

## Health and Disaster Risk Reduction

### Concept Note

Duration: 85 Minutes

<b>Schedule</b>	Friday 26 May 2017
<b>Room and Venue</b>	Arena A, 11:15 - 12:45
<b>Organizers</b>	UNISDR and Organizing Team
<b>UNISDR Focal Points</b>	Dr. Chadia Wannous (wannous@un.org)
<b>Background and Rationale</b>	<p>Health is a key element of the Sendai Framework. Emphasis is placed on building resilient health systems, at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels, through integration of all-hazards disaster risk management within health care and public health provision. Capacity development of health workers and key public health system professionals in understanding disaster risk and applying and implementing risk reduction approaches is also vital.</p> <p>The Sendai Framework calls for better preparedness and response to biological hazards, which is now covered under the broad scope of the Framework. This demands an inclusive risk management, from event anticipation through preparedness, response and recovery, as continuous quality improvement process of the health system.</p> <p>An increased focus is necessary on zoonotic and vector-borne diseases that can transmit from animals and vectors to humans and have the potential to spark epidemics or pandemics. The recent Ebola and Zika outbreaks demonstrate the potential devastating human, social and economic impacts if not controlled or prevented. The approach to improving the ability of countries to prevent, prepare for and respond to such emerging threats should be cross-sectorial and cross-borders.</p> <p>Climate change significantly impacts human physical and mental health, including the long-term impacts on social and physical determinants of health – poverty, education and economic status, environment (access to safe and clean water, food, air) and shelter. The impact of climate change and that of disasters are experienced disproportionately by the poor and most vulnerable, including women</p>

and girls. Areas with weak health infrastructure will be the least able to cope without assistance to prepare and respond. Climate change also leads to changes in the frequency, intensity, spatial extent, duration, and timing of extreme weather and climate events” (IPCC 2012b) (such as heatwaves, drought, floods and hurricanes). This in turn affect health directly and through changes in the geographic and seasonal patterns of human infectious diseases, and their outbreak frequency and severity.

This aligns with Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG3 about achieving health and well-being for all, which references the need to “strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks” (SDG 3d). The SDG also promotes multi-stakeholder partnerships approach, particularly SDG 17.16 “Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries “ and SDG 17.17 to “Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships”

The UN’s recognition of health as a basic human right – as well as the high consequences of recent disease crises and that of natural and man-made disasters- provide a compelling and urgent need to advance disaster risk reduction initiatives in health. High mortality, morbidity and other health impacts (measured in physical, mental and social wellbeing) are what make hazards so devastating. Meanwhile, health is an outcome of all disaster risk reduction activities, making its comprehensive integration with DRR crucial to meaningfully achieve the global targets set out in the Sendai Framework.

The Royal Thai Government, UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and the World Health Organization (WHO) organized an international conference to discuss measures that countries can take to implement the health aspects of the Sendai Framework for Disaster

	<p>Risk Reduction on 10-11 March 2016, in Bangkok, Thailand.</p> <p>The outcome document of the conference “The Bangkok Principles<sup>1</sup> for the Implementation of the Health Aspects of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction" offers opportunities for collaboration between all relevant sectors and stakeholders at all levels for the implementation of these principles through integrating health in disaster risk reduction plans and strategies, as well as the inclusion of emergency and disaster risk management programs in health strategies and through positioning health as a key area of focus for disaster risk reduction efforts.<sup>2</sup></p> <p>This working session at the 2017 Global Platform for DRR will provide a platform to sensitize and mobilize Member States and key actors in health, disaster risk reduction and development to identify ways and commit to working together to realize these opportunities at national and local levels that contribute to the achievement of the Sendai Framework targets, particularly target (e) on developing comprehensive DRR strategies and plans by 2020.</p>
<p><b>Session Objectives</b></p>	<p>This session aims to achieve the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Share progress, challenges and lessons learned in applying the health aspects of Sendai Framework and the “Bangkok Principles” for implementation,</li> </ul> <p>Examples include recent natural disasters and health emergencies in the Americas (e.g. Zika in Brazil, Earthquake in Ecuador, etc), in Europe (e.g. disaster affecting health in Greece following the economic crisis with the additional burden to cope with the acute influx of migrants. And in West African countries following the aftermath of the Ebola crisis (lessons learned and building back better)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Present innovative initiatives to drive the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai Framework and the “Bangkok Principles”, particularly at national and local levels and how this contributes to and in coherence with other relevant international frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the International Health Regulations (IHR).</li> <li>• Elaborate how the integration of health and DRR contributes</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> The Bangkok Principles for the Implementation of the Health Aspects of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction  
[http://www.preventionweb.net/files/47606\\_bangkokprinciplesfortheimplementati.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/47606_bangkokprinciplesfortheimplementati.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> The Chair's Summary and the full report of the Bangkok conference 10-11 March 2016  
<http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2016/health>.

	<p>to the achievement of the Sendai Framework Global Targets, particularly Target (e) to increase the number of countries with national and local DRR plans by 2020, as well as other targets.</p>
<p><b>Discussion agenda and structure</b></p>	<p>A. Introduction and welcoming remarks (5 mins) The importance and recent experiences of incorporation of health and disaster risk reduction and management and identifying key sectors and policy frameworks for alignment and synergistic actions such as the SDGs, Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the IHR, the CBD Aichi Biodiversity Target, the EU Decision 1082/2013, and the Global Health Security Agenda.</p> <p>B. Panel discussion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ways to integrate risk-informed planning into the health sector and to promote the resilience of health systems as a key element for disaster risk reduction - practical examples and opportunities for mainstreaming, replications and scaling up (7 mins)</li> <li>2. Integrate DRR into health training and education and strengthen the capacity of health care workers for disaster preparedness and response, including health emergencies: tools and training (Assessment tools, Critical Incident Review, Competency framework for public health emergency preparedness, IHR Joint Evaluation Exercise (JEE), etc )</li> <li>3. Best practices of adopting the One Health approach to reduce risks of pandemics, epidemics and other health emergencies and its value and contribution to national DRR strategies (7 mins)</li> <li>4. Best practices for reducing the risks of and tackling the impact of climate change and urbanization on health, including on infectious diseases and how this contributes to national DRR plans and align with CCA and the Urban Agenda plans (7 mins)</li> <li>5. Reducing the risks to human health and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups in disasters, including migrants and refugees, women and children, people with disabilities and older people and its integration in national DRR plans (7 mins)</li> <li>6. Highlighting new knowledge, tools and mechanisms to strengthen the resilience of health systems to disasters-country experiences (7 mins)</li> </ol>

	<p>C. Moderated discussion and interventions from the floor presenting new commitments to the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai Framework (35 mins)</p> <p>D. Wrap up and conclusion (5 minutes) Closing and commitments (including from UNISDR) on how the commitments made will be supported in the context of the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai framework</p>
<p><b>Panel</b></p>	<p><b>Co-chairs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dr. Supamit Chunsuttiwat, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Public Health, Thailand.</li> <li>• Ms. Aida P. Zabal Laruda, President of Tolosa federation of Senior Citizens Organization, Philippines</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dr. Alex Camacho- Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)- PAHO Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas: From theory to practice in health.</li> <li>2. Dr. Massimo Ciotti- European Center for Disease Control (ECDC): strengthening the capacity of health care workers for disaster preparedness, including health emergencies: tools for preparedness and response.</li> <li>3. Dr. William Karesh- EcoHealth Alliance: Best practices of adopting the One Health approach to reduce risks of pandemics and other health emergencies and its integration and value to national DRR strategies</li> <li>4. Ms. Cristina Romanelli, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological: Biodiversity, climate change and Human Health.</li> <li>5. Dr. Felipe Cruz Vega, Mexico Ministry of Health: Country experience of integrating approach to health and disaster risk reduction.</li> </ol> <p><b>Discussants:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Dr. Teresa Zakaria, International Organization for Migration (IOM): Reducing the risks to human health and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups in disasters planning- country case studies</li> <li>7. Prof. Tadanori Inomata, University of Nagasaki- Japan: Take stock of the health impact of nuclear and radiological disasters and accidents and integration within national DRR plans</li> </ol>
<p><b>Expected outcomes</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stock taking of progress and challenges to enhance integration of health and DRR through practical examples and concrete initiatives</li> <li>• Better understanding of how the integration of health and DRR contributes to the delivery of Sendai Targets, particularly Target</li> </ul>

	<p>(e) and contribute to the achievement of health related actions in other global frameworks such as the SDG, the Paris Agreement and the IHR etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A set of recommendations on further operationalizing of the “Bangkok Principles” to achieve the goal of implementing the health aspects of the Sendai Framework at different levels.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Commitment / special announcement in support of the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai Framework and the Bangkok Principles for implementation</b></p>	<p>Partners’ commitments to support the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai Framework with a particular focus on support to the integration of health in the development of national and local DRR strategies and plans between 2017 and 2020.</p> <p><b>Suggested Commitments:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dr. Timothy Bouley- World Bank- Climate Smart Health Care and climate change and health</li> <li>2. Ms. Tara Pokahrel Nursing Association of Nepal: Integration of emergency and disaster risk management into education and training of nurses</li> <li>3. Dr. Marco Becerril- IMFSA- Mexico-TBC Integrating disaster medicines in health care education at university level</li> </ol>
<p><b>Background documents (selected)</b></p>	<p>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 <a href="http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/43291">http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/43291</a></p> <p>Fact sheet: Health in the Context of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction <a href="http://www.preventionweb.net/files/47606_healthinsendaiframeworkfactsheetuni.pdf">http://www.preventionweb.net/files/47606_healthinsendaiframeworkfactsheetuni.pdf</a></p> <p>The Bangkok Principles for the Implementation of the Health Aspects of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction <a href="http://www.preventionweb.net/files/47606_bangkokprinciplesfortheimplementation.pdf">http://www.preventionweb.net/files/47606_bangkokprinciplesfortheimplementation.pdf</a></p> <p>Paris Agreement on Climate Change <a href="http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf">http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf</a></p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages <a href="http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/">http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/</a></p> <p>The New Urban Agenda- The Adopted draft outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III)</p>

	<p><a href="https://www2.habitat3.org/bitcache/99d99fbd0824de50214e99f864459d8081a9be00?vid=591155&amp;disposition=inline&amp;op=view">https://www2.habitat3.org/bitcache/99d99fbd0824de50214e99f864459d8081a9be00?vid=591155&amp;disposition=inline&amp;op=view</a></p> <p>International Health Regulations (2005) <a href="http://www.who.int/ihr/en/">http://www.who.int/ihr/en/</a></p> <p>ECDC Best Practices in Risk Ranking <a href="http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/publications/emerging-infectious-disease-threats-best-practices-ranking.pdf">http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/publications/emerging-infectious-disease-threats-best-practices-ranking.pdf</a></p> <p>ECDC Handbook on using the ECDC tool for ranking infectious diseases to support preparedness planning in the EU/EEA (<i>to be published soon</i>)</p> <p>ECDC Operational Guidance on Rapid Risk Assessment Methodology <a href="http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/1108_TED_Risk_Assessment_Methodology_Guidance.pdf">http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/1108_TED_Risk_Assessment_Methodology_Guidance.pdf</a></p> <p>ECDC tools to strengthen preparedness at migrant reception centres <a href="http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/press/news/_layouts/forms/News_DisForm.aspx?ID=1495&amp;List=8db7286c-fe2d-476c-9133-18ff4cb1b568">http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/press/news/_layouts/forms/News_DisForm.aspx?ID=1495&amp;List=8db7286c-fe2d-476c-9133-18ff4cb1b568</a></p> <p>ECDC Handbook on Simulation Exercises <a href="http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/publications/simulation-exercise-manual.pdf">http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/publications/simulation-exercise-manual.pdf</a></p> <p>ECDC Handbook for national vulnerability, impact and adaptation assessments <a href="http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/publications/1003_ted_handbook_climatechange.pdf">http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/publications/1003_ted_handbook_climatechange.pdf</a></p> <p>Preparedness planning guide for diseases transmitted by <i>Aedes aegypti</i> and <i>Aedes albopictus</i> <a href="http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/zika-preparedness-planning-guide-aedes-mosquitoes.pdf">http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/zika-preparedness-planning-guide-aedes-mosquitoes.pdf</a></p>
--	---