2nd Africa Regional Platform for DRR Consultative Meeting

UN Conference Center, Nairobi
May 5-7, 2009
Two commons problems

- Lack of problem understanding -> nothing is done or inappropriate/limited manner

- Lack of monitoring/evaluation -> no way to measure progress in risk reduction
Effective Risk Management

- Learn from the past (disaster loss information)
  - Causes, vulnerabilities, response, long-term impact

- Predict the future (Risk assessment)
  - Estimate potential losses accurately, make informed decisions

- Risk Management
  - Acceptable risk level
  - Risk reduction capacity
  - Risk transfer → Insurance, other ways
  - Monitoring of changes
  - Evaluation of strategies → Corrections
GRIP Goals and Objectives

Goal:
- reduced natural hazard-related losses in high risk areas to promote sustainable development (besides saving lives)

Objectives:
- improved evidence base for disaster risk management
- increased adoption of risk evidence in disaster risk management and development processes
National Loss Data Observatories

- The situation
  - No systematic collection of disaster loss data
  - Valuable information is lost
  - No way to determine long-term impact on development
  - No way to understand risk-change trends
  - No way to determine vulnerabilities of local structures, infrastructure, society
  - No way to learn from the past
National Loss Data Observatories

- How is the initiative being implemented
  - Generation of DB Standards
  - Development of a Quality Control Process
  - Improvement of Damage and Loss Assessments
  - Enhancement of methodologies (collection, analysis)
  - Enhancement of IM tools
  - Capacity building - training material and guidelines
  - Design of an institutionalization strategy
The situation

- DRR Strategies w/o clear understanding of risk
- Prepared by consultants not familiar with local realities
- Responding to false perceptions, political, economic interests
- No way to measure risk change
- No way to evaluate effectiveness of DRR activities/investments
- No way to evaluate/correct existing strategies
National Risk Atlas

- Applied
  - Local actions
- Institutionalized
- Sustainable
  - Regularly updated
- Common Standards
  - Multi-hazard
- Quality control
- Compatible
  - national, regional, global
- Local capacity building
Assistance provided by GRIP

- Assistance Provided by GRIP:
  - Methodologies and tools
  - Training
  - Technical advice: technical, policy making
  - Coordination and overview
  - Interaction w/other countries
  - Access to financial support
GRIP in Mozambique

- Establishment of a National Risk Information System
- Preparation of a National Risk Atlas
- Establishment of a National Disaster Loss Observatory
- Development of a simplified Earthquake Risk Assessment for Maputo city and Pre-disaster shelter planning (in collaboration with UN-HABITAT)
Countries where GRIP activities will be implemented

Under implementation countries: Chile, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Peru, Sri Lanka, Thailand.

Project proposed countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Caribbean Countries, China, Guatemala, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Turkey.
The Global Risk Identification Program (GRIP) was launched in 2007 for improving information on disaster risks and losses and facilitating the incorporation of that information into risk management decision making. GRIP is the Thematic Platform for the Implementation of Priority Action 2 of the Hyogo Framework for Action: Identification, assessment, and monitoring of disaster risks.

The goal of GRIP is reduced natural hazard-related losses in high risk areas to promote sustainable development. Its objectives are an improved evidence base for disaster risk management and the increased adoption of disaster risk management as an alternative to over-reliance on emergency management. In this way, GRIP aims to assist development decision making at all levels by facilitating the appropriate incorporation of disaster risk considerations.

GRIP activities are concentrated in five areas:

- Capacity Development
- Risk assessment
- Enhanced Loss Data
- Demonstration Countries
- Global Risk Update

Twelve international organizations and donor agencies constitute the GRIP Steering Committee:

- World Bank
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NO)
- DFID
- USAID
- UNDP
- IAOR
- Munich Re Foundation
- UNISDR
- Cabinet Office (JP)
- JGO
- ITAC
- Prevention

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