SUSTAINABLE INSTITUTIONALISATION DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (DRM)

REGIONAL CENTRE FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (RCDRR)

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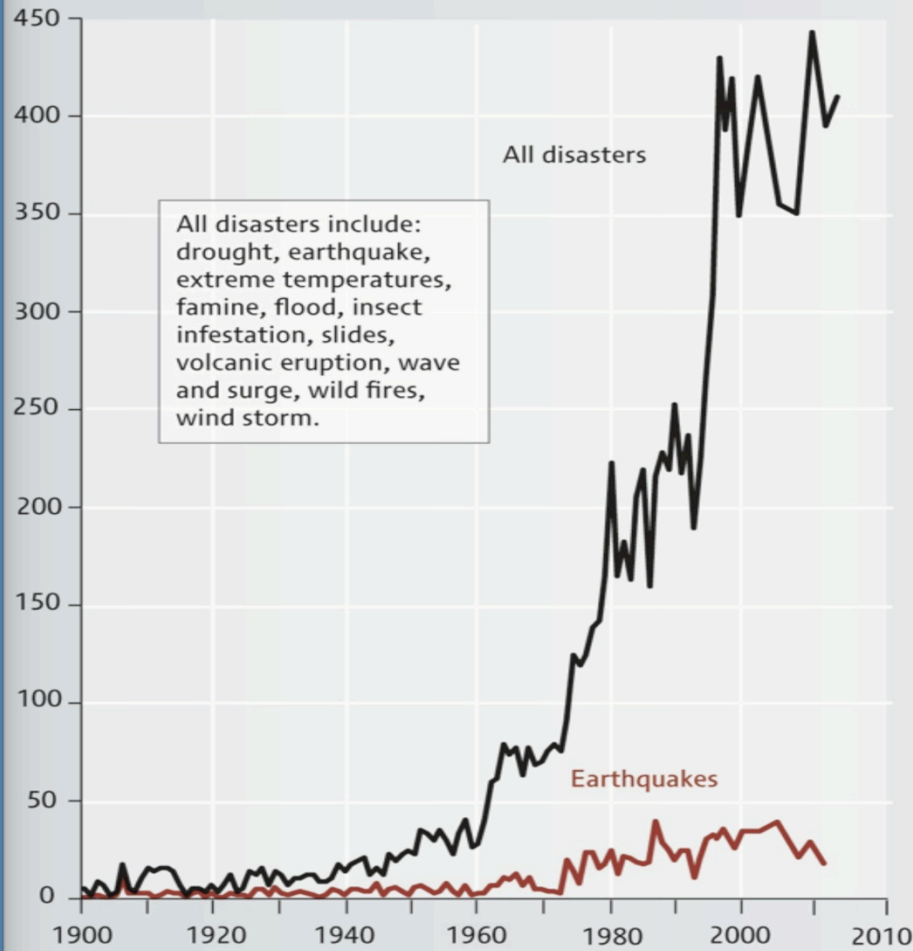
➢ **CONCLUSION ON HOW TO USE THE METHODOLOGY**

PROBLEMATIC BACKGROUND

⌖DISASTER = NATURAL HAZARDS + HIGH VULNERABLE CONDITIONS

❑ **Disasters resulting from natural hazards have long and short term impacts on the society and the economy of a country, precluding progress towards sustainable development.**

❑ **Disaster is not completely natural phenomena, rather it is related to development issues that increase the vulnerability to natural and manmade hazards.**

❑ **People in developing countries have limited ability to manage hazards, and thus they are more vulnerable. (e.g. unplanned urbanization leads to environmental degradation, pollution, over consumption of natural resources, poverty...etc, This turns hazards into disasters.**
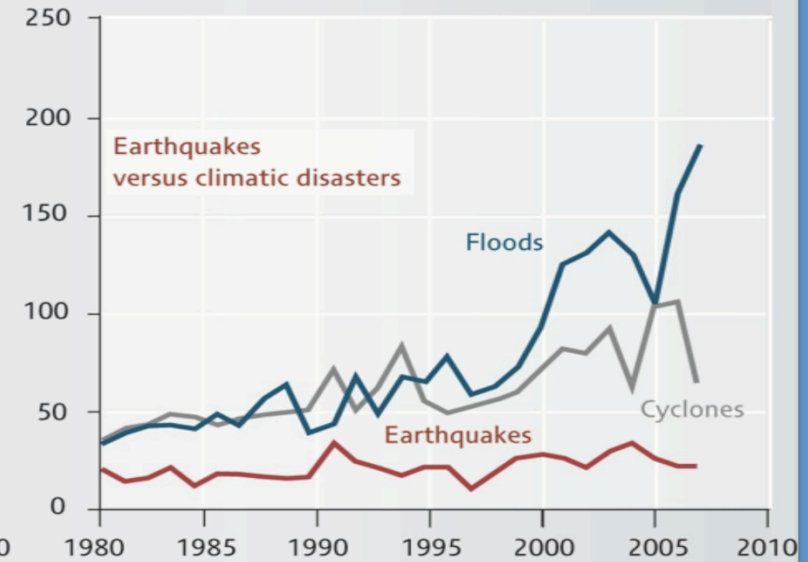
Number of disasters
per year

All disasters

All disasters include: drought, earthquake, extreme temperatures, famine, flood, insect infestation, slides, volcanic eruption, wave and surge, wild fires, wind storm.

Earthquakes

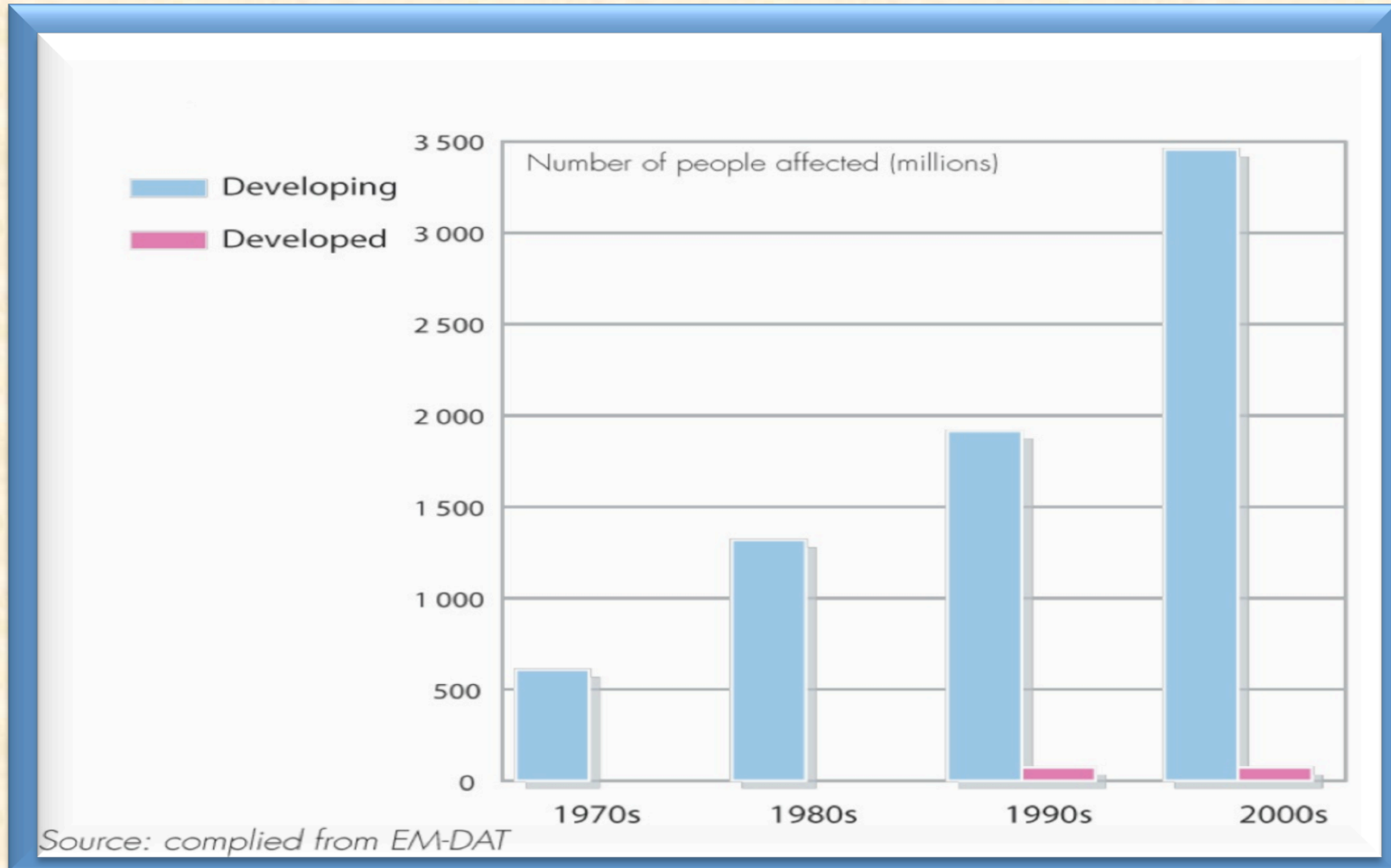Source: CRED Annual Disaster Statistical Review 2006, 2007.

Trends in number of reported disasters

Much of the increase in the number of hazardous events reported is probably due to significant improvements in information access and also to population growth, but the number of floods and cyclones reported is still rising compared to earthquakes. Is global warming affecting the frequency of natural hazards?

Earthquakes versus climatic disasters

Floods

Cyclones

Earthquakes

- **Source, UNEP, GRID Arendal, 2011, http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/number-of-disasters-per-year**

➢Number of People Affected by Climate-related Disasters in Developing & Developed Countries

Number of people affected (millions)

Developing
Developed

Source: complied from EM-DAT

- Source, UNEP, GRID Arendal, 2011, http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/number-of-people-affected-by-climate-related-disasters-in-developing-and-developed-countries

LITERATURE BACKGROUND

❑Bendimerad has referred to four main parallel lines and proposed actions required for disaster reduction: 1) community participation, 2) public policy, 3)safer construction and urban development, and 4) development of a culture of prevention.

❑Caren Levy, 1999, "Process of institutionalizing Gender in Policy & Planning", presented a web of 13 important elements, by which Gender issues are mainstreamed into development planning.

❑HFA identified 5 priorities for action: 1) Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation, 2) Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning, 3) Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels, 4) Reduce the underlying risk factors and 5) Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels .

WHY INSTITUTIONALISATION ?

❑Institutionalisation is defined as "the process whereby social practices become sufficiently regular   and continuous to be described as institutions', that   is, ` social practices that are regularly and continuously repeated, are sanctioned and maintained by social norms, and have a major significance in the social structure" (*Hill   & Turner, 1988, cited in Levy 1999, p. 1*). However, the term should add the concept of sustained change to the definition (*ibid*).

❑To integrate DRR into development programmes on sustainable basis.

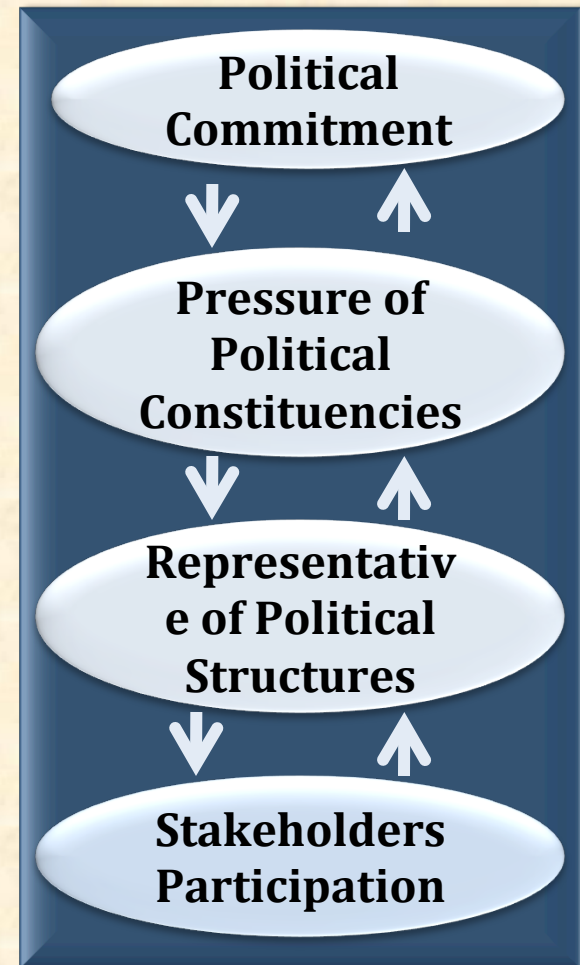❑To manage pre and post disaster events .

PROCESS OF INSTITUTIONALISATION

Social Justice

Good Governance

Implementation of Actions

Development of Culture of Prevention

Sustainable Institutionalisation
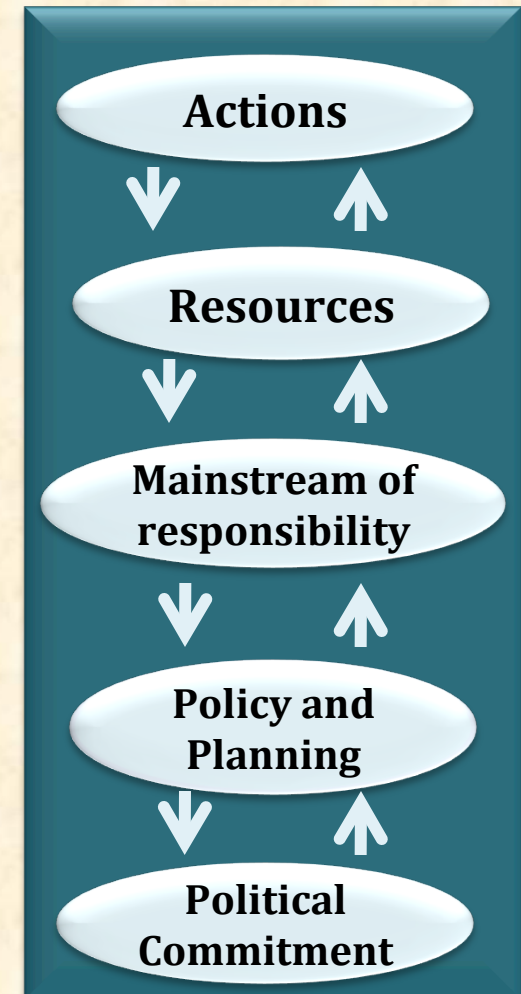
PROCESS OF INSTITUTIONALISATION

Social Justice

❑ Stakeholders, include community, indigenous groups, non-government sector, including civil society and scientific community.

❑Interests and needs are presented through political leaders and their community leaders.

❑Both stakeholders and their representatives formulate pressure of political constituencies, that leads to lobbying and actions.

❑Interests are translated into political commitment.

Political Commitment

Pressure of Political Constituencies

Representative of Political Structures

Stakeholders Participation
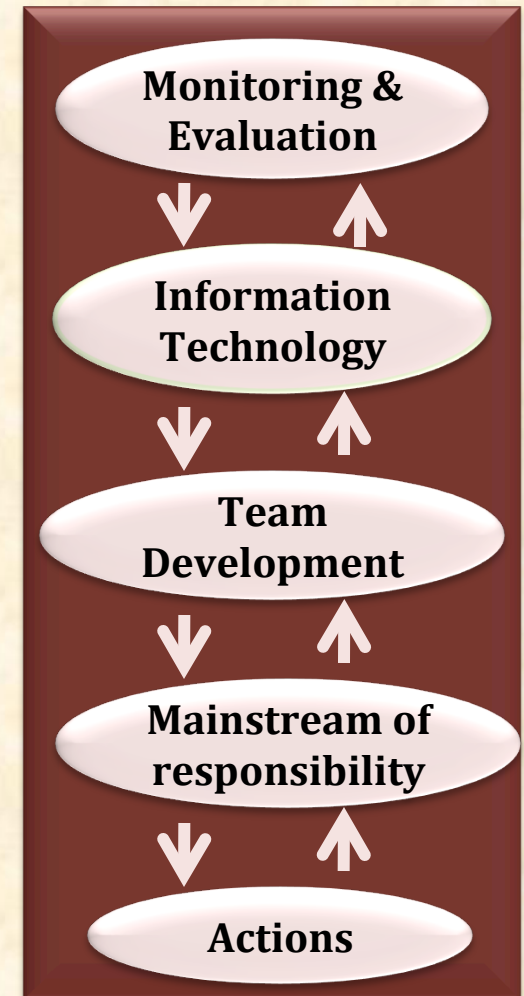
PROCESS OF INSTITUTIONALISATION

Good Governance ➡

☐ **Political commitment is crucial for policy.**

☐ **Policy involves regulatory framework, regulations, laws, institutional arrangements...etc .**

☐ **There should be a specific institution or department responsible for DRR.**

☐ **Financial and human resources are important for implementing policy and take actions.**

☐ **Also actions needs resources to be implemented.**

- Actions
- Resources
- Mainstream of responsibility
- Policy and Planning
- Political Commitment

PROCESS OF INSTITUTIONALISATION

Implementation of Actions

❑Actions and responsibility need team development, (practice through actions is important otherwise training will be forgotten).

❑Information technology, includes database and early warning system at local and national levels, providing data on previous hazards and disasters, as well as unsafe areas.

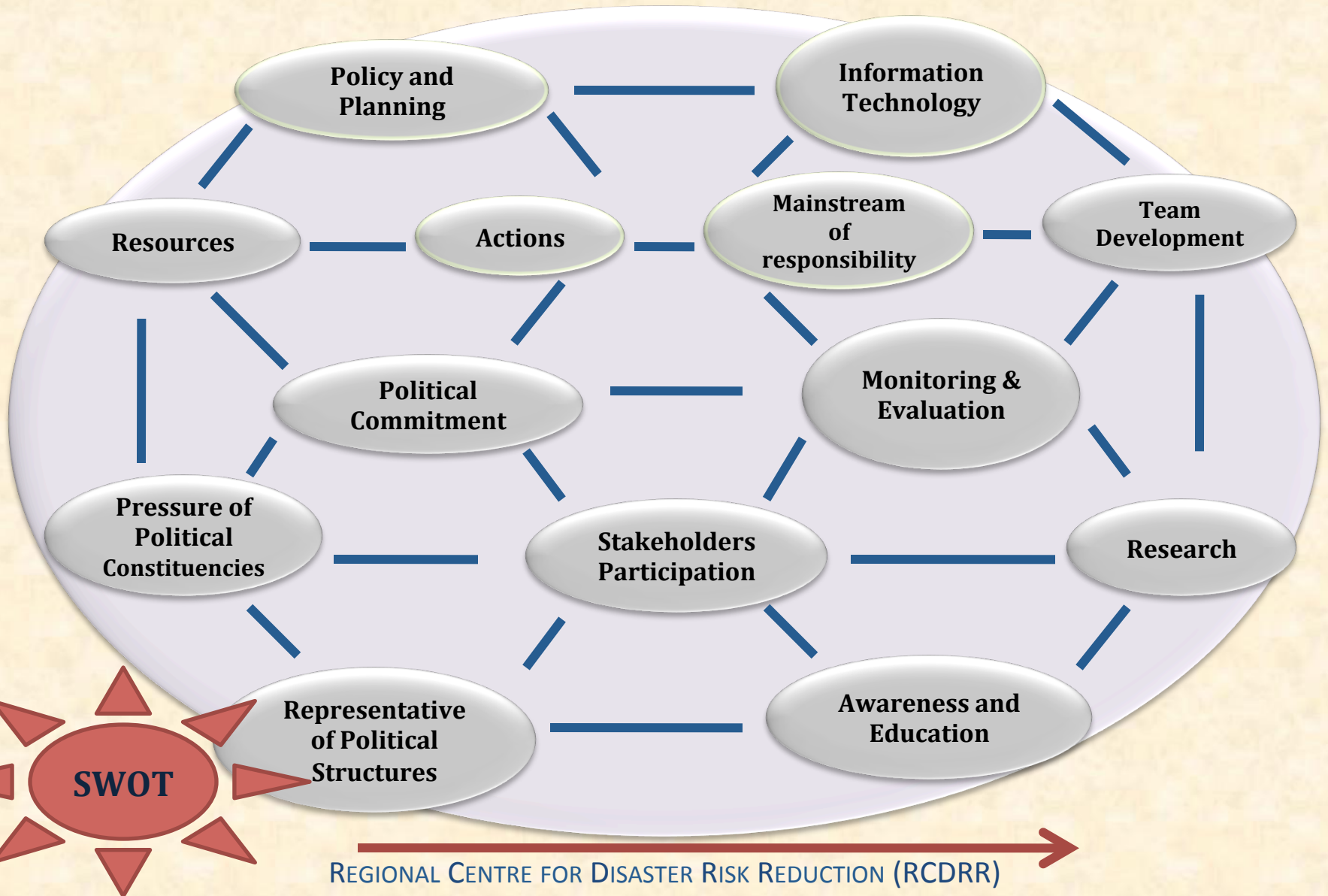❑There should be ongoing monitoring and evaluation for identifying lessons learnt, for improvement at planning scale.

Monitoring & Evaluation

Information Technology

Team Development

Mainstream of responsibility

Actions

PROCESS OF INSTITUTIONALISATION

Development of Culture of Prevention

❑Outcomes of Monitoring and evaluation will be used in research activities, also the information will be used in the research.

❑Research outcomes will be used in education and awareness activities, and through information technology and media to the public.

❑Awareness and sessions will be delivered to the stakeholders, for development of culture of prevention, and thus, restart the cycle.

Stakeholders Participation

Awareness & Education

Research

Monitoring & Evaluation

PROCESS OF INSTITUTIONALISATION

CONCLUSION

❑Achieving institutionalisation of DRR requires a holistic approach, involving several norms and elements, where all the actors have to participate to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards, and thus risks.

❑The methodology presented can be used as a diagnosis framework, by which, we can know to what extend a specific country is prepared to a natural hazard.

❑The starting point of this diagnosis framework is based on the user needs and location. However, all elements work in some way to define the room for manoeuvre.

❑For better use, each element should be carefully analysed through SWOT analysis, defining the main actors in each element, and thus the strategic path shall be defined.

REFERENCES

❑Caren Levy, 1999, "The Process of Institutionalising Gender in Policy and Planning: the 'WEB' OF INSTITUTIONALISATION". DPU-UCL, http://eprints.ucl.ac.uk/34/1/wp74.pdf

❑Hyogo Framework for Action, (2005-2015), (http://www.unisdr.org /we/coordinate/hfa)

❑Fouad Bendimerad, "Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development". World Bank, http://info.worldbank.org/ tools/docs/ library/114715/istanbul03/docs/ istanbul03/05bendimerad3-n%5B1%5D. Pdf

❑UNEP, GRID Arendal, 2011, http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/ number-of-disasters-per-year, and http://maps.grida.no/go/graphic/ number-of-people-affected-by-climate-related-disasters-in-developing-and-developed-countries

❑UN, "Human and Economic Loss Due to Disasters" http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/ natural_hazards/human_econ_loss.pdf"

THANK YOU

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