

MOBILISE Knowledge Co-Creation Workshop on Disaster Resilience

Session : Towards a Resilience Framework for Sri Lanka

Sendai Framework and expected output and Challenges in Implementation

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Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005 -2015

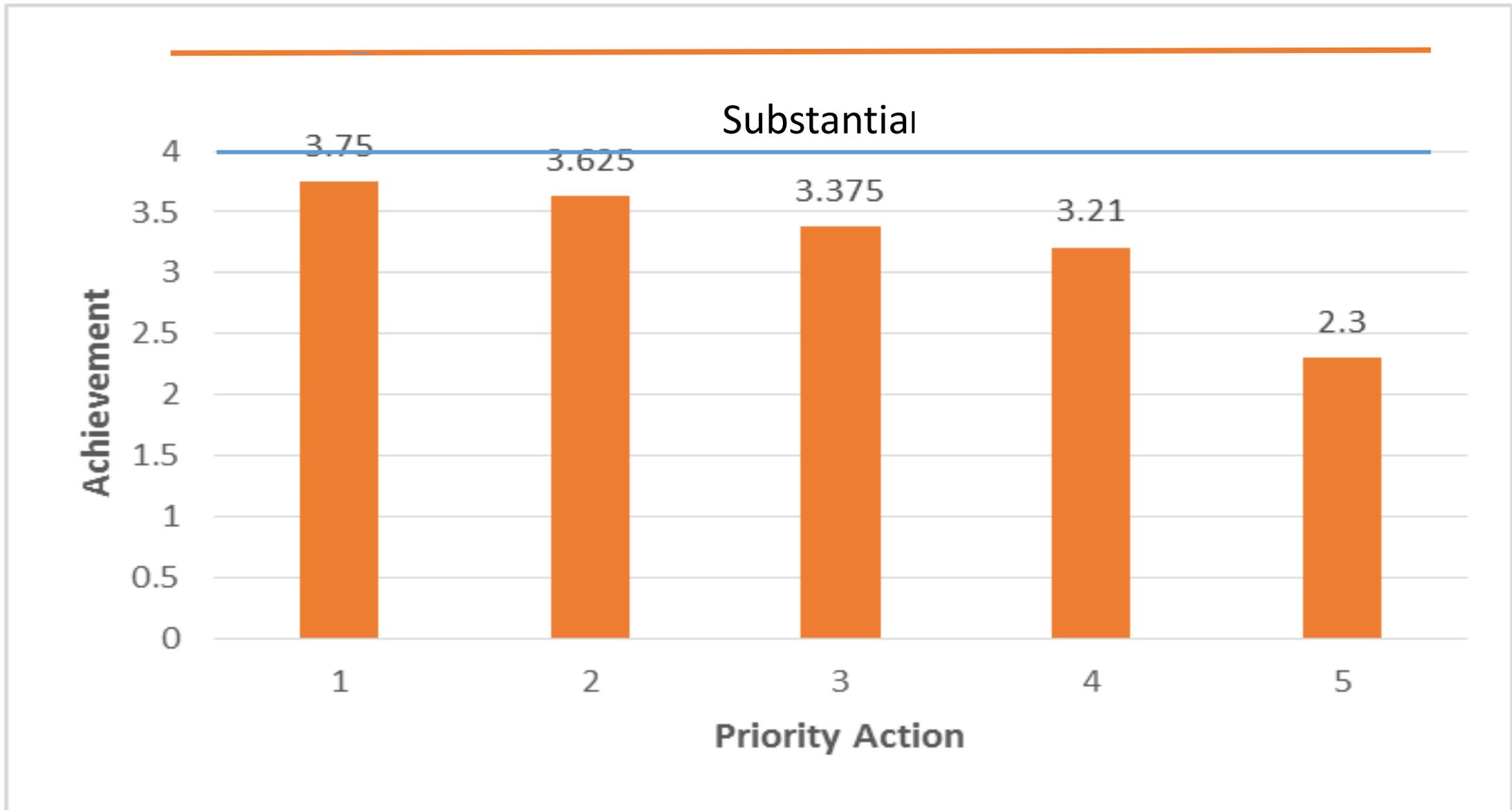


ONE Outcome

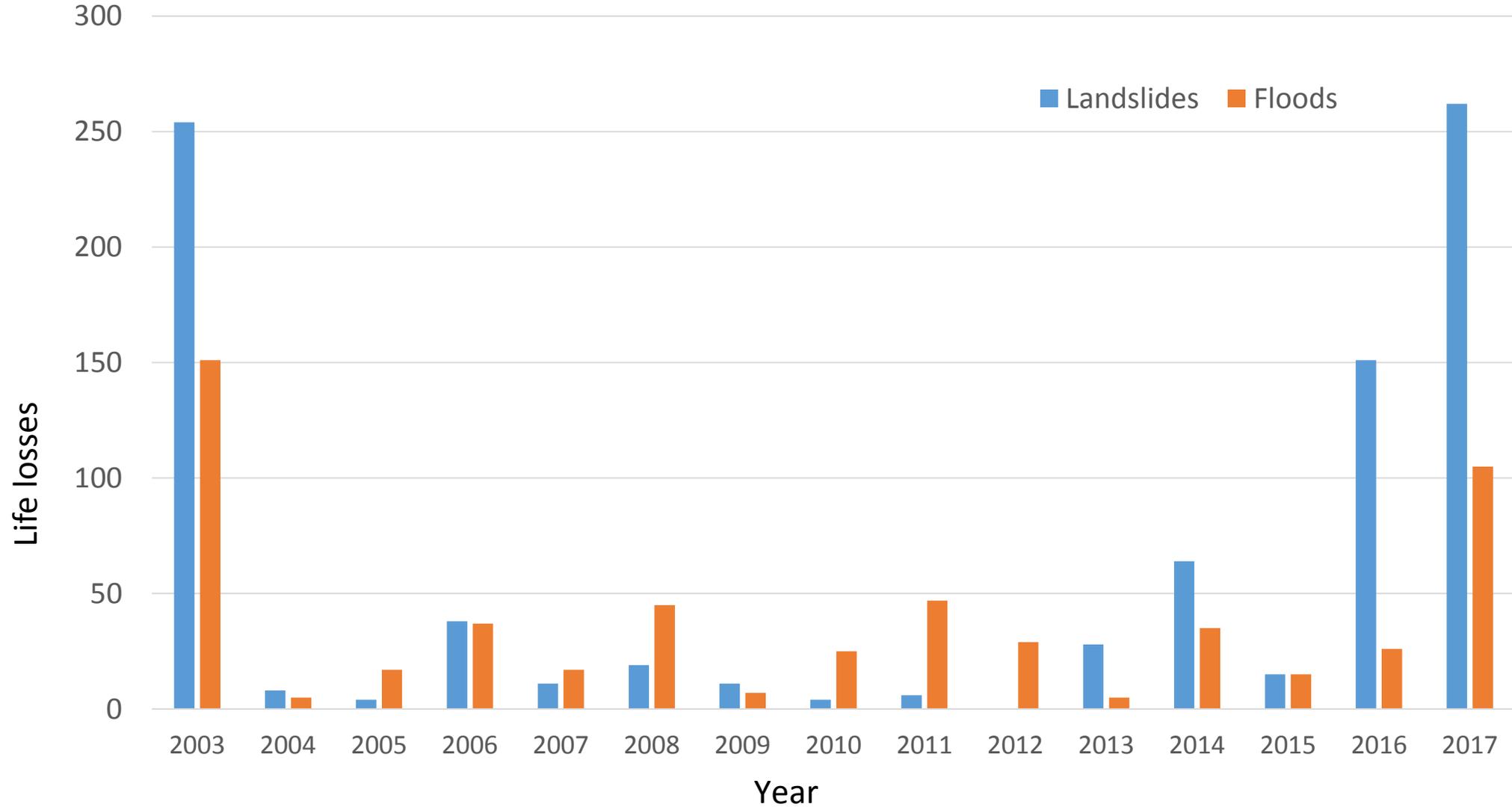
THREE Goals

FIVE priority areas:

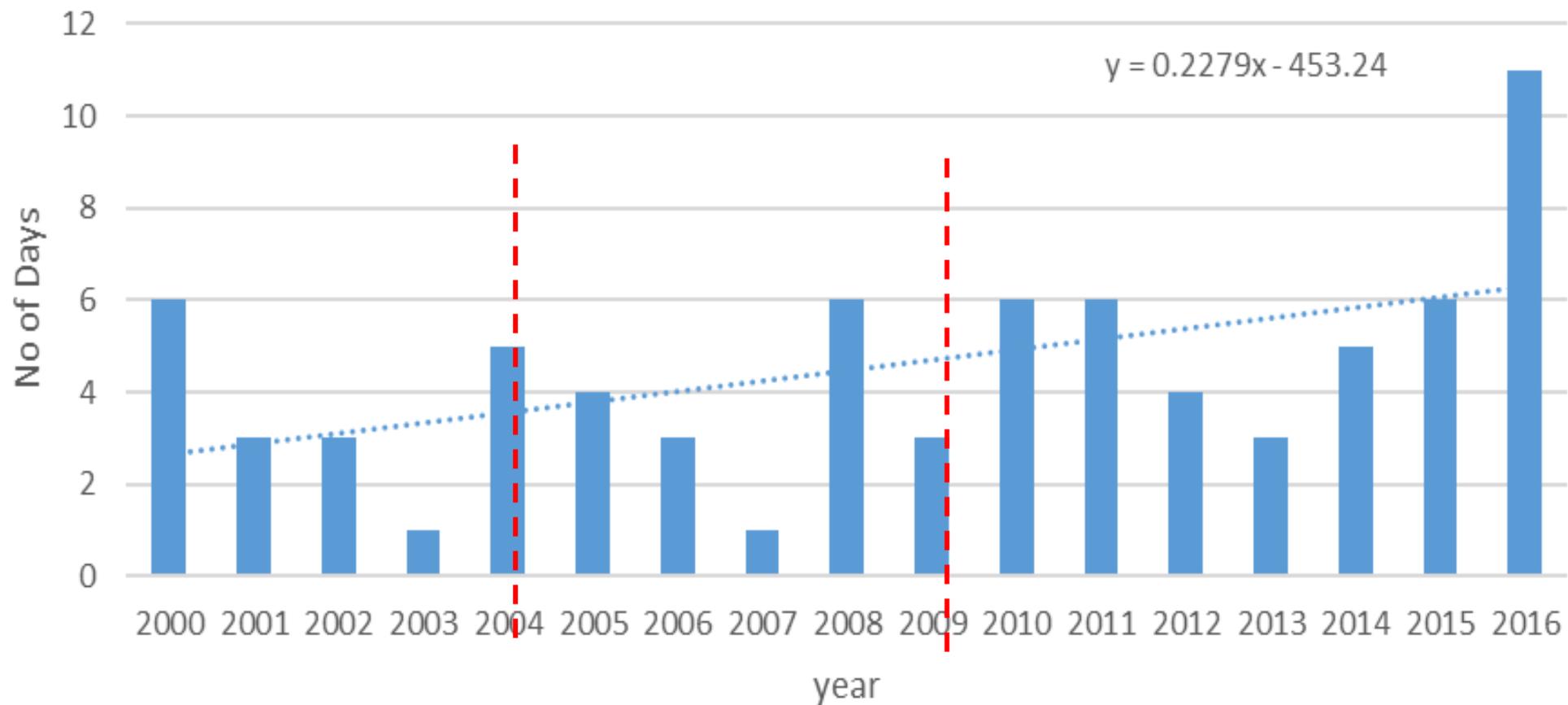
HFA summary of Achievements



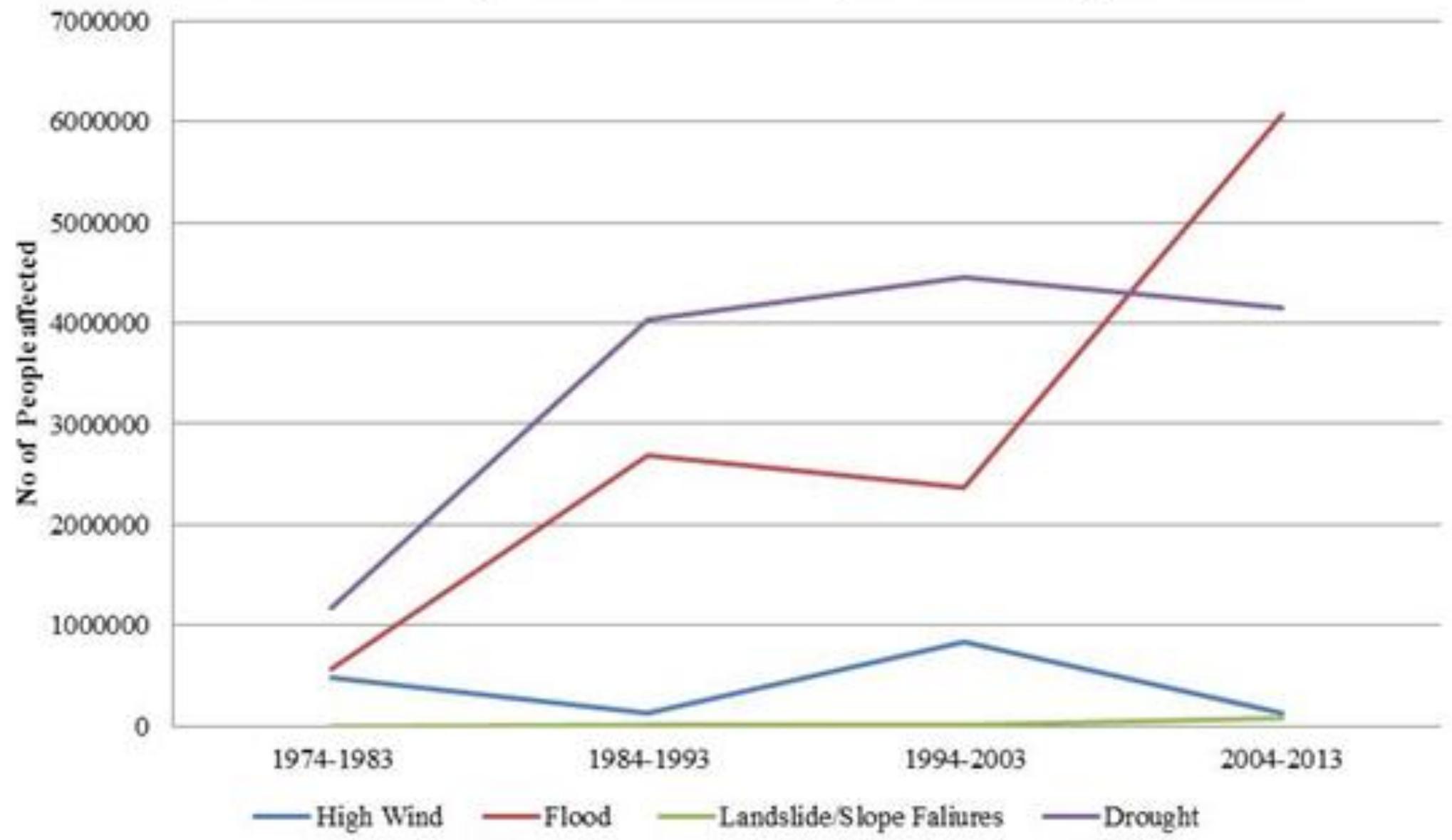
Life losses due to landslides and floods



No of days with greater than 150mm Rainfall



Trend of No of People Affected Due to Hydrometeorological Hazards



Damages and Losses due to floods and landslides in Rs. Mns

Sector	2010	2011	2016	2017
Social	542	7,575	57,298	32,815
Productive	1,940	16,984	34,565	17,670
Infrastructure	2,574	51,916	7,015	16,971
Cross cutting	1.6	NA	964	2,814
Total	5,058	77,475	99,942	70,272

This situation call for a new approach

Manage disaster risk rather than
managing disasters

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015- 2030



Expected Outcome

Substantial Reduction in Disaster losses in lives, livelihoods and economic assets

Goals

Prevent new Risks, Reduce existing Risks, Increase preparedness for response and Recovery and strengthen the Resilience

Global Targets

At global level by 2030 compared to 2005-2015 period

1. Substantially reduce the number of life losses
2. Substantially reduce number of people affected
3. Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030;
4. 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

National Targets

At national level by 2030 compared to 2005 -2015 period .

- A. Halving the annual average disaster mortality by 2030
- B. Halving the number of affected people by 2030
- C. 50% reduction of direct disaster economic loss in relation to gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030
- D. 75% reduction of disruption of education for children during a disaster by discouraging use of school building as safe centers

Global Targets

Substantially Increase by 2030

5. number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020
6. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of SFDRR
7. the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030

National Targets

Increase by 2030 2030

5. Over 80 % of district offices and local authorities have adopted disaster risk reduction strategies and plans by 2025.
6. enhance international cooperation by 50% compared to 2005-2015 period
7. Total population at risk is covered by multi-hazard early warning systems by 2030

Responsibility for DRR

- States have primary responsibility
- Shared responsibility with stakeholders

Engagement

- All of society
- All state institutions
- Local government empowerment

Approach

- Regard for human rights
- DRR & development relationship
- Multi-hazard & inclusive
- Local expression of risks
- Post disaster action & resolve underlying risks
- Build back better

Partnerships

- International cooperation & global partnerships
- Support to developing countries

Priority Actions Identified

- Improved understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of exposure, vulnerability and hazard characteristics
- Strengthening of disaster risk governance; including national platforms, accountability for disaster risk management
- Investment in reducing existing risk , preventive risk and enhancing resilience
- Enhancing the disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and Reconstruction; recognition of stakeholders and their roles.

Priority 1: Understanding Disaster Risk

- To promote collection, analyze, management and use of disaster related data and information
- To encourage strengthening baseline and assess disaster risks, vulnerability, exposure, hazard characteristics and their possible effects
- Develop, update location based disaster risk information including maps and dissemination to all categories of personnel.
- To make non-sensitive hazard exposure, vulnerability, risk, disaster and loss desegregated information freely available
- To promote real time access data
- To build knowledge on government officers at all levels on disaster risk reduction
- To promote in cooperation of disaster risk knowledge in formal and non-formal education
- To promote investment in innovation and technological development in multi-hazard solutions driven through research in disaster risk management

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance

- To mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors
- To review and promote the coherence and further development of disaster legislations, regulation and laws at national and local levels
- To adapt and implement national and local disaster reduction strategies and plans
- To reduce existing risks and strengthen economic, social, health and environmental resilience
- Conduct assessments of technical and financial, administrative capacities on disaster management at local and national levels
- To encourage complains of laws and regulations relating to land-use, urban planning, building cords, environmental, health and safety standards
- Develop and strengthen mechanisms to assess the public records of the progress on national and local plans on disaster risk reduction
- To assign clear role and tasks to community representatives within disaster management institutions and processes
- To establish and strengthen national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction
- To empower local authorities to regulatory and financial needs to work in disaster risk management at local levels
- To formulate policies and regulations addressing issues of preventing human settlements in disaster risk prone zones

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

- To allocate necessary resources for the development and implementation on disaster risk reduction strategies, policies and plans
- Promote mechanisms for disaster risk transfer and insurance, risk sharing
- To strengthen disaster resilience in public and private investments particularly in schools, hospitals and physical infrastructure
- To promote disaster risk resilience of work places through structural and un-structural means
- To promote disaster risk assessment into land use policy, development, urban planning and rural development
- To encourage the revision of existing building codes and standards with a view to ensure disaster resilience structures
- Enhance the resilience of national health systems
- To increase business resilience and protection of livelihood and production assets
- Promote and integrate disaster risk management approaches throughout tourism industry

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better”

- To prepare, review, update disaster preparedness and contingency plans and programs
- To develop and maintain people centered multi-hazard forecasting and early warning systems, disaster risk and communication mechanisms
- To promote resilience of water supply, transportation, telecommunication, education and health facilities
- Promote public awareness and necessary material to implement rescue and relief activities
- To develop public policies and actions supporting to strengthen coordination funding mechanisms for relief and disaster recover
- Promote regular disaster preparedness, response and recovering exercises including evacuation drills
- To incorporate disaster risk management into post-disaster, recover and rehabilitation process
- To consider relocation of public facilities and infrastructure outside the disaster-prone areas
- To establish a mechanism of data bases of mortality caused by disaster in order to prevent the mobility and mortality
- To enhance the recovery schemes to provide phyco-social support and mental health services for all people in need

SFDRR

	Global Regional	Global review aligned with <i>ECOSOC, High Level Political Forum & Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review</i>		Review by regional, sub-regional & Global Platforms
MONITORING	<i>Open-ended intergovernmental working group to develop global indicators</i>		UNISDR to measure baseline of global targets	
	National Local	<i>National & local reports to be reviewed by regional, sub-regional & Global Platforms</i>		
	<i>Public debates on progress of national & local plans</i>		UNISDR to update HFA Monitor	National & local DRR strategies & plans with targets, indicators
	Voluntary Commitments	<i>Implementation of commitments to be reviewed nationally & by regional, sub-regional & Global Platforms</i>		
	Stakeholders submit fulfillment of commitments & implementation			UNISDR to maintain commitments registry

HFA

- 10 years
- Deals with the “**What?**”
- Both focus on multiple levels of DRR work
- Outcome Focus on Disaster Losses.
- A focus on **disaster losses** means minimizing the impacts.
- In 2005, The **HFA** notes that **2 billion people have been affected by disasters over 10 years** (200 million people per year over 10 years).

SFDRR

- 15 years
- Deals with the “**How?**”
- Both focus on multiple levels of DRR work
- Outcome Focus on both disaster Risk and losses
- A **focus on disaster risk** puts more efforts to reduce the size of disasters
- In 2015, **Sendai Framework** states that **more than 1.5 billion people have been affected by disasters over 10 years**. This means a **25% reduction** due to HFA.

HFA

- *Encompasses disasters caused by **hazards of natural origin and related environmental and technological hazards and risks***
- *Calls to Strengthen **disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels***

SFDRR

- *Apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by **natural or man-made hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks***
- *Focus on Enhancing **disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.***

HFA

- Consider stakeholders as victims and vulnerable
- Monitoring @ global, regional and national.

SFDRR

- Consider stakeholders as agents of change, and their empowerment and inclusion and adds indigenous people engagement.
- Monitoring @ global, regional , national and local levels.
- Includes a voluntary commitments level, which engages all stakeholders to report on their achievements to implement the Framework in support of the work of States

HFA

SFDRR

- **Priority Action 1:** Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.
 - **Priority Action 2:** Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
 - **Priority Action 3:** Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
 - **Priority Action 4:** Reduce the underlying risk factors.
 - **Priority Action 5:** Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.
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- **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.

Challenges in Implementing SFDRR

- Slow progress in mainstreaming DRR in to sectorial development plans
- Non availability of profiles of frequently occurring hazards, vulnerability and exposure
- Reluctance of agencies to share data
- Non availability of DRR related Regulations
- Legal provisions to involve Local Government Authorities for Disaster Risk Reduction not available [Fig 1.pptx](#)
- Trend in Increasing dependency on relief adversely affecting the resilient capacity of communities. [Table 1.pptx](#)

- Awareness of communities and government agencies on disaster risk and risk reduction measures are low
- Private sector more actively involved in response and not in risk reduction activities or building resilience capacity of communities and agencies
- Loss of confidence on disaster insurance schemes.

Thank you for your attention