

Addressing loss and damage for countries in the region

Sanny R. JegillosUNDP Asia-Pacific Regional Centre

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Outline



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- Context: Disaster Risk Reduction
- UNDP range of support to Government
 - Programmatic support
 - Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
 - Mainstreaming DRR into Development
 - Recent initiatives on CCA

DRR approaches to address L & D



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- DRR as a 'development strategy' support institutional, policy, capacity development, mainstreaming and programmatic responses
- Support to generating 'evidence' for risk reduction and integration into national and sub-national development planning
- Promote harmonization of stakeholderdriven analysis – engage national, subnational agencies and vulnerable communities

DRR approaches to address L & D



- Help prioritize resource allocation for addressing disaster risks
- Help assess sectoral 'impacts'
- Establish coherence with disaster/climate risk assessments as well as PDNAs for climate resilient recovery

Working through National Programmes



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1. Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Programmes

(Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam)

2. Multi year support to country specific issues

(Timor Leste, Cambodia, 4 Pacific countries)

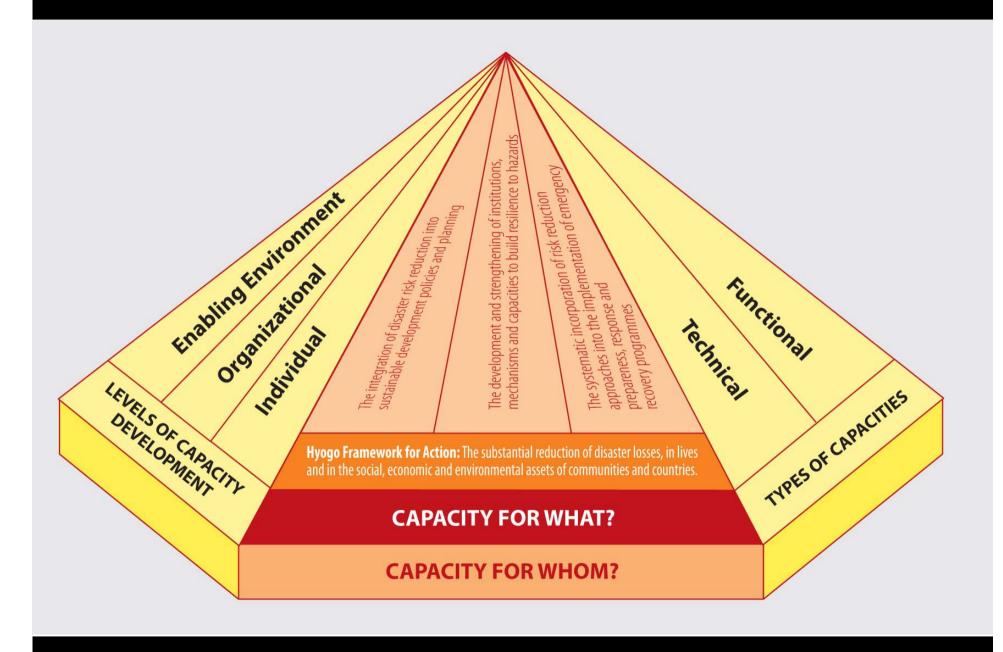
Range: Institution and Legislative System, Risk Assessment, EWS, community based DRR, local risk reduction fund, post crisis recovery

Capacity Development for DRR



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A process through which the abilities of individuals, organizations and societies to minimize vulnerabilities to disaster risks, to avoid (prevent) or to limit (mitigate and prepare for) the adverse impacts of hazards are obtained, strengthened, adapted and maintained over time.



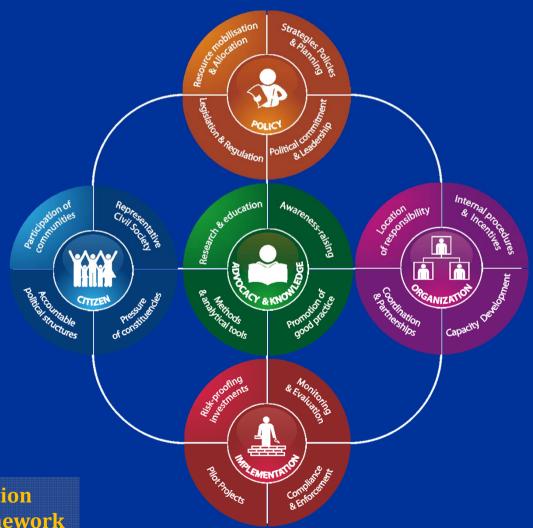


- 'Mainstreaming' reflects a process of institutionalizing or sustaining change.
- Mainstreaming of a particular social issue implies that it is brought into the "mainstream" of activities rather than being dealt with as an add-on. In the area of disaster risk reduction, the term mainstreaming has been used by development agencies to describe a 'process' aimed ensuring that all key development interventions in risk prone countries effectively address disaster reduction concerns

Unpacking The Process Of Mainstreaming



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Disaster Risk Reduction Mainstreaming Framework



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 Policy: DRR mainstreaming progress in the Policy sphere means explicit top level commitment and support, clear, updated DRR legislation which defines roles and responsibilities and specific budget allocations to DRR.

(Progress: New laws in the Philippines, Indonesia, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand)



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• Organization: DRR mainstreaming progress in the Organization sphere means that it is permanently incorporated into the organizational structures and activities of relevant institutions and their interinstitutional arrangements.

(Progress: DRR structures in other Ministries and/or subnational levels-Bangladesh, Indonesia, India)



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• Advocacy & Knowledge: DRR mainstreaming in the Advocacy & Knowledge sphere means that a 'culture of prevention' will have been achieved, whereby government and all members society are aware of disaster risks and the best options to reduce them, and are continually updated on discoveries and improvements in the field of DRR.

(Progress: Nationally applicable guidelines-Philippines, Cambodia etc)



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• Implementation: DRR mainstreaming in the Implementation sphere means that DRR legislation will be respected, plans and policies will be implemented and their effectiveness assessed, such that implementation experiences continually feed back into planning processes.

(Progress: law enforced DRR, risk assessment into investment projects



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• **Citizens**: DRR mainstreaming in the Citizen Sphere means communities will play an active role in decision making and implementation of DRR activities. Civil society will be well organized and effective in its ability to influence government policy.

(Progress: decentralized structures for DRR, CSO and up-scaling of CBDRM)





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Country	Program
Vietnam	Climate Resilient Infrastructure Planning and Coastal Development
Bhutan	Addressing CC-induced disasters through enhanced national and local capacity
Myanmar	Adaptation to Climate Change
Sri Lanka	Strengthening resilience of post-conflict recovery and development to climate change risks
Kiribati	Integrated atoll management to reduce CC vulnerability to food security
Bhutan	Reduce CC-induced Risks and Vulnerabilities from GLOFs
Cook Islands	Enhancing Resilience of Communities through Integrated Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Measures
Lao	Improving Resilience of the Agriculture Sector to CC Impacts
Maldives	Integrating CC Risks into Resilient Island Planning
Pakistan	Reducing Risks and Vulnerabilities from GLOFs in Northern Pakistan
Samoa	Integrating CC Risks into the Agriculture and Health Sectors
Thailand	Strengthening Vulnerable People's Capacity to Address the Risks and Impacts of CC and Extreme Weather Events



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Asia-Pacific Regional Center sanny.jegillos@undp.org

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