

APRU Multi-Hazard Webinar Series

An inclusive approach to disaster risk governance

For Risk-informed Sustainable Development

14 October 2020



13 OCTOBER

**INTERNATIONAL DAY
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**



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[#ItsAllAboutGovernance](https://twitter.com/hashtag/ItsAllAboutGovernance)



UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

SENDAI FRAMEWORK

FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

30 Years of Disaster Impact

- *Globally*: 20,000 disasters, 2.7 million deaths and 6 billion affected
- *Asia-Pacific*: Most disaster prone region in the world – 45% of disasters, 70% of mortality and 90% of affected population
- **The year 2020 so far (as of end-July) in Asia-Pacific**
 - 50% of disasters; 64% of mortality and 88% of affected population
 - Estimated two disasters per day; 65 deaths per week; 110,000 affected per day
 - Floods and Tropical/other storms most frequent; 65% of mortality – most of the intensive events in 2020
 - Landslides, volcanic eruption, wildfire, etc.
 - Dual impact of disasters and COVID-19



Source: Biju Boro/ AFP



Source: Str/Xinhua



Source: Julian Bluett/AAP

30 years of Disaster Risk Reduction

Pre-1970s: AD-HOC
DISASTER RESPONSE

1970s-1990s: HUMANITARIAN
ARCHITECTURE

PREPAREDNESS-CENTRIC DRR

RISK-INFORMED DEVELOPMENT



2015

2019

1989

International
Decade for
Natural
Disaster
Reduction
(IDNDR)



1992

United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



Yokohama
Strategy and
Plan of Action

1994

1999

ISDR
International
Strategy for
Disaster
Reduction

HEA
Hyogo
Framework for
Action

2005-2015

2005

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

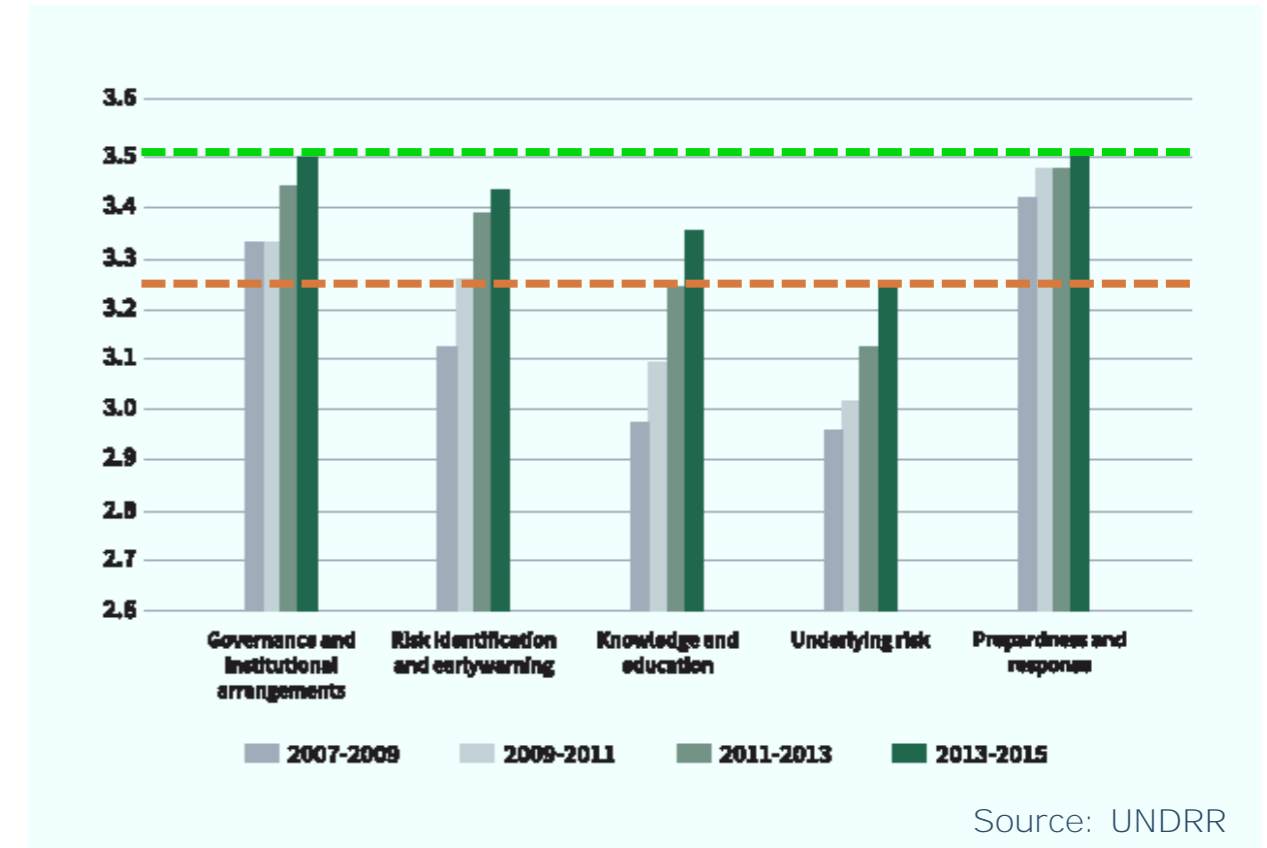


PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21-CMP11



30 years of Progress and Achievements

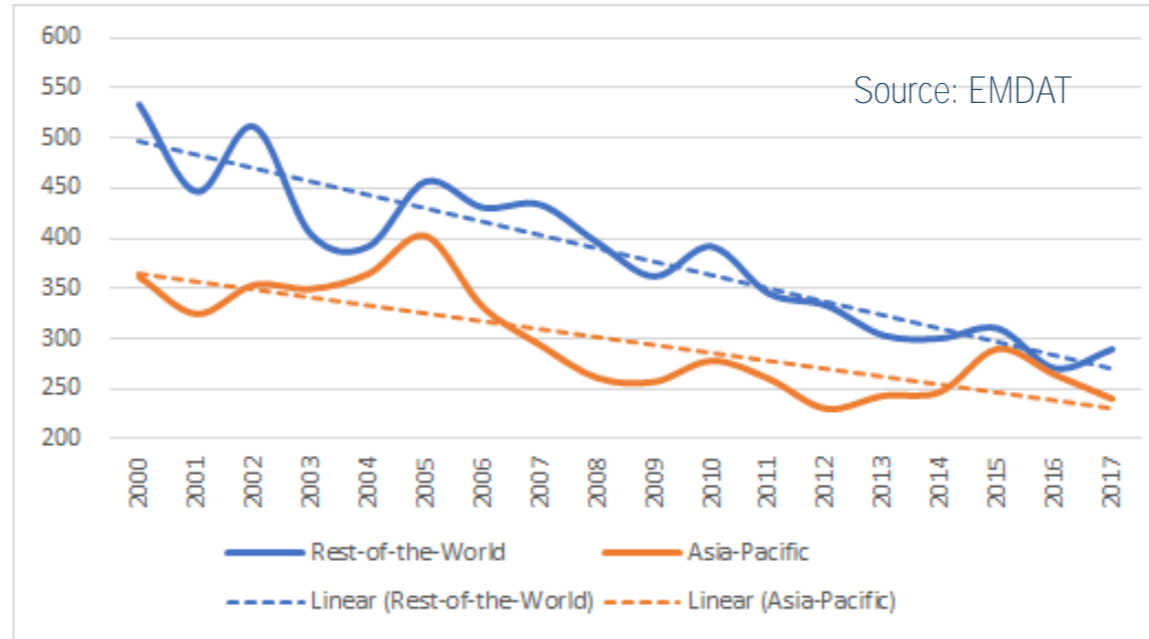
- A structured dialogue on disaster risk reduction: From global to local
 - Structured institutional structures on disaster risk management – Dedicated government institution and identified Focal Points
 - DRM policies, strategies and plans, and legislation
-
- Officialization of data (Sendai Framework / SDG reporting)
 - New actors and stakeholders
 - Guidance for implementation, innovative tools and instruments



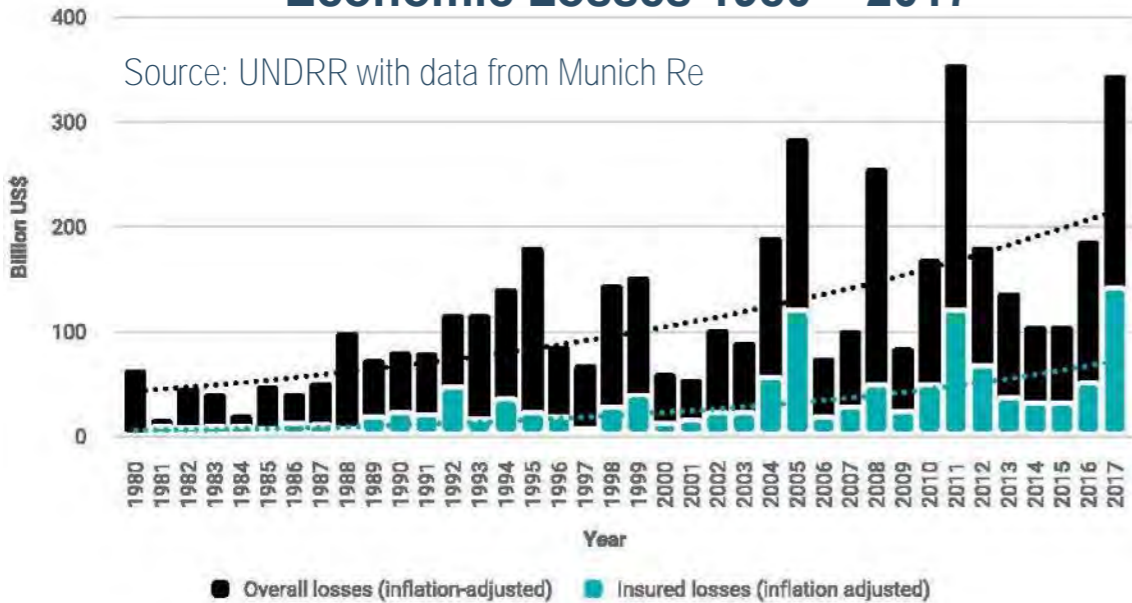
- High progress in governance and preparedness mechanisms
- Low progress in addressing underlying risks

Result

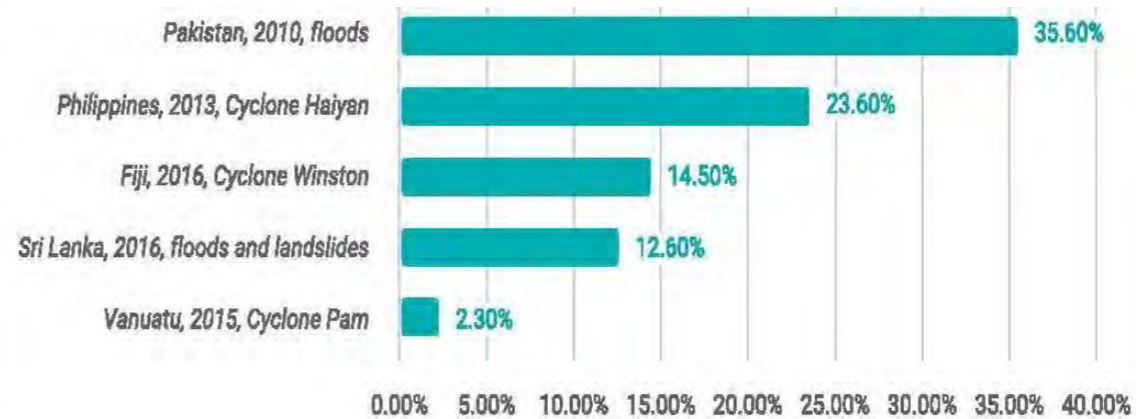
Disaster-Induced Mortality



Economic Losses 1980 – 2017



Proportion of people falling into poverty from selected disasters



Source: ESCAP 2017

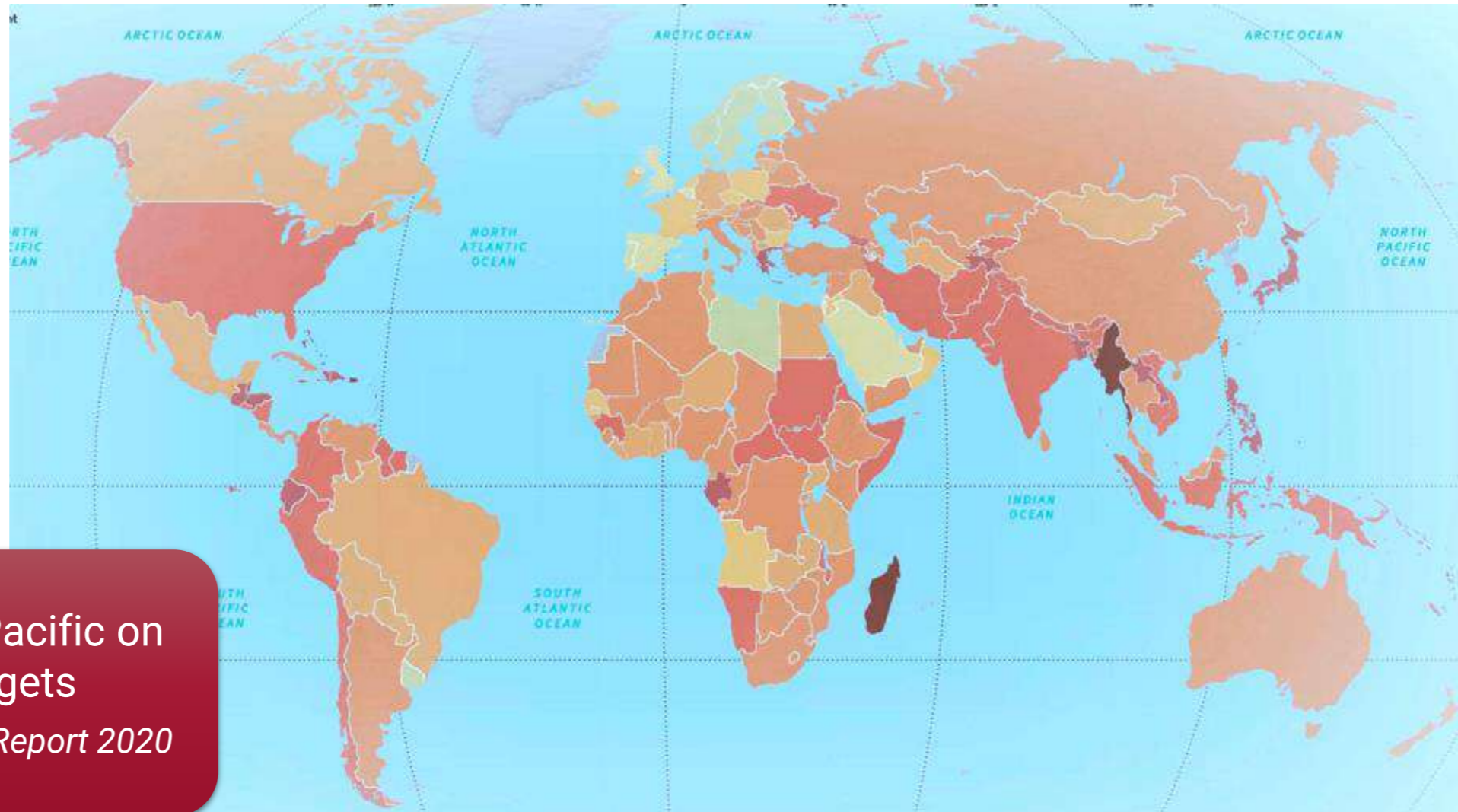
Disasters are resulting in **annual consumption losses of US\$520 billion** and pushing **26 million people into poverty** every year.

World Bank 2016

Implications on Sustainable Development

- Capital investments (e.g. infrastructure) and social expenditures (e.g. health and education) required to mitigate disaster risk
- However, potential disaster losses will erode these investments
- Risk-blind investments will create further risks

Disaster risk constraints on the potential for sustainable development

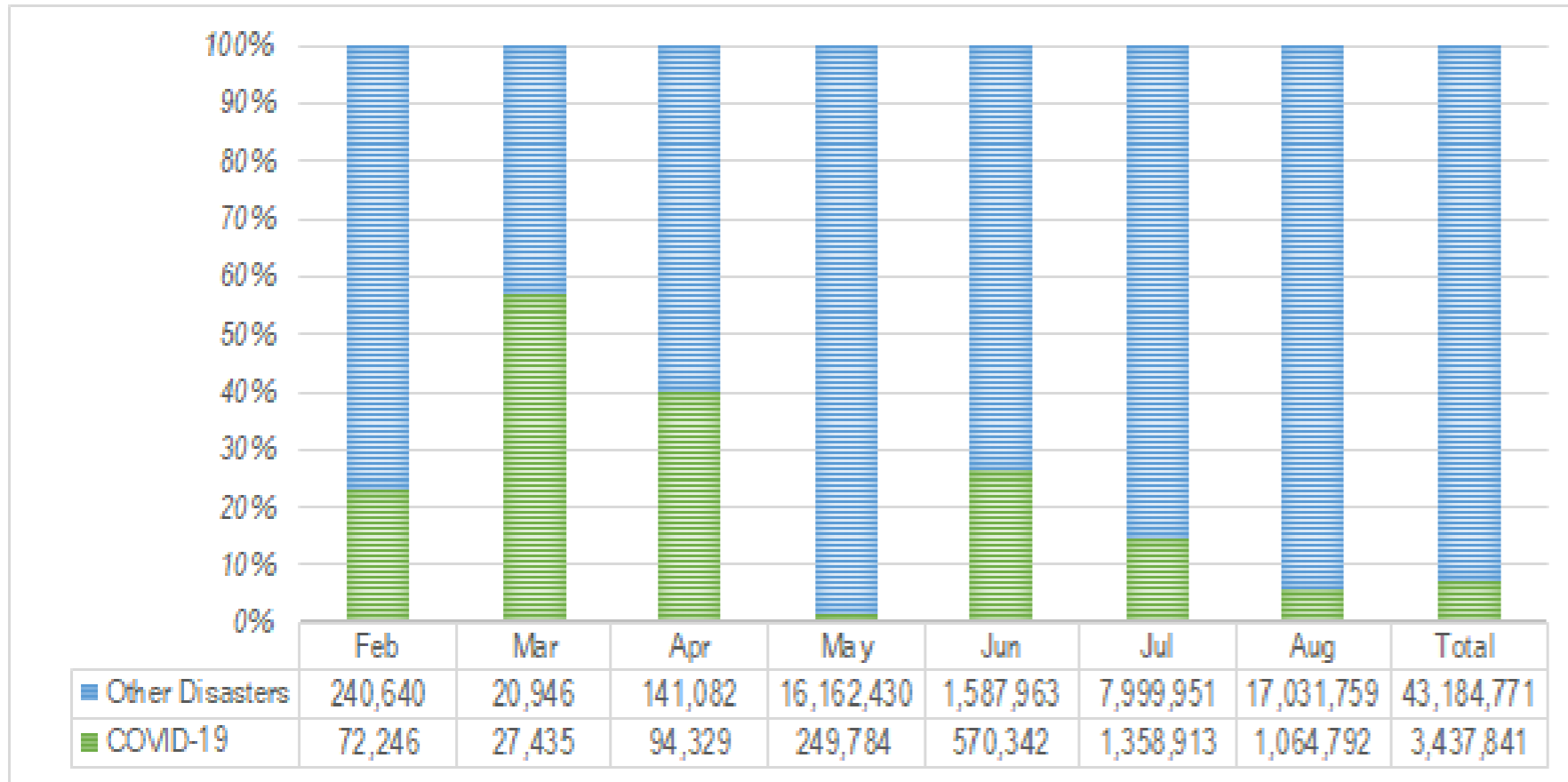


Decelerating trends in Asia-Pacific on disaster-related SDG targets
- *Asia and the Pacific SDG Progress Report 2020*

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

COVID-19: The Duality of Disasters

Number of People Infected by COVID-19 and Affected by Other Disasters in Asia-Pacific



Major disasters in SE Asia:

- Floods/Flash Flood (Indonesia)
- Landslides (Myanmar)
- Volcanic ash (Philippines)
- Tropical cyclones (Philippines, Thailand)

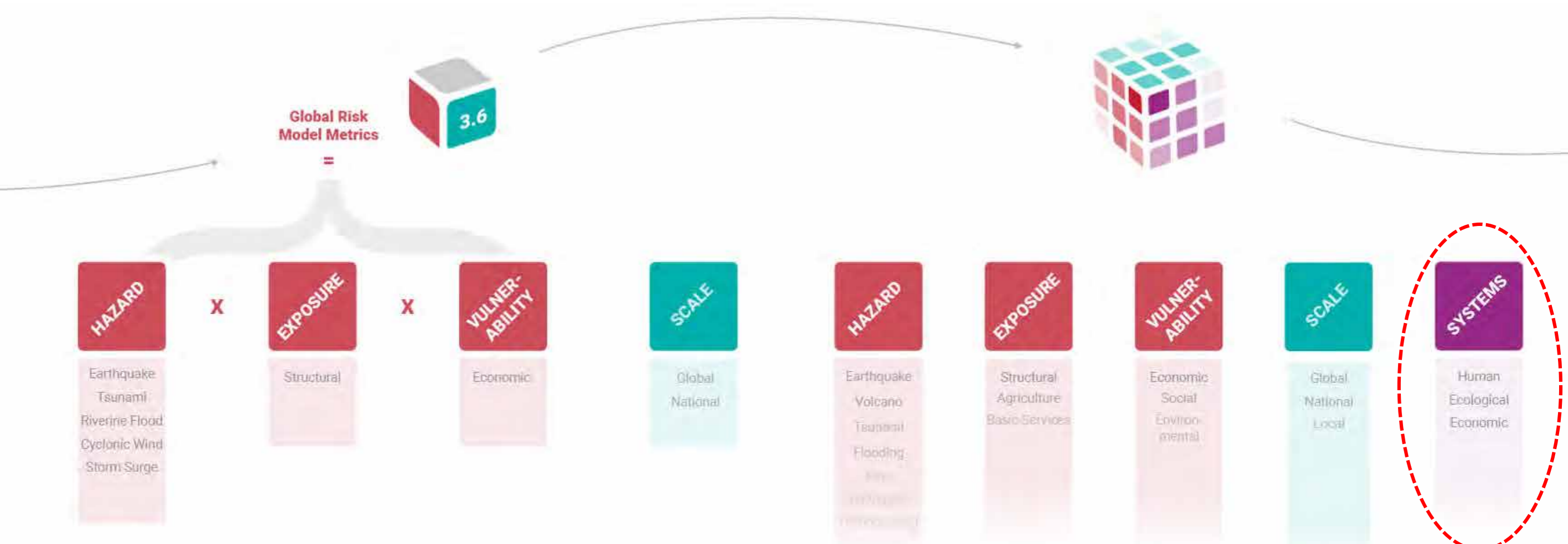
Source: Computed from WHO Situation Reports and EMDAT-CRED

Rising inequality

- Differential impact of disasters: The vulnerability focus
- **Multidimensional understanding of vulnerability**
 - Vulnerability is also dynamic: **Equity, poverty, inclusion** – all being fundamental development challenges contributing to vulnerability [GAR 2019]
- **Increasing inequality in Asia-Pacific**
 - Each disaster in the region leads to a 0.13-point increase in the Gini coefficient [APDR 2017]
- **Poverty and Exclusion**
 - In decision-making
 - In programme benefits
 - Exacerbated by disasters; esp. recurrent and protracted events [Disasters cause the near poor – those living on between \$1.90 and \$3.10 per day – to fall into poverty]
 - Intergenerational impact on children [increase in drop-out rates; lowering employability]
- People at risk of disasters are consistently ignored when it comes to making decisions about disaster prevention in their own communities [GNDR 2020]

A Changing Metrics of Risk

- We can no longer use the past as a reliable indicator of the future: Need for adaptive, anticipatory planning that seeks to identify the **drivers of risk**
- **Changing risk metrics**



SDGs & Disaster Risk Reduction



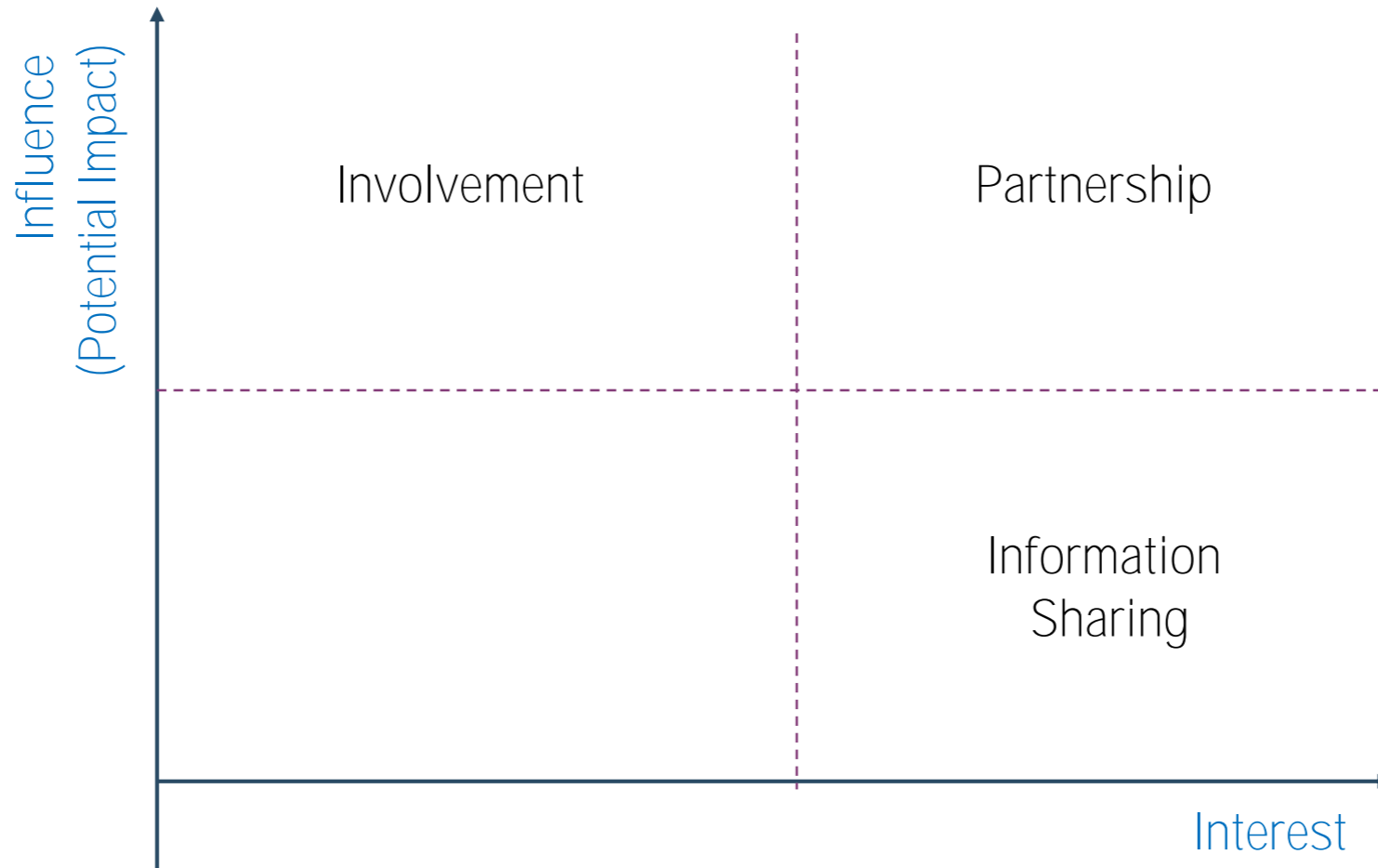
- DRR contributes to the achievement of SDGs
- Lack of or reversal in DRR progress can constrain the achievement of SDGs
- Greater coherence through coherent monitoring



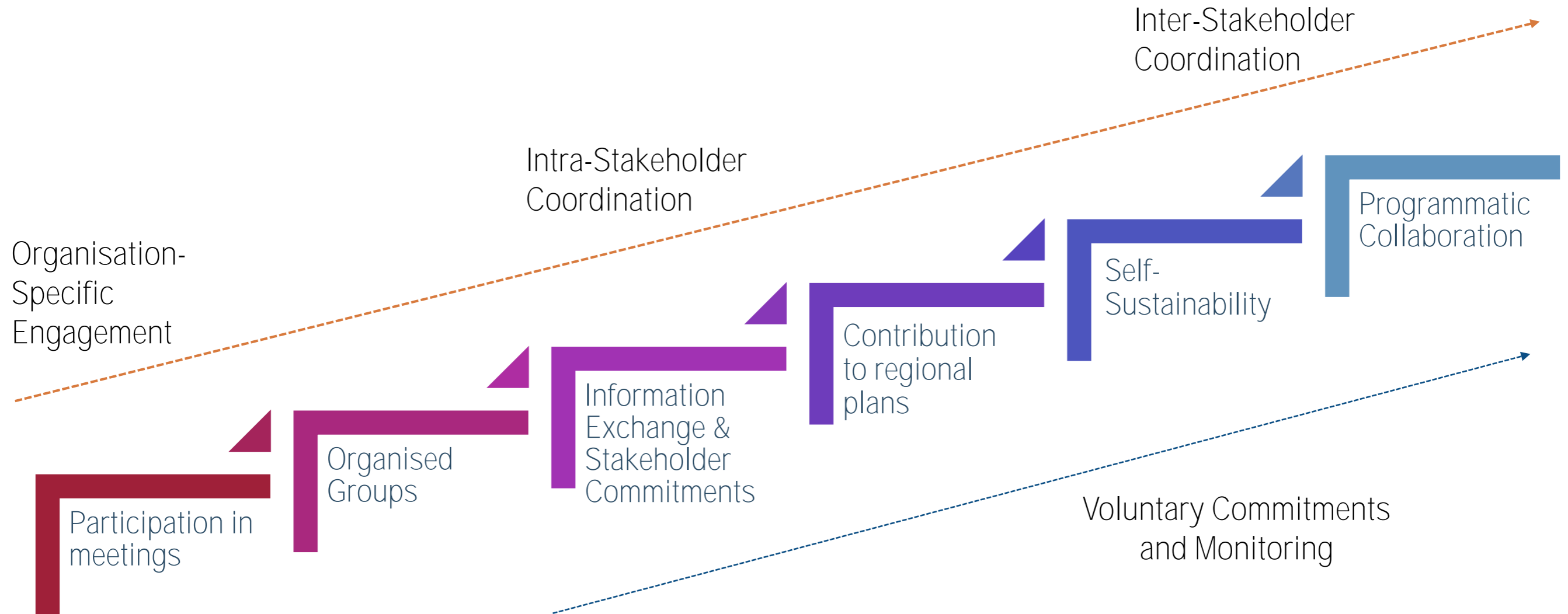
**addressing
vulnerability**

**turning the
vulnerable into
agents of change**

Mapping Stakeholder Engagement: Building Relevant Strategies



Scales of Engagement



Stakeholder Engagement: Organised Groups

Science &
Technology



Civil Society



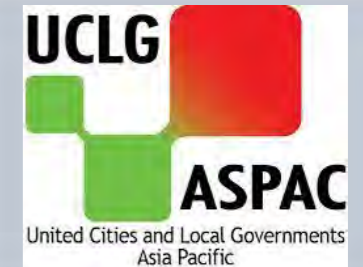
Gender &
Women

Gender Stakeholder
Group

Children &
Youth



Local
Authorities



Private Sector



Red Cross &
Red Crescent



Media



Persons with
Disabilities

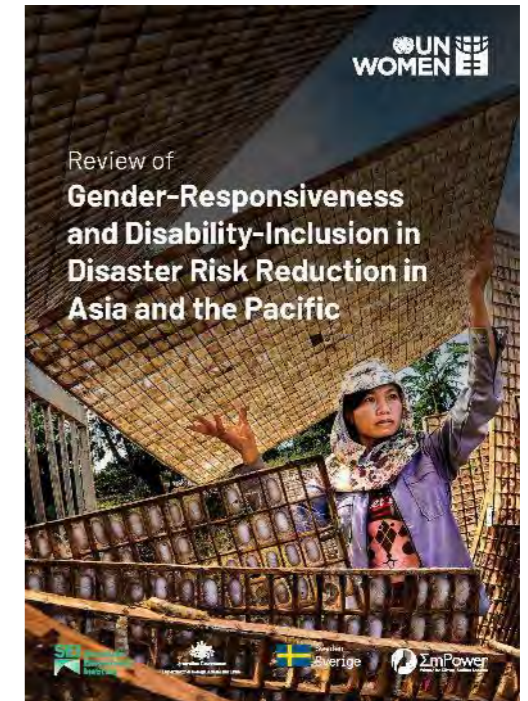
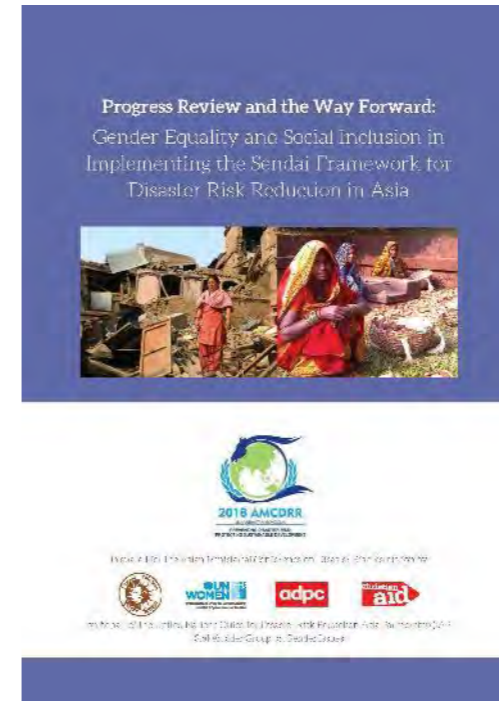
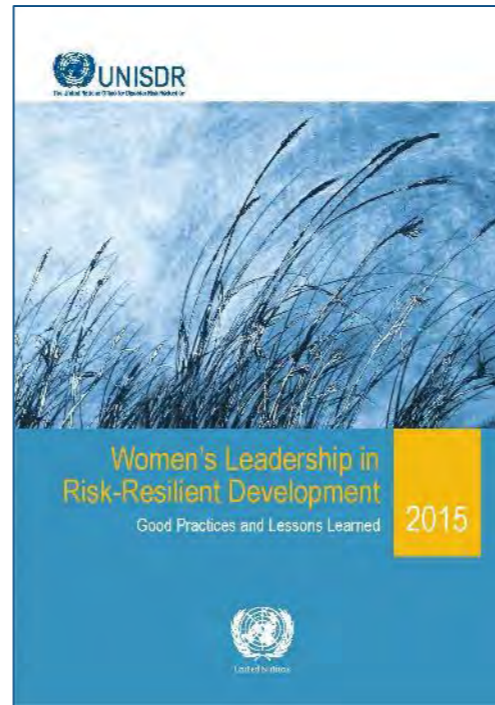


Others

- Older Persons
- Community Practitioners
- Indigenous Peoples
- Parliamentarians
- Farmers

Example: Women and Gender Stakeholder Group

- **Strengthen Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated (SADD) disaster data and their use to ensure inclusive and informed to disaster risk management policies and activities**
- **Promote and Support gender-sensitive and -responsive DRR actions - promoting women's leadership in understanding and reducing disaster risk**



Addressing the Gender Inequality of Risk and Promoting Community Resilience
[GIR Programme]
UN-WOMEN

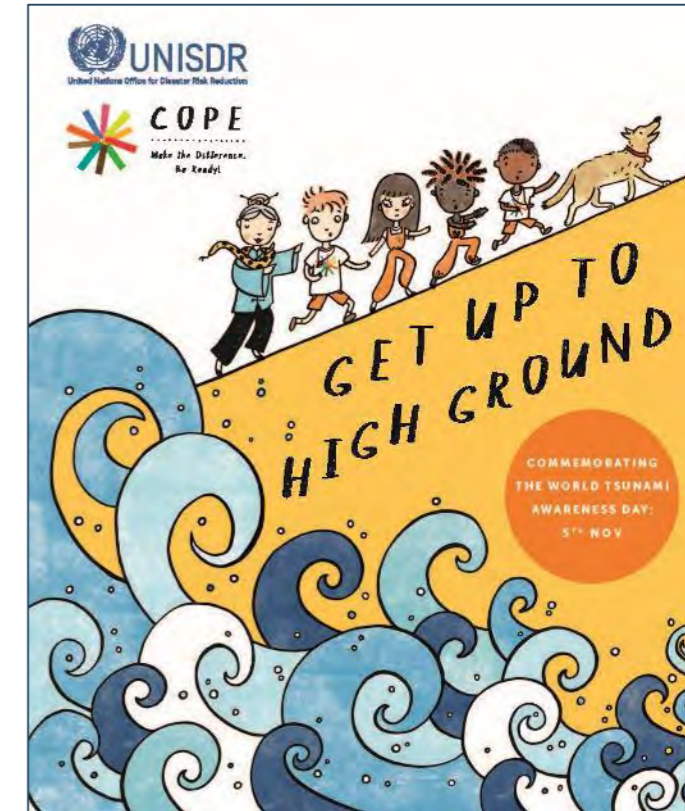
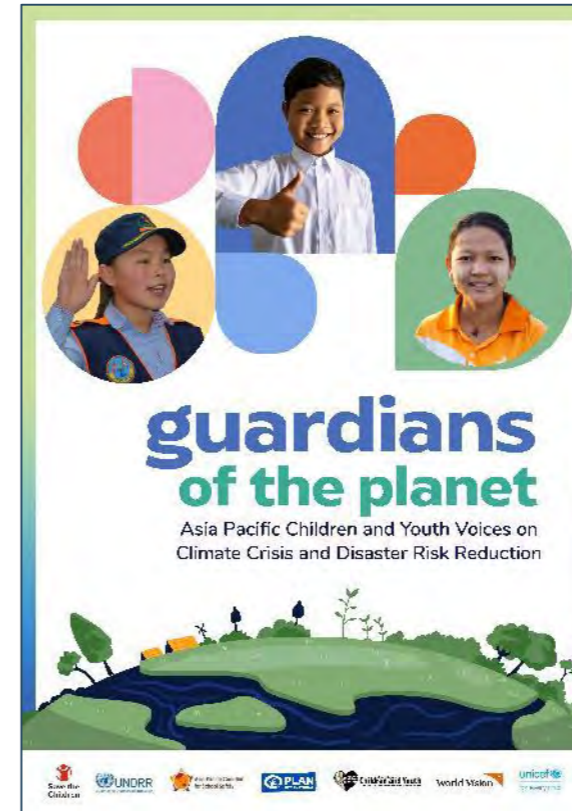
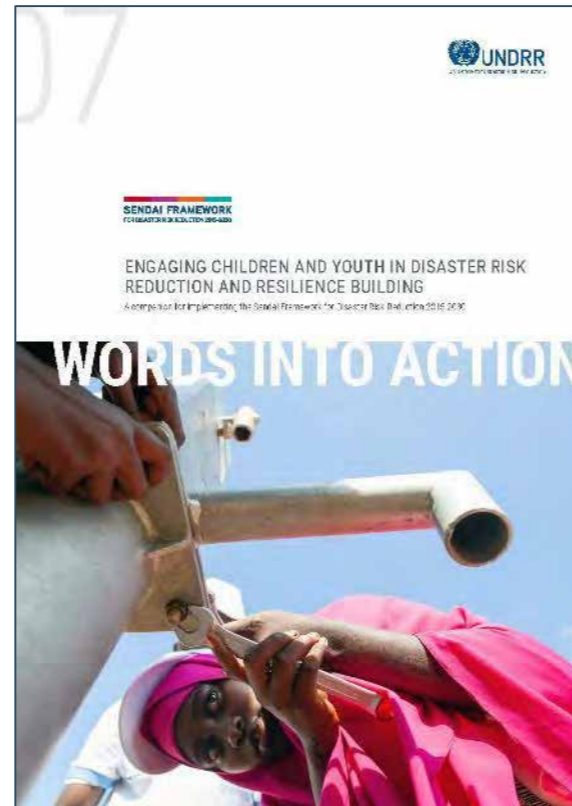
Women's International Network on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia Pacific
[WIN-DRR]
UNDRR

Example: Children and Youth Stakeholder Group

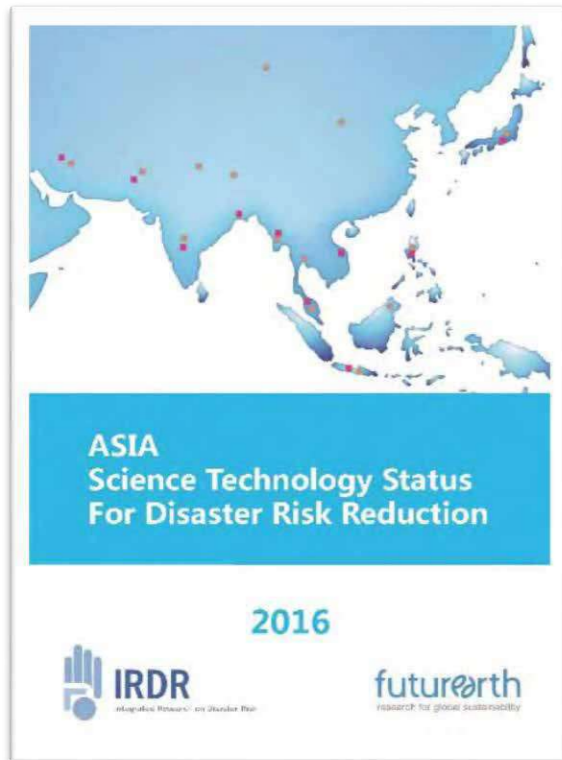
- **Develop inclusive DRR policies and plans** for involving girls, boys and youth in the design, implementation and monitoring
- **Ensure evidence-based advocacy**
- **Promote innovation for disaster risk reduction** with and for children and youth



UN Major Group for
Children and Youth
the space for children and youth in the United Nations



Example: Science & Technology Stakeholder Group



1st Asia S&T Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 2016. Bangkok, Thailand

11 countries
28 examples of application of science



Global Platform in Cancun 2017

14 countries
40 examples of co-designing solutions



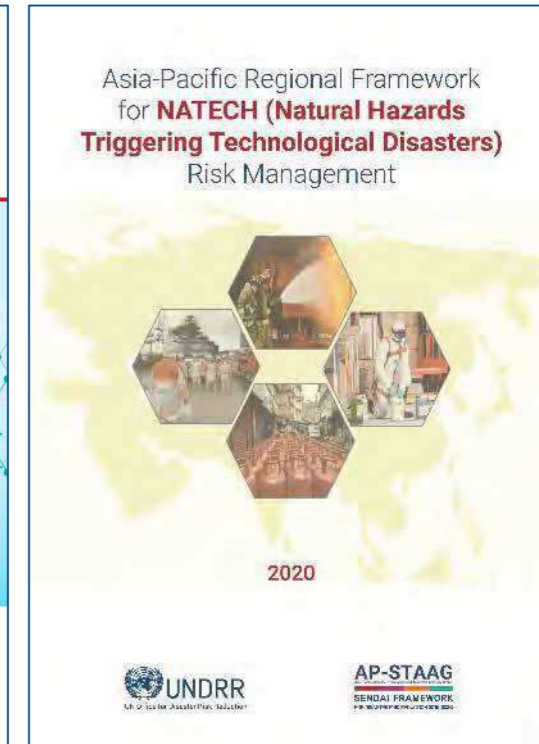
2nd Asia S&T Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 2018 Beijing, China

12 countries
25 examples of S-T actions



3rd Asia-Pacific S&T Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 2020 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Virtual

14 countries
24 examples of co-designing solutions



AP-STAAG
Asia-Pacific Science, Technology and Academia Advisory Group
SENDAI FRAMEWORK
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Stakeholder-to-Stakeholder Collaboration



Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conferences
on Disaster Risk Reduction

Asia-Pacific Partnership for
Disaster Risk Reduction



Global Platforms for
Disaster Risk Reduction

Stakeholder Engagement
Mechanism

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS



SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030



COVID-19
RESPONSE

- SME Toolkit
- Integrating biological hazards into DRR Strategies

Thank you

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