



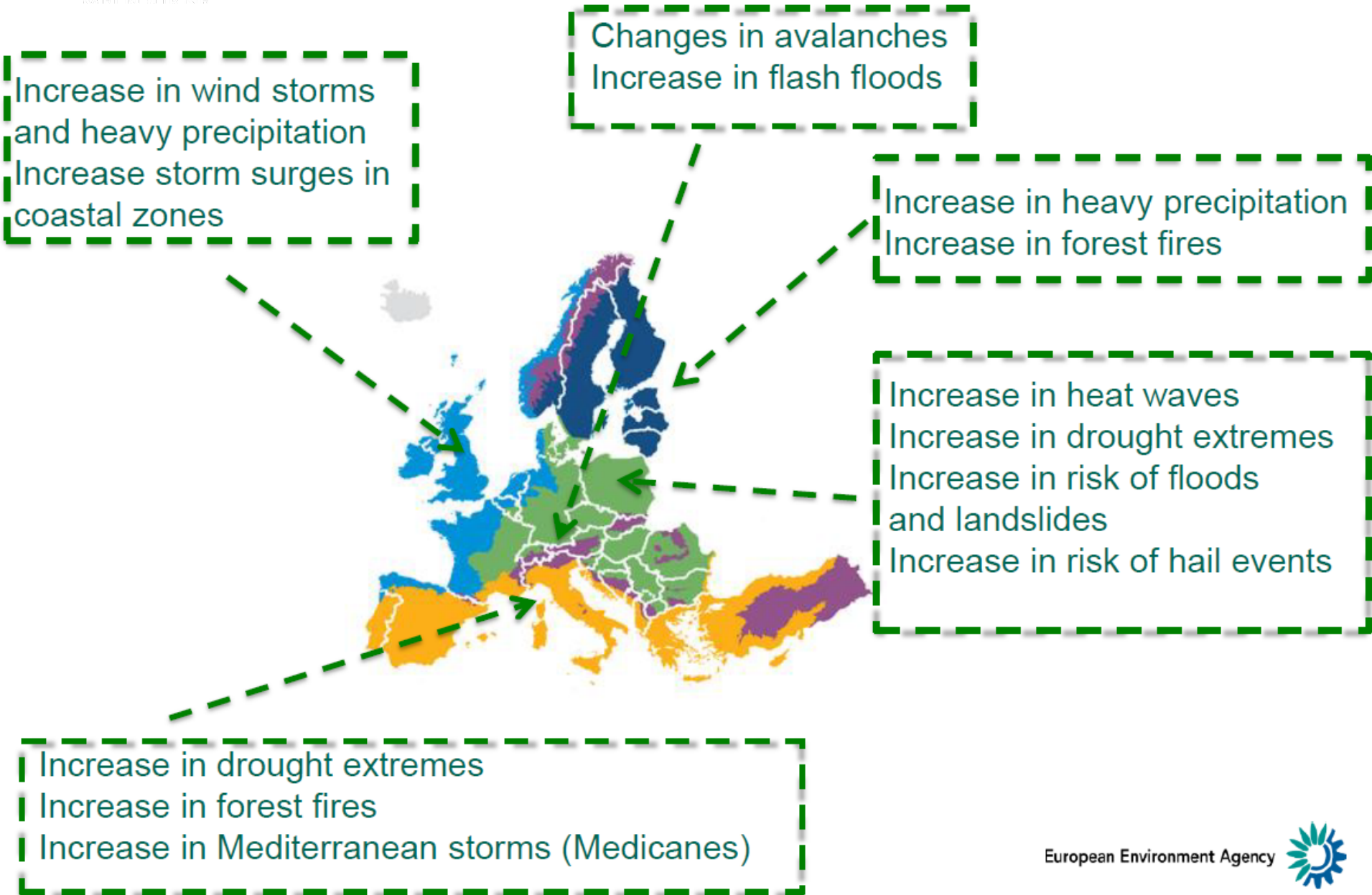
# Disaster Risk Reduction: A View from the European Union

**Dr Lennart Reifels**  
University of Melbourne

TAIX Workshops  
Security and Resilience in a Damaged Climate World  
Melbourne & Canberra  
19 & 22 June 2017

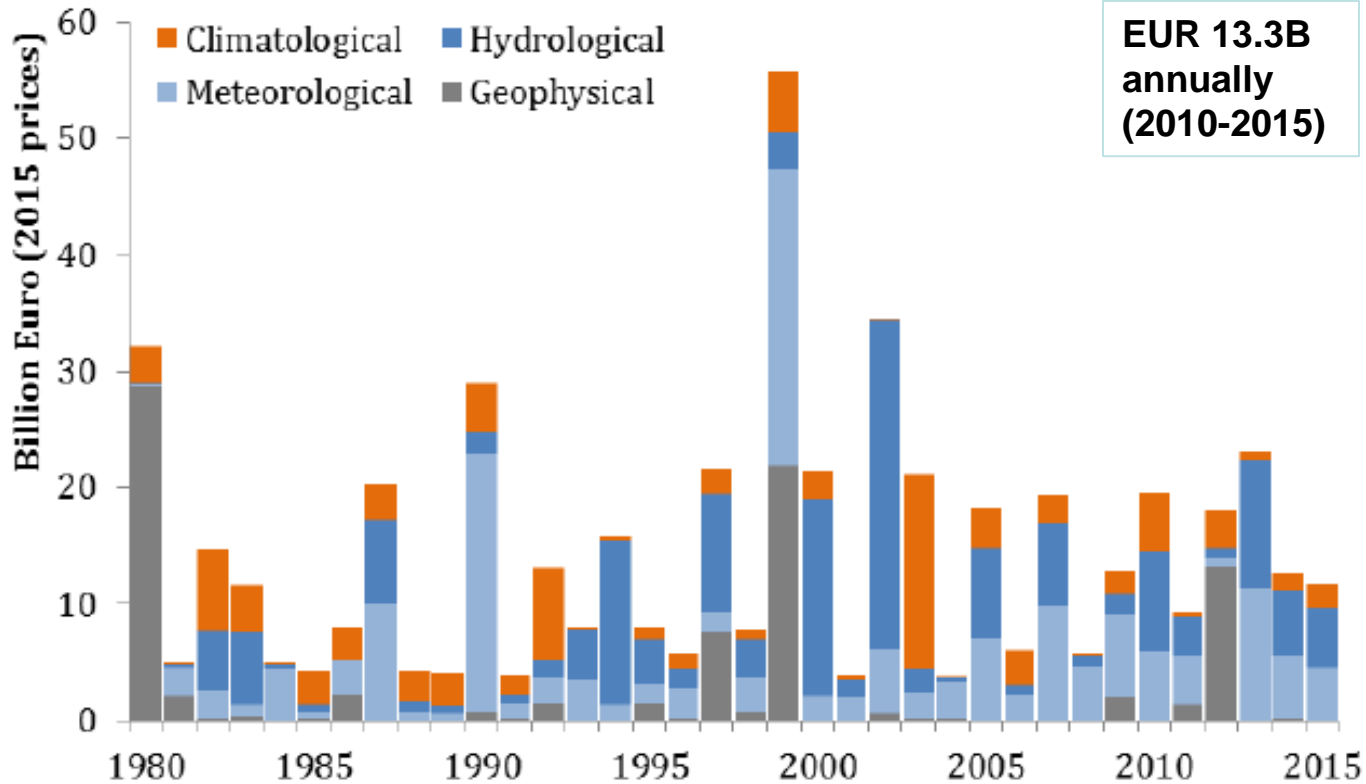


# Climate-related Natural Hazard Risks



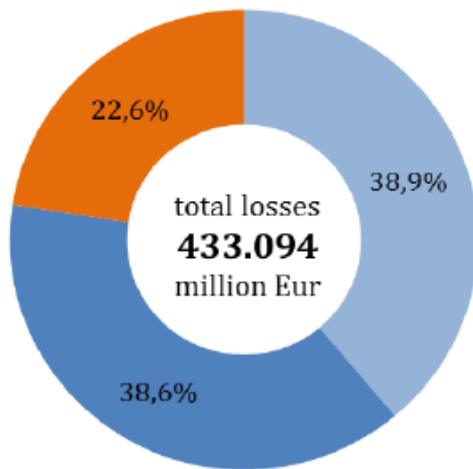


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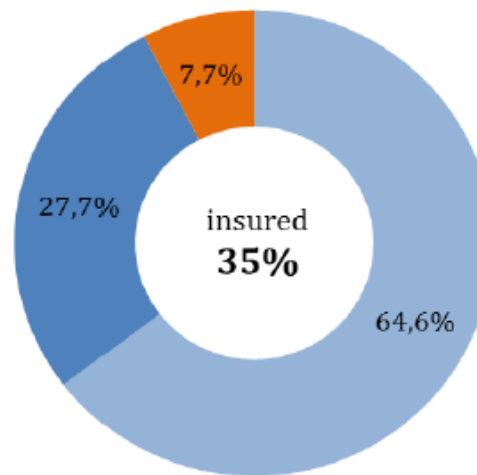


Source: Munich RE NatCatSERVICE / European Environment Agency, 2017

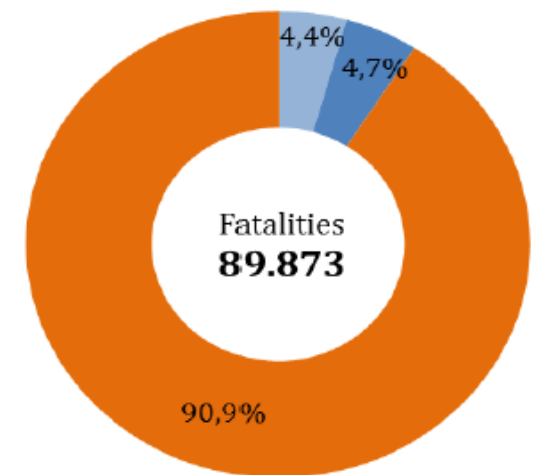
Total economic losses  
in 2015 prices



Insured losses  
in 2015 prices



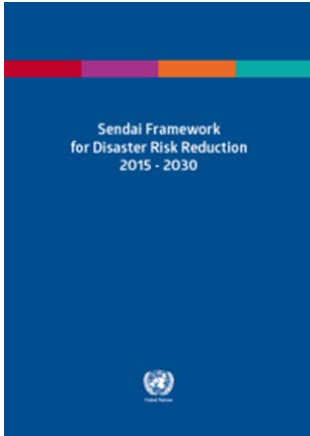
Fatalities in the  
period 1980-2015



■ Meteorological ■ Hydrological ■ Climatological



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- Principal global treaty to guide DRR efforts 2015-2030
- Adopted by 187 UN Member States (March 2015)
- Builds on HFA (2005-2015)
- Shift from managing disaster impacts towards reducing disaster **risks**
- Key features
  - Global outcome and goal
  - 7 Global targets
  - 4 Key action areas
    - Understanding disaster risk
    - Strengthening disaster risk governance
    - Investing in disaster risk reduction
    - Enhancing preparedness for effective response and to build back better
  - Principles
    - All-hazards approach
    - Primary responsibility of states
    - Shared responsibility of all-of-society
    - People-centred, preventative approach
    - Strong emphasis on health
    - Science and technology in policy making
    - Implementation, monitoring, accountability





## Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

[www.preventionweb.net/go/sfdr](http://www.preventionweb.net/go/sfdr)  
[www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org)  
[isd@un.org](mailto:isd@un.org)

### Scope and purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

### Expected outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

### Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

### Targets

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015

Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015

Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030

Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030

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

Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030

Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030

### Priorities for Action

There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas.

**Priority 1**  
Understanding disaster risk

**Priority 2**  
Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

**Priority 3**  
Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

**Priority 4**  
Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction



7 GLOBAL TARGETS

# Reduce

## Mortality/ global population

2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

## Affected people/ global population

2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

## Economic loss/ global GDP

2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio

## Damage to critical infrastructure & disruption of basic services

2030 Values << 2015 Values

# Increase

## Countries with national & local DRR strategies

2020 Value >> 2015 Value

## International cooperation to developing countries

2030 Value >> 2015 Value

## Availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems & disaster risk information and assessments

2030 Values >> 2015 Values



## Union Civil Protection Mechanism

- Council Decision No.1313/2013/EU
  
- Prevention
  - National multi-hazard risk assessments
  - Assessment of MS risk management capabilities
  - Other activities (e.g. peer reviews, knowledge)
  
- Response and Preparedness
  - Improved planning (scenarios, mapping)
  - European Emergency Response Capacity
  - Emergency Response Coordination Centre
  - Training network, Lessons learnt programme

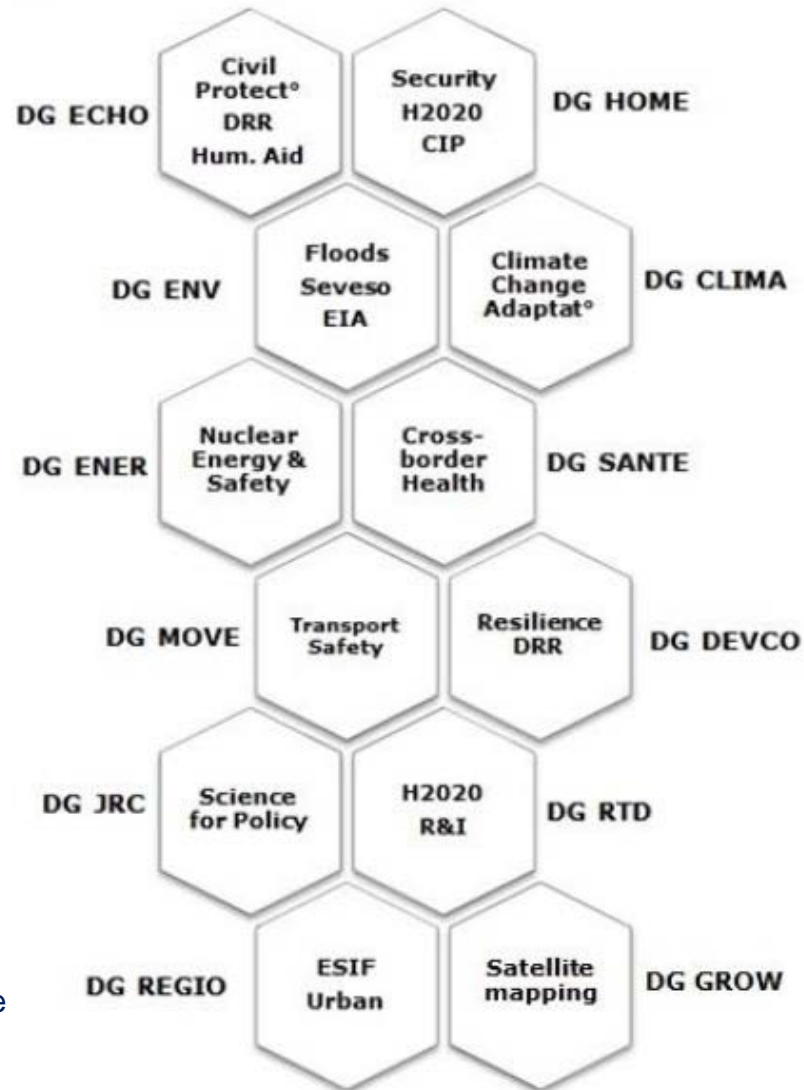


## EU DRR Agencies

- European Commission (EC)
  - DG Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO)
  - DG Migration and Home Affairs (DG HOME)
  - DG Joint Research Centre (DG JRC)
  - Various other DGs play role
- Council of Europe (EUR-OPA)
- UNISDR Regional Office for Europe
- European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR)
- Member States have primary responsibility for DRR and civil protection
- EU plays enabling role to support, coordinate or supplement the actions of Member States

## National Focal Points & Stakeholders

- UK Cabinet Office - Civil Contingencies Secretariat
- Ministry of Security and Justice of the Netherlands
- German Fed. Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance





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- **EU Sendai Action Plan**
  - Disaster risk-informed approach to all EU policies
  - Maps EU policies against 4 Sendai priorities
  - Identifies 4 Key areas, 21 priorities, 51 activities
  - Monitoring (1<sup>st</sup> biannual review underway)
- **EU Peer Review Program**
- **Science / Policy / End User Interface**
  - Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre (DRMKC)
    - » Knowledge Exchange Hub
    - » Risk Assessment and Mapping Guidelines
    - » Guidance on Disaster Loss Data
  - Community of Users for Crisis Management and Disaster Risk Management



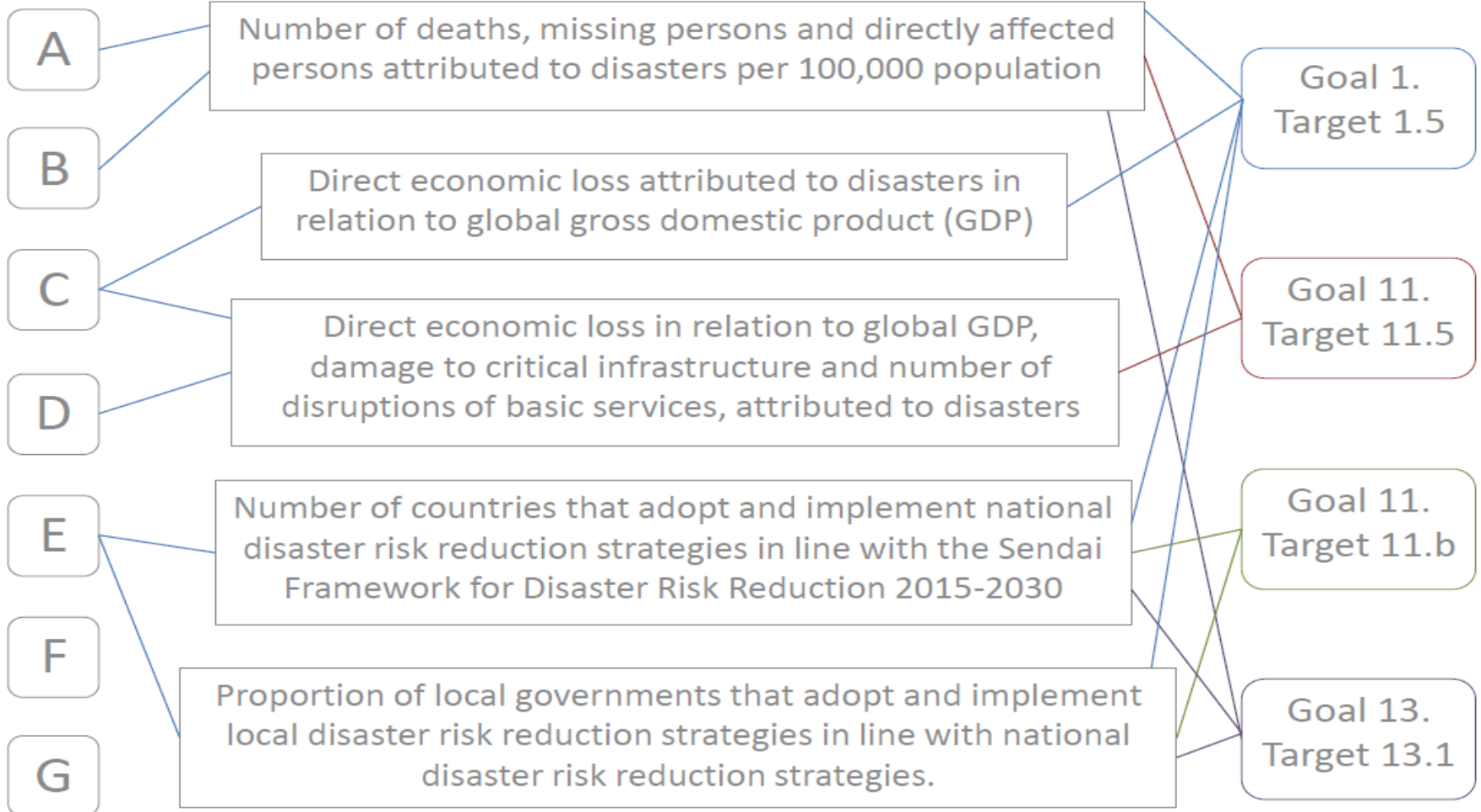
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

2015 - 2030



Target

Goal / Target





## SENDAI FRAMEWORK MONITOR – PROTOTYPE

PROCESS

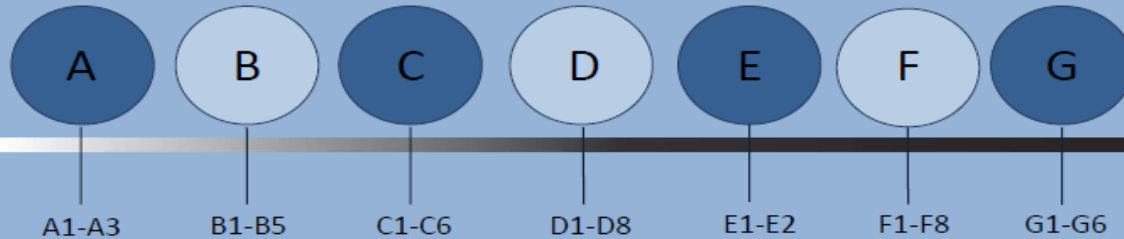
DATA

GLOBAL OUTCOME LEVEL

### SENDAI FRAMEWORK GLOBAL TARGETS

Disaster loss data (Targets A – D)  
National assessmt. (Targets E – G)  
ODA and STI data (Target F)

Indicators for targets A-G (defined by the OIEWG)



And SDGs

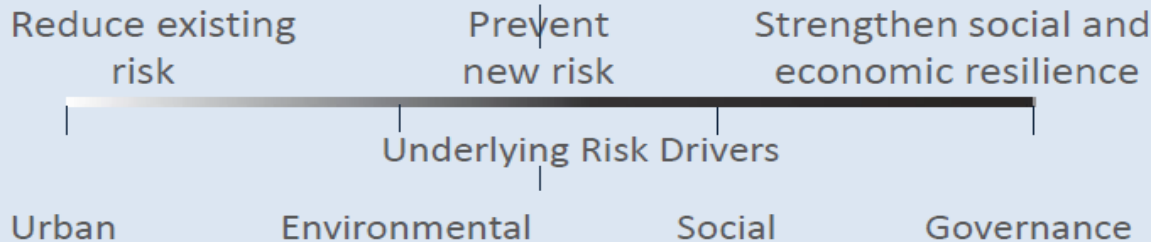


NATIONAL RISK & RESILIENCE DRIVERS LEVEL

### Sendai Framework nationally determined targets



Indicators for nationally determined targets



GVR Risk metrics

NATIONAL POLICY ACTION LEVEL

Priority 1      Priority 2      Priority 3      Priority 4

Indicators for nationally

Understanding risk      Strengthening governance      Investing in DRR      Enhancing preparedness for effective response, BBB

National self-assessment



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## EXPERT WORKSHOP

### Health & Disaster Risk Reduction State of the Art & Implications for Australia

The globally increasing frequency and intensity of disasters and extreme climatic events highlight the need to effectively manage and reduce associated societal and population health risks. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) is the principal global treaty to guide DRR efforts across 187 UN Member States between 2015 and 2030.

The SFDRR reflects an important shift away from managing disaster impacts and towards reducing disaster risk, and places a strong emphasis on health. Effective DRR hinges upon concerted national framework implementation, and it is therefore critical to examine the implications of the DRR paradigm across societal sectors and health domains.

Following on from the recent UNISDR Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Cancun, Mexico, this one-day conference-workshop is designed to draw upon the expertise of national and international experts and practitioners from across the health and emergency management sectors, to explore the health implications of the Sendai Framework and DRR paradigm for Australia.

**Monday**  
10 July 2017

10:00am - 4:30pm

Upper East Room, University House  
University of Melbourne  
112 Professors Walk  
[see map](#)

[REGISTER HERE](#)

For Further Information:  
**Dr Lennart Reifels**  
Email: [l.reifels@unimelb.edu.au](mailto:l.reifels@unimelb.edu.au)

**Keynote Speakers and Panelists include:**

- Prof Virginia Murray, Public Health England, UNISDR STAG
- Prof Paul Arbon, Torrens Resilience Institute, Flinders University
- Prof John Handmer, RMIT
- Prof Anthony Capon, University of Sydney
- A/Prof Tener Goodwin Veenema, Johns Hopkins University

*Join us at this workshop for policy makers, health authorities, health sector representatives, researchers, NGOs, health emergency management practitioners, disaster risk reduction experts and industry stakeholders to explore the critical intersections of the fields of health and disaster risk reduction and implications of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for Australia.*

Presented by



European Union Centre on  
Shared Complex Challenges



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**POPULATION  
& GLOBAL  
HEALTH**

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