



# UNISDR

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



# Risk-Informed Public Policy and Investment



Until governments know what they are losing, it is very hard to make the case for disaster risk reduction. This programme seeks to support the systematic recording of national losses and the development of policies, evidence, risk profiles and institutions to reduce disaster risk. A better understanding of losses will enable more optimum public investment to strengthen resilience.

## National disaster loss accounting in 100 countries by end of 2015

UNISDR will work with countries to develop national disaster loss databases that record losses of all scales. Such databases generate information to estimate risk and inform public policy-making and investment, including providing initial estimates of historic and recurrent losses. Until countries are aware of how much they are losing, they are unlikely to invest in risk reduction. Around 60 countries have developed national disaster loss databases. By the end of 2015, around 100 countries will have developed such databases.

## Probabilistic risk profiles developed for 100 countries

In cooperation with many parties, UNISDR has been developing a fully open source, open access global risk model. This modeling effort enables the estimation of extensive and intensive risk associated with earthquakes, tropical cyclones, floods, tsunamis and volcanic ash, anywhere in the world. It provides globally comparable risk metrics, such as Annual Average Loss and Probable Maximum Loss. This information will enable the construction of probabilistic risk profiles at the national level. Six risk profiles have already been finalised. By the end of 2015, risk profiles for an additional 30 countries will have been completed.

## National progress in disaster risk reduction measured

UNISDR has already generated the largest publicly available archive of information on what countries are doing to address their disaster risks. In 2014-2015, UNISDR will facilitate the last biennial cycle of monitoring of the Hyogo Framework, together with a 10-year overview of progress and peer-to-peer reviews among countries. A peer-reviewed global assessment of progress will take place across each of the 18 core indicators of the Hyogo Framework. These collective findings will support the evaluation of the Hyogo Framework and the design of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

## Public policy and investment in 20 countries informed by risk information

UNISDR will facilitate dialogues with national governments to review existing public investment in disaster risk reduction. Discussions will explore the rationale for introducing disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into the country's national public policy, investment and development planning system, including through the development of mechanisms to track investment and disaster-proof all new public investment. UNISDR expects to have held dialogues with 20 countries by 2015.

## Strengthening the global evidence base on disaster and climate risk, loss and impact

UNISDR will feed the various evidence it collects into the 2015 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR15) and the proceedings of the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction as part of efforts to encourage other countries to disaster-proof their public investments.

## Governance, national platforms and parliamentarians

UNISDR efforts will focus on introducing disaster risk reduction into key decision-making processes, such as national adaptation plans and policies for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Work with parliamentarians will focus on their advocacy power to promote institutional frameworks, legislation and legislative oversight, regulatory frameworks and decentralization of responsibility and capacity with respect to disaster risk reduction.

### 2014-2015 Resource Requirements (All figures in '000 US\$)

2. RISK-INFORMED PUBLIC POLICY AND INVESTMENT		21,535
2.1	National disaster loss accounting in 100 countries by end of 2015	3,008
2.2	Probabilistic risk profiles developed for 100 countries	4,075
2.3	National progress in disaster risk reduction measured	4,100
2.4	Public policy and investment in 20 countries informed by risk information	4,075
2.5	Strengthening the global evidence base on disaster and climate risk, loss and impact	2,600
2.6	Governance, national platforms and parliamentarians	1,200
	Programme Support Costs (PSC)	2,477