National Reduction Strategies for Disaster Risk

Achieving the Sendai Framework Target E by 2020

22 August 2018, Colombo
National and Local Strategies

• Need for a paradigmatic shift from reactive crisis management to proactive disaster risk management

• The urgency to achieve the Target E by 2020

• **DRM Strategy [OIEWG]:** Disaster risk reduction strategies and policies define goals and objectives across different timescales and with concrete targets, indicators and time frames. In line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, these should be aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience.
DRR Strategies: Core Principles

- Government-led process
- Alignment with Sendai Framework global priorities and targets
- Focus on risk-informed development with long-term resilience as the ultimate goal
- Coherence with other core global development agendas: Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, Paris Agreement, New Urban Agenda, Agenda for Humanity
- Inclusiveness: Involving equal participation of key stakeholders
Almost every country has a guiding document (Policy, Plan/Action Plan / Strategy / Law) – ranging from emergency response plans to long term Master Plans.

Local DRM/DM Plans and Strategies in few countries.

Most countries have DRM strategies and plans aligned with the Hyogo Framework – Being ‘realigned to the Sendai Framework’.

Several national DRM plans developed during 2016-2017 (some integrating the Sendai targets and some in pursuit of Target E) – Some with legislative backing.

Sporadic examples of Action Plans on integrated DRM/climate change/SDG - JNAPs in the Pacific.

Impact of institutional changes on the strategy.

Aligned with the Sendai Framework(?) – need to have the focus on risk-informed development.
Target E

TOOLS, PROGRESS AND OUTLOOK

In support of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030
UNISDR Support

• Capacity Development:
  • Capacity Development Strategy and training modules for Governments officials
  • Building Governments’ capacity in DRR -> More 1,000 Government Officials trained
• Exchanges of good practices and lessons learned in DRR
• Technical guidance notes for the Sendai Framework Monitor
• Supplementary technical guidelines regarding the inclusion of DRR in the development of the National Adaptation Plans
• Global and Regional Platforms for DRR
UNISDR Support: Words-into-Action

Key Guidelines *(For Consultation):*
- National DRR Strategies (In process)
- Local DRR Strategies
- National Disaster Risk Assessment

Other Relevant Guidelines *(For Consultation):*
- Man-Made and Technological Hazards
- National and Local Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response
- Build Back Better
- Simulation Exercises
- Disaster-induced Displacement (In process)
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Target E
Why Inclusive DRR Strategies?

**Horizontal inequalities**
- Per capita wealth in high-income OECD countries was recorded as 52 times greater than in low-income countries. Per capita wealth declined or stagnated in more than two dozen countries in various income brackets.
- Between 2000 and 2015, low-middle income countries lost almost 15 times more people due to disasters than Asia-Pacific’s high-income countries.

**Vertical Inequalities**
- Low levels of social and capital expenditures and risk-blind investments create inequalities that accentuate risk and vulnerability.
- Disaster risk remains disproportionately concentrated in low income households and communities in all economies.
- Frequent disasters deepen such inequalities, besides disproportionately affecting the children, women and the disabled.

A vicious cycle of poverty, inequality and disaster risk.
Why Inclusive DRR Strategies?

**Sendai Framework:**
- DRR: A shared responsibility between Governments and stakeholders
- Civil society provide specific knowledge and guidance in the context of the development and implementation of normative frameworks, standards and plans for disaster risk reduction
- Civil society should be effectively engaged in the implementation of local, national, regional and global plans and strategies
- Gender-sensitive DRR policies, plans and programmes.
- Importance of stakeholder commitments – globally and regionally
Entry Points

Global and Regional
• Regional and Global Platforms
• Consultations on the Words-into-Action guidelines on national and local strategies

National and Local
• National and local platforms
• Engage with counterpart ministries and government institutions (beyond conventional ‘DRM’ departments)
• Engage with the local government authorities
• Implementing Coherence
• Voluntary Commitments (Sendai and Regional Plans)
National Platforms

- Most countries have a national coordination mechanism (National Platform; Council; Committee, Commission, etc.)
- Policy level and/or operational level; Emergency management taskforces
- Some backed by legislation
- Some meet regularly, some as a 'conference'; some ad hoc convened by the NDMAs
- Varied levels of stakeholder engagement
- Limited coordination on coherence
Local Platforms

- National plans and strategies of several countries have provision for local platforms
- Very few countries have established provincial and local DRR coordination mechanisms
- Decentralized / devolved DRM responsibilities facilitate local platforms (Local disaster management agencies)
- Local platforms a sequential process to national platforms
- Where local platforms exist, stakeholder engagement is stronger than at the national level
UNISDR Stakeholder Engagement

- **Private Sector**: Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE).
- **Gender**: Gender in Humanitarian Action / Duryog Nivaran
- **S&T**: UNISDR Scientific and Technical Advisory Group (STAG) / Asian Scientific Technical and Academic Advisory Group (ASTAAG) / Peri-Peri-U (Africa)
- **Parliamentarians**: UNISDR Parliamentarian Advisory Group
- **Civil Society/NGOs**: Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) / Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN)
- **Disability**: Disability-inclusive DRR Network (DiDRRN)
- **Children and Youth**: Major Group on Children and Youth (MGCY) / Children in a Changing Climate (CCC)
- **Media**: Asian Broadcasting Union (ABU) / Disaster Risk Reduction Network of Africa Journalists (DIRAJ)
Thanks for your attention!