International Perspectives
On Disaster Risk Management

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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)

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

Sectoral Instruments on :
Children, women, the disabled, on torture, on genocide, etc.
Framework for discussion:

- 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

International Human Rights Laws
- IBR
- UDHR
- CCPR, CERC
- Sectoral instruments

International Humanitarian Laws
- Geneva Convention 1949
- Additional Protocols 1979

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

- 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

- 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

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

Consequence Management
- Preparedness
- Emergency Relief / Response
- Rehabilitation / Reconstruction

Risk Reduction

Risk Prevention

Relief Response

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

Source: OCHA
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:
  
  – 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

<table>
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<th>Perspectives</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responsive 40’s to 70’s</td>
<td>Responding to disaster events, emphasis on response and relief</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cognitive 71 - 99</td>
<td>Recognition of prevention and pre-disaster preparedness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reactive 2000-2014</td>
<td>Disaster risk can and should be reduced when it is already identified</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anticipatory / Preventive(?) 2015→</td>
<td>Disaster risk can and should be pre-empted, prevented, managed</td>
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Enduring central theme: Resilience
## What perspectives are shifting?

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

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

1.7 billion without basic sanitation

360 million died (2011)

77 million under-weight children

3 million under-5 children did not attended (2011)

20 million births not attended (2011)

1.7 billion without clean water

Inequality Exclusion

77 million under-weight children

360 million died (2011)

77 million under-weight children

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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:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Reducing Existing Risk</th>
<th>Avoiding New Risk</th>
<th>Strengthening Social and Economic Resilience</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk sensitive public sector</td>
<td>Risk sensitive public sector</td>
<td>Resilient public sector</td>
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<tr>
<td>Risk sensitive private sector</td>
<td>Risk sensitive private sector</td>
<td>Resilient private sector</td>
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- Identify underlying drivers of risk and resilience!

Source: UNISDR (2014)
### 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?