



**Improving Risk Awareness
Hyogo Framework for Action,
an instrument to reduce the impact of disasters**

Praveen Pardeshi
Director, International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR)

www.unisdr.org

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

=

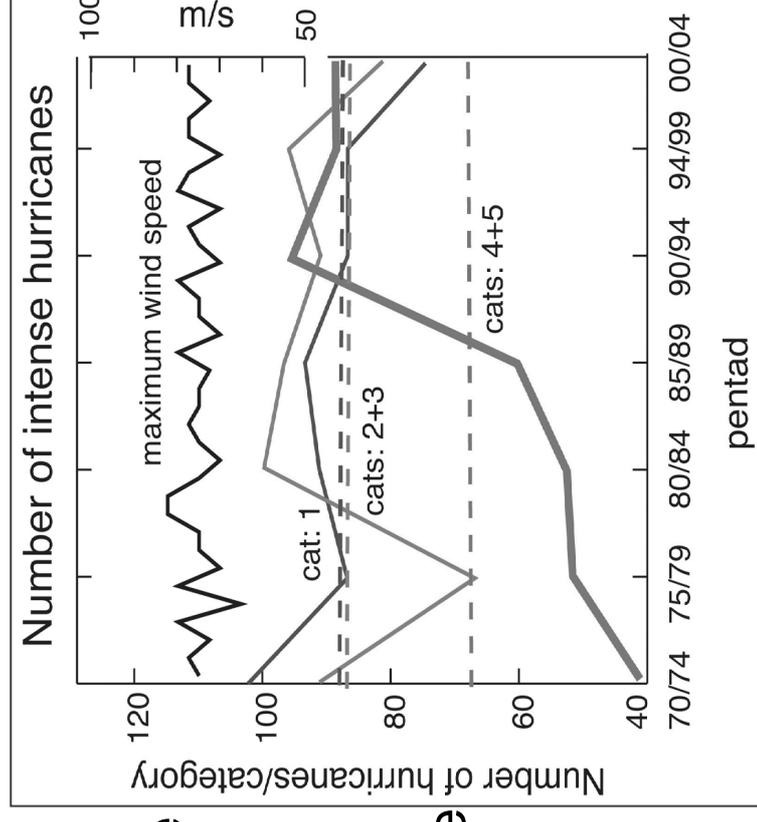
Disaster Risk

Climate Change and Extremes

“Costs of extreme weather alone could reach 0.5 - 1% of world GDP per annum by the middle of the century, and will keep rising if the world continues to warm.”

“Climate change is happening and measures to help people adapt to it are essential. And the less mitigation we do now, the greater the difficulty of continuing to adapt in future.”

STERN REVIEW: *The Economics of Climate Change*, 2006



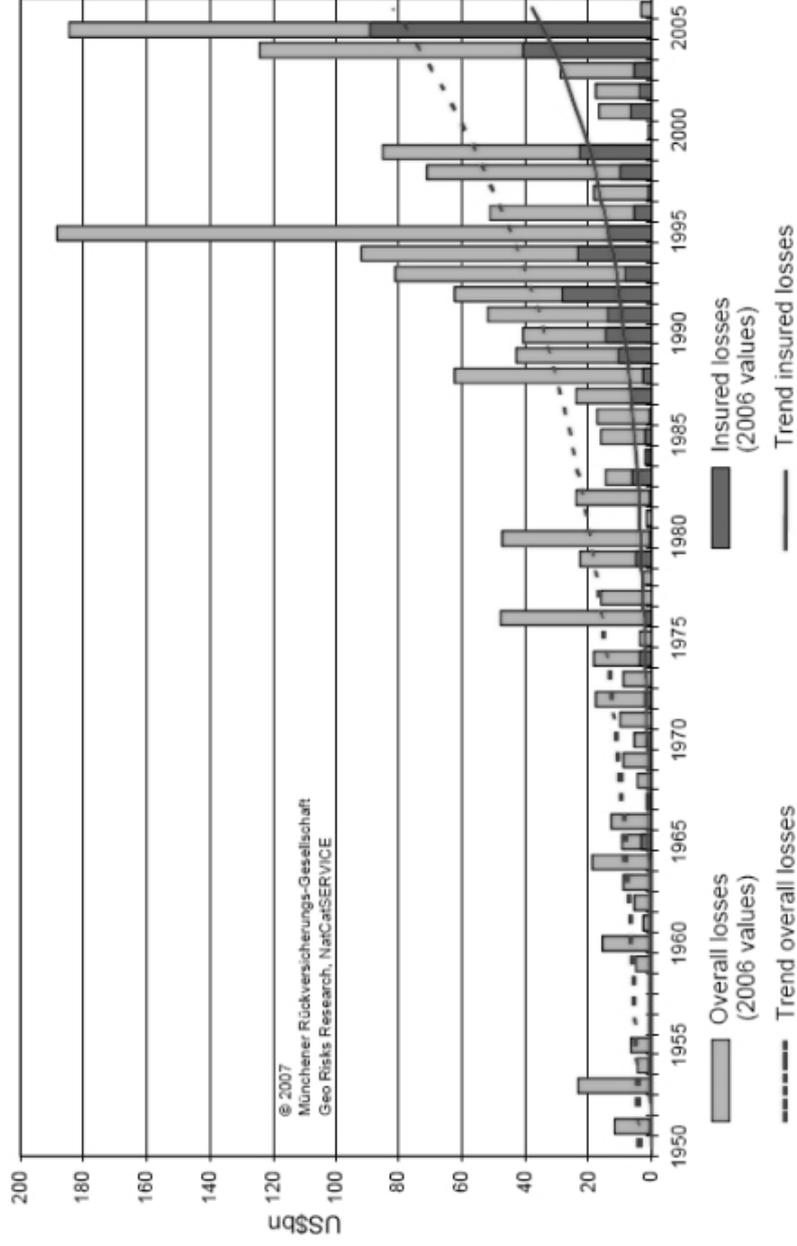
Peter Webster et al.

In 2006
 Natural catastrophes
 resulted in over 20,000
 deaths, US\$ 45b
 economic loss
(CRED & Munich Re)

NatCatSERVICE

Great natural disasters 1950 – 2006

Overall and insured losses



The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters

Agreed by 168 Governments at the second World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, 18 – 22 January 2005

Strategic Goals

- Disaster reduction is essential for sustainable development
- Strengthen institutions (especially in communities) that build resilience
- Build risk reduction into emergency management and recovery



International Strategy for
Disaster Reduction

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** in various sectors (environment, health, construction, etc.)
5. **Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response**

Overview and challenges

Two years after the World Conference of Disaster Reduction and launch of the HFA....

- Vulnerability increases more rapidly than expected, disasters also
- Countries are taking concrete action, possibly not enough
- Challenges of rising disaster vulnerability and climate change is so great that Government, UN nor the Bank can handle these alone
- Need for broad partnership with Private sector stimulate additional investment and technical capacities to address growing risks

Build a disaster risk reduction movement

- ✓ Our objective: To reduce disaster risk, worldwide, focussing on nations and communities
- ✓ The instrument: Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015
- ✓ The vehicle: ISDR system - 'movement'
- ✓ Awareness of risks :public awareness to public authorities; benefit cost ratios of mitigation



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:

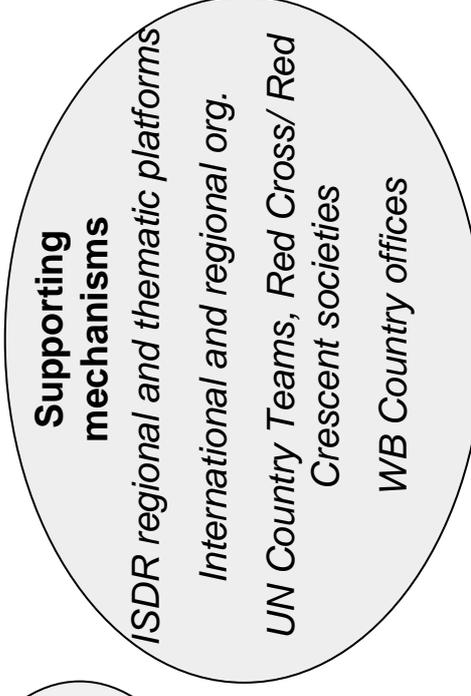
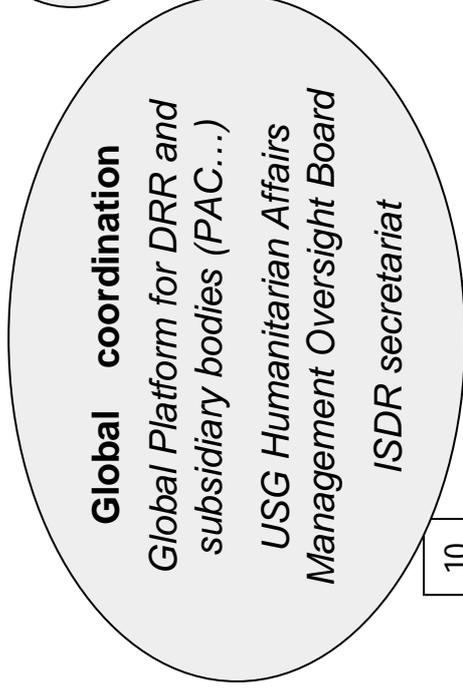
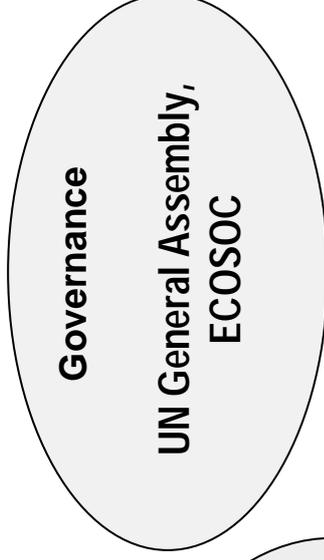
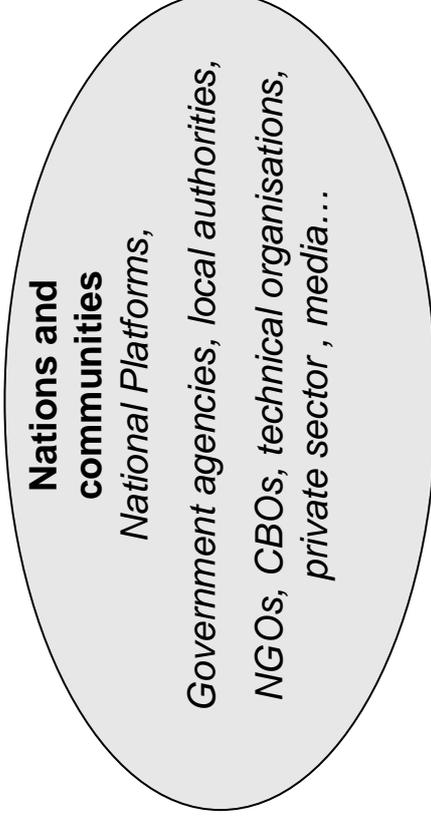
The ISDR aims at building disaster resilient communities by promoting increased awareness of the importance of disaster reduction as an integral component of sustainable development, with the goal of reducing human, social, economic and environmental losses due to natural hazards and related technological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

Main elements Global ISDR System to promote risk awareness

support of the Hyogo Framework for Action

Responsible for national strategies and baselines studies, reporting

Associations of Businesses members of NP...



Global Platform for Disaster Risk reduction

Set up in country public private dialogues ,

Disaster reduction - practical actions to reduce vulnerabilities to natural hazards

- ❑ **Develop culture of prevention and resilience**
- ❑ **Build institutions (policies, legislation, plans...) to actively contribute to these goals**
- ❑ **Identify risks (hazard & vulnerability assessments, mapping...) and avoid high risk zones**
- ❑ **Build hazard-resistant structures (schools, hospitals, houses...)**
- ❑ **Protect and develop hazard buffers (forests, reefs, mangroves..)**
- ❑ **Improve early warning, preparedness and response**

" More effective prevention strategies would save not only tens of billions of dollars, but save tens of thousands of lives. Funds currently spent on intervention and relief could be devoted to enhancing equitable and sustainable development instead, which would further reduce the risk for war and disaster. Building a culture of prevention is not easy. While the costs of prevention have to be paid in the present, its benefits lie in a distant future. Moreover, the benefits are not tangible; they are the disasters that did NOT happen. "

**Kofi Annan, ‘Facing the Humanitarian Challenge:
Towards a Culture of Prevention’, UNGA, A/54/1**