SESSION SUMMARY

Event Title: Preconference workshop on national DRR strategies

Event Type: Preconference workshop
Date and Time: 22 May 2017
Co-organizers: UNISDR, UNDP, CADRI Partnership

Link to event page: http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2017/globalplatform/en/programme/preparatory-days/view/823

Focal points: Sahar Safaie (safaie@un.org), Angelika Plantiz (angelika.plantiz@undp.org), Sophie Baranes (sophie.baranes@undp.org)

Summary

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 identifies the “substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses” as the desired outcome of the Framework. This marks a crucial shift in the approach to disaster management, as it moves focus from managing ‘disasters’ to managing ‘disaster risk’ and it establishes resilience-building as a shared vision of the 2030 Agenda.

Sendai Framework Guiding Principles and Priorities of Action provide clear recommendations on the approach and requirements of DRR strategies:
- Be based on legislative or regulatory frameworks to mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors;
- Have a governance mechanism that is transparent and inclusive for effective and efficient management of disaster risk;
- Promote policy coherence and compliance notably with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, national and local level, and across all sectors;
- Guide public and private sectors by defining roles and responsibilities for whole-of-society;
- Have clear time frames, targets and indicators;
- Be based on comprehensive assessment of disaster risk from all hazards as well as evaluation of technical, financial and administrative disaster risk management capacity at the local and national level to inform the DRM measures;
- Strengthened mechanisms to follow-up, periodically assess and publicly report on progress
A. Introduction

UNDP (PPT available)

B. Comprehensive national DRR strategy

Armenia (PPT available)

- Challenges of Implementation of DRM Strategy
  - Political risks
  - Bureaucratic risks
  - Lack of resources
  - Risk of “stagnation” of strategy implementation
  - Corruption risk
  - Force Majeure (wars, conflicts, economic crises)

- Risk Mitigation Strategies
  - High level Steering Committee for strategy implementation
  - Process-oriented strategy with flexible mechanisms of review and adjustment
  - Program-based approach
  - Wider stakeholder engagement,
  - Greater parliamentary oversight
  - Regional and international cooperation

India

- Iterative process. June 2016: National DRM Plan of India in line w SFDRR; consultation to collect feedback from states and districts; revision
- Alignment w SDGs; coordination w other Ministries
- Risk is being built, how to constantly adjust RM measures
- How comprehensive is comprehensive?

C. The governance structure and the role of National Platforms

Cuba (PPT available)

- Disability is included into DRM plans and measures undertaken by the Government

D. Legislative or regulatory frameworks Requirement

Namibia (PPT available)

- Sectoral budget allocation: sectoral strategic plans are linked to national budget and Treasury processes. National Treasury understand that disaster response requires more resources than for prevention/ risk reduction. DRR will be integrated in sectoral strategic plans, and therefore in sectoral budgets.
- Legislation supports accountability; however, enforcement does not necessarily follow suit. Importance of political commitment and placement of DRM driving force in the Prime Minister’s office.

E. Understanding Disaster Risk for Developing DRR Strategy

Netherlands (PPT available)
- Risks increase due to intrinsic population development, economic growth and climate change
- In DRR strategies, include climate change projections to be better prepared, having a long term vision and guiding short/medium term interventions, pathways into an uncertain future
- Don’t only focus on multi-hazard early warning
- Preventive measures pay back! E.g. climate resilient infrastructure for protection against flooding or reservoirs for storage of water
- Nature based or hybrid solutions can be cost effective alternatives
- Conduct ex-ante CBA to optimize sustainable investments to reduce disaster risk from both sudden and slow onset disasters
- Inclusive, people centered approaches and participatory decision framing are key for sustainable DRR interventions
- Investment in response or preparedness measures can be followed by a % of GDP investment in prevented measures; this can be linked to avoided loss
- Risk assessment needs to be transparent process to steer credibility
- Using RA not only as a decision tool but also to create a movement around DRR at community level

F. Evaluation of DRR System and Prioritization of DRR Measures

**Georgia (PPT available)**
- Lessons from Georgia’s assessment and planning process leading up to the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy & Action Plan
  - National Ownership and Leadership
    - Leadership by national authorities
    - Defined roles and responsibilities of stakeholders
  - Participatory and Multi-stakeholder Process
    - Engagement of a multitude of actors from various sectors and levels
    - Meetings and discussions with almost 60 organizations
  - Sectoral and Thematic Integration
    - Working across various sectors
    - Integrating various programmes, projects and initiatives under a common framework
  - Shared Accountability
    - Establishment of clear roles and responsibilities
    - Accountability and transparency
  - Commitment to Long-term Investment
    - Action Plan spans over 4 years of implementation however the vision of the Strategy is to risk-proof Georgia’s national development targets in the long term

**Turkey (PPT available)**
- Peer Review of Turkey
  - The peer review process provides an effective way to,
Facilitate exchange of good practices,
- Strengthen mutual learning and common understanding,
- Deliver credible and trusted recommendations.

- Covered areas;
  - An integrated approach to DRM,
  - Risk assessments,
  - Risk management planning,
  - Preparedness,
  - Public awareness.

- Challenges
  - Coordination of all stakeholders.
  - Stakeholders demanded much time for presentations.
  - Decision of which documents to be translated and arrange translation.
  - Balance between presentations and discussions.
  - Necessity of more flexibility in the review agenda.
  - Time constraint for the draft to final report preparation process.
  - New encouragement mechanism can be developed for checking the improvement of countries.

- Recommendations
  - The Peers may exchange their specific experiences about DRR.
  - Lessons learned for any country can promote new countries’ preview process.
  - Focus on national, regional or local level peer review.
  - All stakeholders in different countries should be encouraged for high awareness.

- Outcomes
  - We had the opportunity to benchmark our practices with the similar EU examples.
  - We had the opportunity to compare our disaster management legislation with the EU legislation.
  - Indirect contribution to participating countries’ DRM policies.
  - The review process make it easier to monitor and evaluate the countries’ last situation in terms of DRR.

G. DRR Strategy Implementation Monitoring Mechanism

*Solomon Islands (PPT available)*

- Complexities and overlaps of global reporting mechanisms in needing to provide for a wide range of country situations from countries with large population concentrations and mega impact disasters to countries with small widely dispersed populations where impacts are numerically small but proportionately large
- Past reporting mechanisms have been onerous and lacking direct small country relevance resulting in external reporting efforts not reflecting the true country situation
- Implementation has been a major difficulty and reporting has been usually optimistic and not accurately reflecting these difficulties
Following the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP), the Solomon Islands has consolidated the role of the NDMO to address Disaster Management and is integrating the functions for the management of disaster and climate risk into a new division to promote risk reduction climate change and resilient development.

- FRDP provides and the opportunity in the Pacific to develop a reporting mechanism at the country level addressing the three global frameworks within a single mechanism.

*India*

- Loss data informs planning
- Practical disaggregated data
- How can we still showcase DRR successes that do not translate into loss reduction?

**Discussion on the way forward in developing Guidelines on National DRR Strategies**

*Survey:* Input to designing and developing National DRR Strategy Guideline
https://www.research.net/r/DFV7LDM

**Photos from the event:**

![Event Photos](image-url)