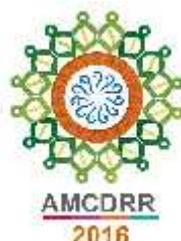


Note: These concept notes are as received from partner organizations



**Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016
New Delhi, India
02-05 November 2016**

Concept Note for Thematic session

Event title	Unpacking Risk Assessment
Event code	THEM-1
Date and Time	Thursday, 3 rd November, 13.30-15.00
Venue/ Room no.	Hall 1, Ground Floor, Vigyan Bhawan
Organizers	<p>Lead: UNDP</p> <p>Collaborator: MHA</p> <p>Name of the Lead: G. Padmanabhan (Emergency Analyst UNDP)</p> <p>Contact Details* (lead): Email id and phone number: g.padmanabhan@undp.org; +91-11-46532432</p> <p>Organization name and address: United Nations Development Programme; 55, Lodhi Estate; New Delhi – 110003</p>
Session Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a framework for conducting comprehensive periodic assessments of disaster risks at various levels. • To develop a set of indicators that would benchmark status of DRR at various levels. <p>The session will highlight the many ways in which risk modeling and hazard zoning can be used to set and measure progress on achieving DRR targets, to help achieve the Sendai Framework DRR Indicators, in particular when actual statistics on lives lost or properties damaged are too volatile to identify real trends. The session will also discuss the overlap of natural and technological hazards and how to assess its risks and address it through a wider risk reduction framework within industry as well as in the offsite area.</p>
Background and context	As momentum continues for implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), “Understanding Disaster Risks” by conducting periodic risk assessments will be one of the priority actions to be implemented by all relevant stakeholders for the coming fifteen years. The SFDRR clearly articulates that “Policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity,

	<p>exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment.</p> <p>Knowledge of disaster risks generated through comprehensive periodic risk assessments will help in better disaster risk management planning. Comprehensive disaster risk assessment will help to formulate and implement appropriate preventive and mitigation measures as well as ensure better preparedness for effective response to disasters. Also there is an emerging consensus that in order to ensure sustainable development it is inherent to incorporate disaster risk reduction measures into development planning and programming. Disaster risk reduction cannot be dealt in a standalone manner but rather needs to be integrated into the overall development planning in a systematic way and emphasis should be laid on identifying the risk factors that cause disasters such as the exposure and vulnerabilities of society to natural hazards and integrate mitigation measures right from the planning stage itself.</p> <p>Natural hazards when turned into a disaster due to existing physical, social, environmental and economic vulnerabilities can cause huge loss of life and damage to properties and environment. Hence it is very important to realise that any development choice made should not increase the existing disaster risks and on the other hand the development should also not get eroded because of disasters and incorrect development practices. Risk Assessment will help the policy makers, disaster managers, administrators and the community to make risk-based choices to address vulnerabilities, mitigate hazards and prepare for response to and recovery from disasters.</p> <p>Although there is no standardized methodology for hazard risk assessment and vulnerability analysis, use of certain approaches are common amongst different stakeholders at national, regional and local levels. These approaches have helped to develop a generic methodology for conducting the Risk Assessment. In addition, profiles and maps pertaining to specific hazards are being generated in many countries. Such high resolution maps would be ideal for regions that are prone to a particular hazard such as earthquakes in middle east region.</p>
<p>Session format and programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome and introductory remarks (5 mins) • Explaining the relevance of risk assessment (10 minutes) <p>Technical Sessions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology of Risk Assessment (15 minutes) • Disaster Score Card (10 minutes) • Addressing risks of technological disasters triggered by Natural Hazards. (15 minutes) • Using risk models in quantifying loss and benefits of various risk reduction measures. (15 minutes) • Seismic source modelling from Iran and developing Earthquake Hazard zoning map for the middle east (15 mts) • Q & A: Discussion (15 minutes) • Key conclusions, recommendations and way ahead (10 mins) <p>Total time required for the panel (110 minutes)</p>
<p>Intended main outcome and Key</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased knowledge and understanding of the methodologies for risk assessment.

messages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the implementation of Priority 1 and 2 of Sendai Framework. • Better understanding of risk models and its usage in measuring loss of life and property, quantifying benefits of alternative interventions to reduce disaster impacts and quantifying highly volatile disaster risks. • Understanding the parameters for assessing risks at the local level involving local communities.
List of Speakers and their interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening Remarks UNRC, India • Special Address, Member, NDMA (TBC) • Methodology of Risk Assessment (TARU/RMSI) • Disaster Score Card, MHA/UNDP • Presentation on Risk Modelling by Robert Muir-Wood (RMS) and Emma Lovell (ODI) • Presentation on assessing the local level risks of industrial disasters induced by natural hazards – by Takeshi KOMINO: Director; CWS Japan and Manu GUPTA: Chairperson- ADRRN. • Presentataion on Seismic Source Modelling from Iran and developing Earthquake Hazard zoning map for the middle east
Technical Equipment	Projector, computer, microphones