Increase in communicable and water & vector borne diseases & re-emerging of previously endemic diseases (cholera, AWD) – devastating effects of children & additional burden on health*

Climate, Disaster Risk and Health Impacts

- Increased burden of under-nutrition especially in children.
- Population displacement & potential risk of conflict associated with scarcity of resources (water) and displacement.
- Disruption of health services – infrastructural and functional damages .

Poor health affects school attendance/education, capacity to earn livelihood and overall development (vicious circle)

For example: child health

Impact on children

- Increase on diseases that already are the biggest killers & re-emerging of diseases.
- Physical and psychological impact on early childhood development and school attendance
- Overwhelmingly in developing countries
 - High pre-existing burdens (under-nutrition, malaria, diarrhea)

Health outcomes are imperative for EDRM and Climate Change

- Health: in the top 3 priorities for communities
- Health indicators measure the impacts of disasters and the effectiveness of actions by all sectors
- Health is a bridge for effective DRR and a pre-requisite towards sustainable development
- Health is at the core of social justice
- Health should be a social, economic and political priority

Way forward

Need to address the root causes of Climate Change health risks, while building the health system core functions.

Actions for a way forward:

- Make people's health and well-being an explicit outcome of the post-2015 global framework on DRM, and the regional and national strategies, frameworks, and plans.
- Include a range of health targets and indicators (in addition to death number) for monitoring and reporting of the DRR (global regional –Arab Strategy for DRR)
- Integrate climate issues into DRM strategies, plans and frameworks at national, regional and international level

Way forward

- Better use of the Global Framework for Climate Services, and improve early warning .
- Strengthen the National Inter-Sectorial & Regional cooperation and action to protect the environmental determinants of health and health targets.
- Consider establishing a regional science platform for DRR linked and contributing to the proposed International Science Advisory Mechanism.
- Strengthen climate-informed surveillance and control of infectious diseases - IHR

Way forward

- Establish Safer Hospitals a priority initiative.
- Build resilient communities, enhancing the role of local health workers.
- Ensure consistent integration of Health EDRM within Health System Strengthening in all countries enhancing the capacity to manage any health risks
- Integrate and mainstream Health DRM and climate change needs into the priorities of all developmental agenda (including the SDGs)

What is the health sector doing ?

Members states (MS) integrating EDRM and Health

- National health emergency preparedness (or DRM) plans:
 - *130 WHO Member States*
- Safer Hospital Programs
 - > 77 MS taking action on Safer Hospitals
 - > 3000 hospitals assessed
 - Structural , non-structural , hospital preparedness
- International Health Regulations (2005)
 - > 61 have established the necessary core capacities.

Integrating EDRM & Health – global/regional

WHO supports the members states build their EDRM for Health:

- Developed of global and regional policies, strategies and frameworks related to Health EDRM and climate change
- Contributed to the inclusion of health into multi- sectoral frameworks and
- Developed a large number of technical guidance documents related to EDRM and climate change, including a Health and Climate Atlas (with IPCC)

People's health needs your advocacy, support and action!

More information at:

<http://www.who.int/hac/techguidance/preparedness/en/>

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UN Major Group for
Children and Youth
childrenyouth.org

Statement of the youth and
children of the MENA region

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