

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION, THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE



Julio Garcia
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction-UN/ISDR
www.unisdr.org

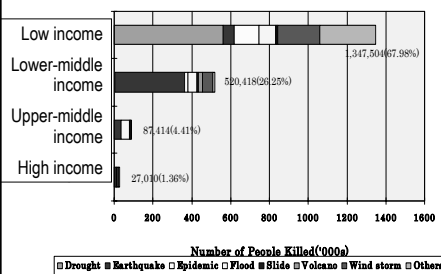
Disasters Growing Trend

In the last Decade:

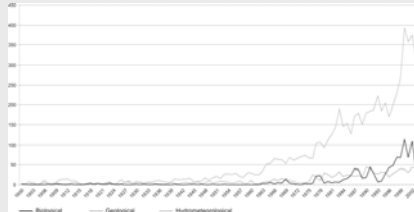
- 900,000 victims,
- US\$ 570B in economic losses,
- 2.600 millions affected, mostly poor countries and poorest people
- More climate related disasters
- more victims due to geological hazards

1b. Human impact

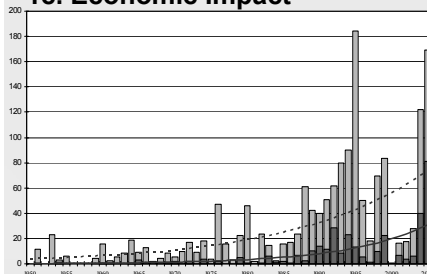
Number of People Killed (Income Class/Disaster Type)
(1975-2000) World Summary



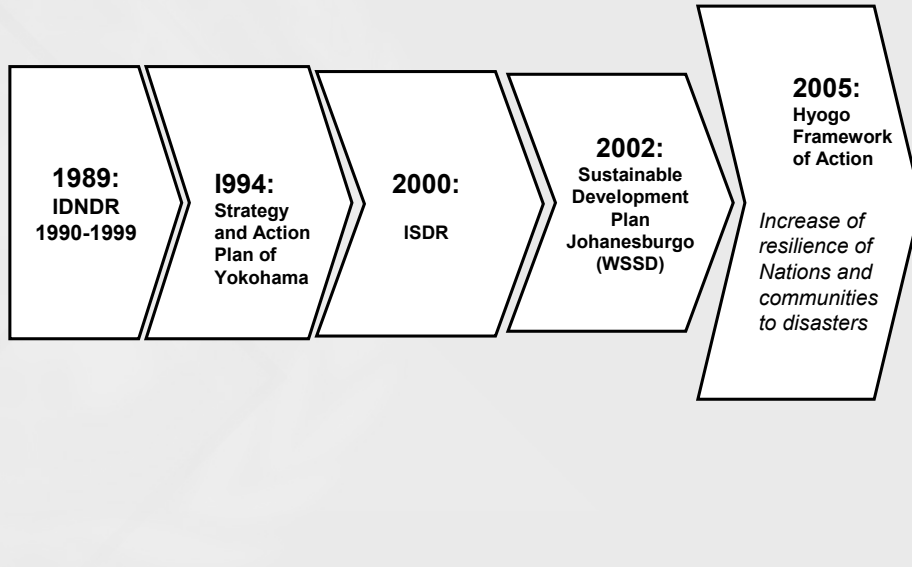
1a. Disasters by type



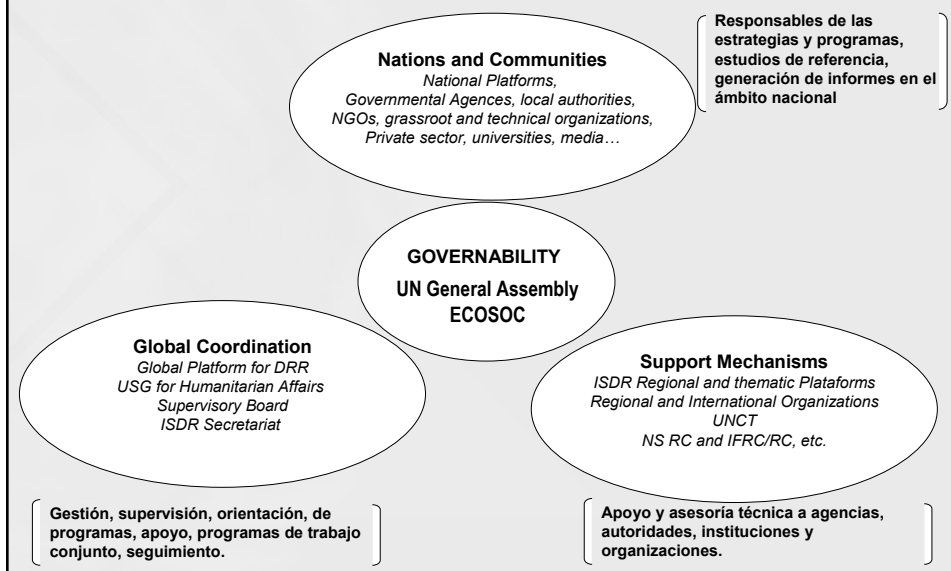
1c. Economic Impact



Disaster Reduction: An Agenda in Progress

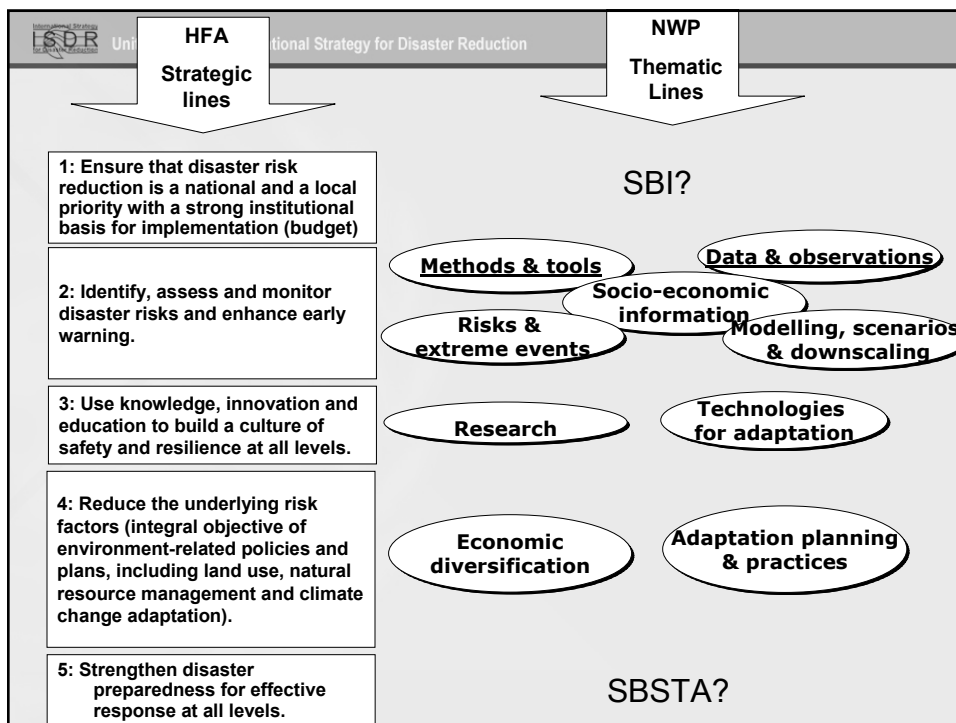


Main Elements of ISDR System for HFA Implementation



A Shared Agenda

- DRR and adaptation to CC view as processes not as products
- DRR and Adaptation to CC looks forward a major political commitment and the development of national country driven processes.
- DRR offers experience and knowledge reducing risk to current climate variability. Adaptation to CC gives a prospective vision of risk, both approaches must be seen as objectives of sustainable development.
- Hyogo Framework of Action: main tool for disaster risk reduction, helpful for adaptation to climate change...
- Climate Change mitigation: is essential for disaster risk reduction...



THE NWP

Aimed to improve the understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and make informed decisions on practical adaptation

National and subnational level.

As an advocacy tool for prioritization trying to go beyond environmental issues into national development policies (poverty eradication, sectoral planning, budget allocation, regional and local governments involvement)

International

National driven process and commitment with sustainable development goals-MDG taking into account strong and robust information for program and project development as a main basis for international cooperation and funding.

Some Views

- Shift from a donor - beneficiary perspective to a partnership for sustainable development, taking into account common but differentiated responsibilities
- Comprehensive adaptation actions within UNFCCC (SBI-1/CP.10, SBSTA-NWP, Adaptation Fund, BAP, EGTT, etc)
- Similar NAPAs process for all countries, with a programmatic and comprehensive approach, rather than a project based one, sectoral and/or by Hazard,

ACTIONS TO LINK DRR AND CC

- Promote the engagement of National CC focal points in the National Platform for DRR and viceversa, including in the Nat Com, NAPA process or in the National Contingency Plans. Include this considerations in the NatCom funding approval process.
- Identify common requirements for DRR and adaptation such as strengthening of Climate Observations systems and for EWS, research agenda for sustainable development, practical experiences and local knowledge for DRR useful for adaptation.
- Prepare Adaptation Plans taking into account the HFA
- Involvement of Ministries of Economy and finances, and main development administrative sectors (agriculture, energy, transportation, etc)

On going Actions

- HFA Reporting system at national level, LAC region HFA Pedia (see www.eird.org/wiki)
- Small scale meetings in LAC and Asia Pacific regions, with DRR and CC focal points, experts, international technical cooperation and IFI to set the common basis for further joint action at the national and regional level.
- Urban Risk thematic Platform in LAC and Asia Pacific (in AP is Urban risk associated to CC)
- Catalyze funding for adaptation action in Pacific region (SIDS) coordination with DRR focal points
- Ongoing course on Sustainable Local Development, DRR and CC (ILO/DELNET-ISDR) for LAC region practitioners