

Workshop on "Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response for Government officers in Ampara District"

Session #01 Understanding Disaster Risks



Session #01 Contents

Quick Review of Concepts [Terms + D-D Link]

Community based Disaster Risk Reduction

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

What is a Disaster?



What is a Disaster?

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community to cope using its own resources



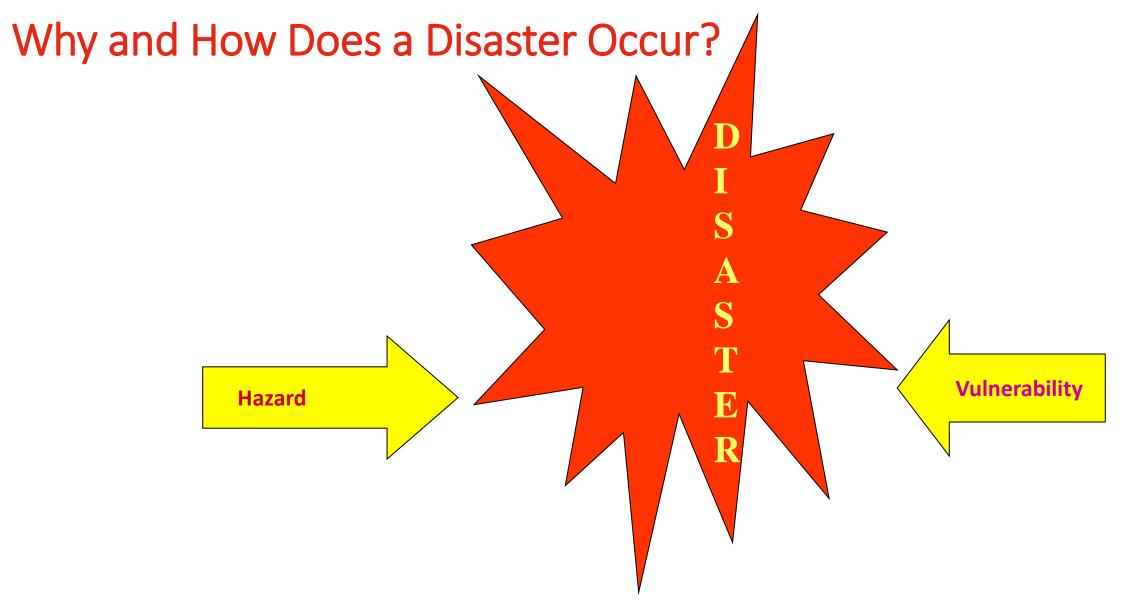


Disaster types

Hazards are purely natural

- Extraterrestrial Asteroid collision
- ☐ Internal Geo-dynamic processes- Earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption
- External geodynamic processes Landslide, soil erosion
- ☐ **Hydro meteorological** Floods, Tropical storms, drought
- Ecological / environmental- Pollution, crop disease,
- Epidemics SARS, HIV / AIDS, Avian Flu
- ☐ Technological- (Industrial) accidents
- ☐ Conflicts War, land mines, terrorism

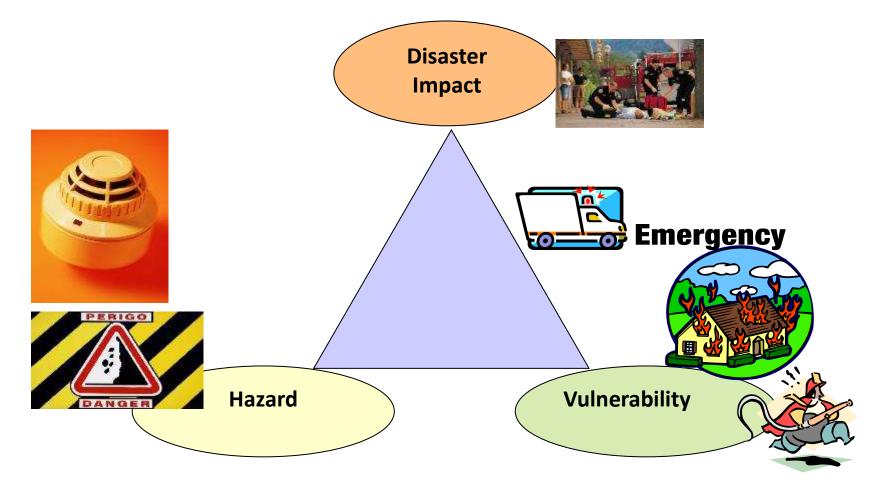
Hazards are purely man-made



Disaster Impact = Hazard x <u>Vulnerability</u>

6 Capacity

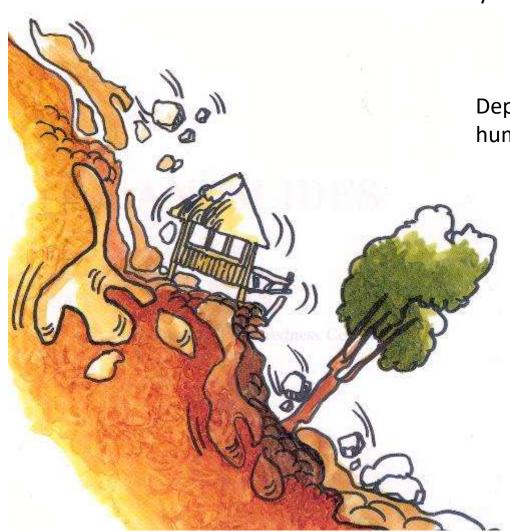
Why & How does a Disaster Occur?



If an emergency is not managed well, it can become a disaster

Disasters

Disasters may be called natural or human-made



Depending on what triggers them – nature or human induced hazard

It may be slow or rapid onset.



Natural Hazards

• Floods, droughts, fires, landslides, earth tremors or earthquakes, storm surges, coastal erosion, cyclones, and epidemics of diseases or pests,







Human- induced Hazards

• Ethnic, national or international conflicts or other accidents that release industrial toxins into the environment, fires, transport accidents, or from industrial explosions.

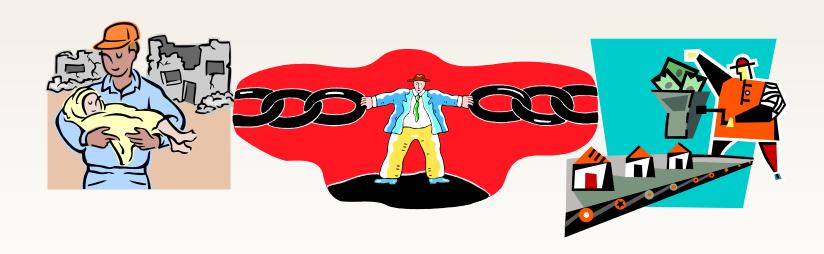
There are primary & secondary disasters also.



Disasters – comes in all shapes and sizes

- Disasters can be at different magnitude
 - When does a traffic accident become a disaster
- Disasters can be at different scales
 - Individual-family-community-municipality.... world
- Disasters can be fast or slow
 - Is desertification a disaster? Is water pollution a disaster?
- Disasters can be predictable or unexpected
 - Recent Indian Ocean Tsunami, China Earth Quake

Disaster Development Link



Trends observed during past 3 decades

What are the key emerging disaster trends and their impact?

- ☐ Increase in the number of natural disasters events (tripled)
- ☐ Increase in the number of affected population
- ☐ Decrease in the number of death due to these disasters (halved)

DRM and Development

 "Natural disaster risk is intimately connected to processes of human development . Disasters put development at risk....the development choices made by individuals, communities, and nations can generate new disaster risk BUT...human development can also contribute to a serious reduction in disaster risk"

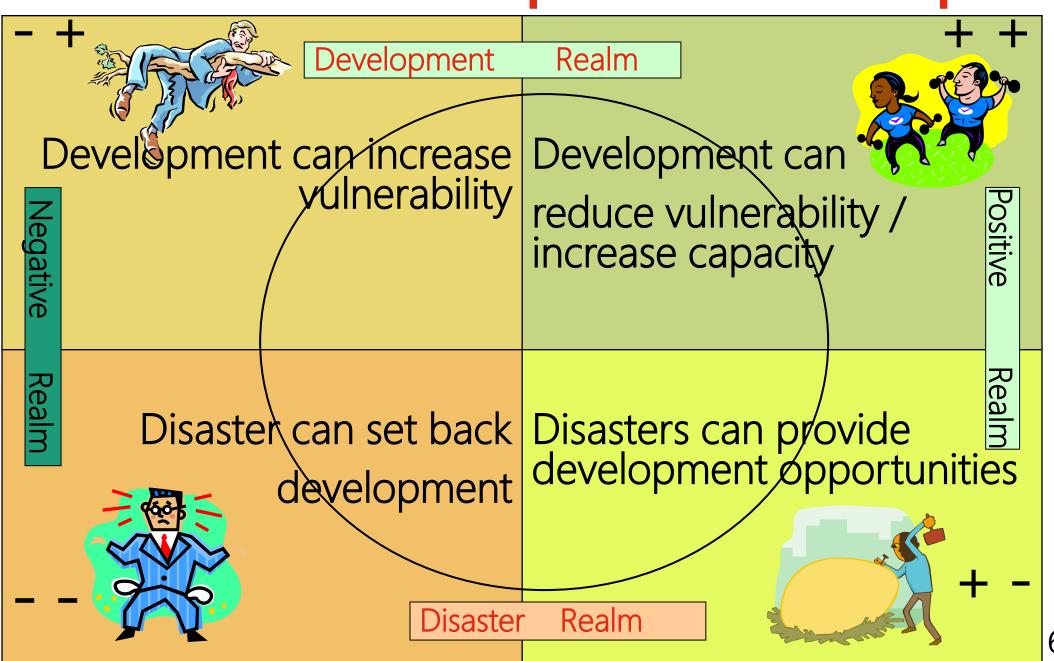




What is the disaster-development link?

- Development initiatives- may reduce or increase disaster risks
- ☐ **Disasters** may slow down development but also may provide opportunities

Disaster and Development Relationship



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

SENDAI FRAMEWORK Scope and Purpose

1 Global Outcome

1 Goal

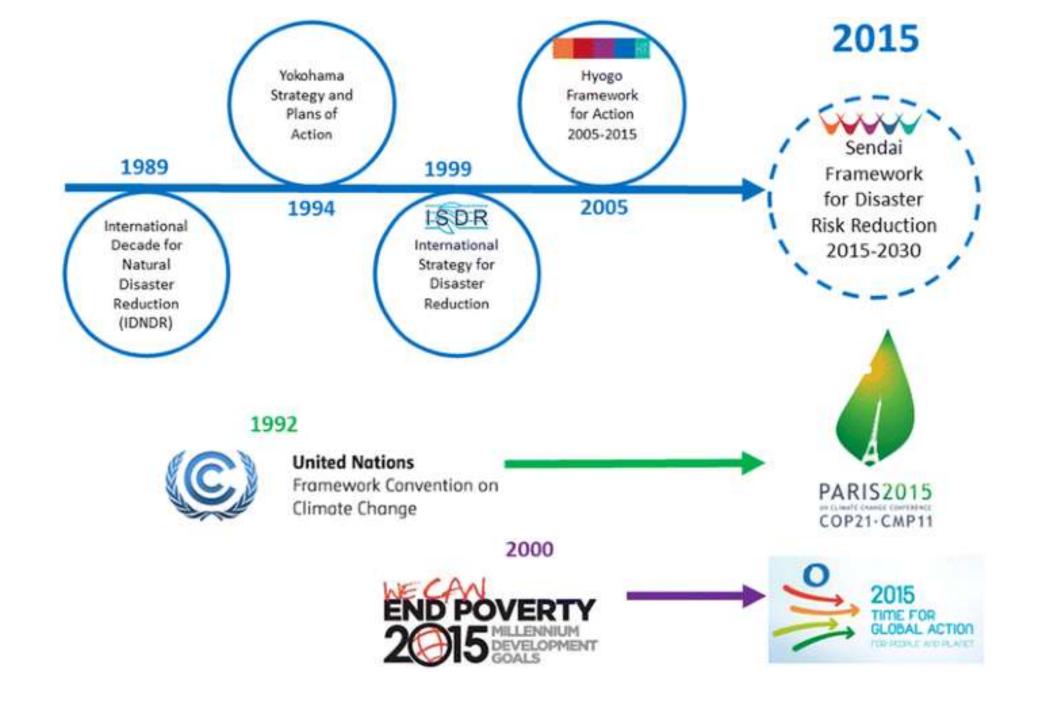
7 Global Targets

13 Guiding Principles

4 Priorities for Action

at 4 Levels Local, National, Regional and Global

Role of Stakeholders International Cooperation and Global Partnerships





Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World

Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation

World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction

Yokohama, Japan 23-27 May, 1994





International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction



Global DRR Agenda progressed through UN

2nd WCDR in 2005 in Kobe, Hyogo





for Action 2005-2015:

Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters



From disaster losses to disaster risk

Hyogo Framework for Action

Widening the scope

Inclusive disaster risk governance

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Stronger accountability mechanism





3rd WCDRR in 2015

in Sendai

2015 Sendai Japan





Disaster Risk Reduction Agenda in Progress

1989: IDNDR 1990-1999

Promotion of disaster reduction, technical and scientific buy-in

1994: 1st WCDR - Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action
First blueprint for disaster reduction policy guidance

2000: UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)

2002: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation- WSSD

Stronger recognition to DRR in the context of sustainable development

2005: 2nd WCDR - Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 - Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

2007 - 2013: 1st to 4th sessions of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (@ Geneva) and

Global Assessment Report on DRR (GAR) 2007-2013









GP monitored the progress of the HFA implementation, facilitated further actions and partnerships, took stocks and shared the lessons learnt and good practices

2015: GAR 2015 and 3rd WCDRR

Sendai Declaration and Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030

UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 Sendal Japan

2017: 5th Session of the Global Platform for DRR (@ Cancun, Mexico)

2019: 6th Session of the Global Platform for DRR (@ Geneva, Switzerland)

1 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

1 GOAL

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

4 PRIORITIES

Understanding disaster risk

Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

7 TARGETS





ECONOMIC LOSS BY 2030

INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE BY 2030

♠ DRR NATIONAL/LOCAL STRATEGIES BY 2020

♠ INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION BY 2030

EWS AND DR INFORMATION BY 2030

Reduce

Mortality/

global population

2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

Affected people/

global population

2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

Economic loss/

global GDP

2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio

Damage to critical infrastructure & disruption of basic services

2030 Values << 2015 Values

Increase

& local DRR strategies
2020 Value >> 2015 Value

International cooperation

to developing countries 2030 Value >> 2015 Value

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

FOR ACTION PRIORITIES

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.

Investing in disaster risk reduction **Priority 3** 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

Regional and global dimensions National and local dimensions

Guiding Principles

Primary responsibility of States to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation Shared responsibility between central Government and national authorities, sectors and stakeholders as appropriate to national circumstances

Protection of persons and their assets while promoting and protecting all human rights including the right to development Engagement from all of society Full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels Empowerment of local authorities and communities through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities as appropriate

Decision-making to be inclusive and riskinformed while using a multi-hazard approach

Coherence of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development policies, plans, practices and mechanisms, across different sectors

Accounting of local and specific characteristics of disaster risks when determining measures to reduce risk

Addressing underlying risk factors cost-effectively through investment versus relying primarly on post-disaster response and recovery

«Build Back Better» for preventing the creation of, and reducing existing, disaster risk The quality of global partnership and international cooperation to be effective, meaningful and strong

Support from developed countries and partners to developing countries to be tailored according to needs and priorities as identified by them



Coordination Collaboration Complementary Community Service





Live, Love, Learn, Lead, & Leave a Legacy

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#DRR #OnlyTogether