

International Perspectives On Disaster Risk Management

Dr. Puji Pujiono

Regional Adviser on Disaster Risk Reduction

UN ESCAP

30 September 2014

Principal Drivers: International Laws

Preamble of UN Charter:

“Peoples of the United Nations” are determined “to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small.”

International Human Rights Laws

International Bill of Rights

**Universal
Declaration of Human Rights
(1948)**

The Covenant
on Civil and Political Rights
(1966)

The Covenant
on Economic, Social
and Cultural Rights (1966)

Sectoral Instruments on :

Children, women, the disabled, on
torture, on genocide, etc.

International Humanitarian Laws

Geneva Convention (1949)

“Conduct of armed conflict”

Protection to non-combatans (POW, wounded, civilians)

Additional Protocol 1 (1979)

Protection of victims of
international armed
conflicts

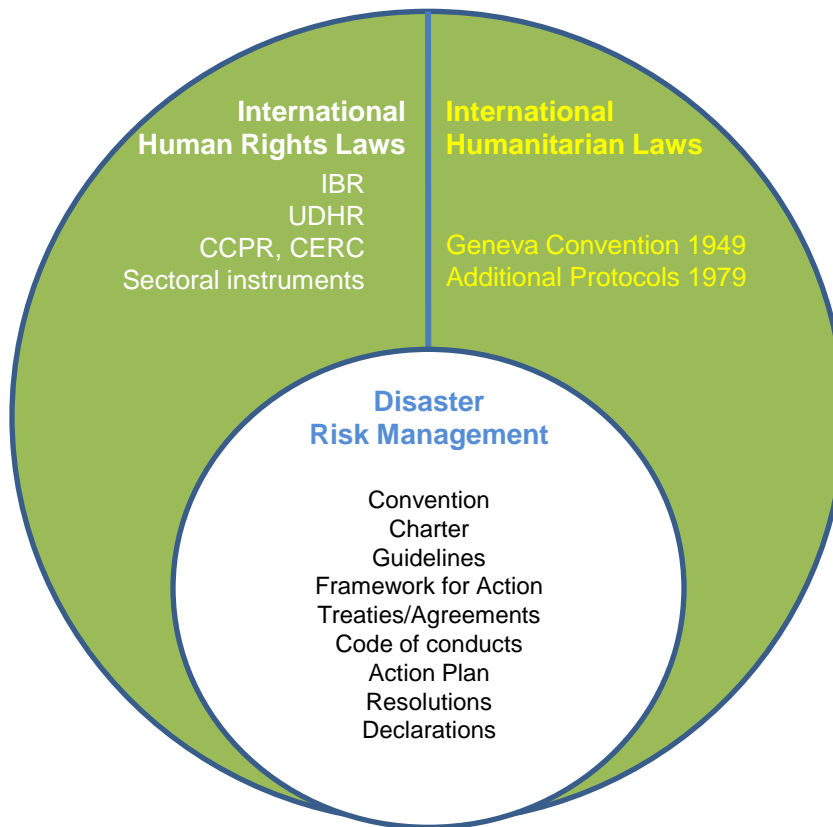
Additional Protocol 1 (1979)

Protection of victims of non-
international armed
conflicts

Framework for discussion:

Promoting welfare and development
 Saving human lives and alleviating suffering
 Safeguarding the dignity and rights
 Attention to the vulnerable

- Applied in war and peace
- Certain rights can be suspended in emergencies
- Seek to protect individuals and promote development by balancing the state power
- Monitored by various mechanisms

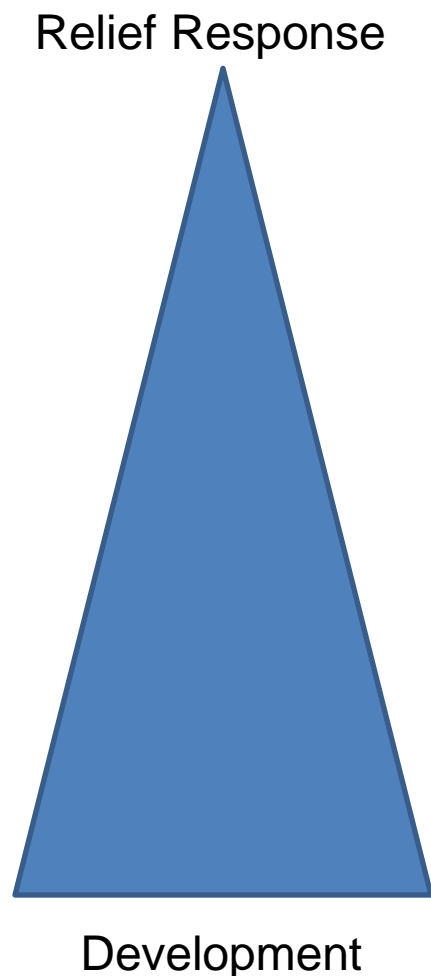
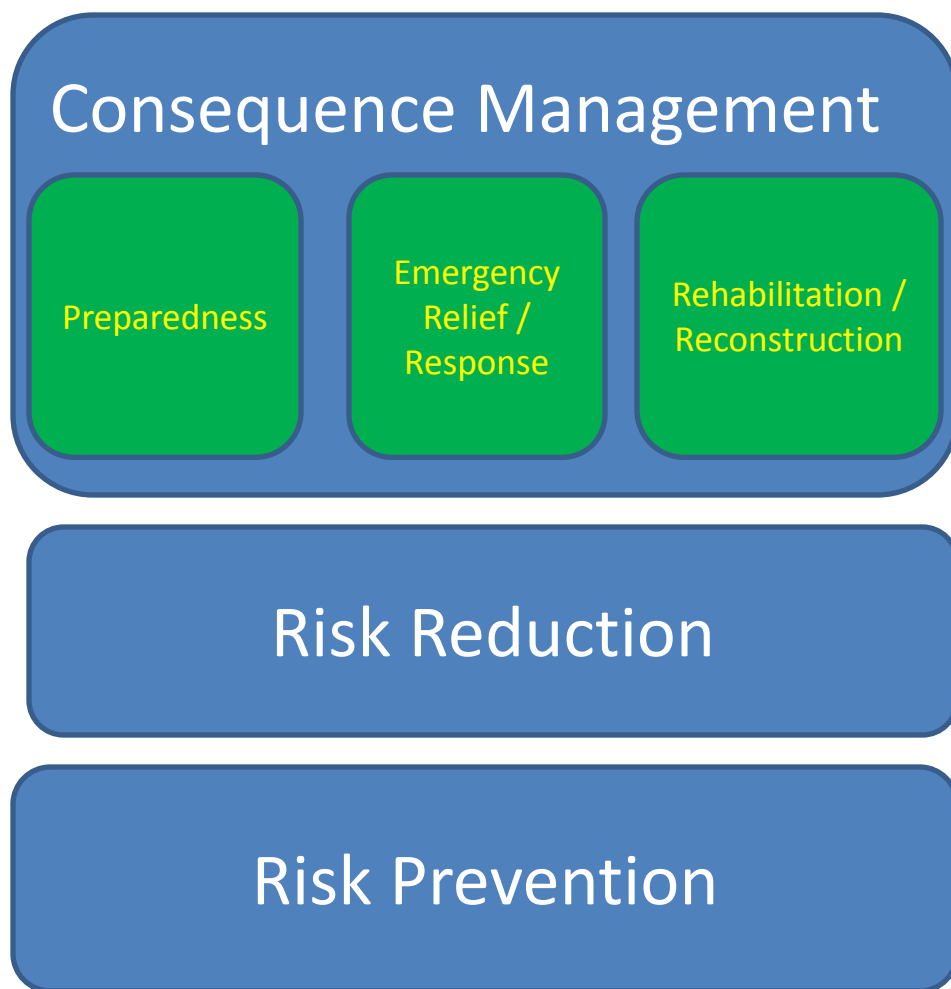


- Applied in situation of armed conflict
- Rights are non-derogable
- Seek to protect by limiting the suffering from war
- Monitored by ICRC
- Emphasise cooperation between parties to the conflict

Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality
 Non – discrimination, Cooperation
 Sovereignty and non-intervention
 Prevention, mitigation and preparedness

- There are various platforms for international cooperation in disaster risk management
- Being implemented at domestic level by member States and other actors
- International community assists in strengthening capacity and, as necessary, supplementing their efforts

Disaster Risk Management Framework

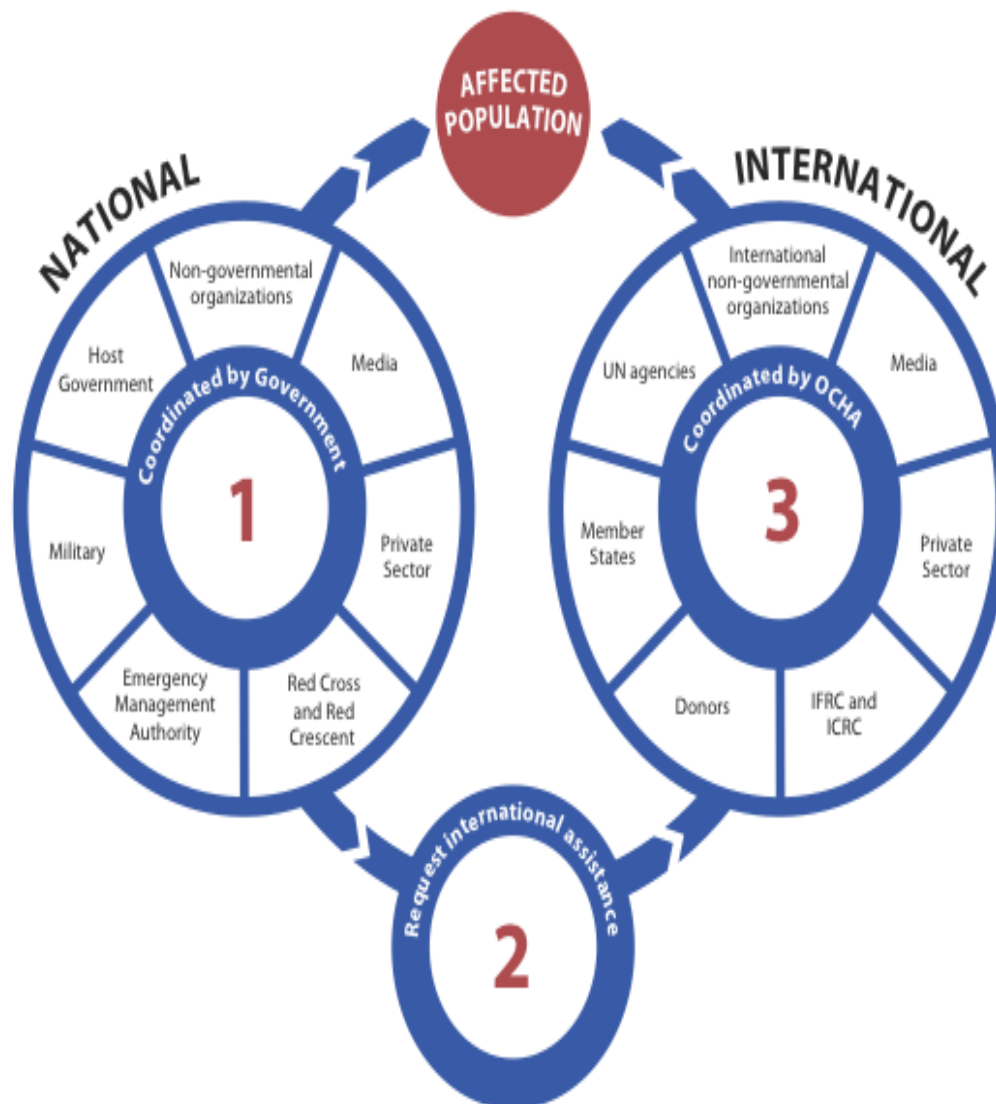


International perspective: Disaster Relief/Response

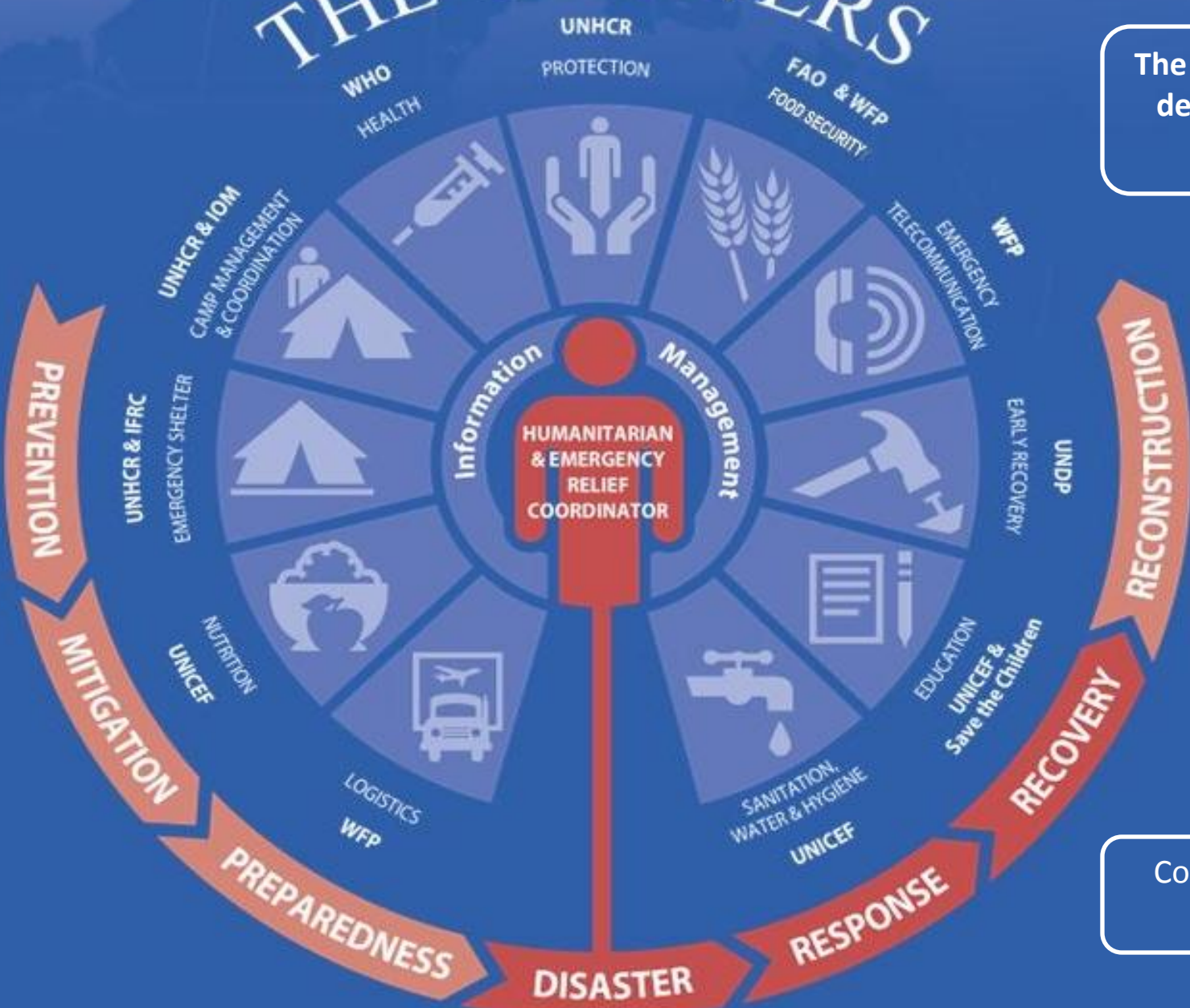
- Request, offer and response
- Access and entry of assets
- Modality status, privileges, immunities and facilities
- Retention of national control/coordination

Humanitarian Architecture

International community including through UN OCHA assists governments in mobilizing international assistance when the scale of the disaster exceeds the national capacity.



THE CLUSTERS



The Cluster Approach is designed to provide:

Predictability, Accountability and Partnership in all response sectors

Better support for national-led response tools

Common standards and tools

International perspective: Risk Reduction

The shifting emphasis from disaster management towards disaster risk management

- DRR encapsulates a number of actions to be undertaken by States, with the assistance of the international community where appropriate and necessary to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks in order to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of hazards, and facilitate sustainable development.
- Frameworks:
 - 1990 – 1999 International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (GA Res 45/185 of 1990) calling on States to institute disaster reduction policies and strategies.
 - World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction 1994 : Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: “The international community accepts the need to share the necessary technology to prevent, reduce and mitigate disaster; this should be made freely available and in a timely manner as an integral part of technical Cooperation”
 - World Conference on Disaster Reduction 2005: Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters: the international community recognized that “a culture of disaster prevention and resilience, and associated pre-disaster strategies, which are sound investments, must be fostered at all levels, ranging from the individual to international levels”

International perspective: Prevention

- “in order to reduce the impact of disasters there should be increased awareness of the need for establishing disaster mitigation strategies, particularly in disaster-prone countries” (GA resolution 46/182)
- “any action undertaken by the Civil Defence Service of a State for the benefit of another State, with the objective of preventing, or mitigating the consequences of disasters.”(FCCDA 2000)
- Cooperation among States, as well as with non-State entities and intergovernmental organizations, to facilitate the use of telecommunications for, inter alia, measures designed to prevent, predict, prepare for, respond to, monitor and/or mitigate the impact of, disasters” (Tampere Convention)
- States Parties are required to “give priority to prevention and mitigation, and thus [to] take precautionary measures to prevent, monitor and mitigate disasters (AADMER)

Shifting the global paradigms

Perspectives	Characteristics
Responsive 40's to 70's	Responding to disaster events, emphasis on response and relief
Cognitive 71 - 99	Recognition of prevention and pre-disaster preparedness
Reactive 2000-2014	Disaster risk can and should be reduced when it is already identified
Anticipatory / Preventive(?) 2015→	Disaster risk can and should be pre-empted, prevented, managed

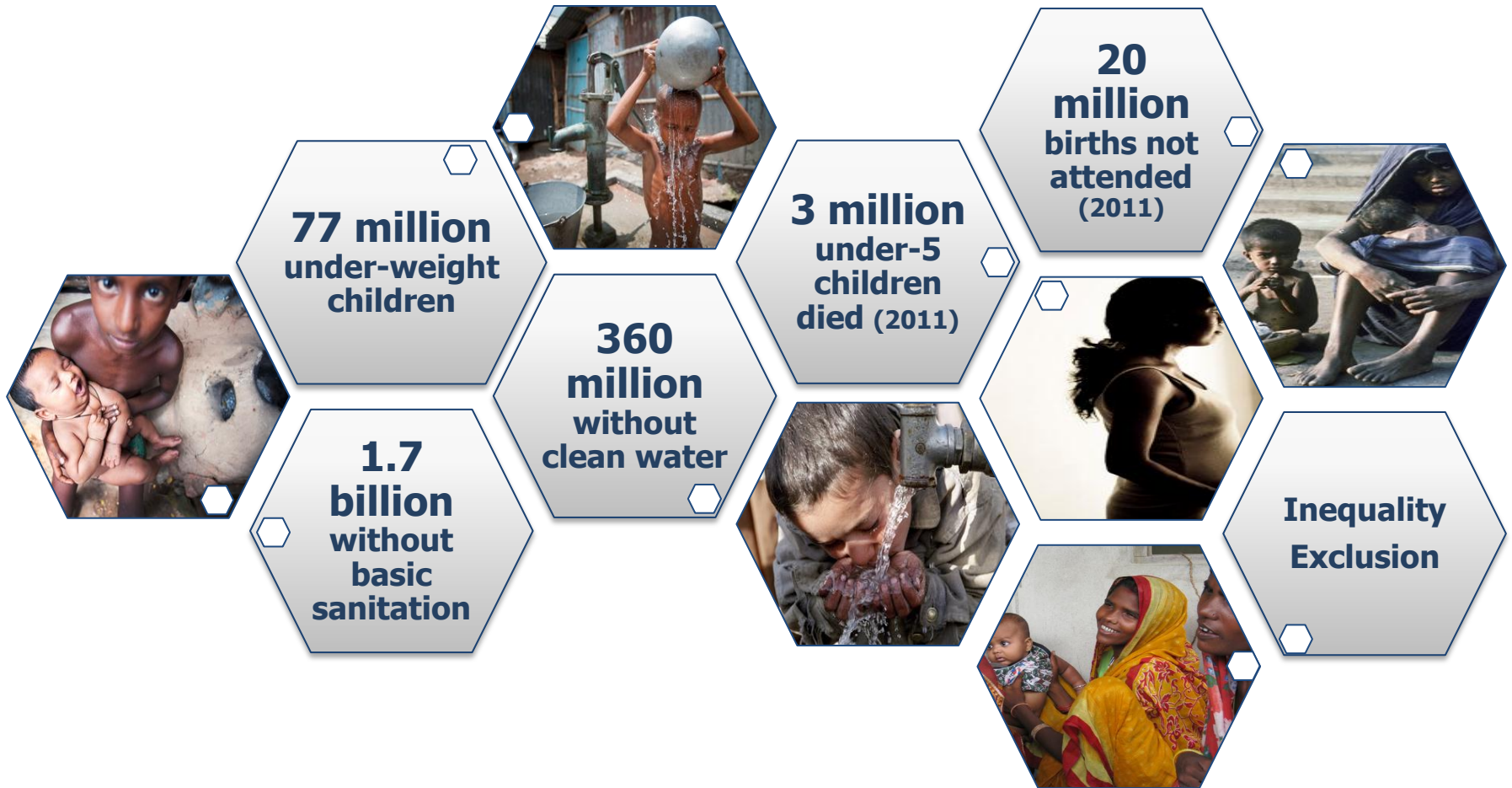
Enduring central theme: Resilience

What perspectives are shifting?

Aspects	From	To
Risk perception	Risk as external to development	Risk as an internal/inherent factor in the development
Orientation	Shielding / protecting development	Transforming into resilient development
Scope	Disaster management / risk reduction	Disaster risk management
Focus	Reducing vulnerability	Preventing and managing exposure
Monitoring	Non-specific	More evidence-based /specific target
Principal gov.actors	Executive	Including legislative and the judicial system
Financing	Non-specific	Specific targets

Asia-Pacific Context

This region is still home to a high proportion of the people living in deprivation

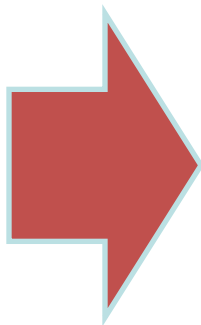


Transformative Transition to SDG

Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development

MDGs

- To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- To achieve universal primary education
- To promote gender equality and empower women
- To reduce child mortality rates
- To improve maternal health
- To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
- To ensure environmental sustainability
- To develop a global partnership for development



Asia-Pacific SD priorities

- Eradicating poverty and narrowing inequality
- Pursuing sustained and inclusive economic growth
- Gender equality and empowerment
- **Building resilience to natural disasters and economic shocks**
- Responding to population dynamics and urbanisation
- Enhancing resource efficiency and natural resource management
- Deepening regional integration and connectivity

Resilience as a Trend

- Resilience: *“The capacity of countries and their people to withstand, adapt to, and recover from major economic crisis and natural disasters—and to continue to lead the kind of lives they value.”* (Source: Theme Study for 69th Session of ESCAP, April 2013)
 - Climate is changing and the most immediate impact is likely to be from extreme climate events, another word for disaster, such as droughts, floods, storms and cyclones
 - While geological and development –induced hazards are also in the increase
- The concept has the potential to unify climate change and disaster risk management under sustainable development framework
- It is challenging to operationalise, implement and monitor resilience
 - Need for more precise interpretation to lead to evidence-based programming
 - Require standardised statistics

Integrating disaster risk and resilience ...

... and the post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

- Proposed architecture of indicator system includes:

Reducing Existing <u>Risk</u>		Avoiding New <u>Risk</u>		Strengthening Social and Economic <u>Resilience</u>	
Risk sensitive public sector	Risk sensitive private sector	Risk sensitive public sector	Risk sensitive private sector	Resilient public sector	Resilient private sector

- Identify underlying drivers of risk and resilience!

Institutional Framework

DRR

- Global Platform
- Regional platform
 - Ministerial Conference
 - ISDR Asia partnership
 - Stakeholders Group
- National Platforms
Disaster management agencies

Sustainable Development

- ECOSOC
- Regional Commission
 - Ministerial conference
 - Sectoral Committees
 - Asia Pacific Forum on SD
 - Regional Coord. Mechanism
- Member States
Multisectoral line ministries/depts

- Councils
- Committees
- Ministries
- Departments

Regional Policy Framework

- To build resilience to natural disasters by mainstreaming DRR into long-term development strategies policies, plans, programmes and budgets (ESCAP Resolution 69/12)
- To prepare a regional strategy and to promote regional cooperation in the areas of mainstreaming (DRR Committee, 2013)
- To put greater emphasis on DRR and preparedness in the development agenda beyond 2015 to avoid reversal of development gains (Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development, April 2014)
- To consider the integration of disaster risk reduction in all development sectors through legal, institutional and resource allocation frameworks with enhanced accountability (6th AMCDRR, 2014)

Global Future: HFA-2

- Lessons: The post-2015 frameworks for DRR, sustainable development and climate change must be coherent, mutually reinforcing and pragmatic in their policy guidance and implementation mechanisms
- Principles: The sustainability of development depends on the ability to manage disaster risk.
- Priority action: Promote the integration of DRM into development policies and planning at all levels of government
- Emphasis: enhanced monitoring, partnership, governance

Some Explicit SDG Targets

- End poverty: By 2030 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters
- Healthy lives: strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks
- Sustainable Urban living: by 2020, increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards ... resilience to disasters...in line with the HFA-2

Discussion

- **What to do about resilience?** Climate change and disaster risks have major implications for much of the rest of the agenda. The year 2015 is the deadline for the negotiation of the UNFCCC and the transition to HFA-2. How countries reconcile the promotion of resilience through binding agreements and voluntary subscription both under the post-2015 goals ?
- **How will global goals/national targets work in practice?** How will countries reconcile the imperatives of being universal in one hand, and the demand to not apply rigidly to every country?
- **How clear is the implementation agenda?** As much of the post-2015 agenda will lead towards areas of work where development actors are less sure of how to make progress how to build consensus to achieve on the post-2015 agenda if doubts grow that it can be effectively implemented?