



**Climate Change is a new problem,
Disasters are not!!!**

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Global Trends (Risk Components)

Hazard x vulnerability = disaster

Natural and human-induced hazards

Climate change: increased intensity and frequency expected

Socio-economic: poverty, unplanned urban growth, lack of awareness and institutional capacities...

Physical: infrastructure located in hazard prone areas ..

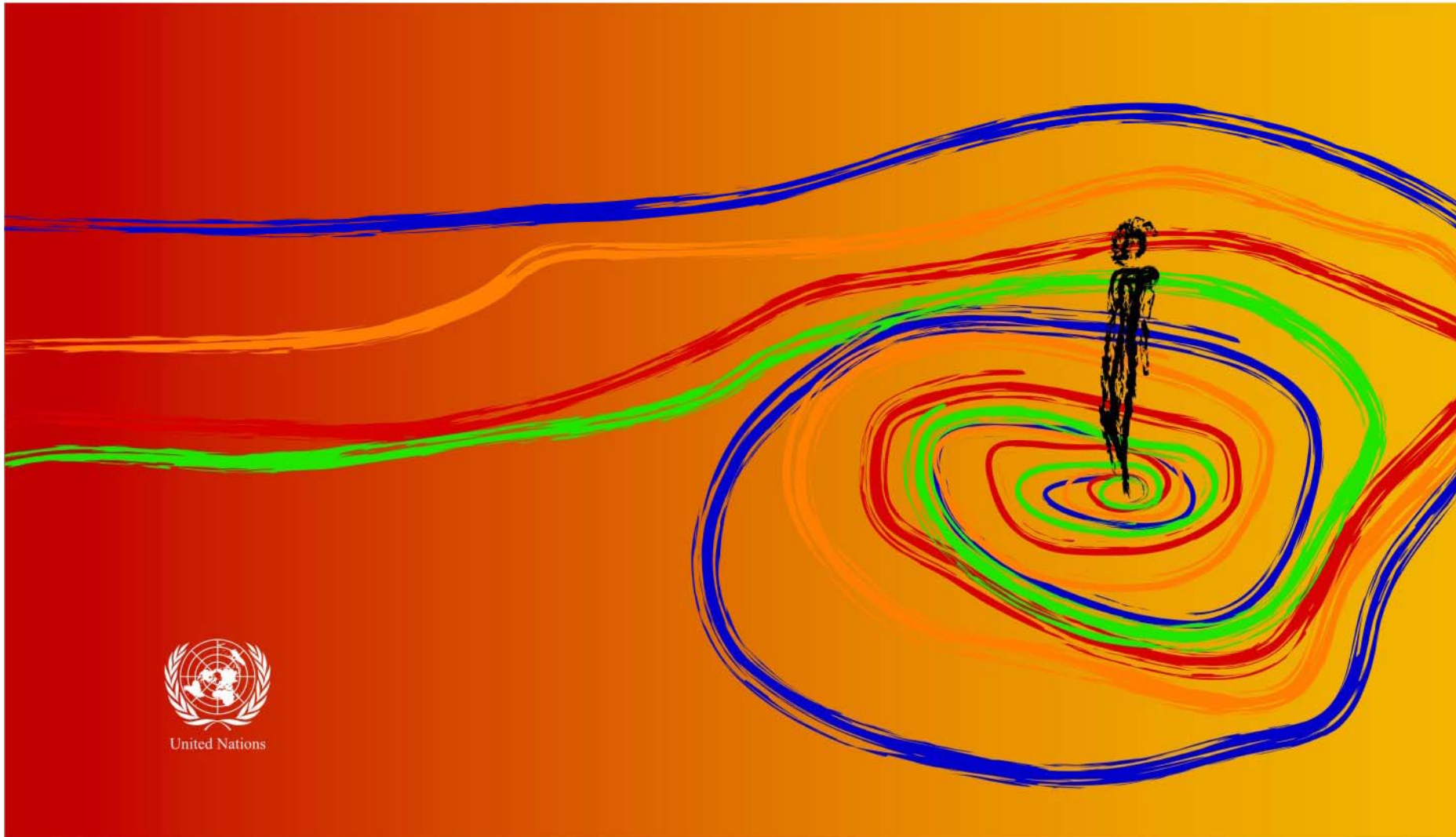
Environmental degradation: oil spills, degradation of coasts, watersheds, marshlands, etc.



2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction

Risk and poverty in a changing climate

Invest today for a safer tomorrow



United Nations

2008 Disaster statistics

Occurrence: 321 country-level disasters*

Total Deaths: 235,816

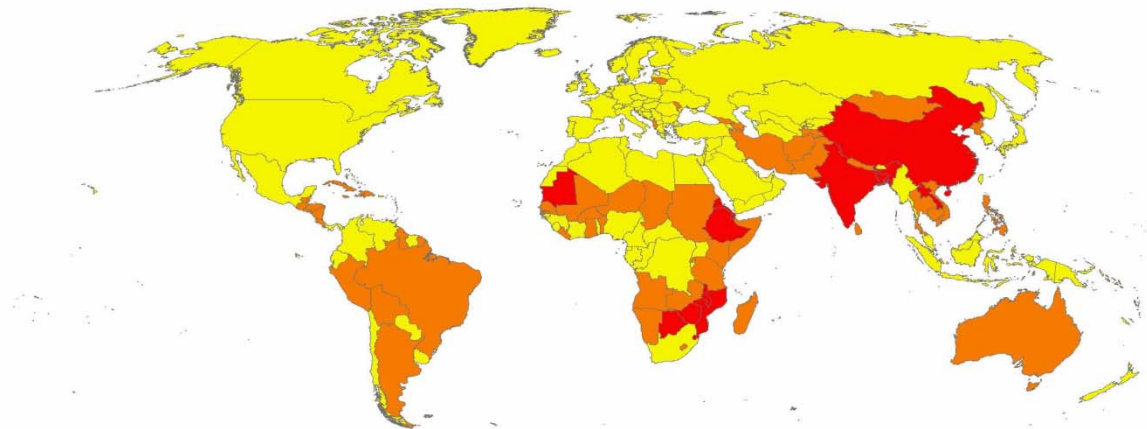
Total Affected: 211,6 million

Estimated Damages: 181 billion US\$

* Epidemics and Insect Infestation excluded

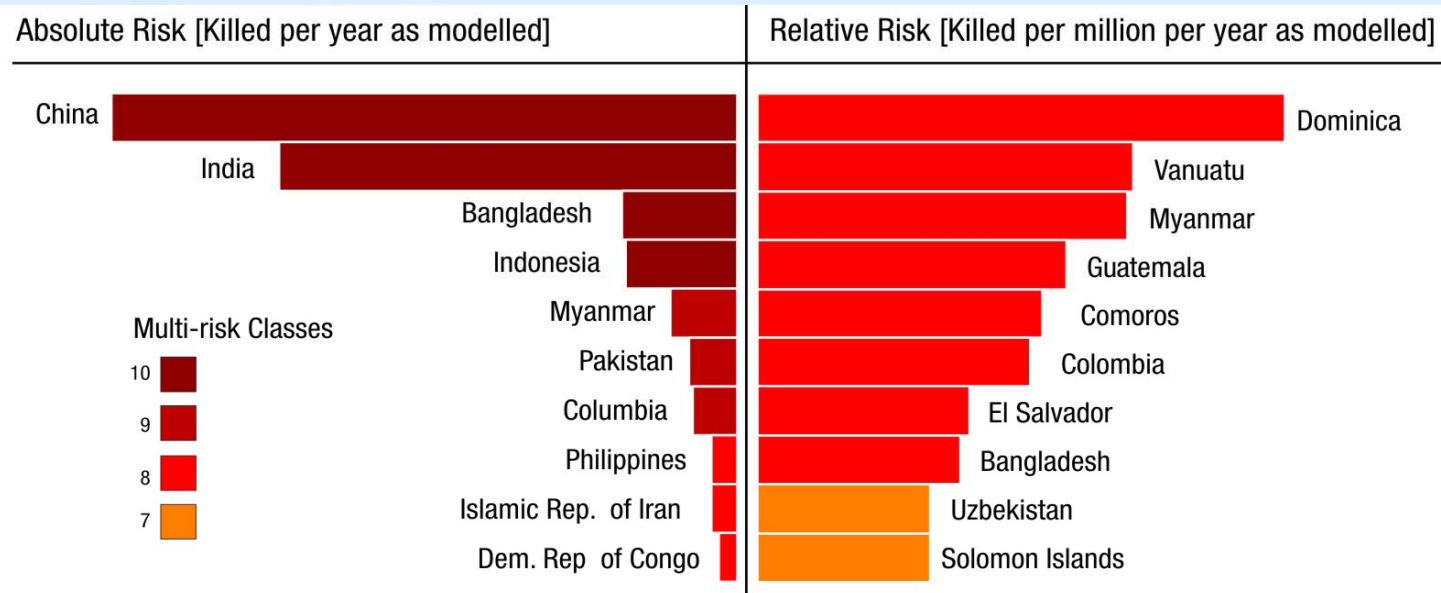
CRED- UC Louvain 2009

**Total Number of Deaths and of People Affected by Natural Disasters by 100,000 Inhabitants:
1974-2003**



Disaster risk is intensively concentrated

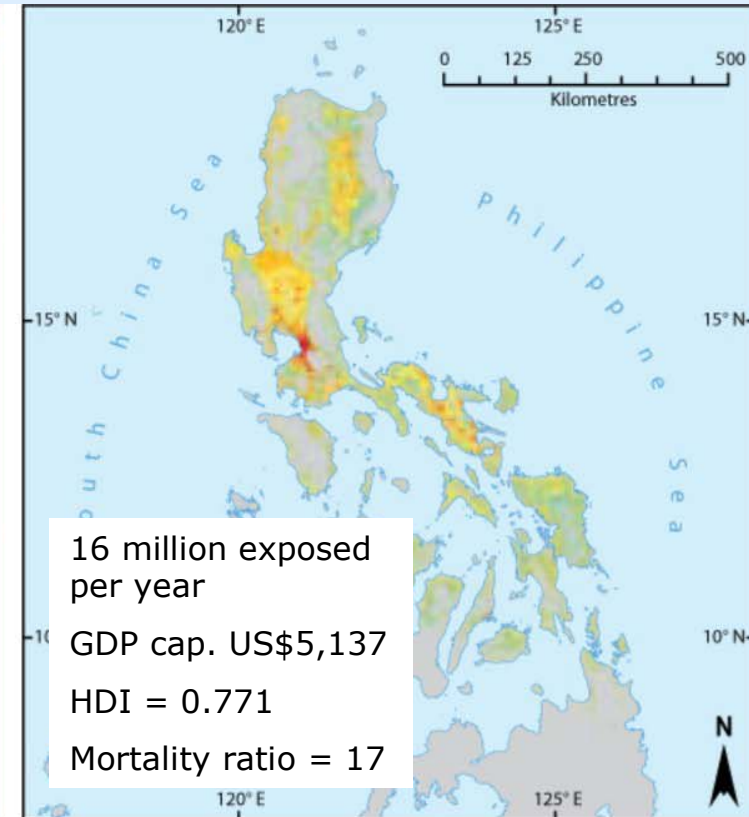
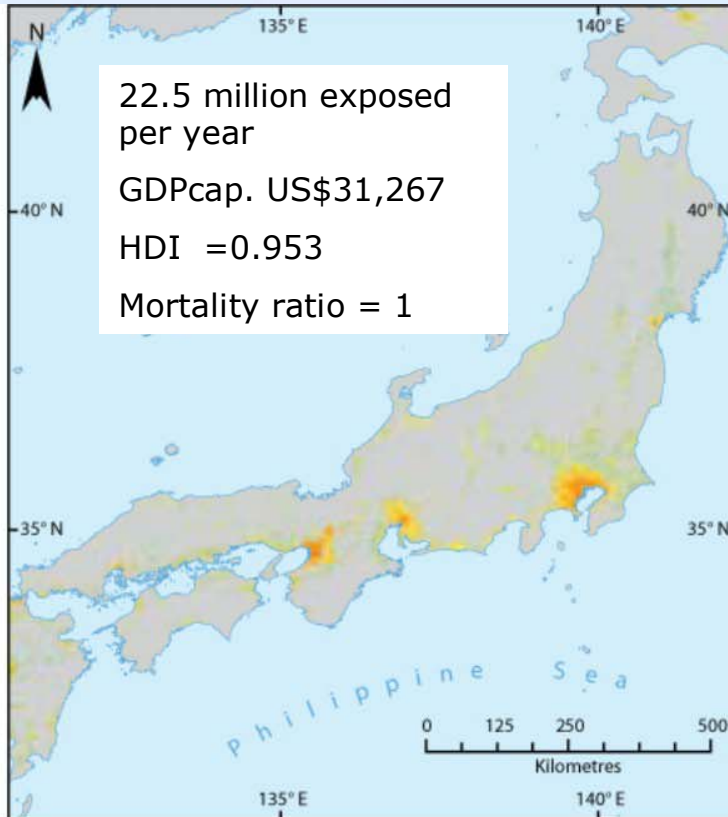
Absolute and relative multi-hazard mortality risk



2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction:
Risk and poverty in a changing climate

it's unevenly distributed.....

Mortality risk for tropical cyclones in two countries with similar exposure: Japan and the Philippines

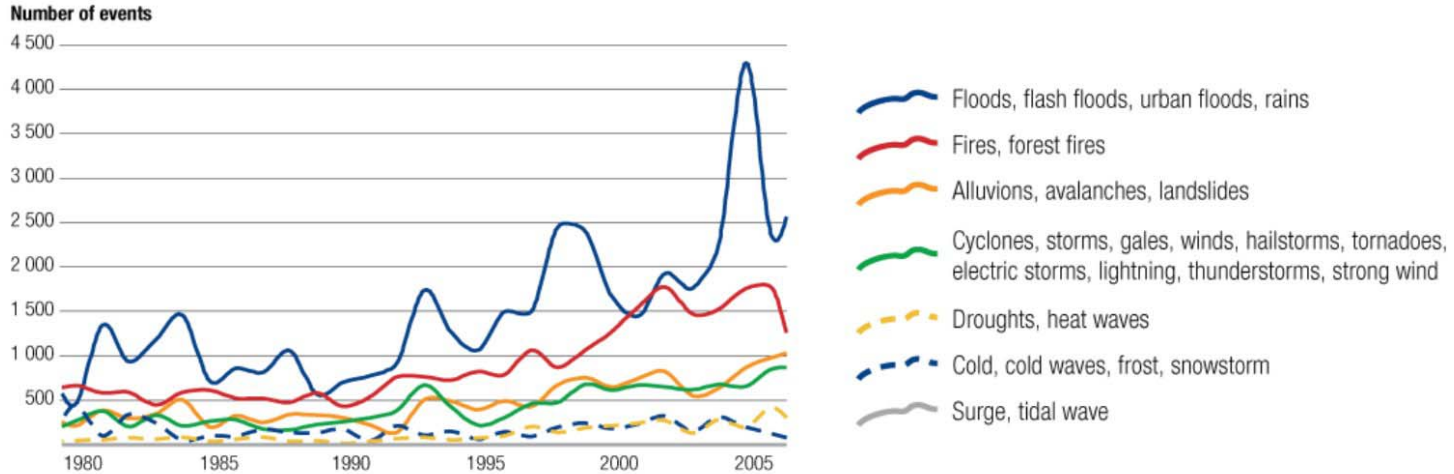


Modelled mortality risk

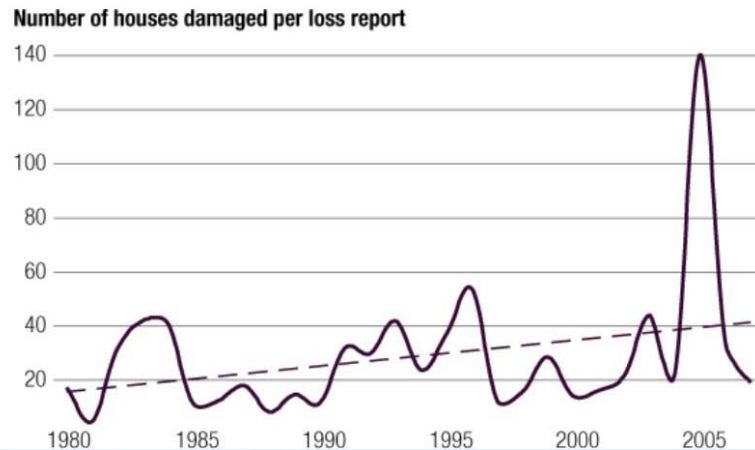


.....and increasing rapidly

Number of flood and rain extensive risk loss reports (1980–2006)

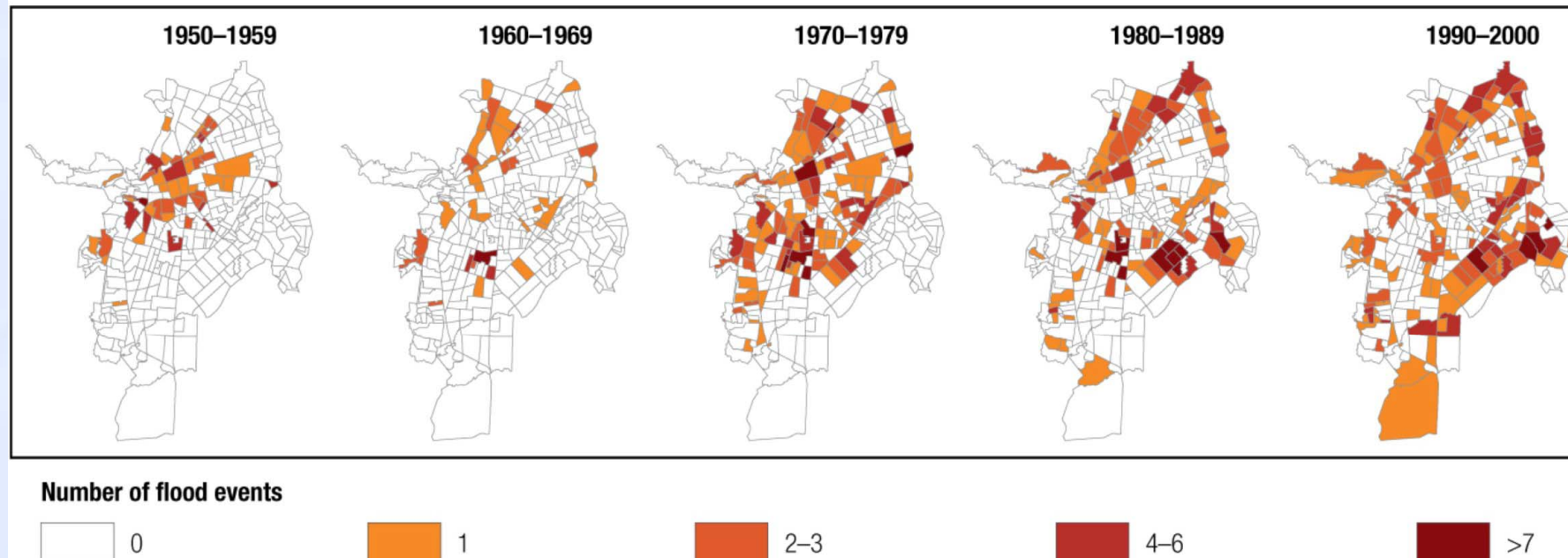


Extensive weather-related housing damage (1980–2006)



driven by..... deficient urban and local governance

Floods in Cali, Colombia since the 1950's mirroring the expansion of informal settlements in the city



DRR IS PART OF ADAPTATION

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ADAPT DEVELOPMENT THAT IS NOT THERE

To:

- **Reducing Disaster Risk and achieve the HFA implementation**
- **Achieve Adaptation to CC**
- **Implementing the Millennium Development Goals Goals**

We shall adress:

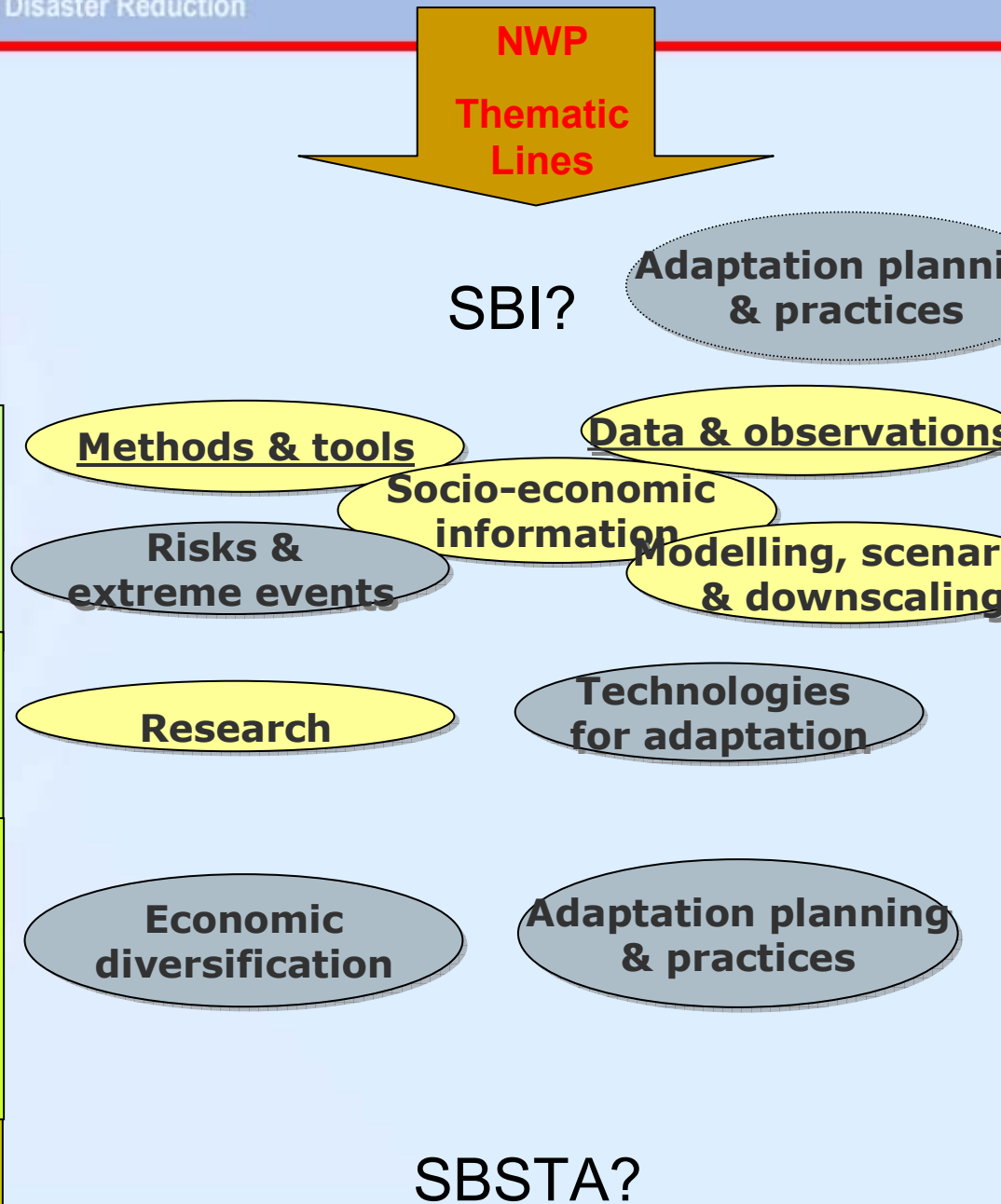
- **Focus on managing risk factors**
- **Poor governance of cities;**
- **Ecosystem degradation**
- **Vulnerable livelihoods in rural areas**

Linking disaster risk reduction with climate change adaptation offers a win-win opportunity

- Climate system is fundamental for both issues: 75% of all disasters are originated by weather-climate extremes
- DRR and CCA strategies both are aimed at enhancing sustainability, resilient societies and human security
- Similar sectoral focus, complexities & challenges, rely on same type of measures and policies
- DRR offers opportunities for “bottom-up” strategies for adaptation to current climate variability and climate extremes
- DRR can promote early adaptation to CC
- DRR offers a way to address some of the main obstacles (*economic, political, social, technological, and institutional*) to develop total potential for adaptation

How to promote the links between DRR and climate change adaptation?

- Raise awareness in both communities about the links between DRR and adaptation to climate change and the need to integrate both in development plans (Nat plat for DRR + Nat Com for CC)
- Include DRR community in the development of adaptation plans, National Communications and review of IPCC reports
- Include climate change activities in Hyogo Framework Implementation National Report
- Strengthen National Platforms including institutions working in climate change
- Look for synergies to develop policies and activities that contribute to the reduction of risks and adaptation to climate change using HF priority areas as guidance
 - Early Warning System for example (Cuba mobilizes 3 million people, only 7 were killed in 2008 hurricane season)



UN High Level Committee on Programmes ⁽¹⁾

- Adapting to climate change will require significant strengthening and scaling up of global disaster risk reduction and risk management efforts.
- Currently, responses to disasters often rely heavily on donations made after the event.
- Investing in reducing risk, including disaster preparedness, in advance can save both lives and money

**(1) Eighteenth Session UN Headquarters (New York), 17-18 September 2009
Agenda Item 3**

UN High Level Committee on Programmes

- Many effective measures to reduce and manage disaster risk are well-known and applied in a variety of countries worldwide. These are also clearly identified in the Hyogo Framework for Action agreed in 2005.
- Leveraging this global knowledge can help fast-track action on adaptation by using existing networks and systems to make sure that communities are able to take effective and informed action to increase their resilience and to adapt to a changing climate.

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- institutional enabling environments and regional supporting mechanisms for knowledge sharing,
- capacity building and technology support in climate change adaptation, build on existing mechanisms, tools and capacities for disaster risk reduction
- Some examples; Maldives, Gambia, Peru, Mexico, among other, are developing a comprehensive disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategy and implementation plan

SOME EXAMPLES

- Peru: Initiatives from National government enables regional and local level adaptation programmes considering DRR as core element.
- Samoa: Prepares DRR and CC as complementary issues by integrating across sectors and stakeholder, linking national and village level action
- UK, London: Comprehensive Adapataion strategy that adresses floods, droughts and heat wavesr risks
- Vietnam: building bridges between National DRR and CC adaptation programmes

NEXT STEPS

- Americas Hemispheric Meeting (Colombia, February 2009) DRR and CC
 - Support for the IPCC Special Report (First Meeting in Panama from 9 to 12 November)
 - Global Campaign UNISDR, Local Government and Urban risk
 - Information Kit for Local Governments (about 8,000 in Americas region, cooperation of the focal points of CC)
- Subregional Studies DRR and ACC
- **COP 16 MEXICO**



BAN KI MOON
 Secretario General de
 las Naciones Unidas

29 de septiembre, 2008, en
 reunión ministerial en NY

"We should not take longer if we are slow to adapt to climate change, we risk making disasters even more catastrophic than they already are. We should build on the HFA and DRR awareness to protect vulnerable populations against climate change. "

MUCHAS GRACIAS!!!

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