



Stepping up Disaster Risk Reduction action for Greening EU Cooperation



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Fundamentals of DRR

Key facts and figures



California 2020



Mozambique 2019



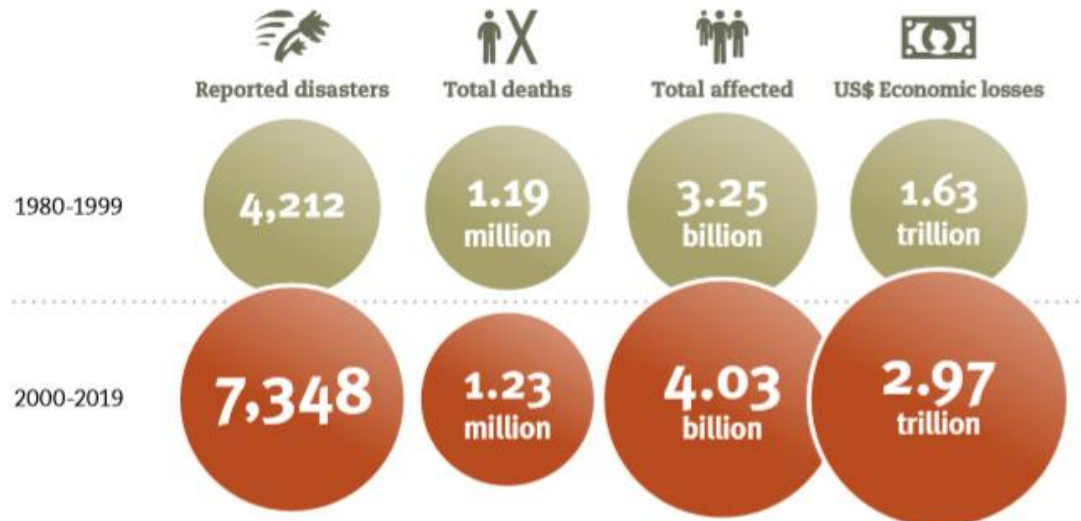
Nepal 2015

Question 1: Is the number of natural hazards events increasing or are we just more informed these days?

1. Yes, it is increasing
2. No, I am just more aware thanks to Twitter, Insta and tiktok

Natural Hazards are indeed increasing:

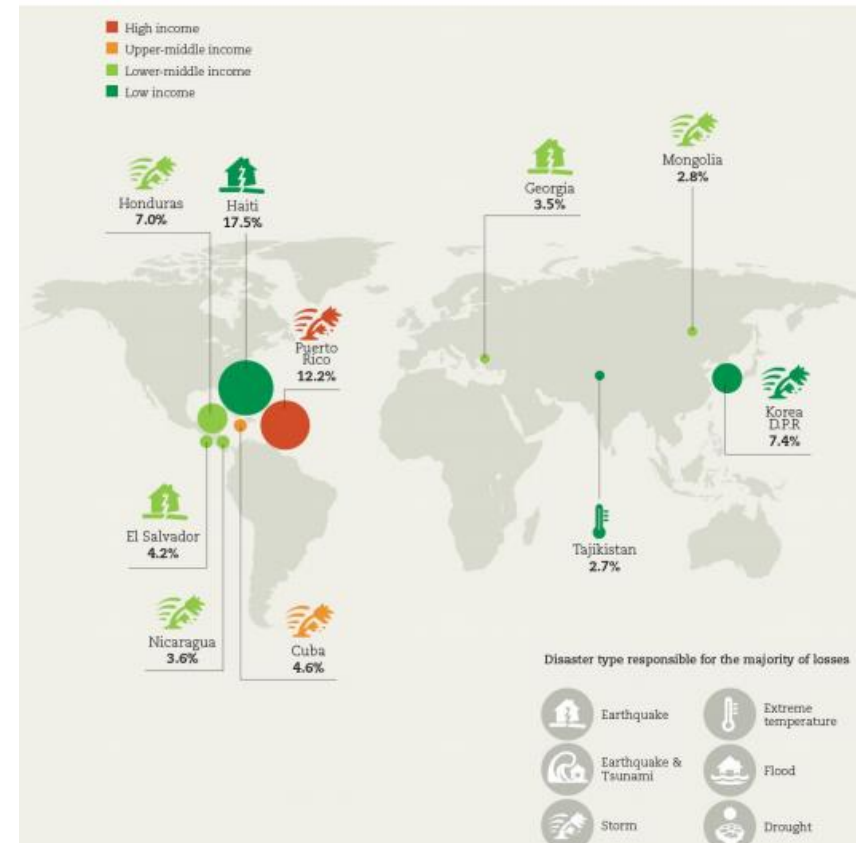
Winter (or rather summer) is coming



Disaster Impacts:
1980-1999 vs. 2000-2019

Human cost of disasters report - UNDRR

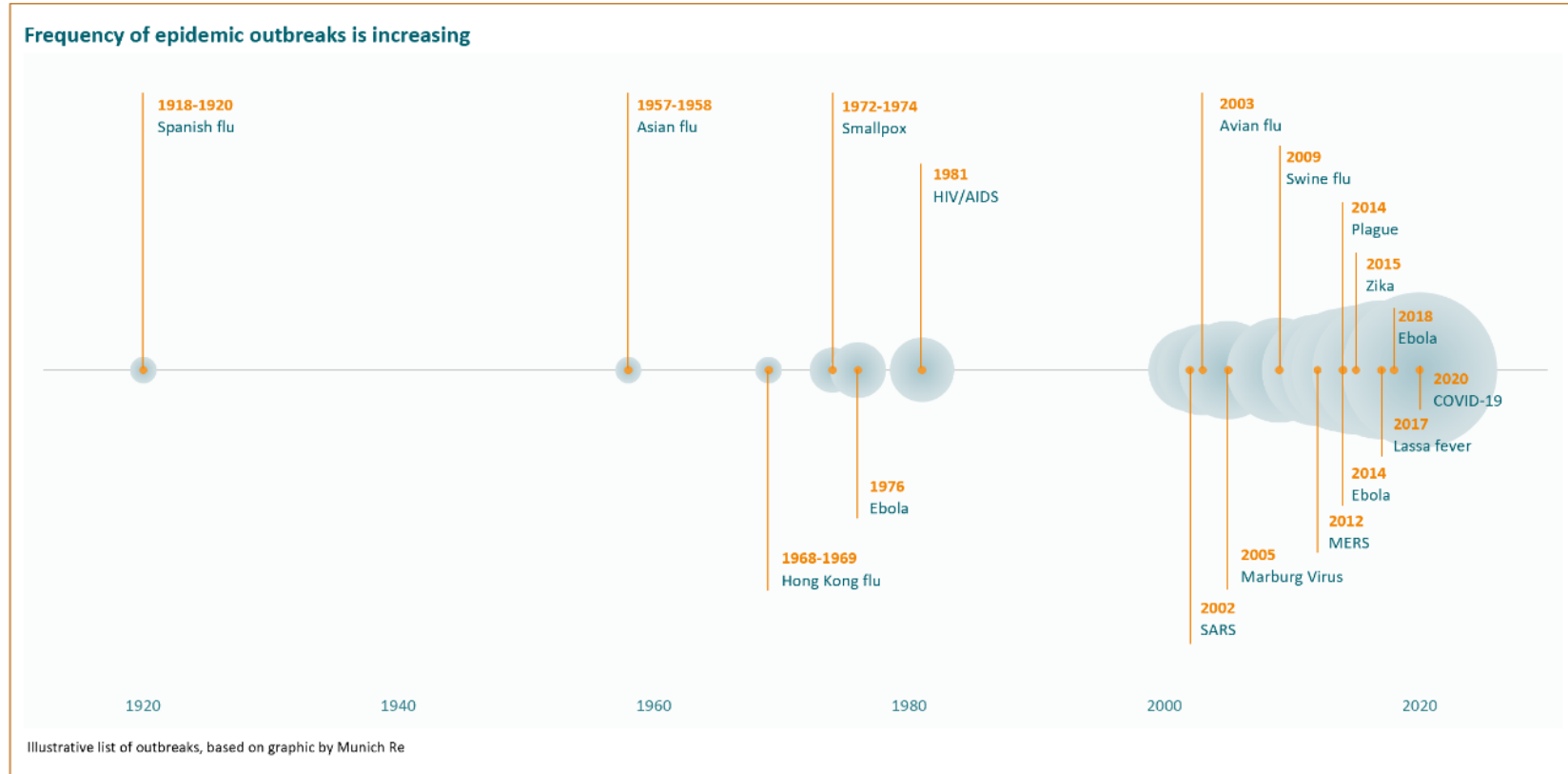
And affecting
the most vulnerable:



USAID -Top 10 countries/territories in terms of average annual percentage losses relative to GDP (1998-2017)

Natural Hazards are indeed increasing:

Frequency of epidemics outbreak



Question 2: Which of the following are natural hazards?

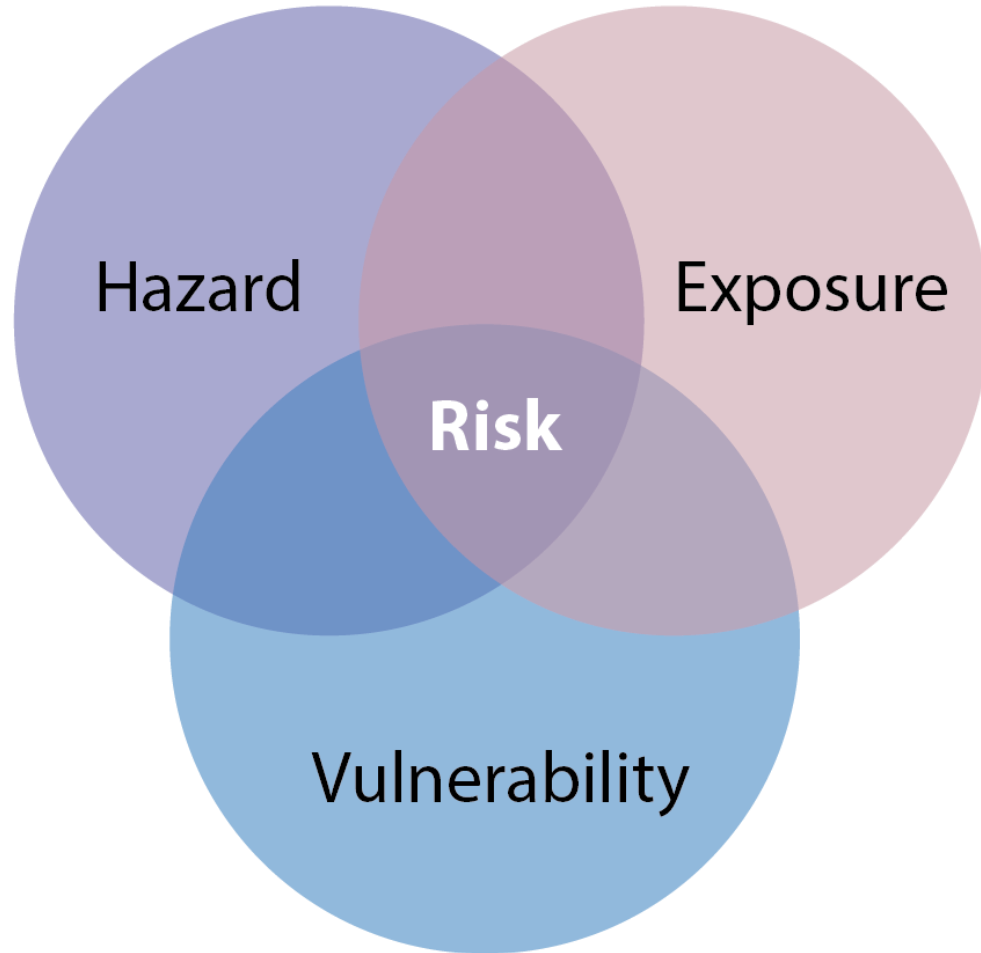
1. COVID-19 outbreak
2. Hurricane Katrina
3. An asteroid Impact

Natural and Man-Made hazards

Group	Subgroup	Main Type
Natural	Geophysical	Earthquake
		Mass Movement (dry)
		Volcanic activity
	Meteorological	Extreme Temperature
		Fog
		Storm
	Hydrological	Flood
		Landslide
		Wave action
	Climatological	Drought
Glacial Lake Outburst		
Biological	Wildfire	
	Epidemic	
	Insect infestation	
Extra-terrestrial	Animal Accident	
	Impact	
		Space weather

Group	Subgroup	Main Type
Technological	Industrial accident	Chemical spill
		Collapse
		Explosion
		Fire
		Gas leak
		Poisoning
		Radiation
	Transport accident	Oil spill
		Other
		Air
Miscellaneous accident	Road	
	Rail	
	Water	
		Collapse
		Explosion
		Fire
		Other

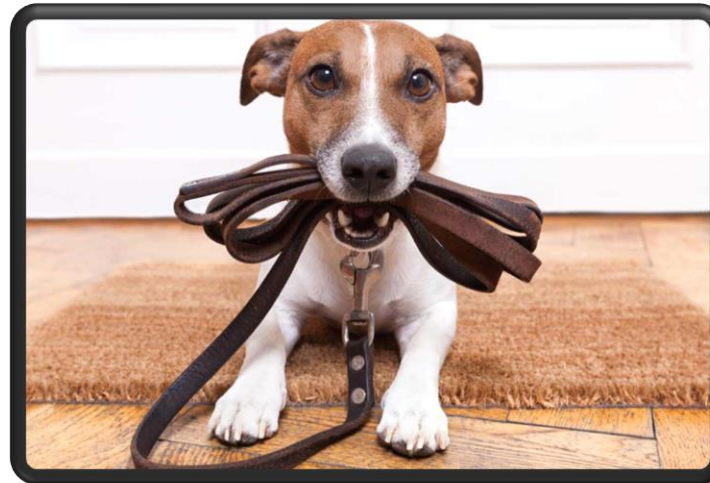
Natural hazards are not disasters... ...and Disasters are not natural



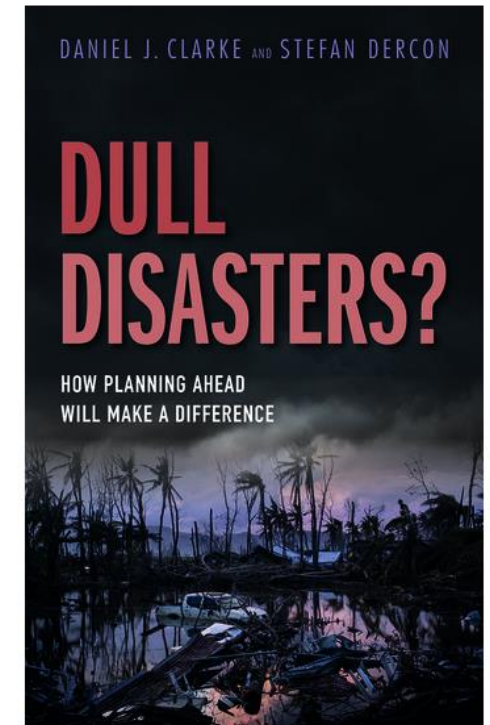
Disasters are not natural: ...from DM to DRM



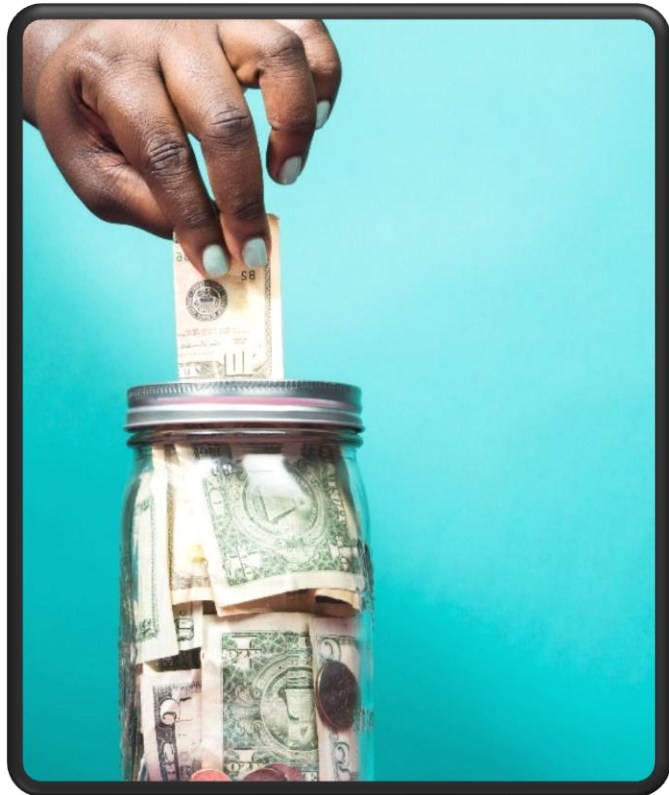
**Begging-bowl approach
“Disaster Management”**



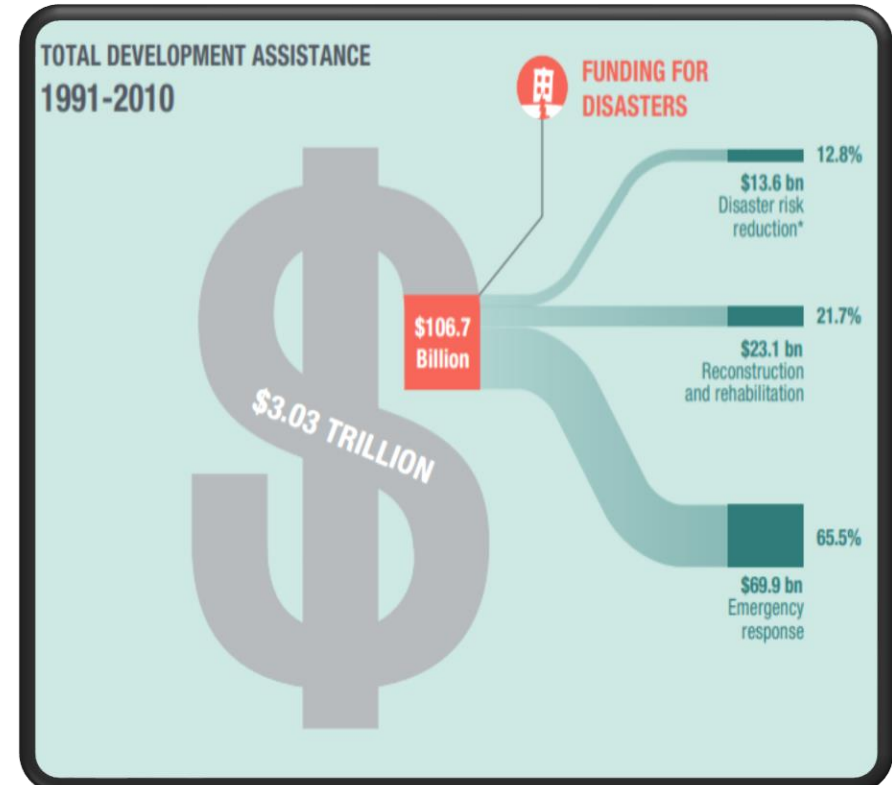
**Anticipatory approach
“Disaster Risk Management”**



Funding: The ugly duckling?



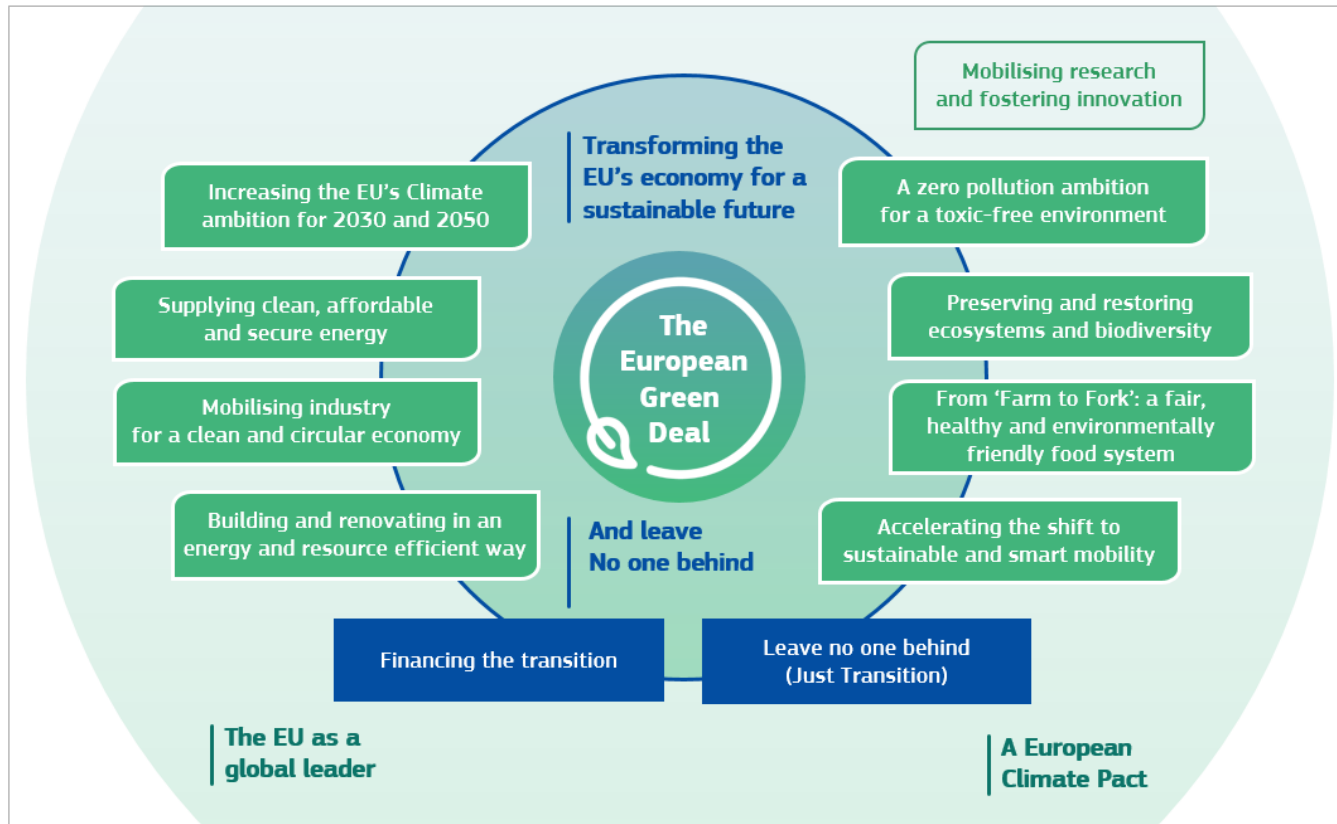
Though DRR renders benefits of 1 to 4



...it is still the ugly duckling

The EU Green Deal:

A very comprehensive strategy...



EU ambitious roadmap for economic and social transformation towards **climate neutrality** and resource efficiency

Covering all policies: energy, transport, industry, trade, agriculture... but also education...

And **mobilising all tools:** regulations and standards, policies, investments, taxation, research, diplomacy...

The EU Green Deal:

What about DRR?



- It also aims to protect, conserve and enhance the EU's natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens **from environment-related risks and impacts**.
- An immediate priority will be to **boost the EU's ability to predict and manage environmental disasters**. To do this, the Commission will bring together European scientific and industrial excellence to **develop a very high precision digital model of the Earth**.
- **Ecosystems provide essential services** such as food, fresh water and clean air, and shelter. **They mitigate natural disasters, pests and diseases and help regulate the climate**.
- It will pay particular attention to the role of **outermost regions in the European Green Deal**, taking into account their vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters and their unique assets: biodiversity and renewable energy sources.
- It will be important to ensure that across the EU, investors, insurers, businesses, cities and citizens are able **to access data and to develop instruments to integrate climate change into their risk management practices**.
- We will also examine **how our financial system can help to increase resilience to climate and environmental risks**, in particular when it comes to the physical risks and damage arising from natural catastrophes

“All EU actions and policies will have to contribute to the European Green Deal objectives”

Overarching international framework

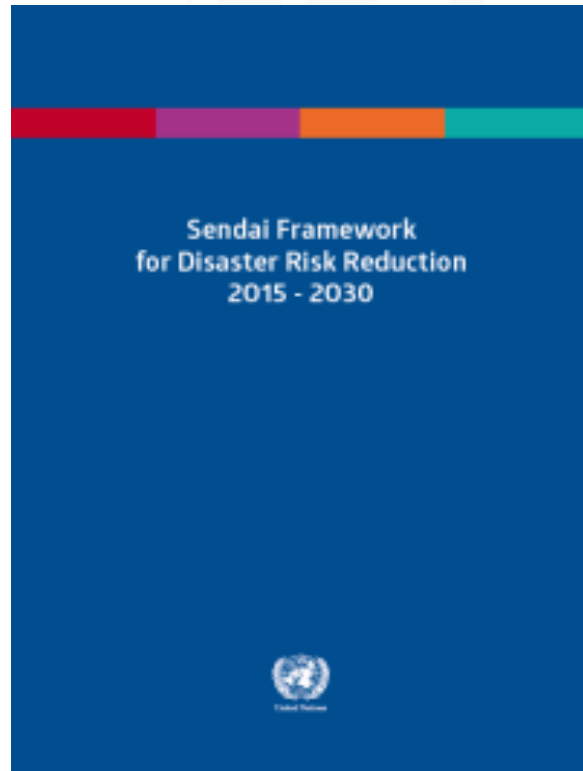
Question 3: Have you ever heard of the Sendai Framework?

1. Yes
2. No

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Intended outcome:

*The substantial **reduction of disaster risk and losses** in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.*



- **Adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction** on 18 March 2015
- **Endorsed by the UN General Assembly** on 15 May 2015.
- **15-year, voluntary, non-binding agreement with 4 Priorities for Action and 7 Global Targets**
- Recognizes that the **State has the primary role** to reduce disaster risk but that responsibilities are to be **shared with other stakeholders including local government and the private sector.**

4 PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

Priority 1 Understanding disaster risk

Policies and practices for DRR should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment.

Priority 2 Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk.

Priority 3 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Public and private investment in DRR are essential to enhance the economic, social, health & cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries, their assets, as well as environment

Priority 4 Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Strengthened disaster preparedness for response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction are critical to build back better

National and local dimensions

Regional and global dimensions

Reduce

Increase

7 GLOBAL TARGETS

a

**Mortality/
global population**

2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

e **Countries with national
& local DRR strategies**
2020 Value >> 2015 Value

b

**Affected people/
global population**

2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

f

**International
cooperation
to developing countries**
2030 Value >> 2015 Value

c

**Economic loss/
global GDP**

2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio

g

**Availability and access
to multi-hazard early warning
systems & disaster risk
information and assessments**
2030 Values >> 2015 Values

d

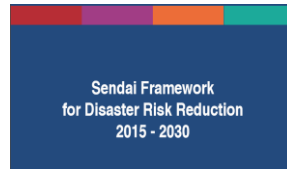
**Damage to critical infrastructure
& disruption of basic services**

2030 Values << 2015 Values

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

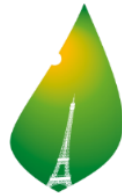


UN World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Sendai Japan



Conference of the Parties
Twenty-first session
Paris, 30 November to 11 December 2015

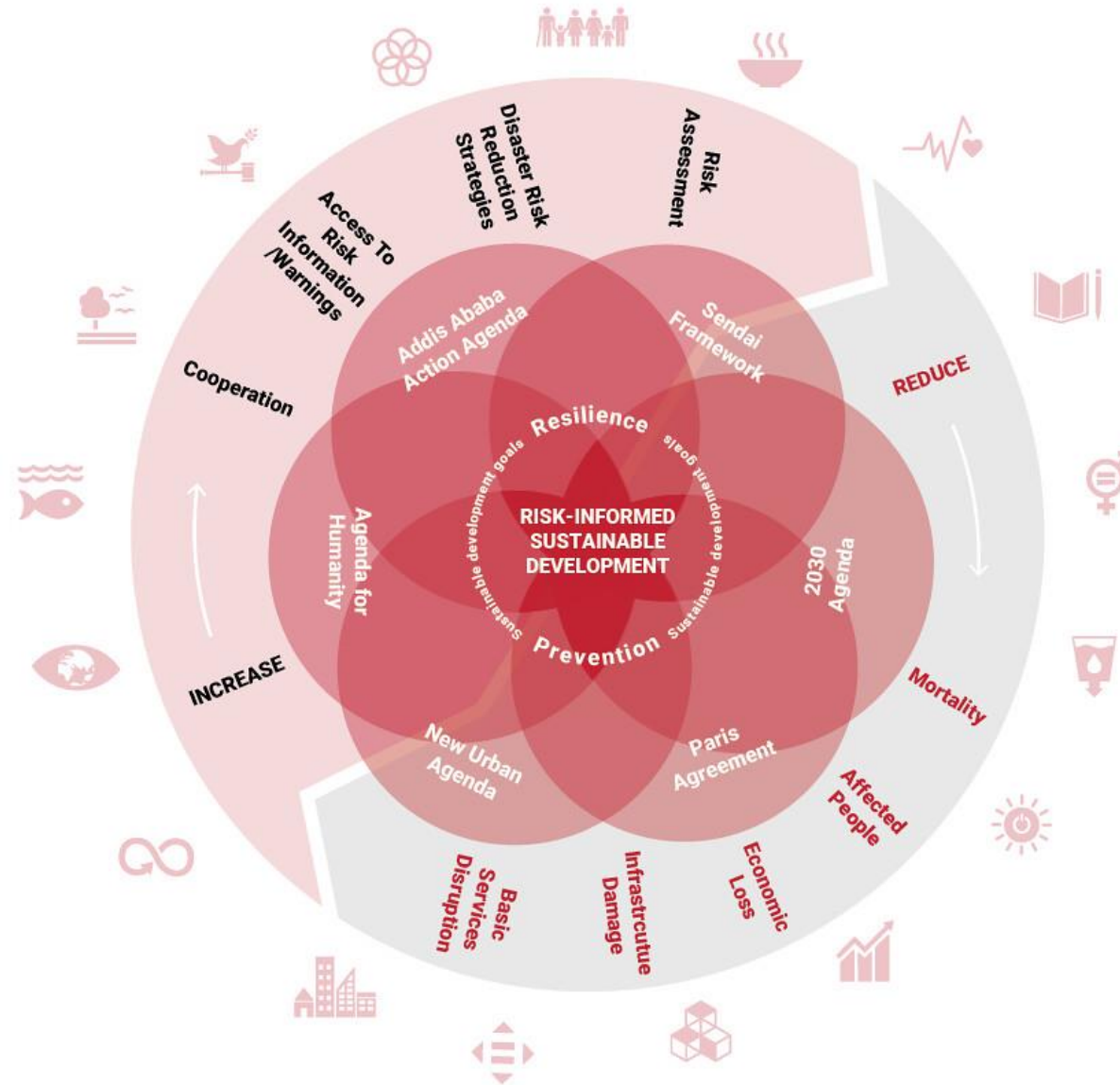
Agenda item 4(b)
Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (decision 1/CP.17)
Adoption of a protocol, another legal instrument, or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties



ADOPTION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT



Risk-informed Sustainable Development: Integrated Risk Governance



Links between DRM areas of practice, climate change and sustainable development

	PROSPECTIVE	CORRECTIVE	COMPENSATORY
DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT	Risk avoidance	Risk mitigation/reduction	Strengthening resilience to disaster (both financial and social resilience)
CLIMATE CHANGE	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Strengthening resilience to extreme events associated with climate change
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	Contributing to future sustainable development	Increase the sustainability of existing development conditions	Strengthening resilience to everyday risks and shocks

Sendai Framework Monitoring Highlights

As of 2019

81

MEMBER AND OBSERVER STATES REPORTED THE EXISTENCE OF A NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGY IN THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK MONITOR

130

MEMBER AND OBSERVER STATES USING THE SFM TO REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

4,311

CITIES PARTICIPATING IN THE MAKING CITIES RESILIENT CAMPAIGN

237

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FROM 36 COUNTRIES IN FIVE REGIONS COMPLETED DISASTER RESILIENCE SCORECARD SELF-ASSESSMENTS

4,087

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STAKEHOLDERS TRAINED IN 2019 BY UNDRR, 39 PER CENT OF WHICH WERE WOMEN

Sendai Framework Monitoring Highlights

National DRR Strategies: 2015 vs. 2019 Local DRR Strategies: 2015 vs. 2019

Figure 4. % of Countries having national DRR strategies by Regions (as reported on the SFM, August 2020)

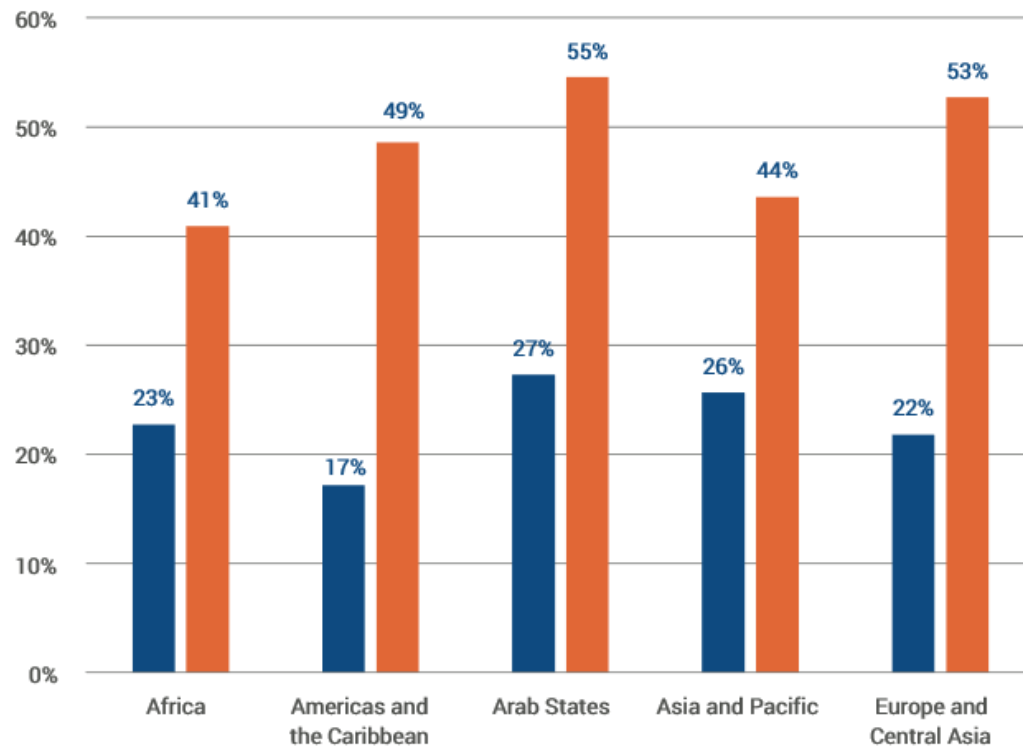
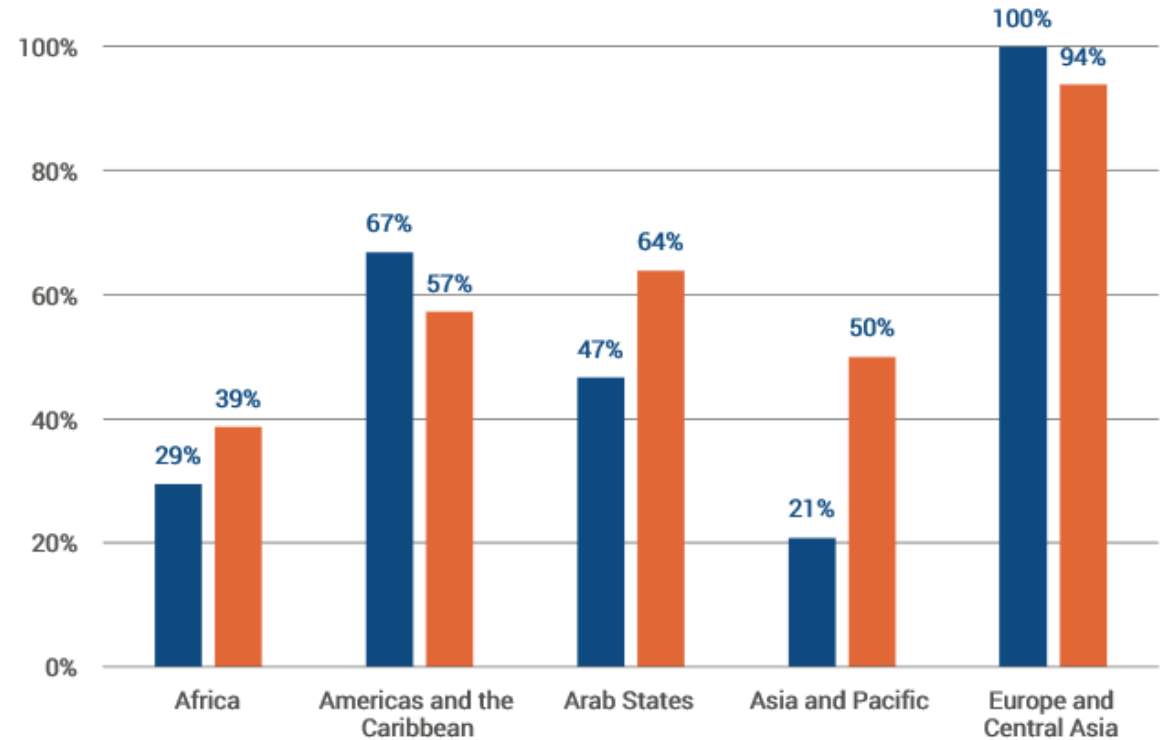


Figure 12. % of local Governments having local DRR strategies (as reported on SFM, August 2020)



Sendai Framework Monitoring Highlights

National DRR Strategies: 2015 vs. 2019 Local DRR Strategies: 2015 vs. 2019

Figure 5. % of LDCs, SIDS, and LLDCs having national DRR strategies (as reported on the SFM, August 2020)

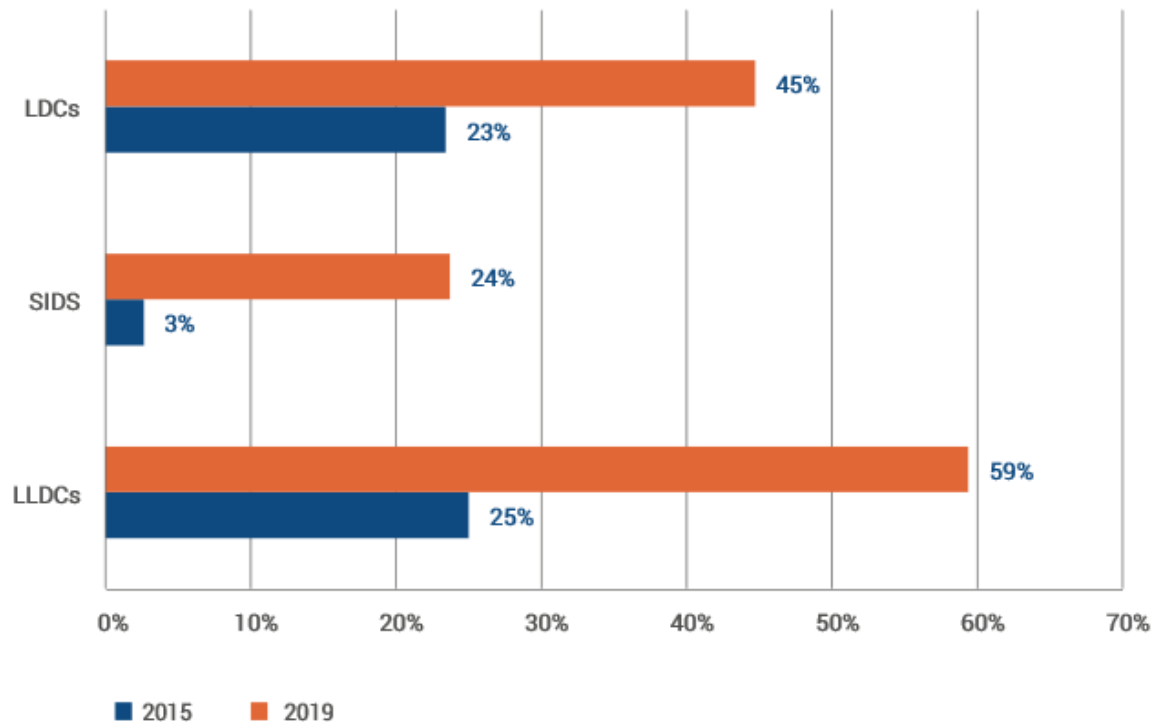
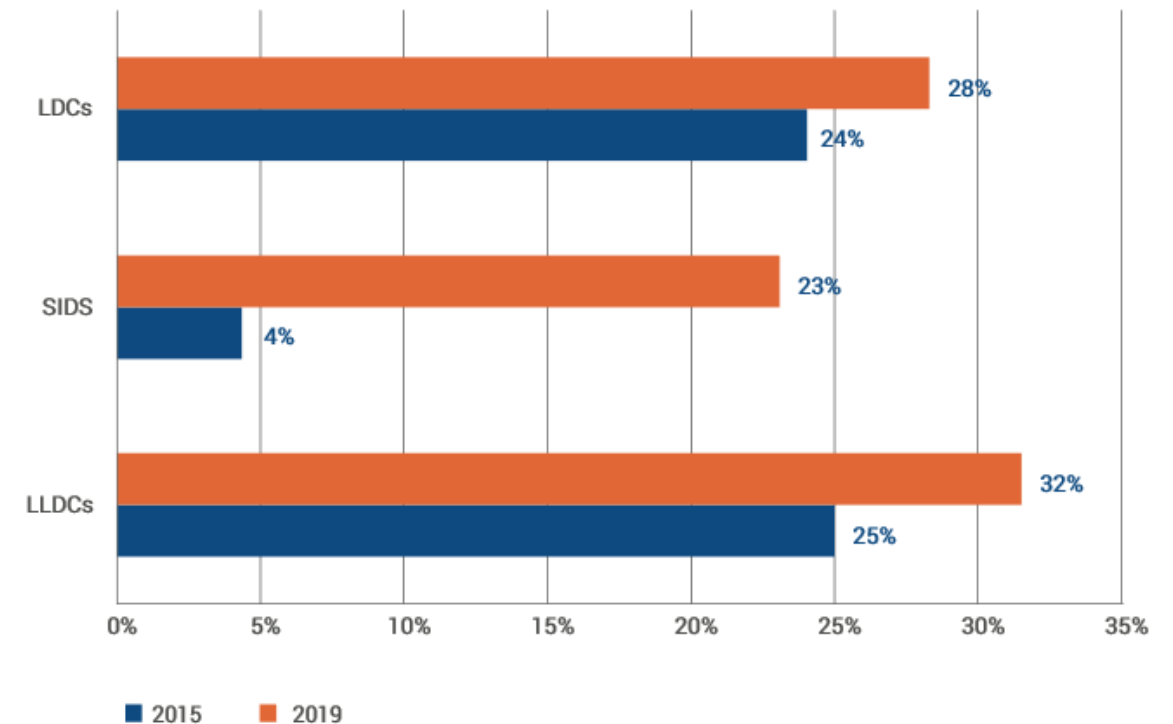


Figure 13. % of local Governments having DRR strategies in LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs (as reported on SFM, August 2020)



DEVCO's cooperation on DRR

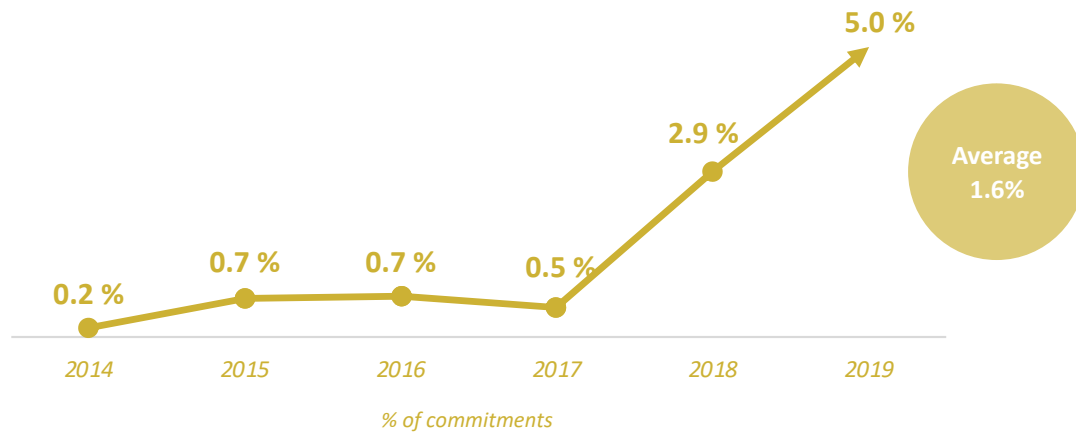
Stepping up action

Question 4: What percentage of DEVCO funding to partner countries contribute to DRR?

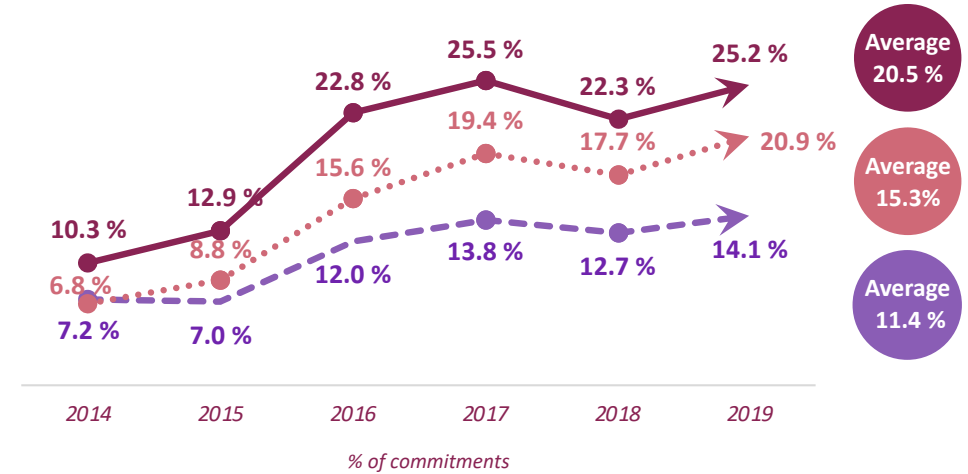
1. Around 1%
2. Around 5%
3. Around 10%
4. Around 20%

DEVCO's contribution to DRR

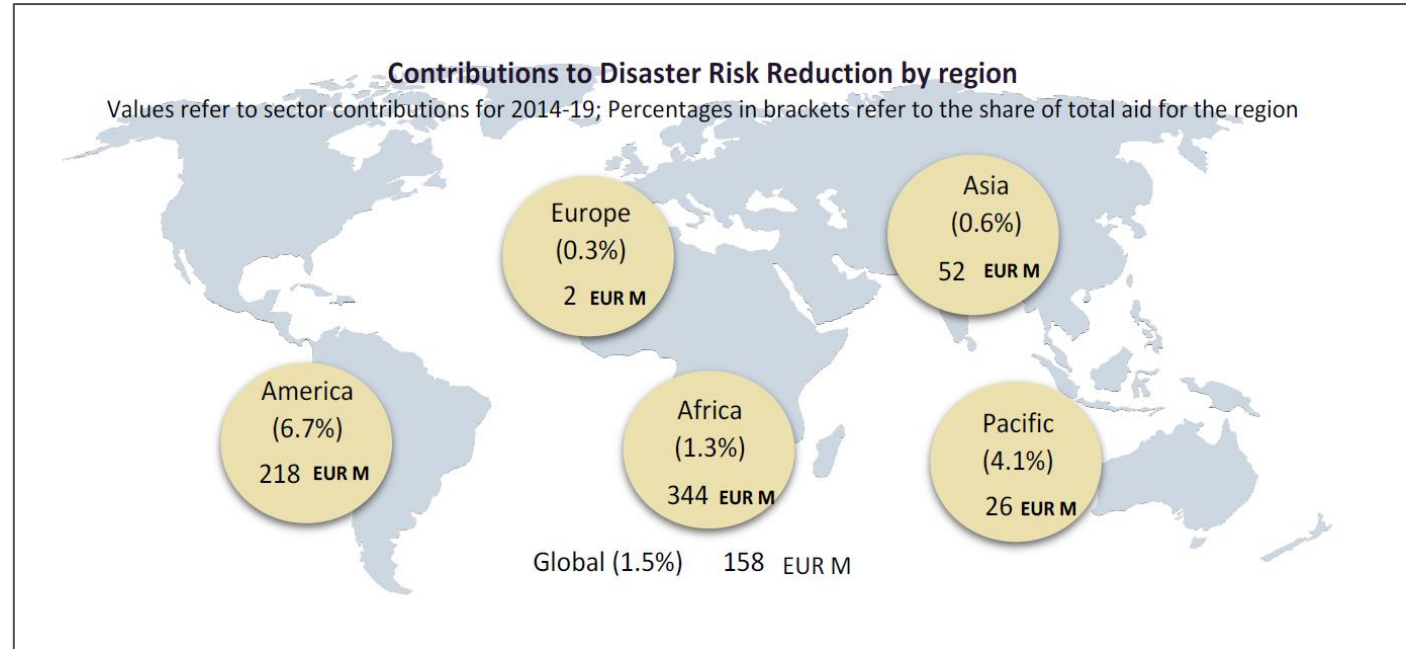
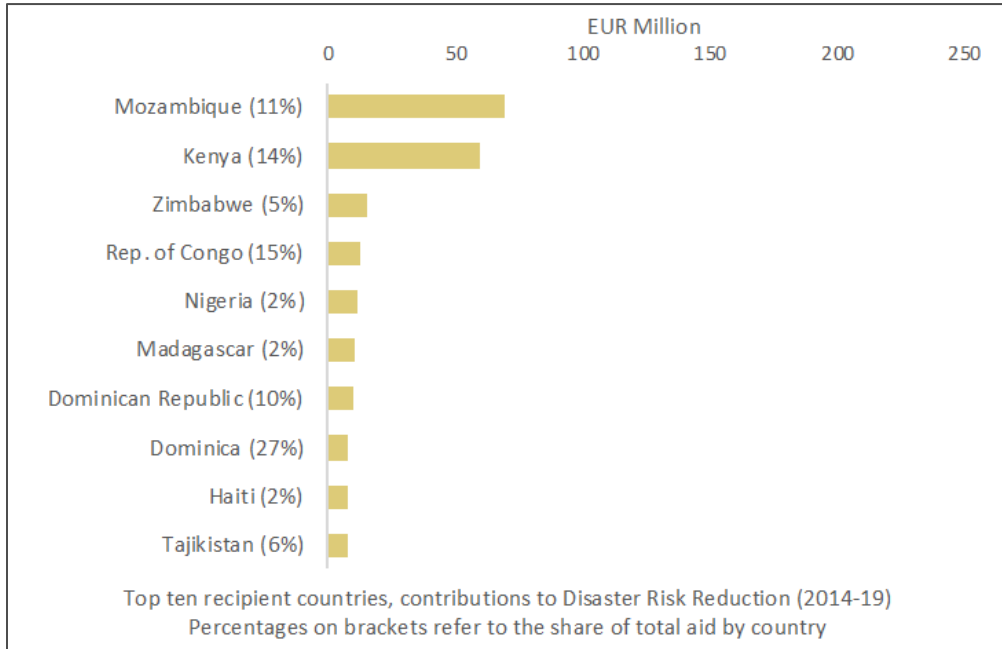
Disaster risk reduction (Contributions in EUR Million)						
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014-19
10	56	70	52	249	364	800



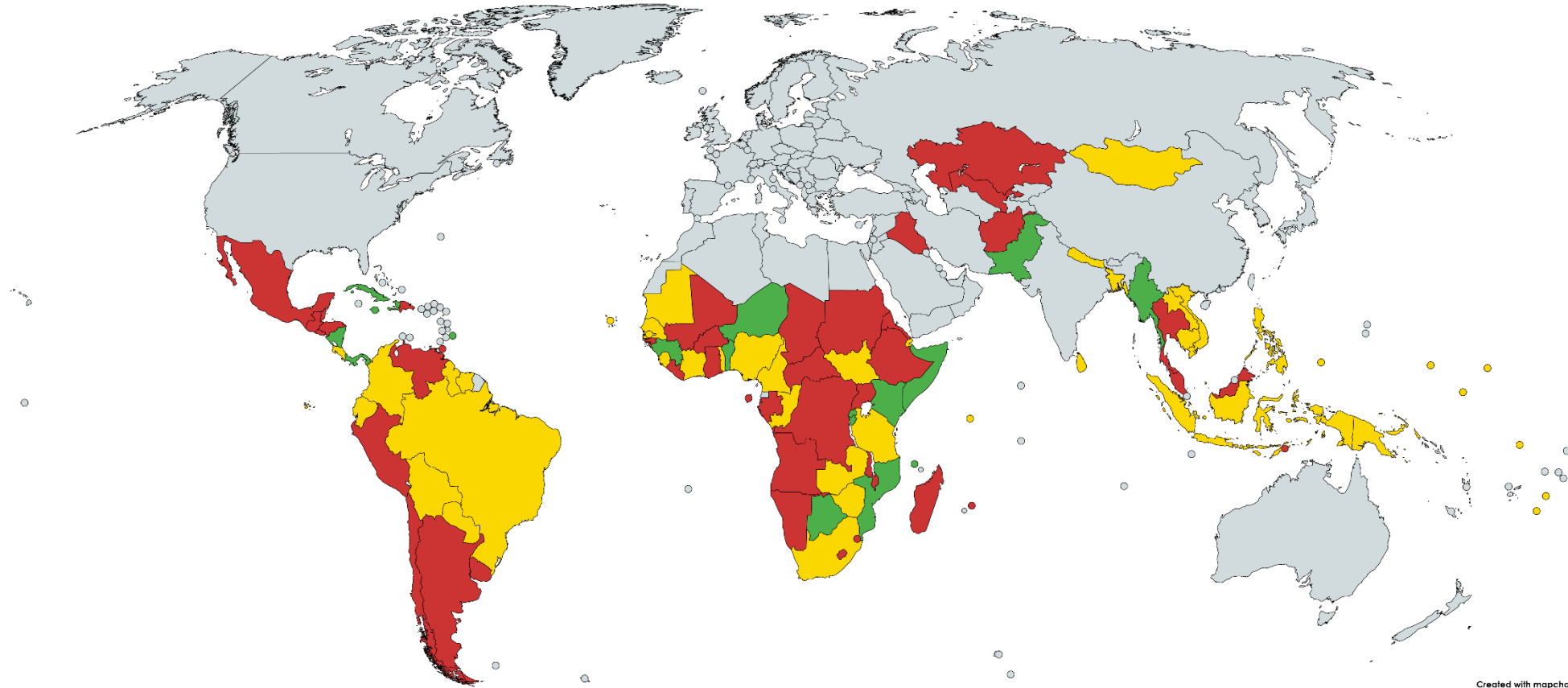
Climate Change							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014-19
Total	607	1 052	2 266	2 456	1 941	1 828	10 150
Mitigation	426	569	1 191	1 335	1 106	1 027	5 654
Adaptation	401	715	1 549	1 874	1 534	1 521	7 595



DEVCO's contribution to DRR



Programming 2021 – 2027 – DRR integration



Created with mapchart.net

Programming: tools and entry points

- DEVCO Technical Assistance Facilities
 - Mainstreaming Facility: quality review of programmes (DRR marker)
 - GCCA+ Facility: support to formulate actions
 - EU Global Support Facility for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) - to be launched in Q1 2021

9. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
	Gender equality and Women's and Girl's Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	x
	Inclusion of persons with disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Implementing partners



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



Questions?

DG ECHO's work on Disaster Preparedness & the HD Nexus

Question 5: Is Disaster Preparedness just a humanitarian actors' affair?

1. Yes
2. No

Disaster Preparedness (DP)

- **Sendai Priority 4** - “*Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction*”
- Addressing **residual risk**
- **Risk analysis** at its core.

- **DP interventions (examples)**: EWS, contingency plans, institutional and legislative frameworks, communication, capacity building, anticipatory action, shock-responsive social protection & cash preparedness, logistics, data management, spatial/technology, etc.

Disaster Preparedness (DP)

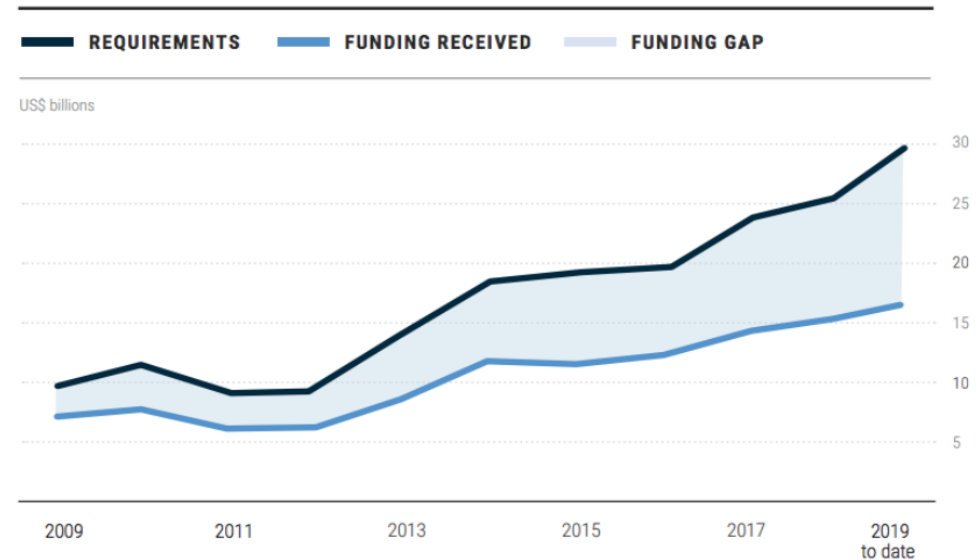
- Why DG ECHO & preparedness?
- Central elements: **multi-hazard, climate & environmentally sensitive, stand-alone/cross-cutting**
- Main objective/target: **building capacity of first responders**
- Average DG ECHO's **yearly DP budget: 75 million euros**

- **Nexus in practice** - some examples: risk assessments, EWS, institutional and legislative frameworks, Shock Responsive Social Protection, Disaster Risk Finance (macro vs micro level).

NEXUS

- Changing nature and **increasing complexity** of crises and conflicts
- Increasing **funding gap**
- Gradual **expansion** of scope of humanitarian mandate

Funding Gap (2009–2019)



⇒ Growing **ambiguity** between humanitarian and development objectives

⇒ Increased need for **political dialogue**

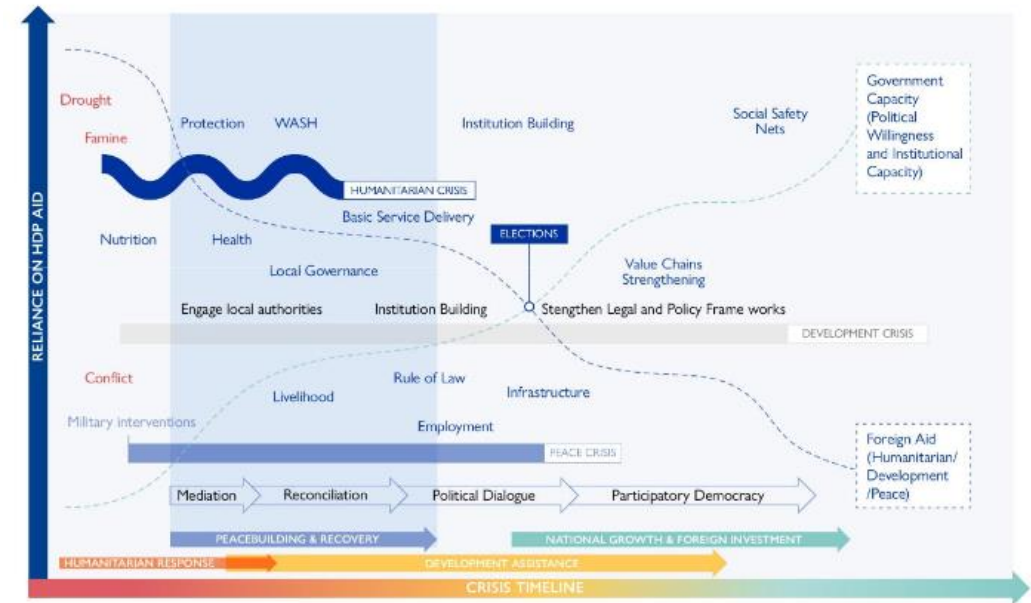
* Source UN Dispatch 2019

NEXUS

- Optimization and **joined** approach :
Framework **GRAND BARGAIN**
- Joined **risk analysis**, increased risk reduction and better **preparedness**
- Increased role of **local** actors :
 - first responders
 - capacity to engage in dialogues involving a political dimension

=> Willingness of both ECHO and DEVCO to increase Nexus initiatives, but it counts on individual responsibility

COMPLEX PROTRACTED CRISIS SCENARIO



NEXUS

- Example – pilot study :

Regional Lake Chad Programme

- Nexus efforts to promote children's rights and gender equality in protracted crisis.
- Starting point : joint context analysis
- Result :
 - identification of the root causes and structural drivers of the crisis
 - collective outcomes and incorporating the functional areas of humanitarian, development, and social cohesion actions (enhance peace at community level)



Cases on implementation of DRR

Examples from developing countries



*The best arguments in the world won't change
a person's mind.*

The only thing that can do that is a good story

Richard Powers

Understanding Disaster Risk

Getting a community perspective



- Participatory process identifies expanded factors of risk e.g. in Delgado, El Salvador and Guatemala City, Guatemala
- **Accumulation of garbage, pollution and poor access to water resources; and crime.**
- Broad risk reduction actions, including garbage collection and projects to channel sewage.

Examples of existing hazard, risk, and historical loss information

- Index for Risk Management (INFORM) tool (EU) - <http://www.inform-index.org/>
- Global Assessment Report (GAR) Atlas Risk Data Platform (UNDRR) - <http://risk.preventionweb.net/capreviewer/main.jsp?tab=0>
- Think Hazard (GFDRR) - <http://thinkhazard.org/>
- EMDAT (CRED) - <http://www.emdat.be/>
- Global Assessment Report (GAR) disaster loss database - http://www.desinventar.net/index_www.html

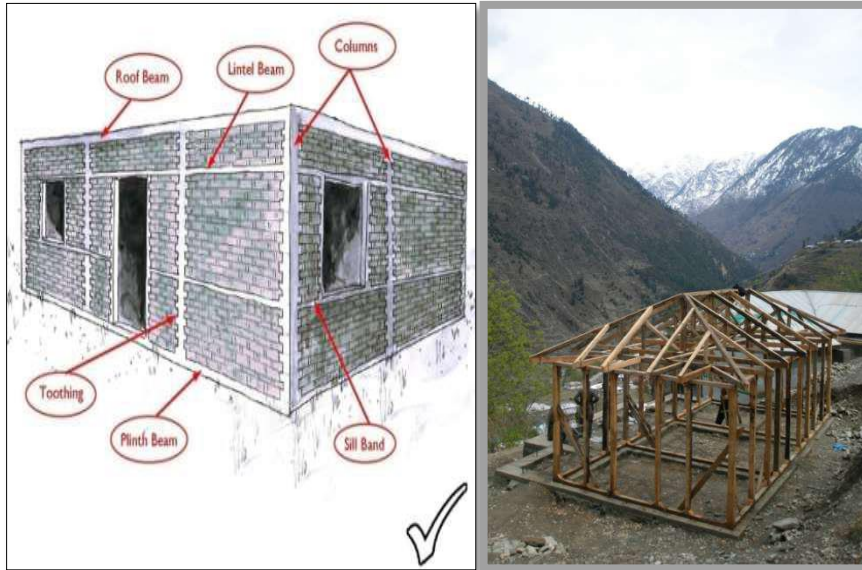
Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance

How to engage with communities?

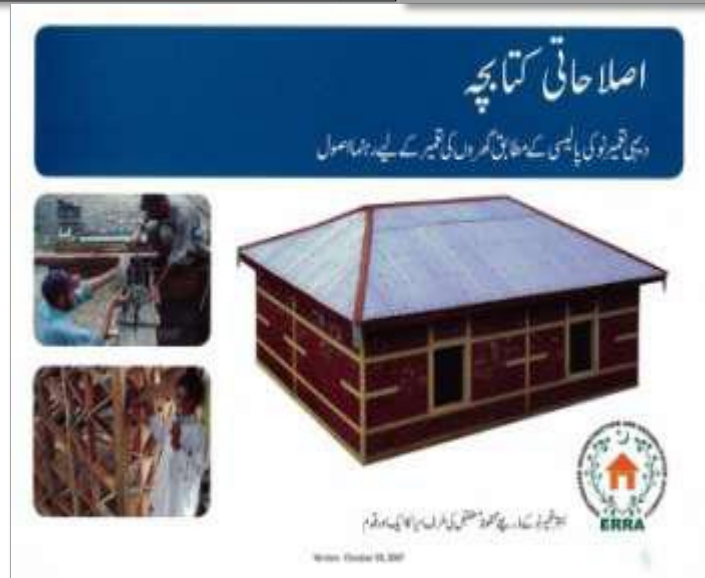


- **Bangladesh - BRAC** to facilitate community-led DRR
- **Nicaragua - Sandinista Defense Committees**
- They proved extremely effective for reaching the local population.
- **Philippines & India - Parent Teacher & Community Associations**

Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience



- Hospital seismic **retrofit** in Costa Rica and El Salvador reduce impacts of a disaster by saving money and lives
- **Stress Test** of 14 hospitals in Kathmandu Valley
- **Critical infrastructure** - Identify measures that must be in place to retain functionality post-disaster.



How to reduce climate risk?



- **Infrastructure design** in Micronesia - Consideration given to wave heights
- **Climate Field Schools** in Indonesia
- **Urban flood control** in Bamako - Unanticipated benefits
- **Integrating DRR into the WASH** in Yemen - reduced “pipe drifting” decreases Case Fatality Rate (CFR) from 0.14% to 0.13%

How to mainstream DRR finance?

- Peru includes disaster risk evaluation criteria for **public investment projects**, followed by Costa Rica and Guatemala.
- If the risks are not addressed, the project is not financed (GAR 2011)
- Many governments and organizations are introducing **resilience markers** and using DRR check lists



Question 6: Based on the learning today, which Sendai Framework Priorities are most linked to your work in regions and countries? Select all that apply.

1. Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk
2. Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance
3. Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
4. Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to 'Build Back Better' in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Questions?



Upcoming webinars

- Addressing Biodiversity in EU Cooperation – 09/12
- Introduction to Circular Economy – 15/01
- Rendre la coopération au développement plus « verte » – 26/01

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[EUTube](https://www.youtube.com/EUTube)



[EU Spotify](https://open.spotify.com/playlist/37i9ZQZEVXndM4ZwE4YHzW)

Thank you



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Key Resources

- ***Disaster Risk Reduction Terminology***

<https://www.undrr.org/terminology>

- ***Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, UN***

<https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/what-sf>

- ***The Global Assessment Report 2019 with link to 2017 Global Risk Atlas & 2013, 2011, 2009 GARs***

<https://gar.undrr.org>

- ***Understanding Risk***

<https://www.undrr.org/building-risk-knowledge/understanding-risk>

- ***The Global Risks Report 2020, 14th Edition, World Economic Forum***

<https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-risks-report-2020>

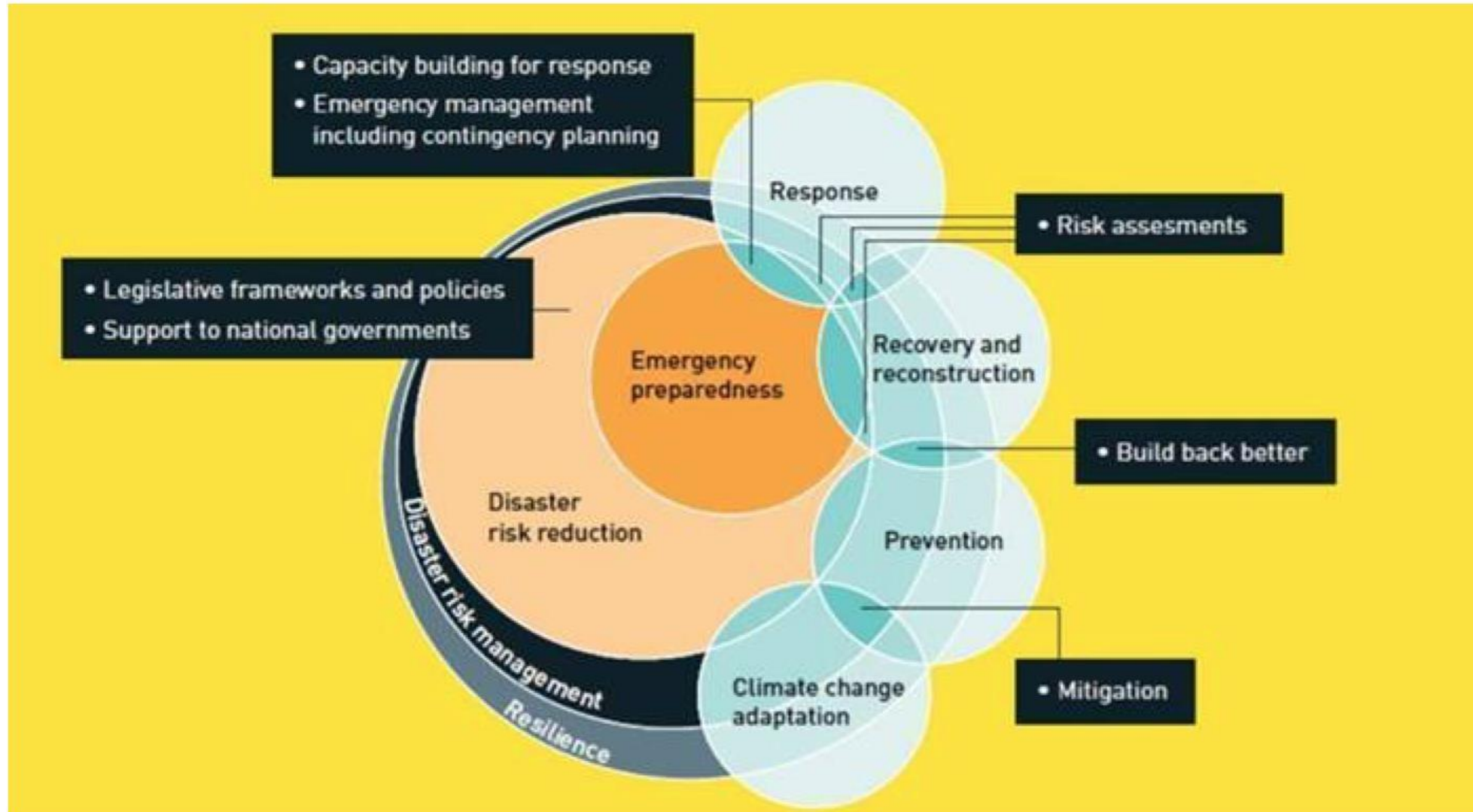
- ***Unbreakable, GFDRR, World Bank***

https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/Unbreakable_FullBook_Web-3.pdf

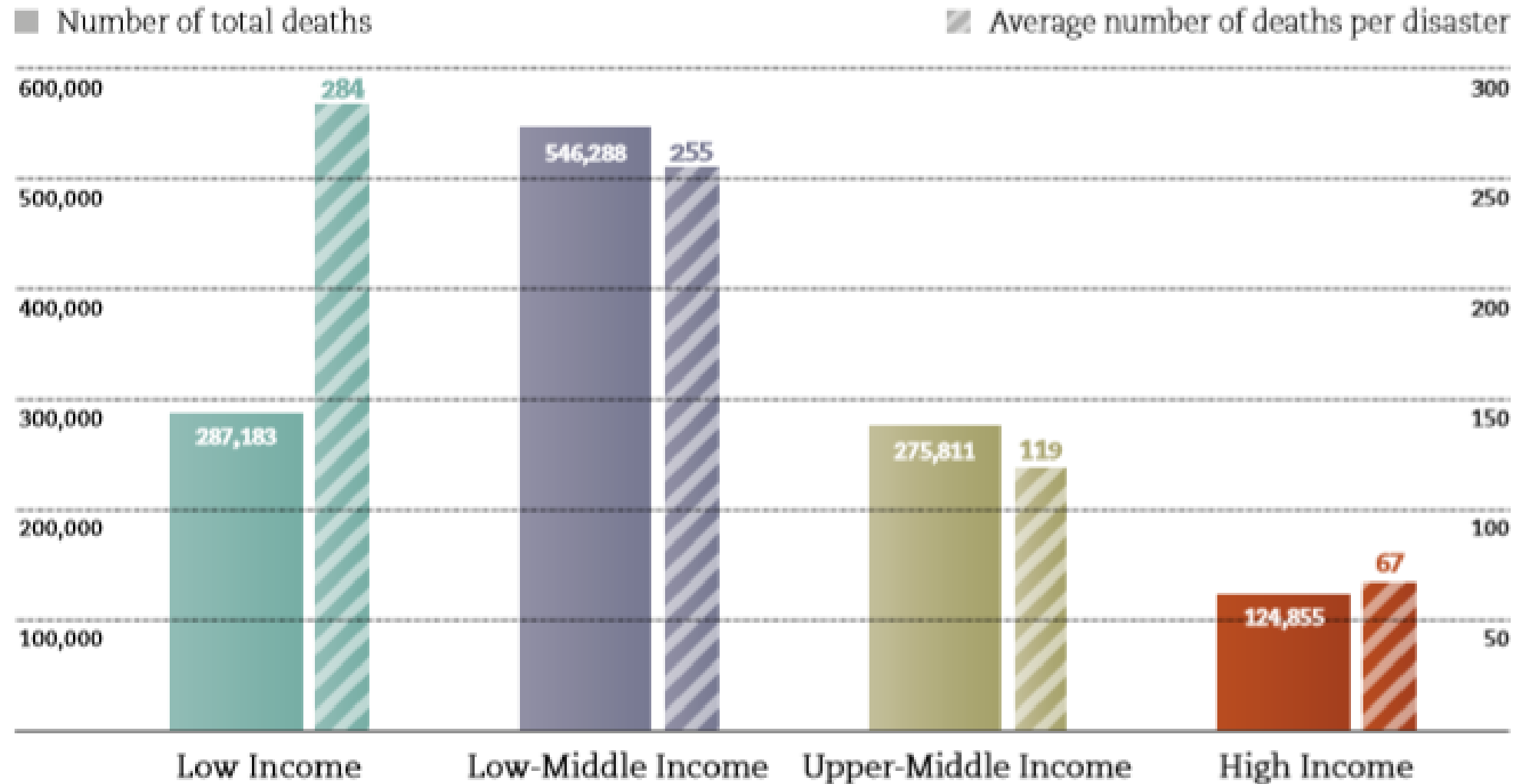
View all UNDRR GETI National Workshop Recommended Reading and Sources:

<https://www.preventionweb.net/collections/geti-national>

Disaster Preparedness (DP) in context

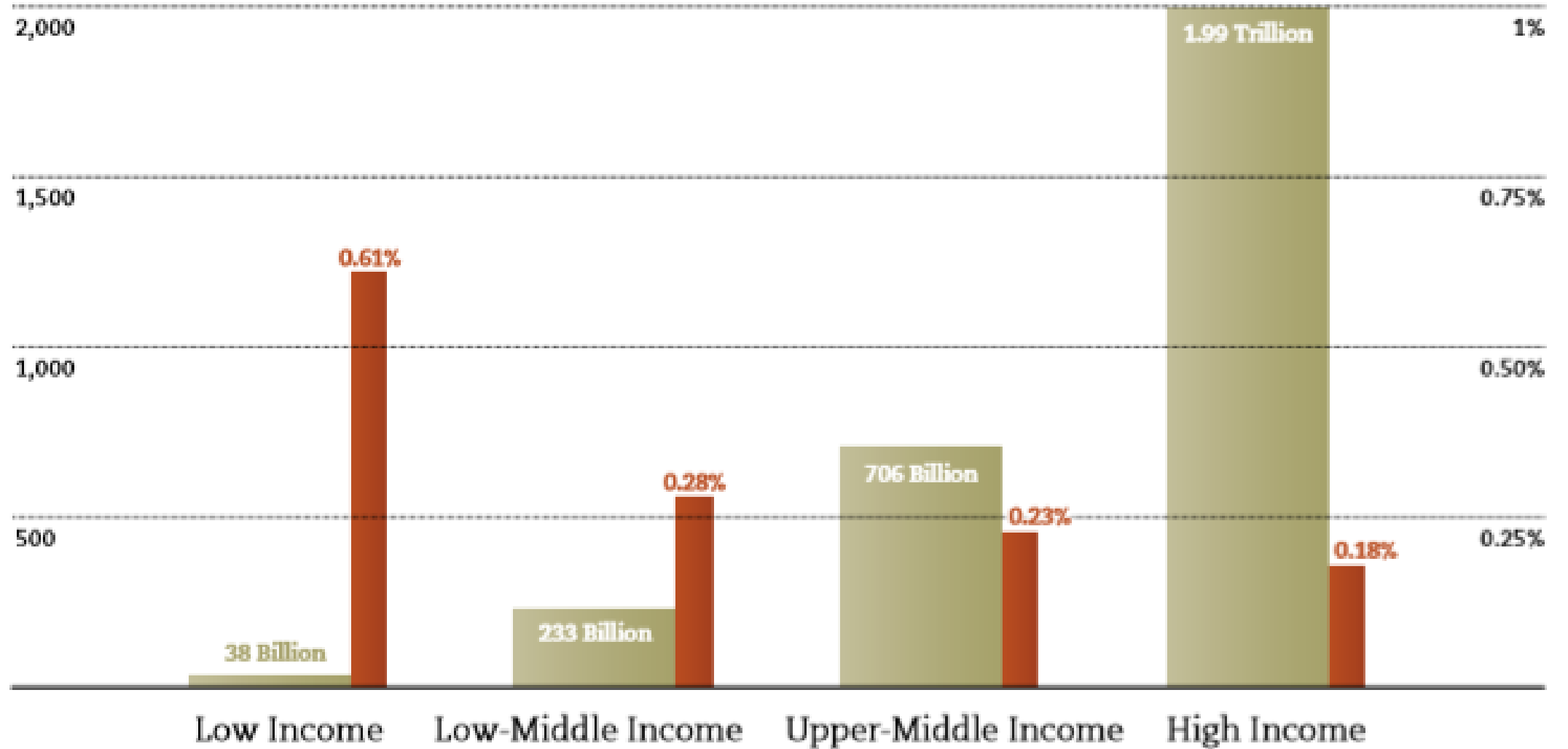


Total numbers of deaths compared to the average number of deaths per disaster by income group (2000-2019)

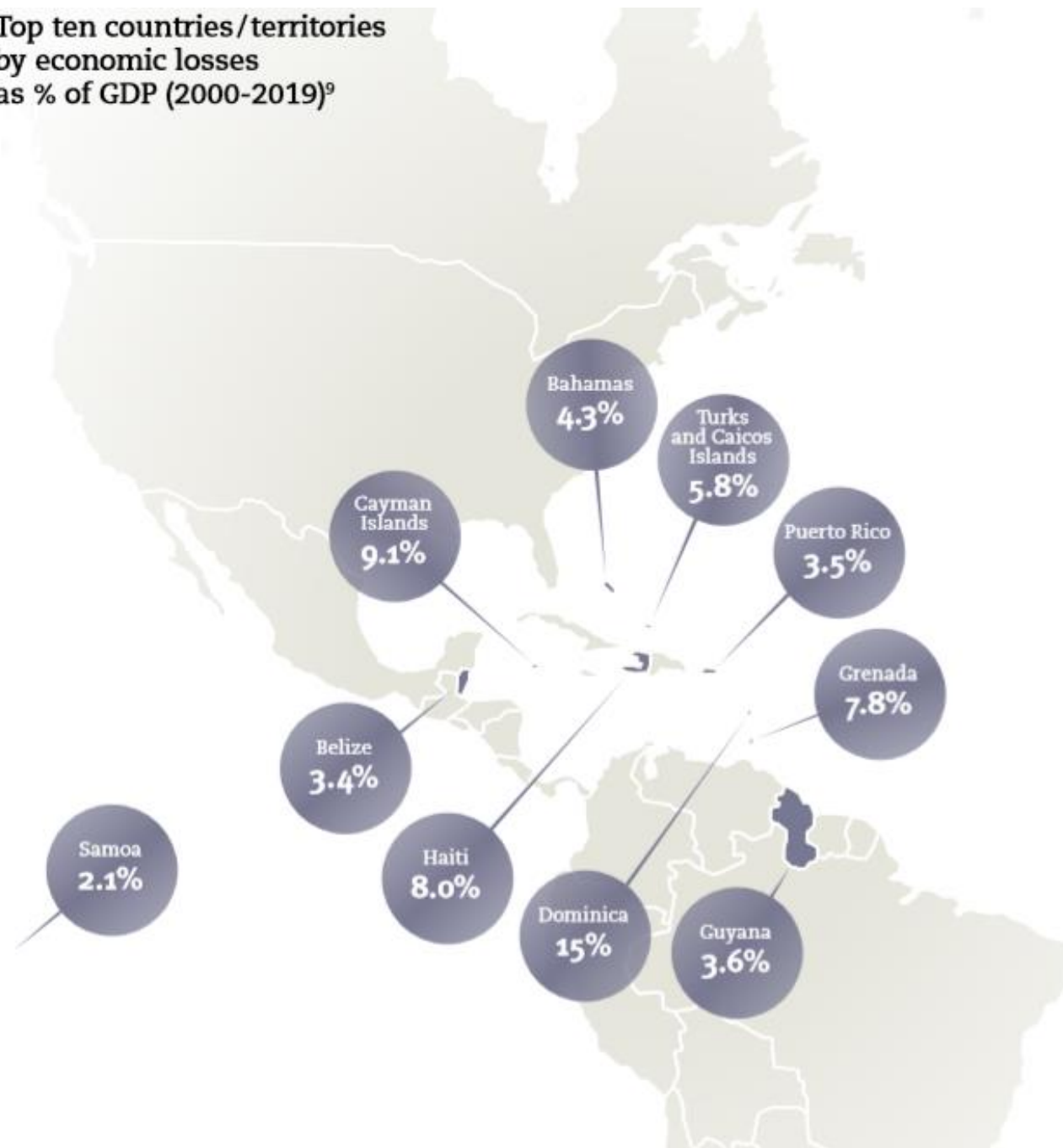


■ US\$ Total economic losses (Billions)

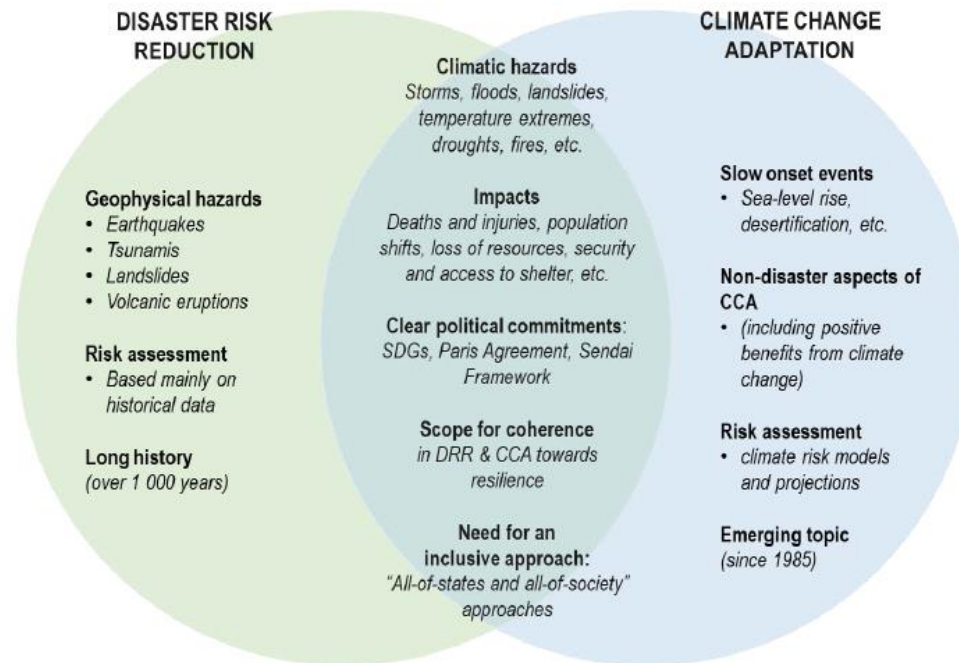
■ Loss % of GDP



Top ten countries/territories
by economic losses
as % of GDP (2000-2019)⁹



CCA/DRR: Commonalities and differences



Source: Adopted from (Coninx et al., 2016[21]).



Principles of DRF



Timeliness of Funding - Speed matters but not all resources are needed at once.



Risk Layering - No single financial instrument can address all risks.



Disbursal Mechanisms - How money reaches beneficiaries is as important as where it comes from.



DRF Analytics - To make sound financial decisions you need to have the right information.

Principles of DRF

These four principles of DRF act as a framework that will help you plan better to increase the financial resilience of your country.

1

Timeliness of Funding - Speed matters but not all resources are needed at once.



2

Risk Layering - No single financial instrument can address all risks.



3

Disbursal Mechanisms - How money reaches beneficiaries is as important as where it comes from.



4

DRF Analytics - To make sound financial decisions you need to have the right information.



Timeliness of funding

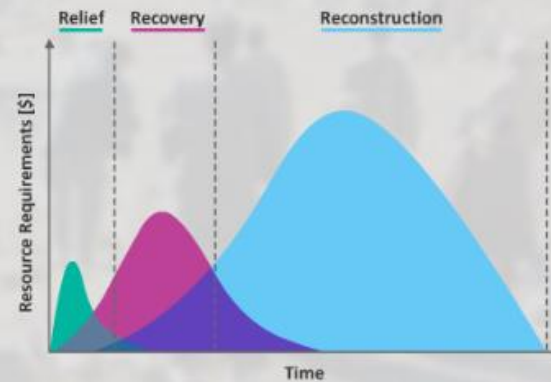
Timeliness of Funding

Speed matters, but not all resources are needed at once. In the aftermath of a major disaster, the government does not require all the funds for response and the reconstruction program at once.

There are three stages in which governments need funds in the aftermath of a disaster.

Understanding the timing of needs and the cost associated with securing funds is essential to efficiently address the requirements for resources arising from disasters.

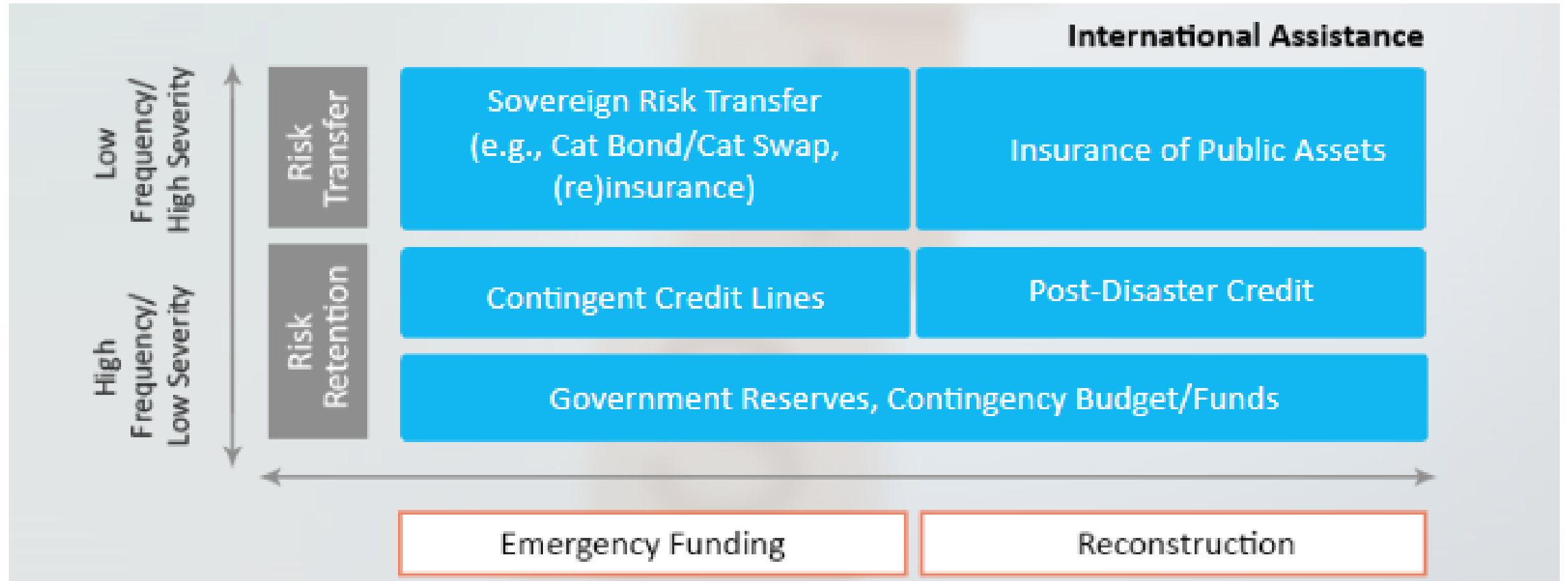
This ensures the government has some money available very rapidly for emergency response and to continue essential public services. At the same time, it helps the government better plan ahead for the larger funding needs of reconstruction.



Source: Ghesquiere and Mahul (2010)

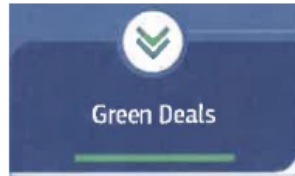


Risk layering

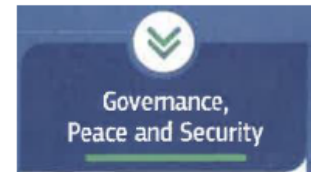
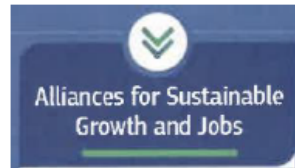


Thematic Priorities

- **Coherence** (Development, Climate Change and DRR)
- **Biological threats (pandemics)** are integrated into disaster risk reduction
- Expansion and consolidation of **regional, national and local DRR Plans and Policies (Target E)**



- Databases on loss and damage, as well as the **Sendai Framework Monitoring**
- **Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems**

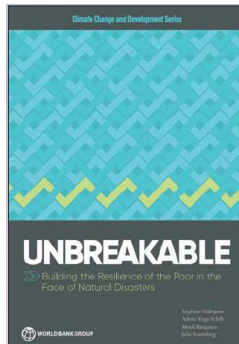
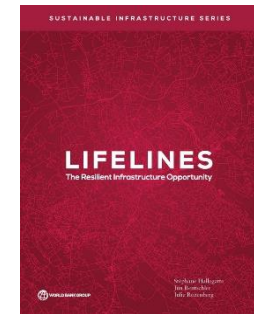


- Continue expanding **Private Sector**, and, **Science & Technology networks**
- Expanding **School Safety Initiatives**

- **Regional Risk Assessment**
- Urban Risk: Development of **local plans for resilience**
- Promote **resilient investments and resilient infrastructure**

Global Facility for DRR

- GFDRR is a global partnership that helps developing countries better understand and reduce their vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change.
 - Knowledge hub: publications and publicly available trainings
 - Tailored analytical support: analytics to support operations
 - Events (Understanding Risk Forum, World Reconstruction Conference)
- Presentations of the Facility being organized with DEVCO geographic units



Global Facility for DRR



Areas of work:

- Integration of DRR into national planning
- Disaster risk governance
- Risk tools to guide vulnerability
- Resilient infrastructure
- Risk financing strategies
- Operational early warning systems
- Post disaster needs assessments (PDNAs) and Recovery planning

InsuResilience Global Partnership

- Launched in 2017; a collaboration between the G20 and the V20 countries
- 80 members including the EU
- Develop Disaster risk financing and insurance solutions
- Targets by 2025:
 - ✓ 500 million poor and vulnerable people covered against disaster and climate shocks
 - ✓ 150 million people covered by microinsurance
 - ✓ 80 V20 and other vulnerable countries with comprehensive disaster risk finance strategies in place