

Making a Case for Risk-Informed Sustainable Development

12th Australasian Natural Hazards Management Conference

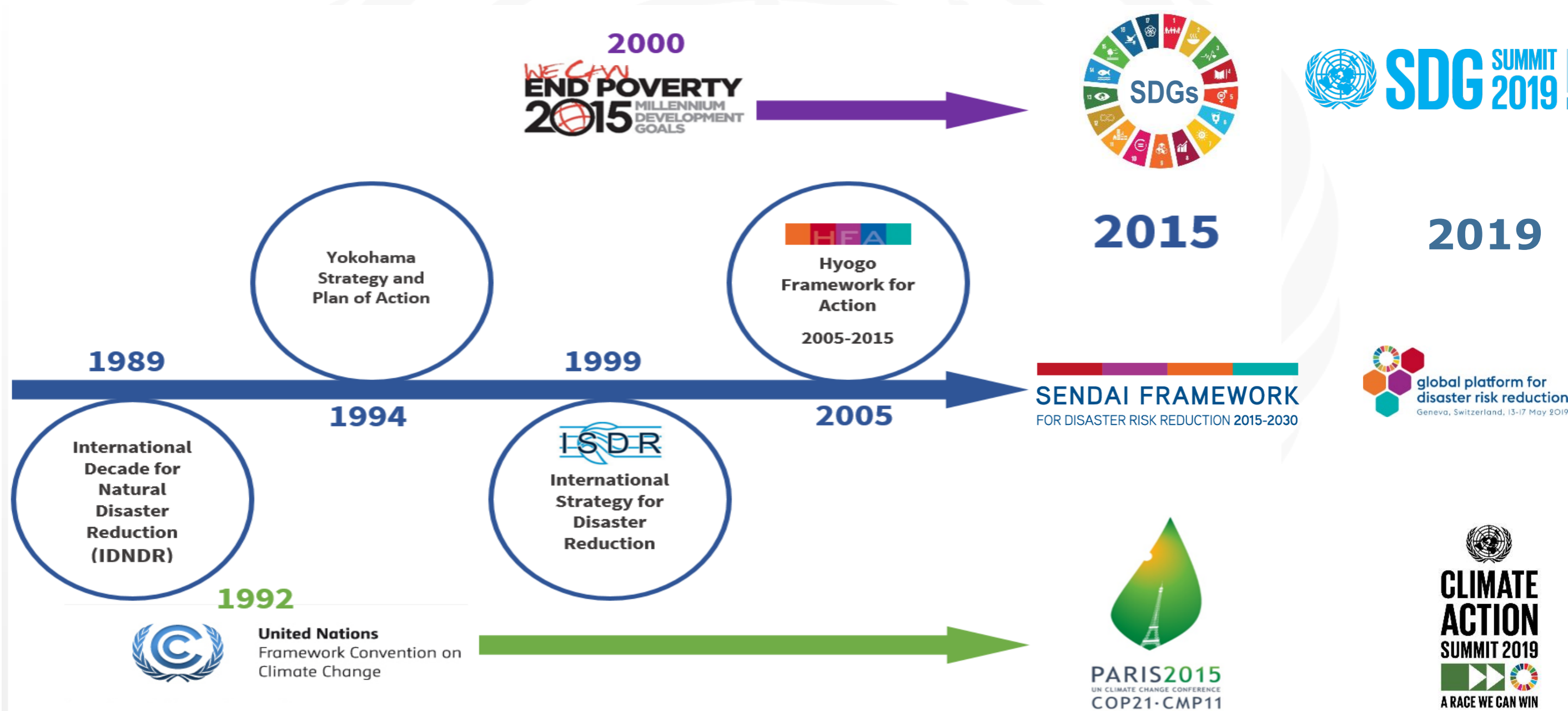
17-19 June 2019, Canberra

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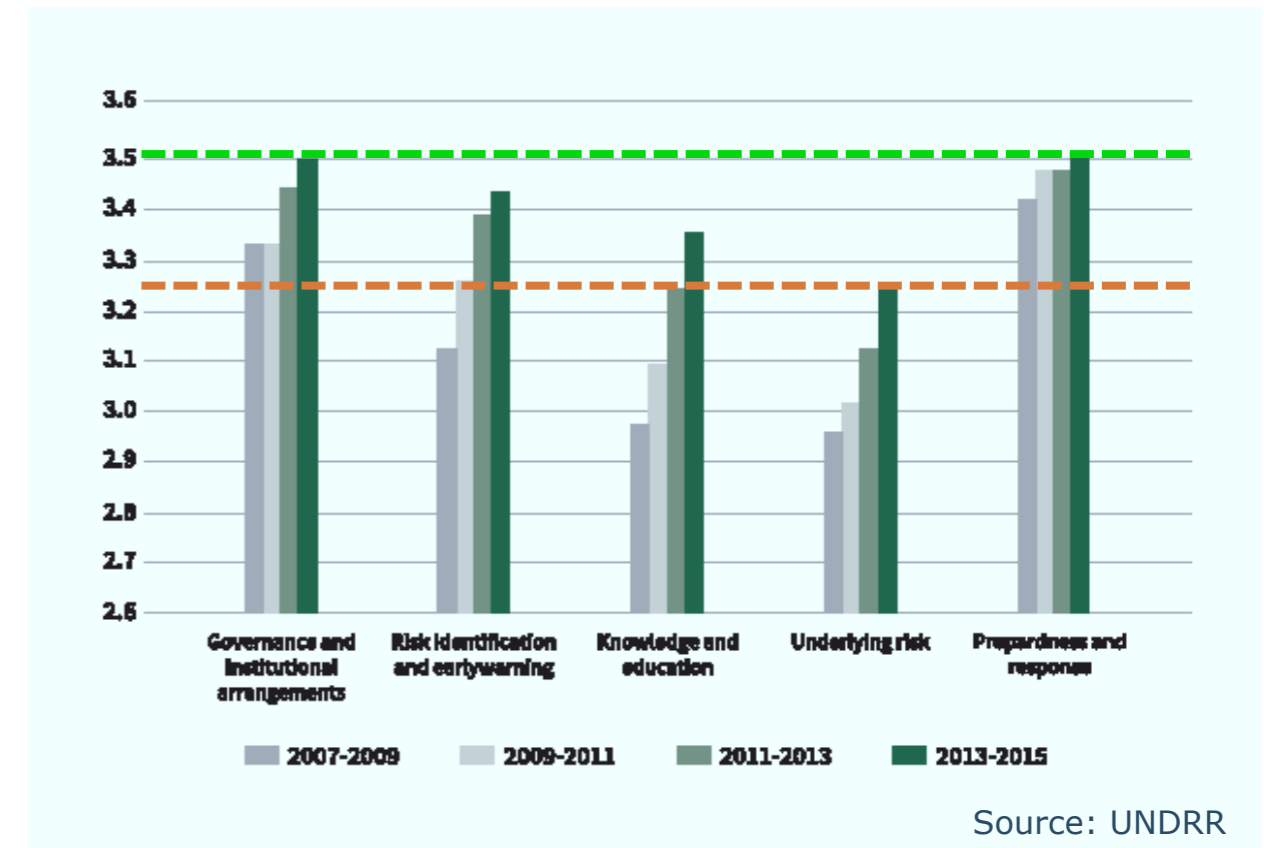
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30 years of Disaster Risk Reduction



Progress and Achievements

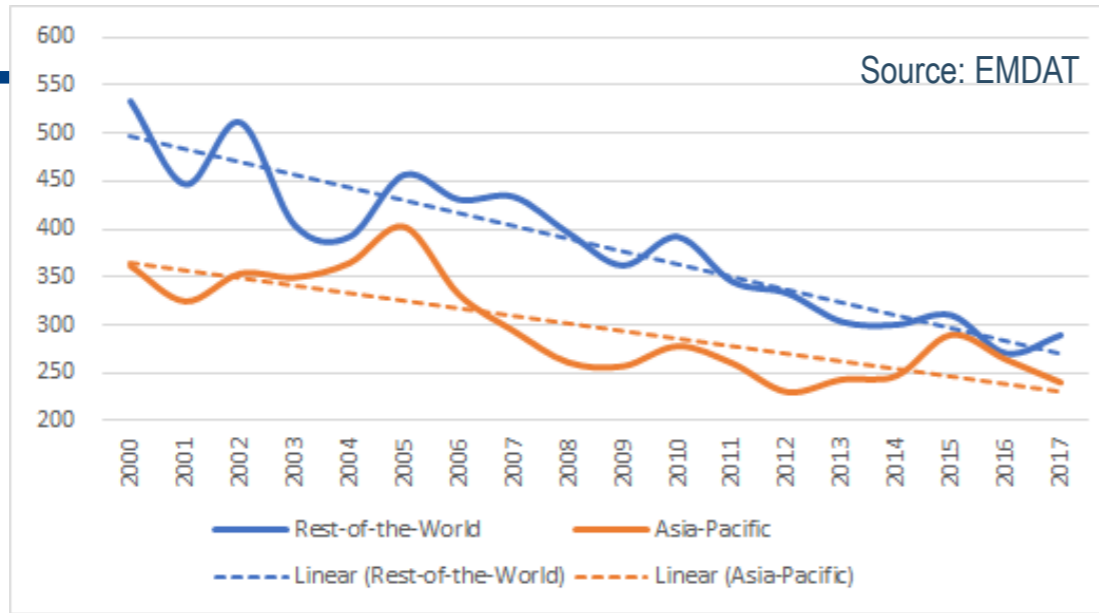
- A structured dialogue on disaster risk reduction: From global to local
 - Structured institutional structures on disaster risk management – Dedicated government institution and identified Focal Points
 - DRM policies, strategies and plans, and legislation
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- Officialization of data (Sendai Framework / SDG reporting)
 - New actors and stakeholders
 - Guidance for implementation, innovative tools and instruments



- High progress in governance and preparedness mechanisms
- Low progress in addressing underlying risks

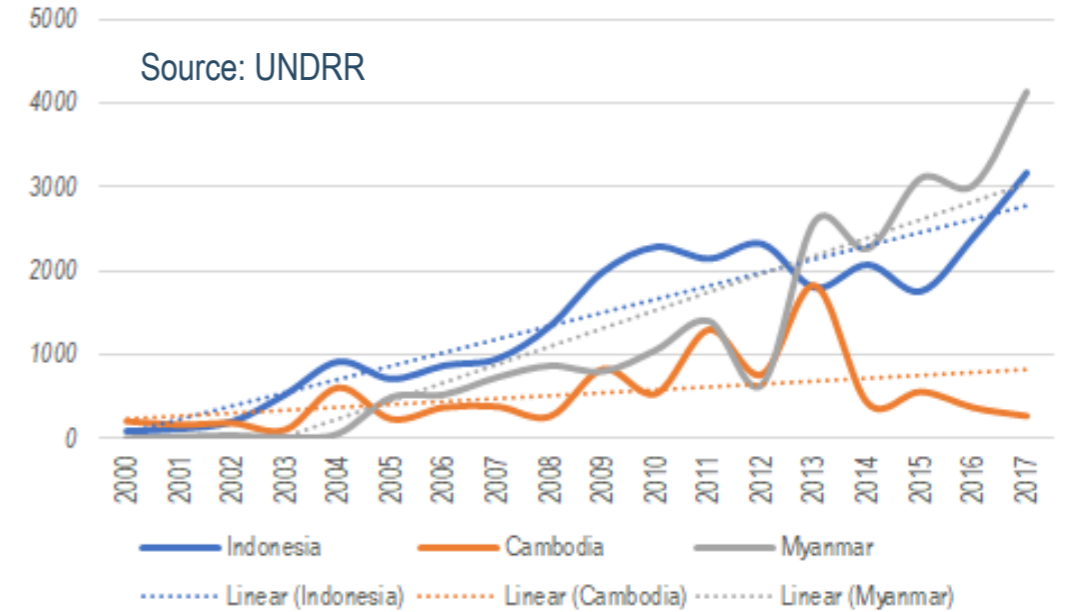
Result

Threshold/Intensive Disasters

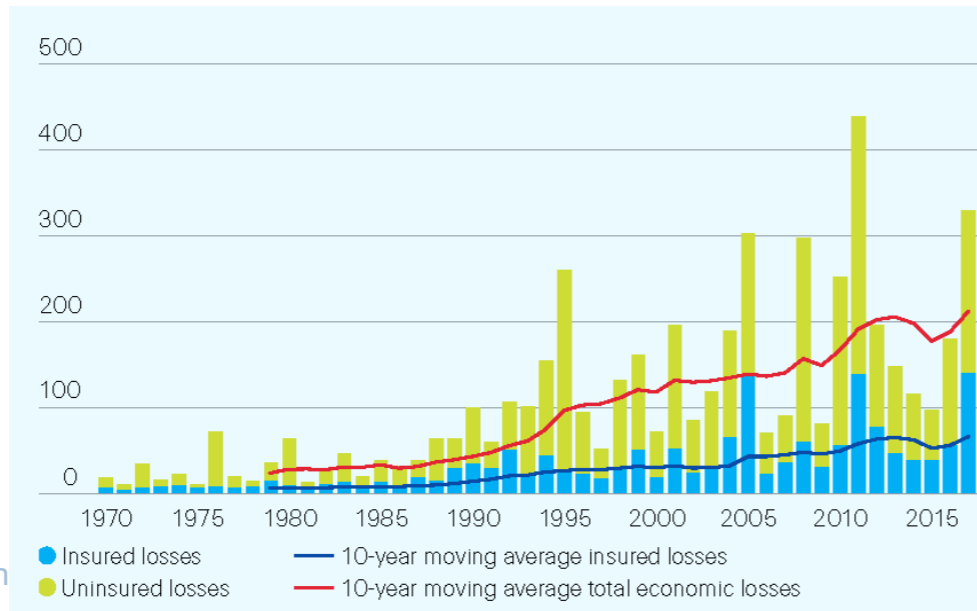


Disasters at All Scales

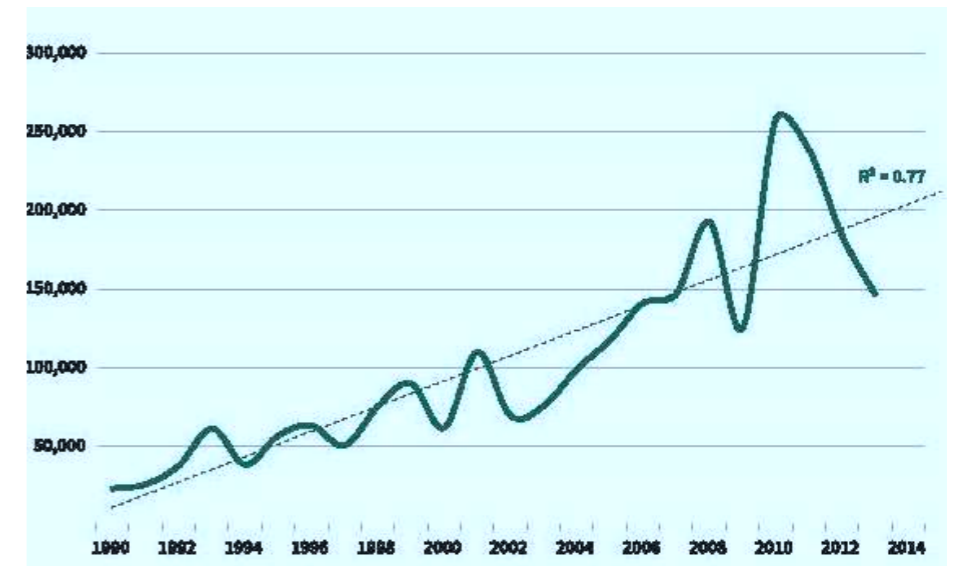
[Including High Frequency, Low Impact Events]



Economic Losses 1970 – 2018



Houses Damaged from Extensive Disasters 1990-2015

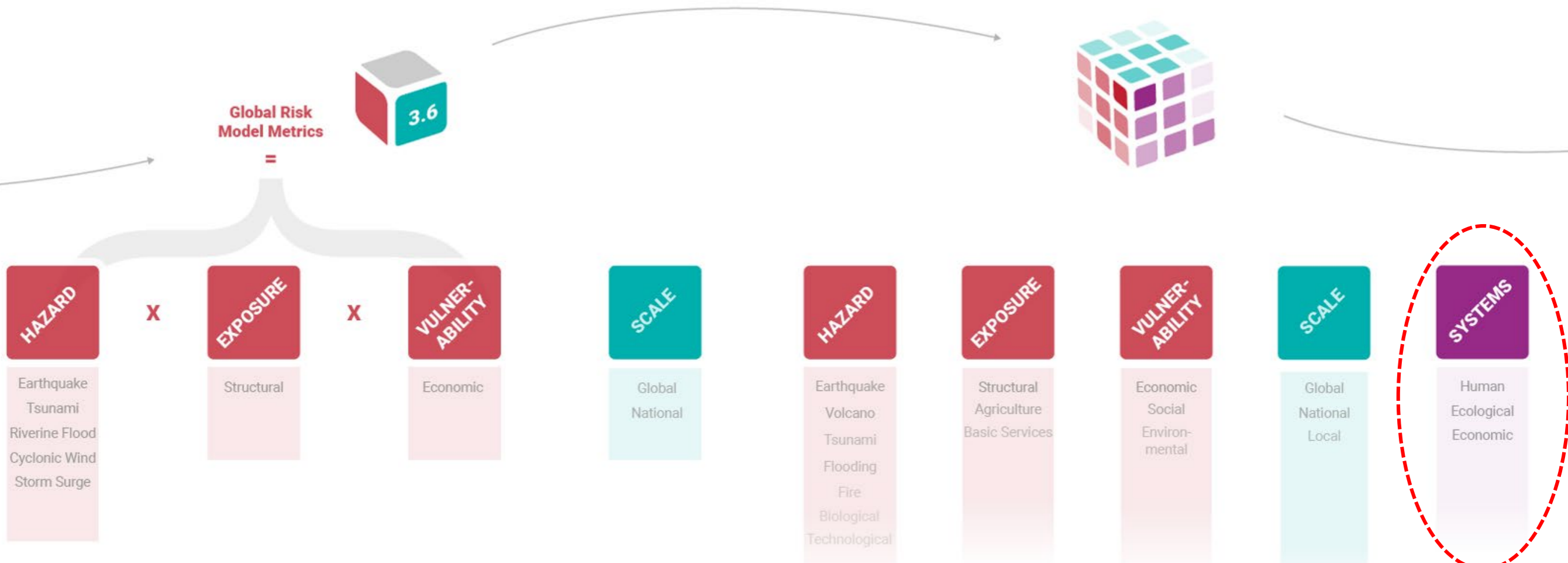


A Changing Understanding of Risk

- **Risk cannot be compartmentalized** – Data and analytics tend to compartmentalize risk, to make it seem quantifiable:
 - Need to understand the cascading and interconnected nature of risk
 - Avoid reductive measures that ignore the systemic nature of risk and approaches that treat risks in isolation of their contexts.
 - Avoid compartmentalized research, hazard-by-hazard risk assessment and management
- **Multidimensional understanding of vulnerability**
 - Vulnerability is also dynamic: Intergenerational transmission of vulnerability and widening inequality.
 - A function of socioeconomic being and lifetime choices one makes and are available
- **Climate change - The great risk amplifier**
 - Risk profile will continued to be altered by climate change
 - When will the emissions peak? At the current rate, adaptation may not be an option anymore
 - “Robust difference” between impacts at 1.5°C and 2°C – average temperature, frequency of hot extremes, heavy rainfall in some regions and the probability of drought in some areas [**Exponential disaster impact**]

Implications

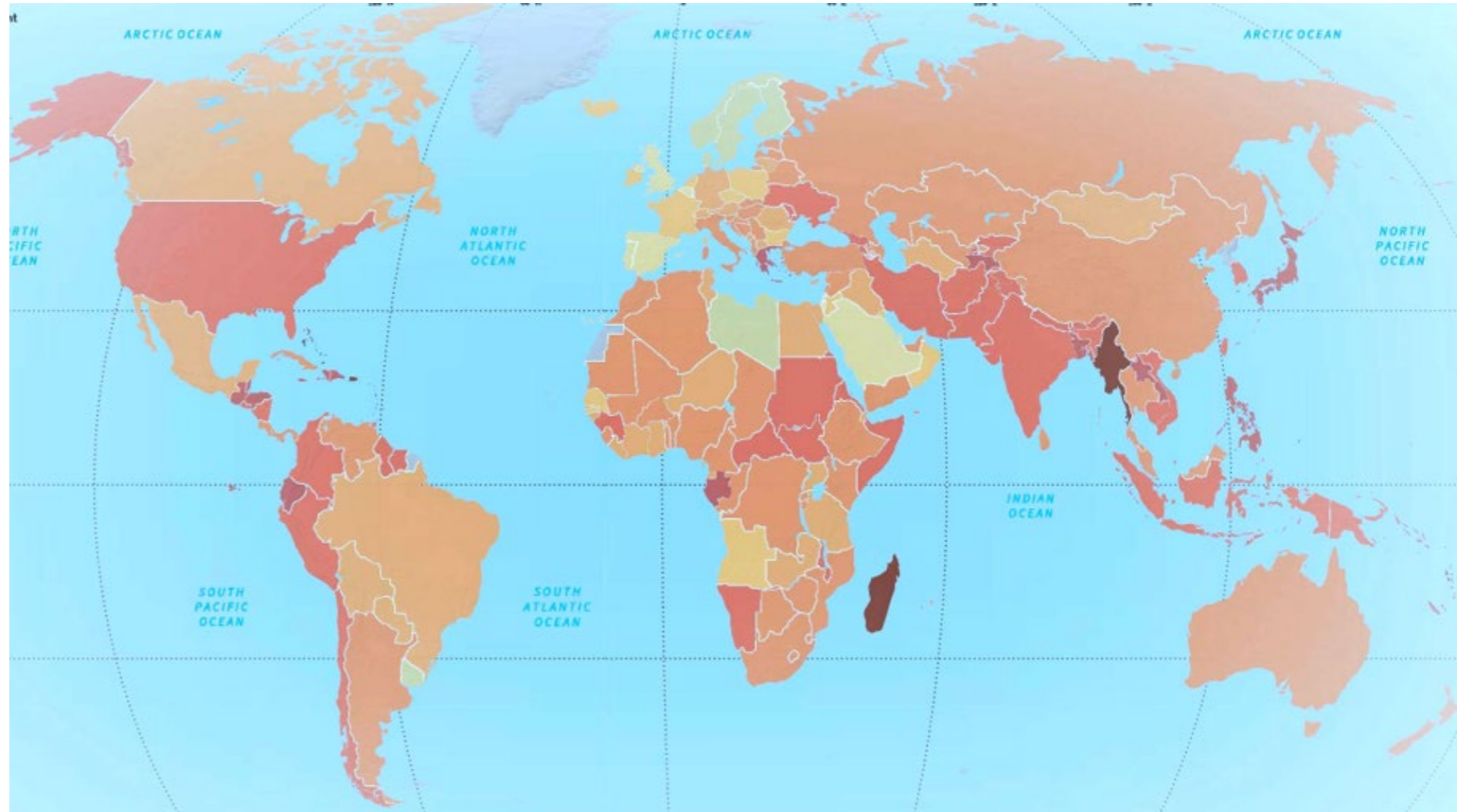
- We can no longer use the past as a reliable indicator of the future: Need for adaptive, anticipatory planning that seeks to identify the **drivers of risk**
- **Changing risk metrics**



Implications on Sustainable Development

Disaster risk constraints on the potential for sustainable development

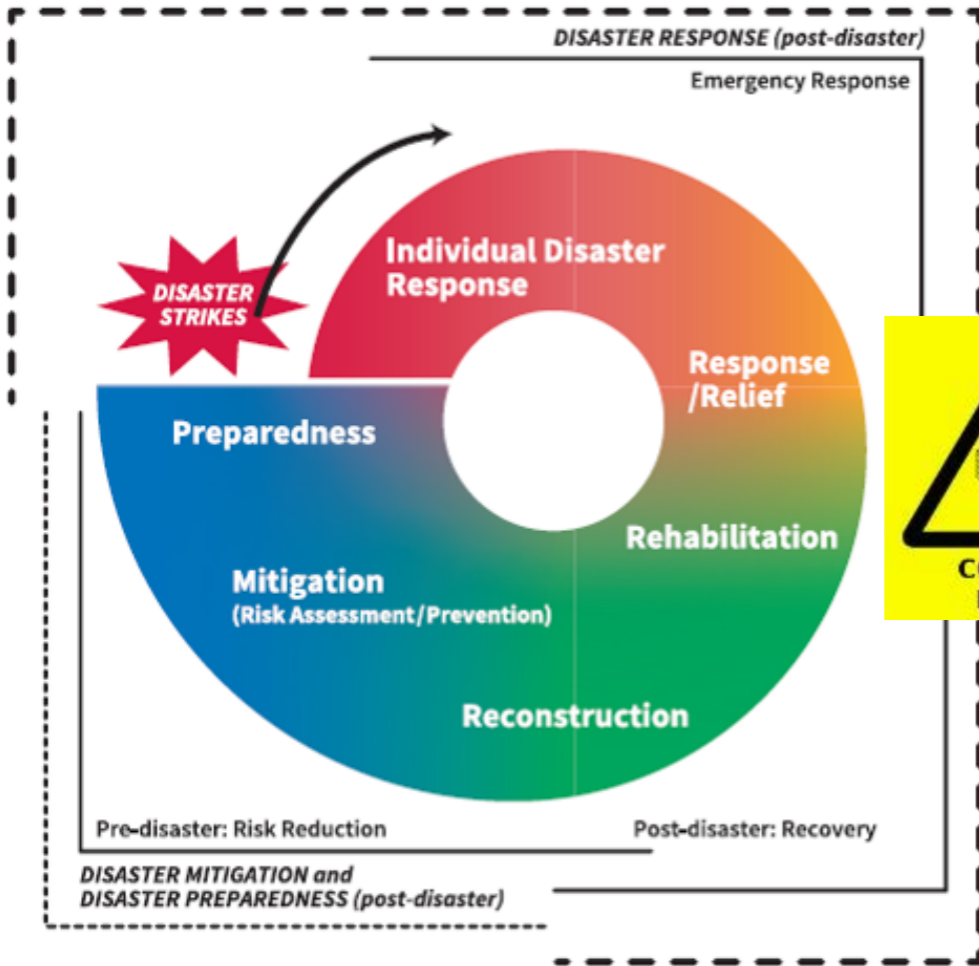
- Capital investments (e.g. infrastructure) and social expenditures (e.g. health and education) required to mitigate disaster risk
- However, potential disaster losses will erode these investments
- Risk-blind investments will create further risks



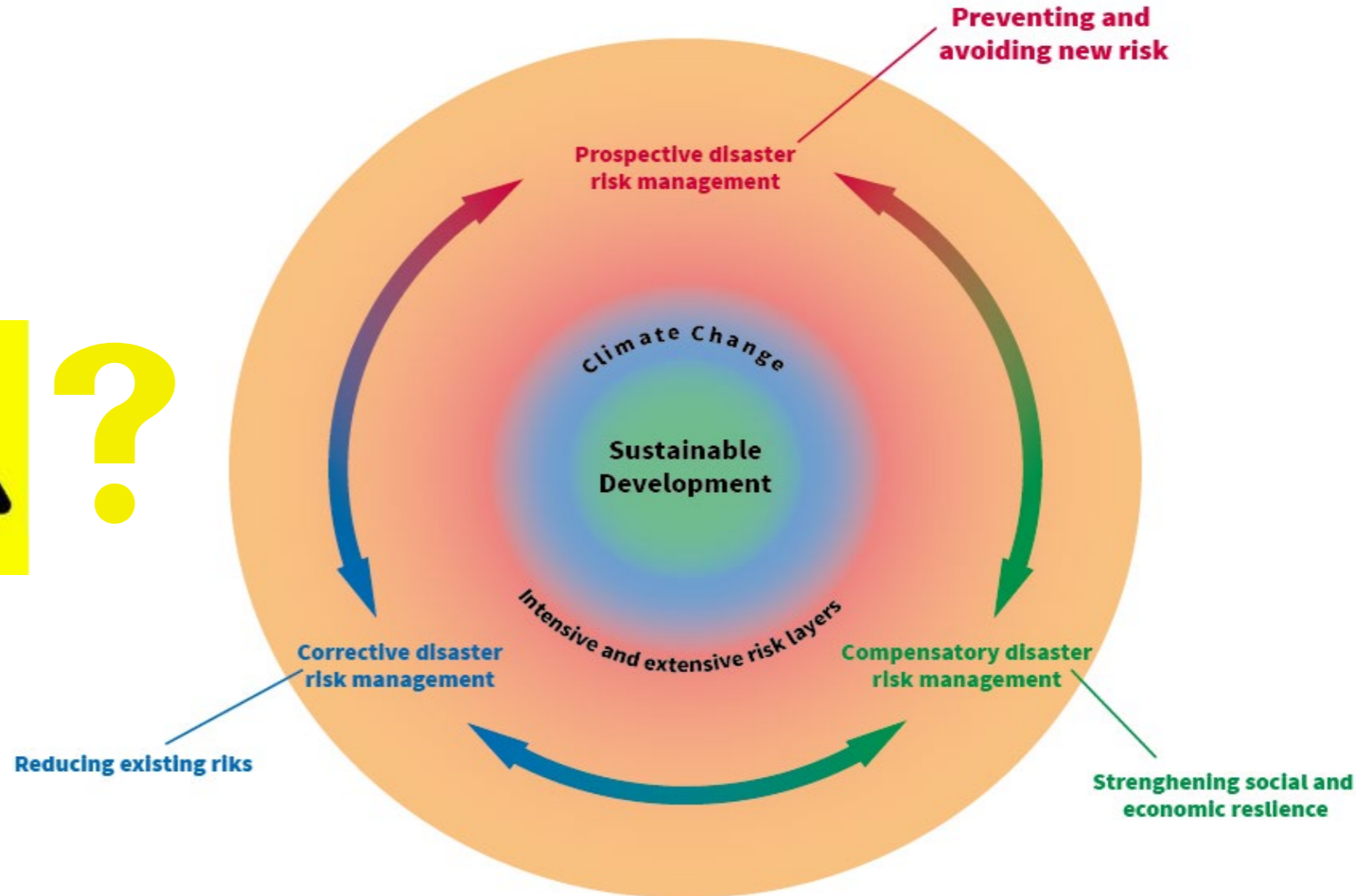
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

A Changing Paradigm of Disaster Risk Management

The classic 'disaster risk management cycle'



Making development sustainable





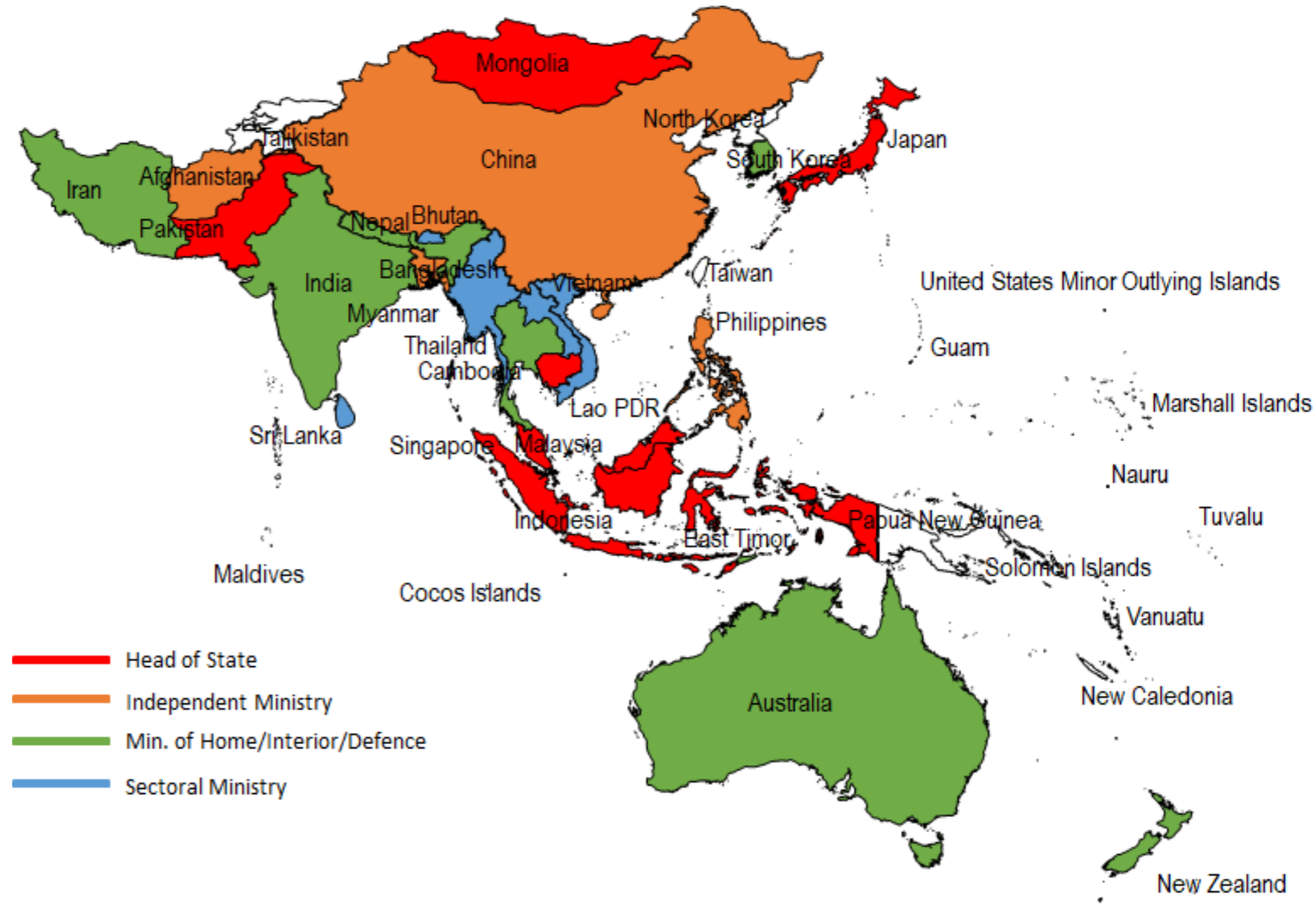
are we ready to
implement the new
paradigm?

Current Policy Landscape

- **38 countries** in Asia-Pacific have some form of DRR guiding document: **18 countries** have either completed alignment with the Sendai Framework or are in the process.
- **Scales of alignment?**
 - Prevention: Increased understanding – Challenges in internalizing the concepts into plans and action
 - Varied level of mainstreaming DRR into development
 - Preparedness for response – common to all strategies
- **Coherence in Implementation:**
 - Progress in mainstreaming DRR across sectoral ministries; High level of DRR-CC coherence in the Pacific countries
 - Alignment of DRR with the national development plans
 - Limited coordination and sequencing among lead institutions
 - Unclear institutional mechanisms to ensure coherence

Institutional Landscape

- Implementation through development plans, DRR plans, sectoral plans, hazard-specific plans
- Horizontal: Varied levels of shared responsibilities
- Vertical: Varied levels of devolved responsibilities



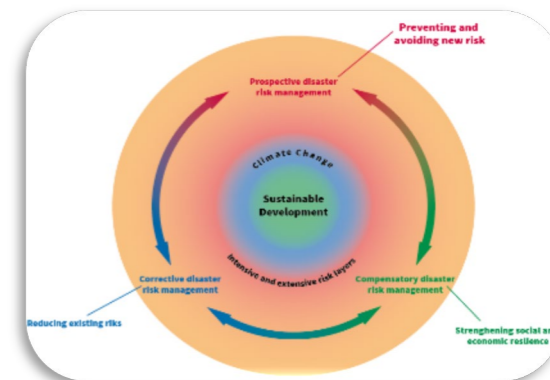
Financing Disaster Risk Reduction

■ International financing:

- Disaster risk reduction accounts for less than 5 percent of global ODA,
- Post-shock assistance (response, reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation) receives 20 times the funding compared to prevention and preparedness

■ Public financing / Macroeconomics:

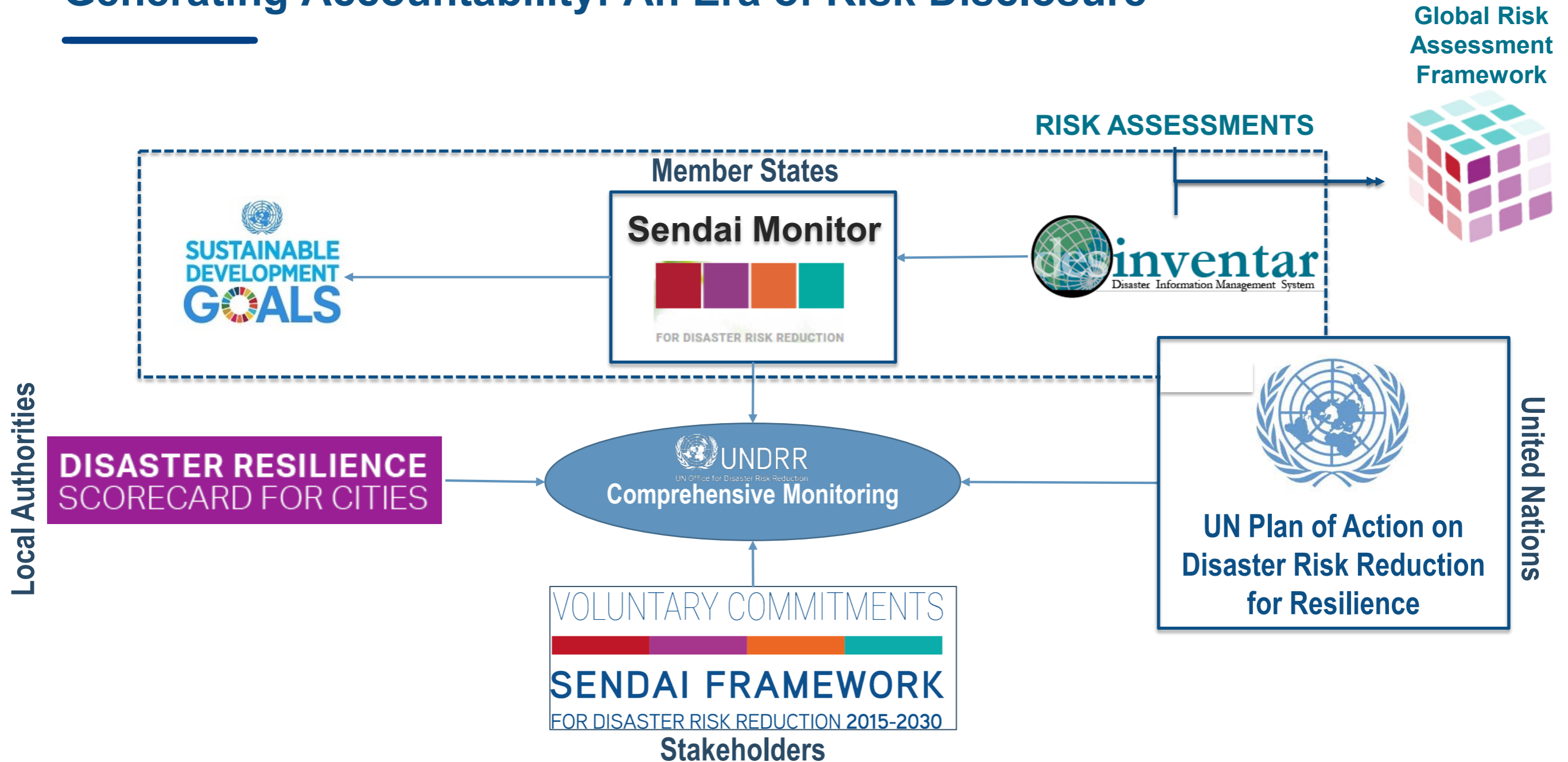
- Dedicated DRR funding?
- Budgetary allocation a function of recent/last disasters
- Sector-specific implementation – issues of financing and coordination
- Local DRR funding
- Issues of contingent liability



Revisiting DRM cycle – Implementation and Financing

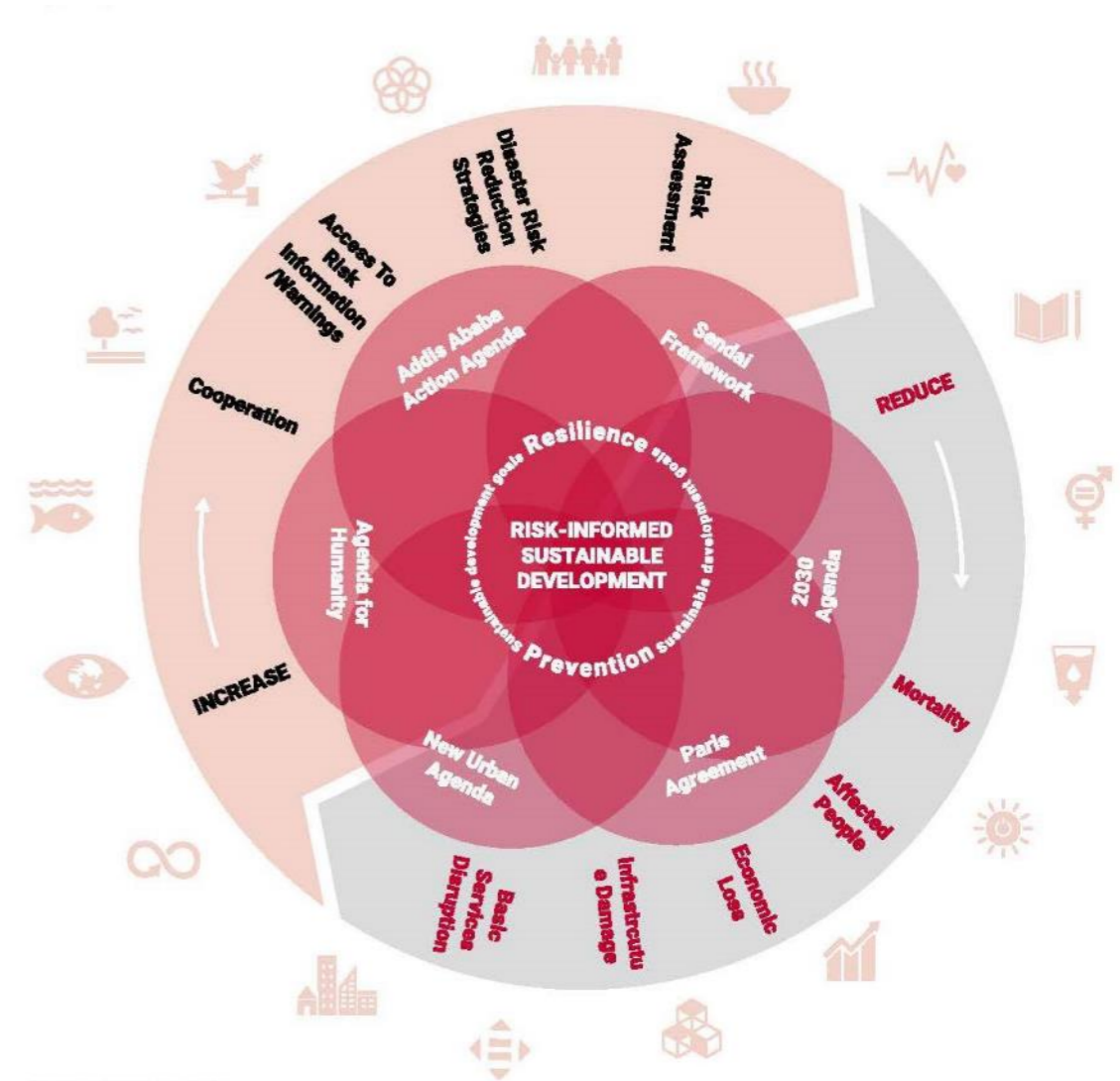
1. Corrective risk management:
Mitigation / Early warning and preparedness
2. Compensatory risk management:
Insurance, Risk Transfer, Risk Financing
3. Prospective risk management?
 - Drivers of risk
 - Cost of resilience?

Generating Accountability: An Era of Risk Disclosure



Key Messages

- Appreciate the risk complexity and renew efforts to adopt a systems approach its understanding
- Apply the most appropriate or mix of risk management strategies in specific contexts
- Risk disclosure → Risk pricing
- Revisit public financing mechanism to invent means for financing prevention
- From 'Government' to 'Governance': A whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach
 - Inclusiveness
 - Localization
- Risk is everyone's business!



**2020 ASIA-PACIFIC
MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

23-26 JUNE, BRISBANE

Thank you

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