



**Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response:
Two separate worlds in Europe?**

Introducing Disaster Risk Reduction and Hyogo Framework for Action

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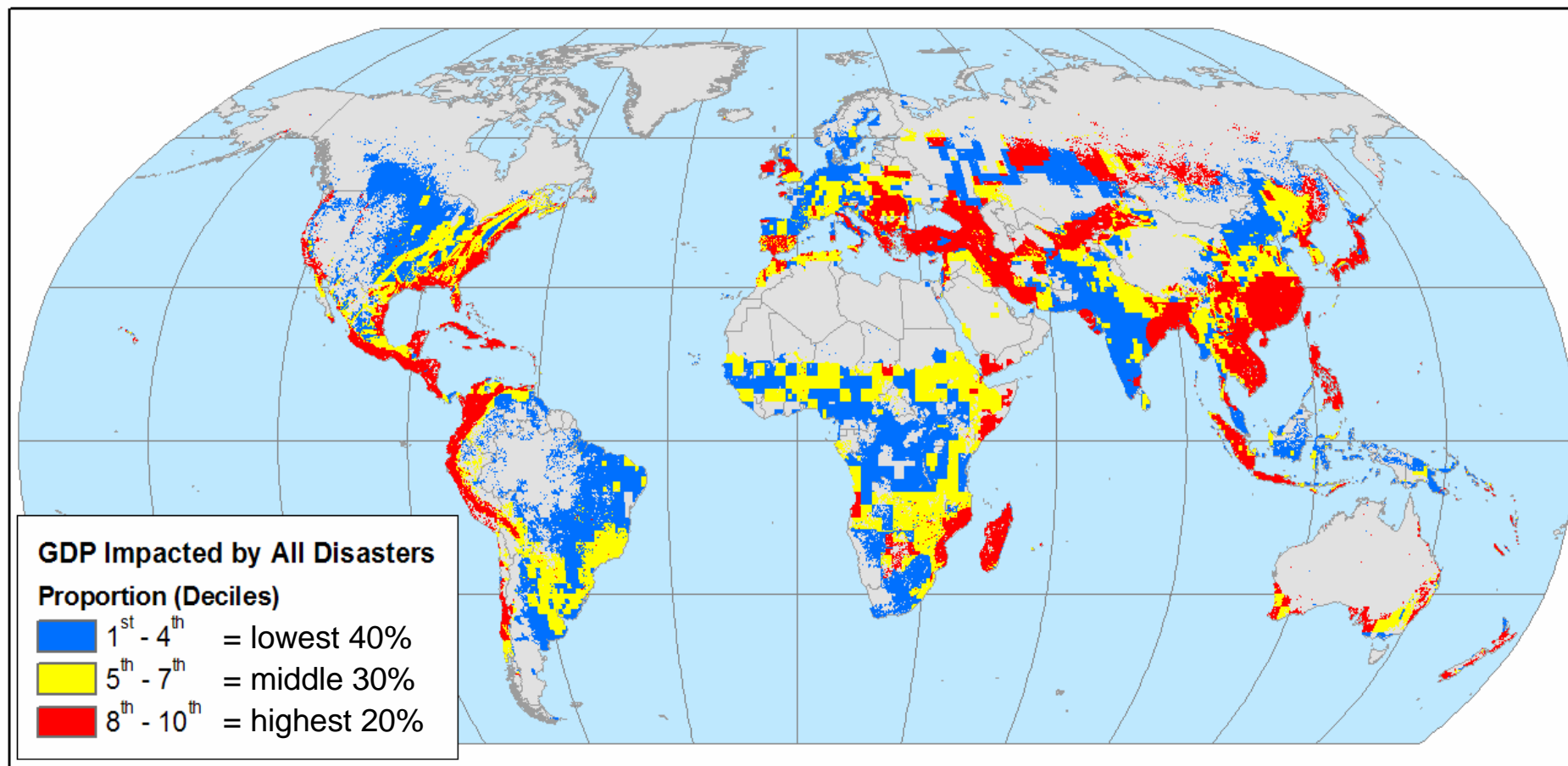


Part 1: Disaster Risk Reduction Global Trends

Intensive Disaster Risk

- *82% disaster mortality 1975-2005 in 20 large disasters with over 10,000 deaths each, mainly in developing countries*
- *38.5% disaster economic loss in 21 large disasters with over US \$10 billion losses each, mainly in developed countries*
- ***Disaster loss, particularly mortality, is concentrated in intensive risk hotspots***

Global Hotspot study (World Bank)



25 million km sq. and 3.4 billion people are relatively highly exposed to at least one natural hazard; 105 million people are relatively highly exposed to three or more hazards.

Global Trends - Disasters are NOT natural

Natural and human-induced hazards

Climate change and variables
(global warming and “global dimming”)

Socio-economic: poverty,
unplanned urban growth, lack of
awareness and institutional capacities...

Physical: insufficient land use planning,
housing, infrastructures located in hazard
prone areas...

Environmental degradation
ecosystem degradation; coastal,
watershed, marshlands...), etc.



**HAZARDS +
EXTREME EVENTS**

VULNERABILITY

Natural hazard

X

Vulnerability

=

Disaster Risk

WCDR outcome-

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA)

- ✓ **3 Strategic goals**
 - ✓ **5 Priorities for action**
 - ✓ **Implementation and follow-up**
-
- Integrate disaster risk reduction into policies, plans and programmes of sustainable development and poverty reduction
 - Recognize risk reduction as both a humanitarian and development issue – in the context of sustainable development
 - Focus on **national implementation**, with bilateral, multilateral, regional and international cooperation
 - Targets and indicators to be developed according to needs



Part 2: Progress on the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action



Progress: HFA Priority Area 1

Political momentum at the national and regional level in all regions

Large scale disasters as catalysts for new institutional arrangements and legislation

Focus on disaster preparedness and response. Low involvement of development sectors

- Difficulties in implementation

Progress: HFA Priority Area 2

Growing involvement in compiling national hazard, risk and loss information

Information not yet mainstreamed into planning and decision making

Major advances in early warning

Difficulties in linking warning to response and national systems to local capacities

Progress: HFA Priority Area 3

Important progress in introducing disaster reduction into the school curricula in all regions

Public awareness programmes

Information portals

Focused principally on preparedness and response

Progress: HFA Priority Area 4

Enhancements to building codes and planning standards

Incorporation of disaster reduction into poverty and development strategies

Limited progress in hazard mitigation and vulnerability reduction

Low engagement of private sector; civil society ; financial sector (risk transfer)

Lack of integration of disaster reduction and adaptation to climate change strategies

Progress: HFA Priority Area 5

Widespread progress in improving mechanisms for preparedness and response

Strengthening of capacities of both local authorities and communities

Local level disaster risk reduction is not addressing risk factors



First session
of the Global
Platform

June 2007

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Part 3: Next steps, follow-up to the Global Platform (Chair's Summary)



Supporting country efforts

- **The need for action is more urgent than ever - growing risk and slow progress in implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action**
- **Support to the achievement of a target number of national platforms for disaster risk reduction is needed**
- **Investment in risk reduction needs to be substantially increased**
- **Countries need to quickly establish systems to monitor and report on their risk profiles and on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework**
- **The private sector should be engaged**
- **Focus and selection is necessary**



First session
of the Global
Platform

June 2007



Programme focus

- *Climate change*
- *Many cities and urban areas are crucibles of growing disaster risk*
- *Women are to be more involved in DRR activities*
- *Regional cooperation can play a major role in scaling proven practices*

ISDR system development

- *More effort to engage development partners and other key constituencies*
- *An important task is to develop the ISDR system's regional mechanisms, thematic capacities and networking*
- *The Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction needs strengthening to support joint work*



First session
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Regional Landscape

Council of Europe – EUR-OPA Agreement

The European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement (EUR-OPA) is a *platform for co-operation* between European and Southern Mediterranean countries in the field of *major natural and technological disasters*: its field of action covers the knowledge of hazards, risk prevention, risk management, post-crisis analysis and rehabilitation.

The Agreement is “partial”, as not all member States of the Council of Europe participate, but also “open”, as 3 Southern Mediterranean countries count among its members. It has to date 25 Member States.

Regional Landscape

European Network of National Platforms

Germany (Chair), Switzerland, France

Aim of the network:

To facilitate and improve the exchange of information on good practices, the experiences and public policies by establishing a more structured approach to issues and problems.

To support the integration of DRR into all aspects of policy, decision making, private sector and civil society of the national, regional and international level of European countries with the aim to reduce the vulnerability of the society.

To become a partner to the European Union, the Council of Europe and other relevant international organisations in all aspects related to DRR.
To provide consolidated, substantive input to the Global Platform.

Regional Landscape

EU/EC

Main DG involved in DRR issues:

DG Environment (Civil Protection), DG Relex, DG Research, DG Enlargement, DG ECHO and others

A number of Working Groups with sets of meeting where DRR issues can contribute to advance on the topic and vice-versa. Ex. Green Paper on Climate Change Adaptation

OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development)

• Support sustainable economic growth, • Boost employment, • Raise living standards, • Maintain financial stability, • Assist other countries' economic development, • Contribute to growth in world trade.

Sub Regional Landscape

DPPI – Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative.

The Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe was conceived as a regionally owned initiative that seeks to provide a framework for South Eastern European nations to develop programs and projects leading to strengthened capabilities to prevent and respond to natural and man-made, i.e. technological disasters.

It brings together 12 countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Macedonia, Moldova, Romania, Slovenia, Turkey, FR Yugoslavia).

The DPPI SEE used to operate with donor resources, mainly from Norway, Switzerland and the United States of America.

Now DPPI is a regional owned and driven initiative before part of Stability Pact for SEE.

Sub Regional Landscape

CEUDIP

Central European Disaster Prevention Forum (CEUDIP)

Executive Secretary the Czech Republic National Platform

Meets once a year to discuss issues related to disaster prevention (in particular related to Hydrometeorological issues) in Central Europe.

Countries with designated HFA Focal Point:

What is an HFA focal points? The HFA request States to: Designated an appropriate national coordination mechanisms for the implementation and follow up of this framework, and communicate the information to the secretariat of the UN/ISDR.

25 Countries in Europe (including existing NPs):

Denmark; Finland; Greece; Lithuania; Malta; Portugal; Romania; Sweden; United Kingdom; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croatia; Cyprus; Iceland; Moldova (Rep. of); Monaco; Norway; Serbia and Montenegro; Turkey

Focal Points' Ministerial Provenience:

Ministry of Interior/Civil defence; MOFA; Ministry of Public Works and Settlement; Hydro-meteorological services.

Overview of information collected

National Platforms

Bulgaria; Czech Republic; France; Germany;
Hungary; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland

Their Coordinating Ministries:

Ministry of Sustainable Development; Ministry of
Environment; Ministry of Interior; MOFA;

National Platforms Under Development

- ✓ Austria (Austrian Academy of Science)
- ✓ Ireland (Environment)
- ✓ Italy (Civil Protection/MOFA)
- ✓ Norway (Interior and Justice)
- ✓ Romania (Interior)

Manifested intention to develop one:

- ✓ Croatia
- ✓ Turkey
- ✓ Slovenia

SEE Initiative: WB/UN/ISDR and partners

Rationale for the Regional Cooperation

- Many hazards are common to a number of neighboring countries
- Information sharing will allow for greater reduction of hazard risk at the national and regional level
- Individual countries may not be able to cope with a major disaster on their own
- Stand-by, fully equipped emergency response units and relief materials are expensive
- Countries are small in size and hazards risk insurance may not be optimal at the country level

Objective:

To reduce vulnerability of SEE countries, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action, by building the capacity and promoting a coordinated approach in disaster risk mitigation, preparedness and response.

The initiative will build on the existing cooperation in the region, and will complement and consolidate the activities promoted by active organizations and initiatives in the region.

Key Areas of the Initiative:

- ✓ Hydrological and meteorological forecasting, data sharing and early warning system
- ✓ Strengthening regional capacities in disaster risk reduction and response
- ✓ Financing of disaster losses and risk transfer mechanism

What to do and how to do it:

Step 1) Undertake a review for each of the 3 areas of focus; (*Get involvement and buying in of national, regional partners*)

Step 2) Based on outcome review develop project proposal (WB leader); *Identify a number of countries to express interest on loans/grants WB as well as committed partners to support the initiative (WMO, EU/EC etc..)*

Step 3) Implementation phase. (*Strengthen sub-regional existing organizations to facilitate the implementation phase in the SEE context*)

Partnership

WB-UN/ISDR secretariat in partnership with main UN agencies and actors based on the priority areas:

- **UN Agencies part of the ISDR system: WMO, UNICEF, UNDP etc..**
- **Regional Organizations: Council of Europe, the EU, DPPI, OECD etc..**
- **Bi-lateral/Multilateral donors: Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, Italy etc.. (if interest shown by the SEE countries and by donor)**

Program Components WB on the DRIVING SEAT

- The following broad components/activities are eligible for financing under the program:
 - **Disaster Preparedness**
 - **Disaster Risk Insurance**
 - **Disaster Risk Reduction and Adaptation**
 - **Contingency funding**
- Components/activities will be tailored to country-specific needs

Thank you

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Part 4: Role of ISDR system and secretariat

ISDR system - in support of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework: A network of networks

Responsible for national strategies and programmes, baselines studies, reporting...

Nations and communities

*National Platforms,
Government agencies, local authorities,
NGOs, CBOs, technical organisations,
private sector, media...*

Governance

**UN General Assembly,
ECOSOC**

Global coordination

*Global Platform for DRR and subsidiary bodies
USG Humanitarian Affairs Management Oversight Board
ISDR secretariat
Trust Fund for DRR*

Supporting mechanisms

*ISDR regional and thematic platforms
International and regional org.
UN Country Teams, Red Cross/ Red Crescent societies
WB Country offices*

Management, oversight, programme guidance, support, joint work programme, monitoring

Support and technical advice to agencies, authorities, institutions and organizations

Role of UN/ISDR secretariat - focus

Coordination

Building the
Enabling
environment:

- Platforms -
 - Global
 - Regional
 - National
 - Thematic
- Joint planning



Strategic information

Providing evidence
base and policy
advice on disaster
risk reduction:

- Progress reporting
- Cost-benefit study
- Climate change & DRR



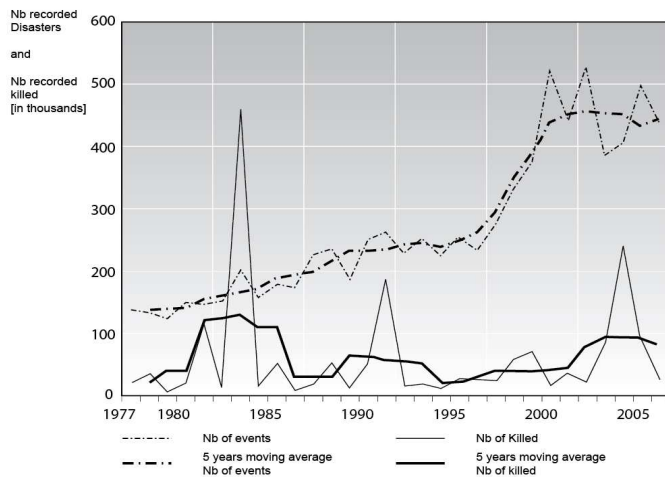
Tools

Advocating and
producing
information tools:

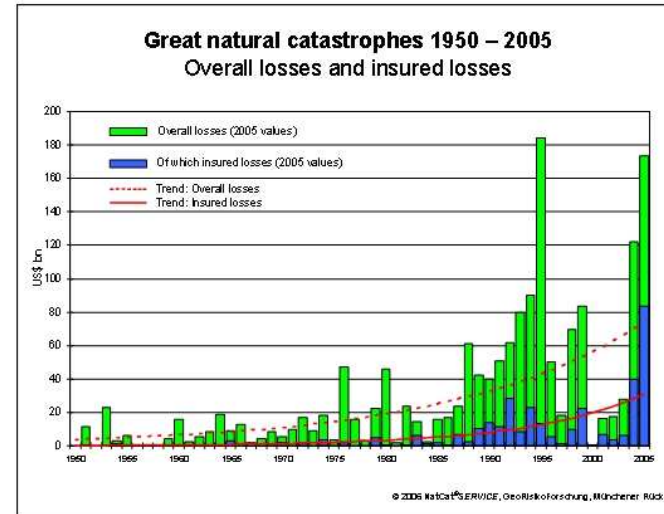
- PreventionWeb
- Communication strategy
- Resource mobilization

Global Trends

Economic loss, mortality and number of disasters is increasing



Sources: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database; www.em-dat.net - Université catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium



Regional trends

