

**Asia Pacific Water Summit**  
**Beppu, Oita, Japan 4 December 2007**

*Hyogo Framework for Actions 2005-2015  
as a tool to reduce water-related disaster  
risks associated with climate change*

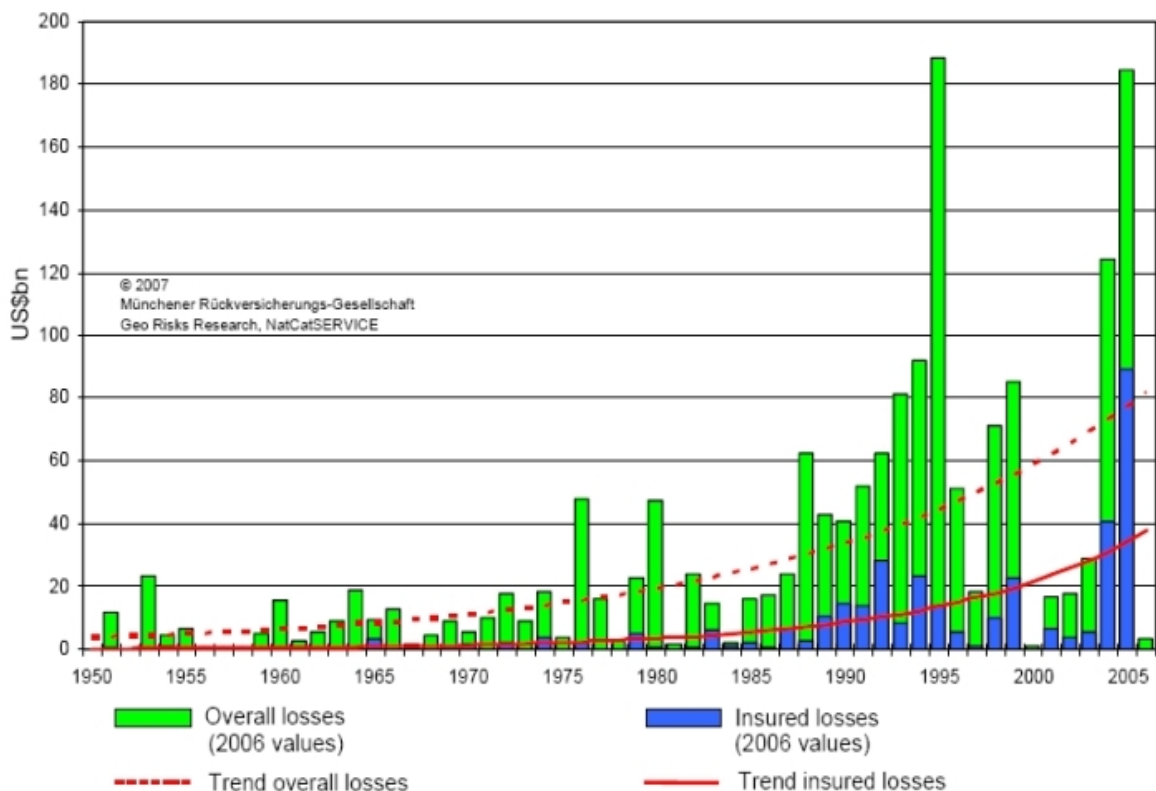
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[www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org)



NatCatSERVICE

## Great natural disasters 1950 – 2006

Overall and insured losses



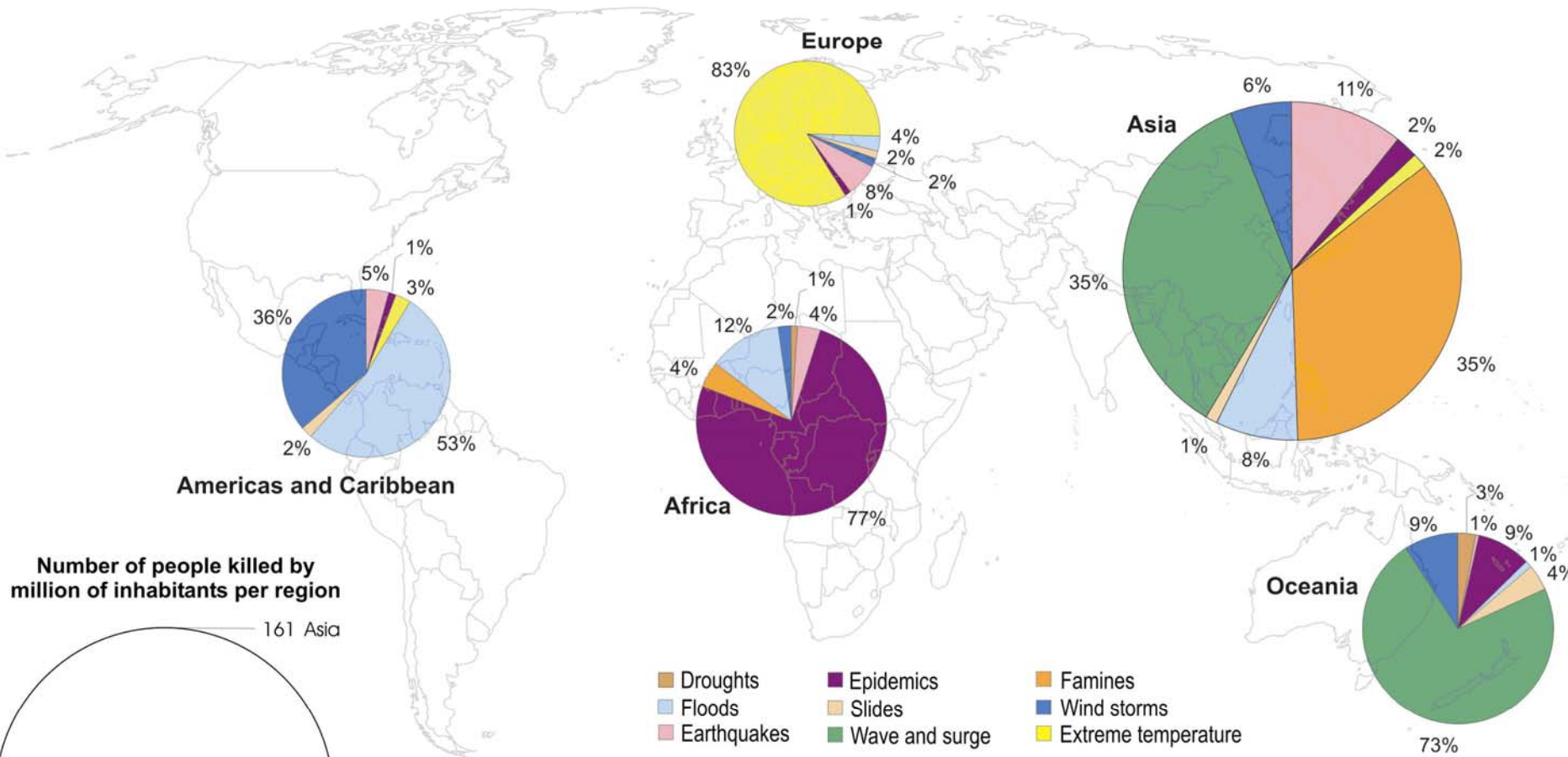
In 2006

Natural catastrophes resulted in over 20,000 deaths, US\$ 45b economic loss (CRED & Munich Re)

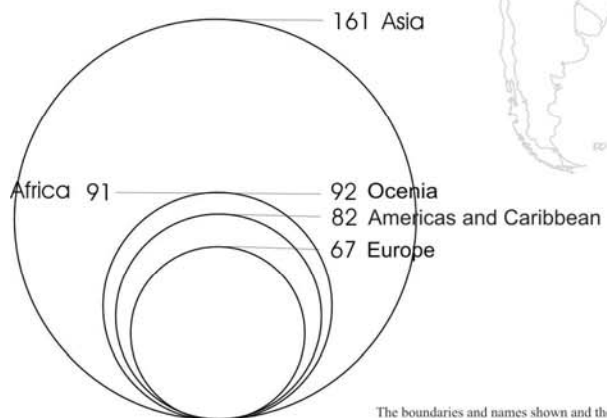
# Regional distribution of disaster

## People killed in % by type of hazard (1994-2006)

Regional distribution of disasters : Killed people in % by type of hazard 1994 - 2004



Number of people killed by million of inhabitants per region



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

UN/ISDR Information group  
 Source of data: EM-DAT : The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database.  
<http://www.em-dat.net>, UCL - Brussels, Belgium  
 Base map: UNEP/DEWA/GRID-Europe, June 2005

## Global Risk Trends - Disasters are NOT “Natural”

Natural and human-induced hazards

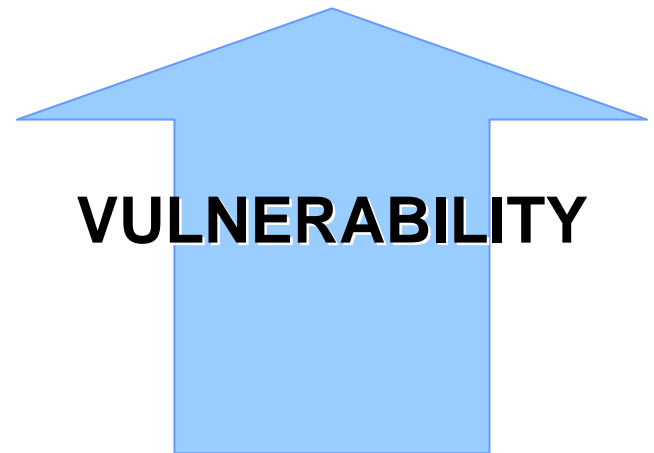
Climate change and variables

(global warming ...)

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, marshland..., etc.



Natural hazard

**X**

Vulnerability

**=**

Disaster Risk

## The scientific evidence is clear

- 4th IPCC Assessment: temperatures rising, loss of glaciers and polar ice, rainfall patterns change, rising sea levels, more drought, stronger tropical cyclones
- Vulnerable areas: Africa, mega-deltas of Asia, small island developing states, and the poor everywhere

## Climate change and disaster risk reduction

- Disasters affect millions, cause big losses, hinder the achievement of MDGs
- Key issue is human vulnerability. Root causes of risk are social and economic
- Climate change makes a bad situation worse, adds to the urgency
- Growing awareness of need to **adapt** - by governments, cities, businesses, NGOs

## Key steps to reduce future disaster risks

- Forge coherent approaches to adaptation and disaster risk reduction
- Make risk reduction a core part of the post-2012 regime
- Scale up the use of risk reduction tools as a core adaptation policy
- Use the ISDR system to boost efforts to reduce and manage risk
- Make risk a central issue in development policy and programmes

- **ISDR Working Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction**

- Supports the United Nations' Secretary-General's messages on climate change and contributes to UN efforts for a coordinated, systemwide approach to tackling climate change

Members:

UNEP, UNDP, UNFCCC, UN/OCHA, UNU, WB/Vulnerability and Adaptation Resource Group, WHO, WMO, IFRC, ADPC, IGAD Climate Predictions and Applications Centre, Institute for Social and Environmental Transition, SOPAC, and Tearfund



- The ISDR underlines that to reduce the risk of extreme climate events, action is required on twin policies: to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions that drive climate change, and to reduce the vulnerability of societies to inevitable climate change impacts. It promotes the following messages to ensure the integration of disaster risk reduction into current policies as well as in the post-2012 climate change regime

- Make adaptation to climate change a fundamental pillar of any post-2012 agreement
- Ensure that disaster risk reduction and climate risk management are core elements of adaptation to climate change
- Establish mechanisms to provide sufficient funding for adaptation to climate change and risk reduction, especially to protect the most vulnerable
- Take immediate action to implement adaptation to climate change and risk reduction in vulnerable countries in the period 2008-2012

## Water sector has an important role to play in climate change adaptation

- Water-related disaster risk management to adapt climate change - integrated into the national development plan – national level
- Mitigate impacts of flood and drought – basin level
- Rainwater harvesting – household level

# Disaster Risk Reduction – An Agenda in Progress

**1989: IDNDR 1990-1999** – *promotion of disaster reduction, technical and scientific buy-in*

**1994: Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action** – *first blueprint for disaster reduction policy guidance (social & community orientation)*

**2000: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)** - *increased public commitment , linked to sustainable development, enlarged networking and partnerships.*

*Mechanisms: IATF/DR, ISDR secretariat, UN Trust Fund*

**2002: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation - WSSD** *Includes new section on “An integrated, multi-hazard, inclusive approach to address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management...”*

**2005: WCDR - Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015**  
*Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*

**2007: Global Platform** *The ISDR Movement*

## International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Launched in 2000 by UN General Assembly Resolution A/54/219 as successor of the International Decade on Natural Disaster Reduction – IDNDR, 1990-1999:

The ISDR aims at building disaster resilient communities by promoting increased awareness of the importance of disaster reduction as an integral component of sustainable development, with the goal of reducing human, social, economic and environmental losses due to natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters.



## **ISDR secretariat and the ISDR System**

- **Headquarters** in Geneva
- **Regional offices** Panama - Americas; Nairobi - Africa; Bangkok – Asia; Dushanbe - Cent. Asia; Cairo - WANA
- **Thematic Platforms** (Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning in Bonn, Germany; International Recovery Platform in Kobe, Japan; CIIFEN in Guayaquil, Ecuador; Global Wildland Fire Network in Freiburg, Germany)
- **Partner Networks and Regional Centres:** (ADPC, ADRC, ASEAN, SAARC, ECO, SOPAC, CEPREDENAC, CDERA, ACS, CAPRADE, AU/NEPAD, SADR, ECOWAS, IGAD, CoE, CIS, etc.)
- **UN agencies and Governments**

## **ISDR Main functions**

### **Policy and Coordination**

*Guide & monitor implementation of HFA*

### **Advocacy**

*Annual awareness campaign, publications*

### **Information Management & Networks**

*website, Living with Risk, Prevention Web*

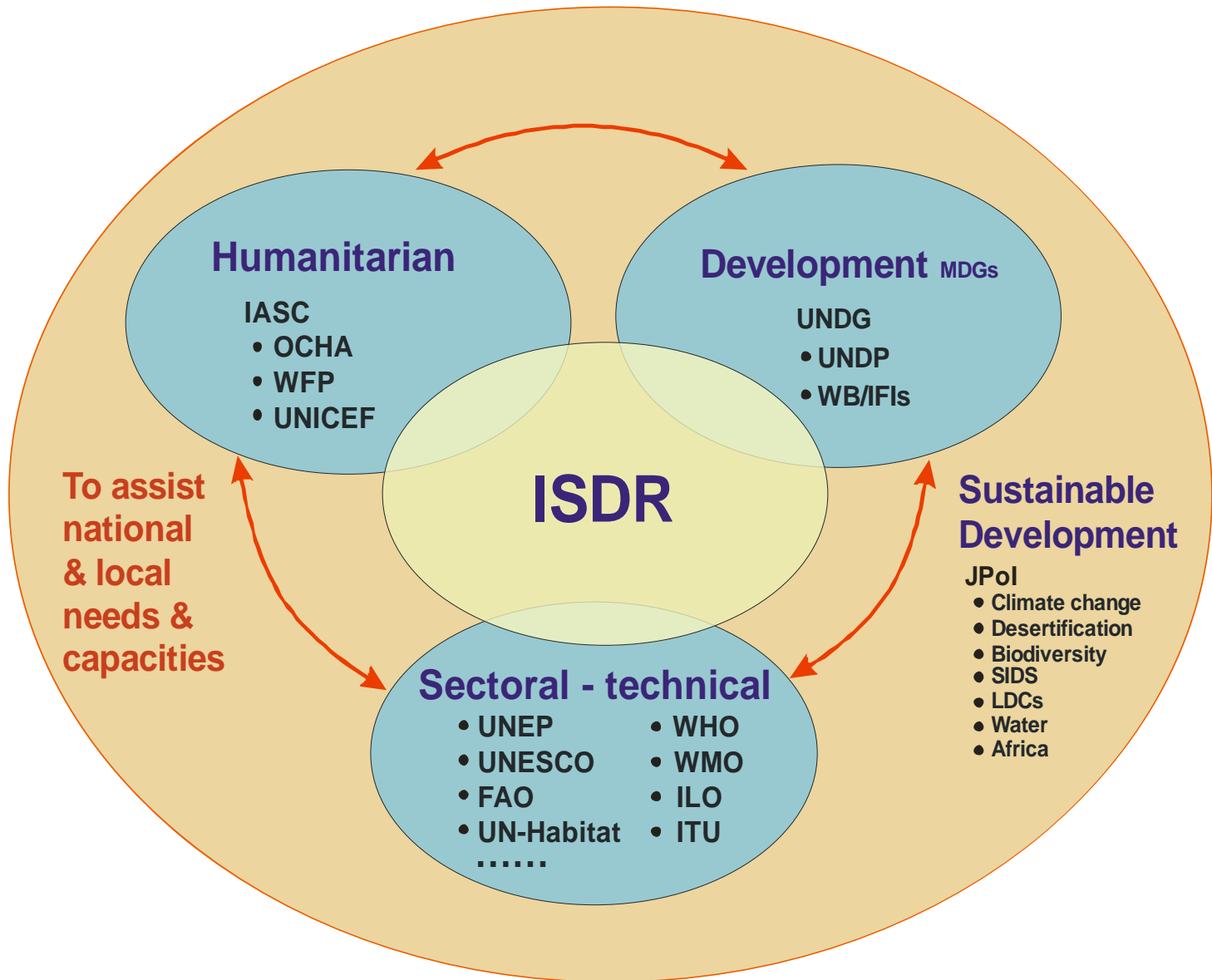
### **Partnerships, outreach**

*support to regional partners & countries (national platforms and action plans- policy, advocacy, information)*

### **ISDR system and resource mobilization**



# UN landscape: scope for mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction





## World Conference on Disaster Reduction

168 Governments, 78 regional and int'l orgs, and 161 NGOs attended

- 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

### **Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015**

*Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters*

- ✓ **3 Strategic goals**
- ✓ **5 Priorities for action**
- ✓ **Cross-cutting issues**
- ✓ **Implementation and follow-up**
- Focus on national and local implementation, with bilateral, multilateral, regional and international cooperation
- Targets and indicators to be developed according to needs

## **Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015** (continued)

### **Three strategic goals**

- **The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning.**
- **The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards.**
- **The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes.**

## Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (continued)

### Five priorities for action

1. **Governance:** ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with strong institutional basis for implementation
2. **Risk identification:** identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning
3. **Knowledge:** use knowledge, innovation and *education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels*
4. **Reducing the underlying risk factors:** mainstreaming in various sectors (environment, health, social support, insurance and risk transfer, critical infrastructure and construction, etc.)
5. **Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response.**

## **Progress in implementation of the HFA**

### **National level :**

- **National Platforms for DRR established in 40 countries, 102 countries designated HFA focal points, 31 linked to CCA/UNDAF, 31 linked to PRSPs of World Bank**

### **Regional level:**

- **Regional strategies – Asia (Beijing Plan of Action), Africa (AU/NEPAD), Europe (Council of Europe), Pacific (Madang Framework) with Ministerial commitments, regional consultations planned in other regions.**
- **Regional cooperation – ISDR Asia Partnership, collaborative centers, initiatives of drought (China), seismic risk (Iran), etc.**
- **Tsunami early warning and recovery has stimulated a wider risk reduction agenda In Indian Ocean**

### **International level:**

- **Engagement of different sectors environment, education, health**
- **Increased commitment – UN agencies, WB/GFDRR, Regional Development Banks, EC, Other Donors...**
- **More engagement of NGO actors, private sector interests**

## Conclusions

**Hyogo Framework for Action** is a good tool to tackle on these new issues to implement it in the area of water-related disasters

ISDR continues to stress the importance of **climate change adaptation** as climate change is already **ongoing**

As this is a new threat to human beings, ISDR voices out for **new investment** especially for developing countries with high human and societal vulnerabilities

**Climate change, Water, and Disaster Risk Reduction** needs to be raised as a set of priorities

# Climate change mitigation and adaptation

- For some countries, it is very difficult to regulate the amount of carbon emission at this moment.
- Maybe, we should seek a way to create an option – carbon emission reduction enhanced by investing on climate change adaptation (disaster risk reduction, etc.)

“Climate change is expected to cause more severe and more frequent natural hazards. As our cities and coasts grow more vulnerable, these hazards can lead to disasters that are far worse than those we have seen to date. We have a moral, social and economic obligation to build resilience by 2015. Implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action will also help us reach the Millennium Development Goals.”

**Ban Ki-moon,  
Secretary-General of the  
United Nations**