

Entry Points for CRM – A DRR Perspective

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UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



SENDAI FRAMEWORK

FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: 2015-2030





SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

LOGIN

MEASURING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

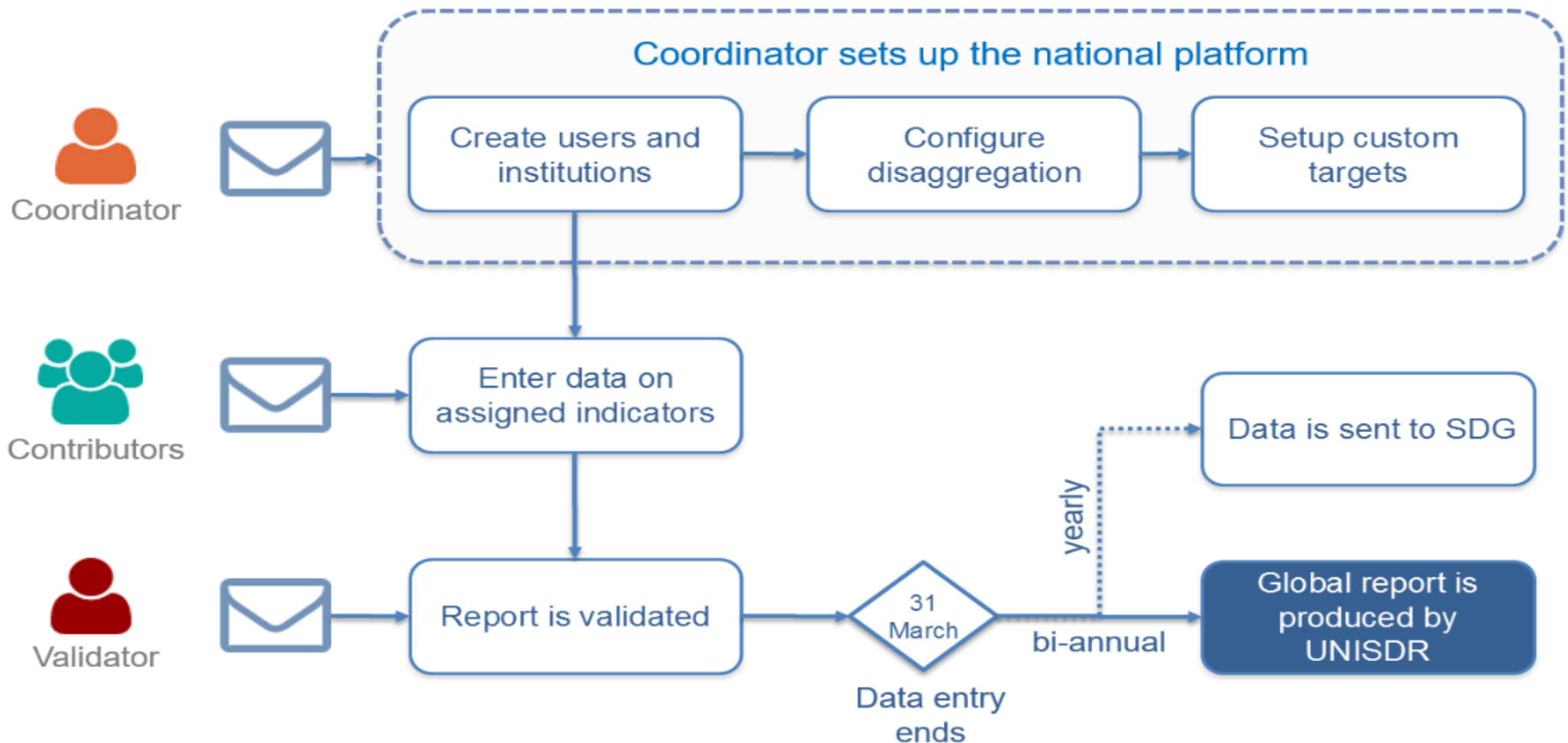
ANNOUNCEMENT

The Sendai Framework Monitor system is now live!

After the adoption of Sendai Framework in 2015, 38 indicators were defined to measure progress in achieving its 7 Global targets. This system is the official tool to report these indicators to both the Sendai Framework and SDG's reporting processes.

Definition of roles & responsibilities of users within nominated Institutions

Global targets



Disaster Loss Database: DesInventar

- Detailed disaster loss data for **104** countries are available
- Tools for collecting disaster loss data and Reporting to **Sendai Framework and SDG monitoring**
- Developed by UNDRR, La Red and supported by UNDP, DesInventar is a **free and open source** tool that helps to analyze the disaster trends and their impacts in a systematic manner (by built-in analytic tools)
- DesInventar proposes **a methodology** that allows to develop analysis in a comparative way between the countries that have joined the initiative.
- Wide coverage of disasters regardless of scales. (**no thresholds**)
- Disaggregation of data to **subnational units** (county/municipality).
- Collected and validated locally within the country.
- **Updating and Retrofitting is on-going** (update current datasets, add new hazards (biological, technological, environmental) and new loss indicators.

<http://www.desinventar.net>

DesInventar

Datacard – Entering an event

Serial: Date (YMD): Duration (d): Source: Status:

Region: District: Commune:

Event: Location: GLIDNumber:

Cause: Description of Cause:

EFFECTS

Sendai Framework Target A

Please record in this section human losses (in number of people) needed for Target A, Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disaster. These fields will be used to compute Indicators A2, A3, B2, B5 and others. If possible, enter disaggregated figures and use the Σ button to calculate the sum of each subgroup

Number of deaths (A-2)

Total of Deaths (Sub-indicator A-2a):

By sex: Female: Male:

By Age: Children (0-14): Adult (15-64): Elder (>65+):

Other disaggregation: With disabilities: Below Poverty Line:

Number of missing (A-3)

Total missing (Sub-indicator A-3a):

By sex: Female: Male:

By Age: Children (0-14): Adult (15-64): Elder (>65+):

Other disaggregation: With disabilities: Below Poverty Line:

Sendai Framework Target B

In this section please register human and physical impact required to compute Indicators B2, B3, B4 and B5

Injured or Ill (B-2)

By sex: By Age: Other disaggregation:

Please locate approximately the centroid of the disaster. Right-click to position disaster. Double-click to zoom in, and drag to pan. Use controls to zoom in/out.



UNISDR DesInventar Sendai

SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

HOME ANALYSIS DOWNLOAD ABOUT

Region Geography Events Causes Extension Query Edit Data Data Entry Admin Sendai Security

Region Colombia - [col]

Query Definition

Select events and geographic units, and set the options that specify the disasters you want to query:

Disaster type: FLOOD, LANDSLIDE, STRONGWIND, FIRE, AVALANCHE, RAIN, FORESTFIRE, EARTHQUAKE, DROUGHT, PLAGUE

Departamento: Amazonas, Antioquia, Arauca, Atlántico, Bogotá D. C., Bolívar, Boyacá, Caldas, Caquetá, Casanare

Municipio: Leticia, El Encanto, La Chorrera, La Pedrera, La Victoria, Miraflores - Paraná, Puerto Abajía, Puerto Arica, Caquetá, Puerto Nariño, Puerto Santander

Cause: Accidente de tránsito, ERUPTION, BEHAVIOR, ATMOSPHERICCONDITION, CONTAMINATION, SHORTCIRCUIT, Depression tropical, OVERFLOW, UNKNOWN, LANDSLIDE

Select only events with: Deaths, Houses Destroyed, Directly affected, Evacuated, Hospitals, Damages in roads/km, Lost Cattle, Injured, Houses Damaged, Indirectly Affected, Relocated, Missing, Damages in cross Hs., Education centers

Select events that affected: Water supply, Health sector, Industries, Communications, Other sectors, Sewerage, Education, Transportation, Power and Energy, Agriculture

Date range: (YYYY MM DD) From: To: GLIDNumber: Approved:

Expert Selection: Expert: Clear:

Sort results by: Entry order Hits per page: 100

Edit Data, New Query, Save Query, Load Query

Common and Un-Common Hazards of CCA and DRR

Climate Change Adaptation Focus

Disaster Risk Reduction Focus

Slow onset Events (SOE)

- Desertification
- Loss of Biodiversity
- Ocean acidification
- Increasing temperatures
- Sea level rise
- Salinization
- Land and forest degradation
- Glacial retreat and related impacts

Increase in Frequency and Intensity of Climate Sensitive Events:

Hydrological
Meteorological
Climatological
Biological

Intensive and Extensive Natural and Man-made Events:

- Hydrological
- Meteorological
- Climatological
- Geological
- Biological
- Technological

As defined by COP decision 1/CP.16

As defined by SFDRR

A DRR Perspective



- Focus on Risk
- Risk Assessments and Risk Reduction Strategies
- Establishing a Risk Governance
- Global, National, Regional and Local Monitoring
- Disaster Loss Databases
- Strengthen institutional capacity & coordination mechanisms
- Policy coherence

Risk Strategies

1 Risk reduction

Corrective: Building retrofitting, mitigation strategies.

2 Risk retention

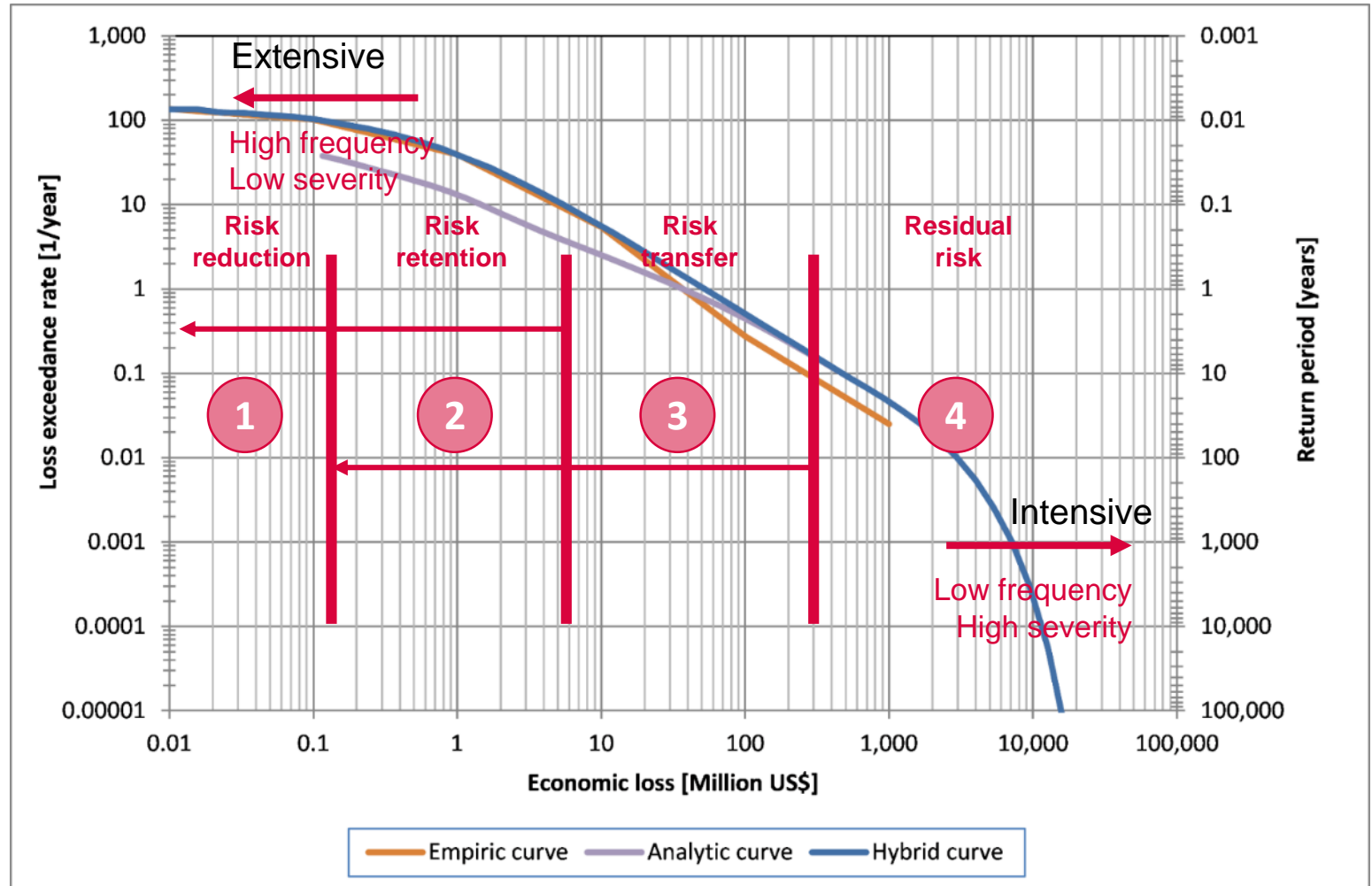
Prospective: Financial reserves, public investment, laws and regulations.

3 Risk transfer

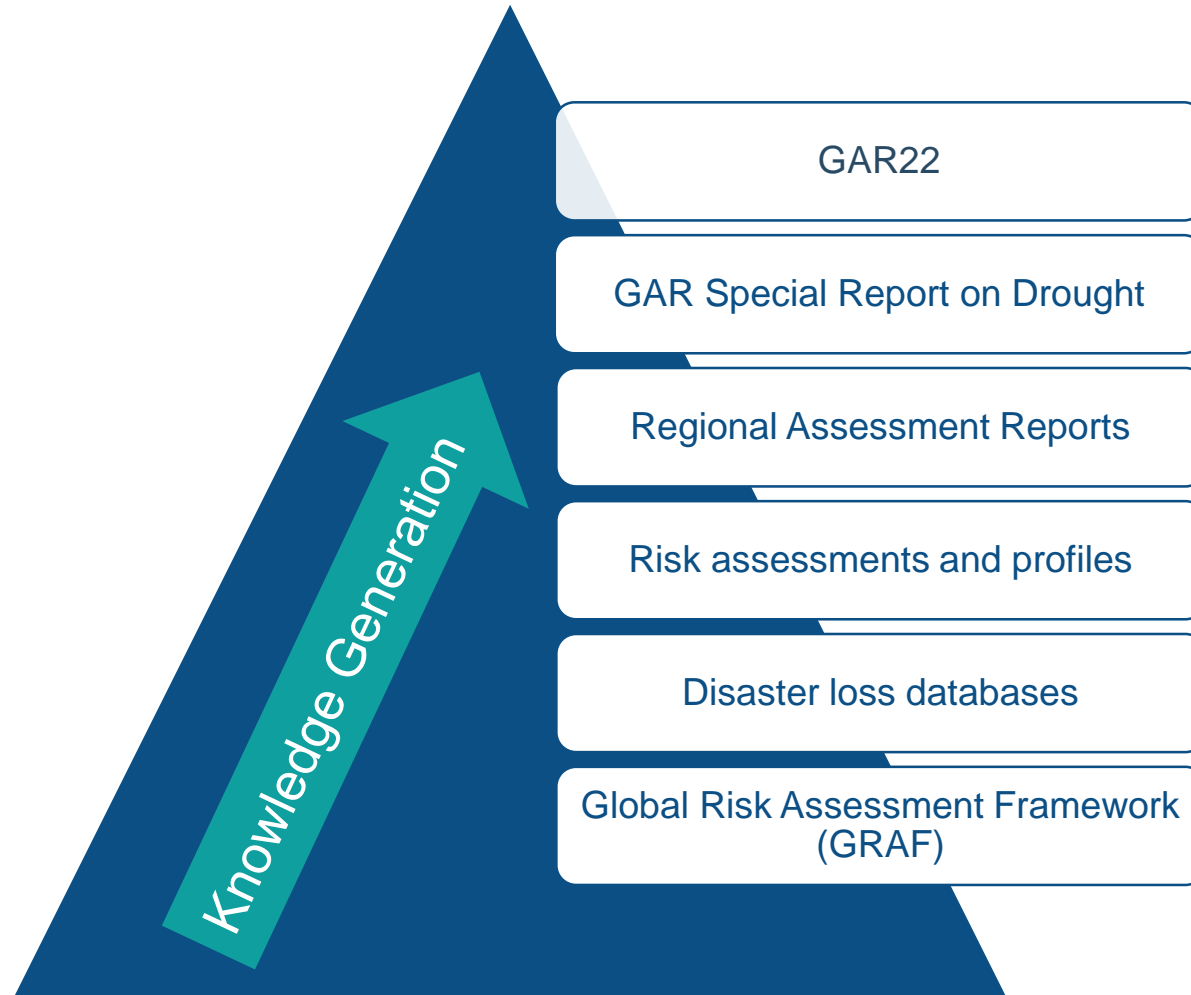
Compensatory: Insurance, contingency funds.

4 Residual risk

The risk we will have “to live with...”

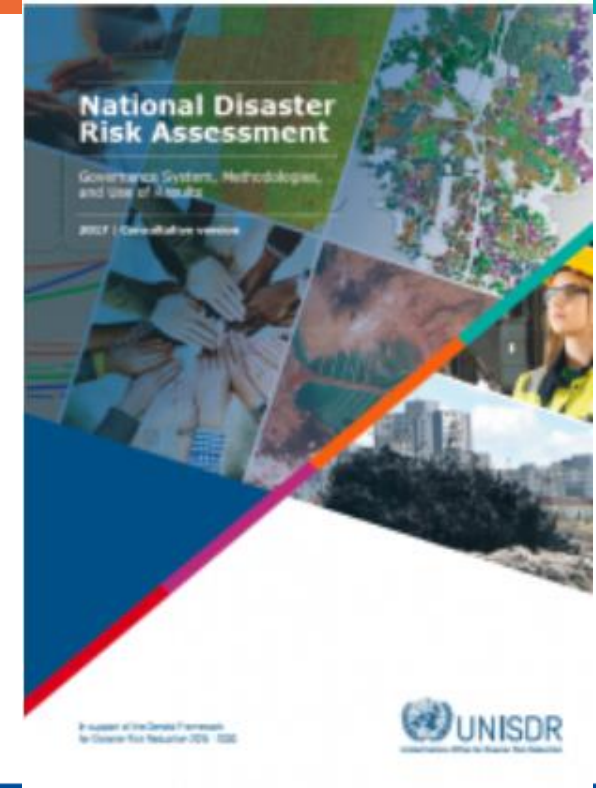


Build knowledge on risk and disaster risk reduction



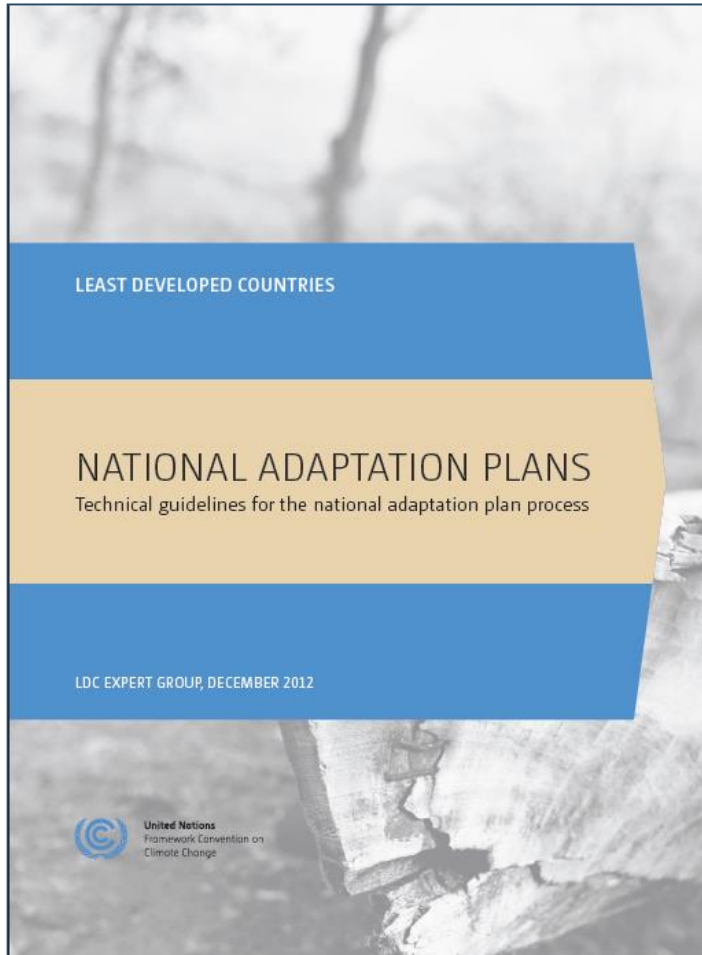
Target E

“Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020”



No.	Indicators for measurement at the global level
E-1	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
E-2	Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies. <i>Information should be provided on the appropriate levels of government below the national level with responsibility for disaster risk reduction.</i>

National Adaptation Plan (NAP)



DRR4NAPs: Promoting synergy and coherence between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction through National Adaptation Plans

(VERSION FOR COMMENTS 23 February 2019)

Thank you

For more information, please contact:

unisdr-bonn@un.org

Article 8 and the Sendai Framework

- a) Early Warning Systems > Target G > MHEWS
- b) Emergency Preparedness > Priority 4 > Enhancing Disaster Preparedness
- c) Slow onset disasters > expanded mandate of the Sendai Framework. Bringing the DRR community closer to the Climate Change Community
- d) Common point to explore Residual Risk > as we accumulate data on disasters we will have a better understanding of residual risk. Monitoring of the Sendai Framework will provide the necessary data in the national disaster loss accounting databases being developed
- e) Risk Transfer > risk insurance and other insurance solutions already in place for the DRR use
- f) National Risk Assessments but more importantly the 2020 Target E > National and Local Risk Reduction Strategies
- g) Resilience at the local level > Making Resilient Cities Campaign

