Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into Development in UNDP

Panel 3:
Strategies for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Development

Mitigating Disasters, Promoting Development:
The Sendai Dialogue and Disaster Risk Management in Asia
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Presentation Outline

I. UNDP & Disaster Risk Reduction
II. DRR Mainstreaming: a priority for UNDP
III. DRR Mainstreaming explained
IV. UNDP support for DRR Mainstreaming
V. In closing...
I. UNDP & Disaster Risk Reduction

- **1998:** UN General Assembly mandate (A/RES/52/12 B)
- **2001:** Establishment of Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
- **Portfolio:** UNDP supports disaster risk reduction and recovery in about 50-60 countries annually, with average annual expenditures of over $150 million
- UNDP’s Annual Business Plan and Strategic Plan 2014-2017 feature disaster reduction and recovery in predominant way
- Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPR) is one of UNDP’s four core practice areas
II.

DRR Mainstreaming – Why is it a priority for UNDP?
Development at Risk from Disasters

Rising impact of disasters over the past 30 years:

- 3.3 million people killed
  - 50% of deaths occur in poor countries, but they accounted for only 9% of disasters

- Economic cost of disasters has tripled
  - Over USD 1.2 trillion of economic loss occurred in developing countries: equivalent to a third ODA

- Disasters push people into poverty
  - Poverty levels after the Haiti 2010 earthquake and Djibouti 2011 drought returned to early 2001/2003 levels
Disaster Risk

Multi-Hazard Context
- Seismic and volcanic activities
- Cyclones
- Floods
- Landslides
- Coastal Erosion
- Drought ...

Magnified by climate change

Increasing Vulnerability
- Inappropriate land use
- Environmental degradation
- Unplanned urbanization
- Exposure of population & assets in hazardous locations
- Economic inequalities
- Weak social organization
- Deficient infrastructure
- Weak governance systems

Development contributes to Disaster Risk

Flawed Development Process
Solutions for disaster and climate resilient development...

- Pursuing disaster reduction, adaptation and sustainable development as mutually supportive goals
- Considering risk reduction as an essential investment in sustainable development, not as an additional cost
- Corrective development planning that ensures development does not generate risks

... in short: DRR Mainstreaming
III. Mainstreaming explained...
Mainstreaming requires...

...assessing the implications of disasters & climate change on any planned development action:

(a) in all thematic practice areas and sectors

(a) at all levels

(a) as an integral dimension of the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes
Mainstreaming DRR/CCA Into Development Process

Identify Natural Hazard Risks

Evaluate Risks

Accept Risks?

Yes

Monitor & Review

No

Identify Ways to Prevent or Manage Risks (DRR/Adaptation Options)

Prioritise DRR/Adaptation Options

Incorporate DRR/CCA into:

- National Development Plans/Strategies
  - Policies
  - Regulations
  - Budget
  - Sector Plans
  - Programmes
  - Projects
IV. UNDP support for DRR Mainstreaming
Vehicles for UNDP support to DRR
Mainstreaming ...

- Comprehensive national disaster risk reduction programs
- Tailor-made technical assistance and policy advise
- Knowledge products and training courses
- Partnerships with specialized institutions
- Global advocacy efforts
Comprehensive disaster risk reduction programs

Since 2005 UNDP:

- Supported over 45 National DRM Authorities
- Integrated DRR into national development policies and frameworks in over 30 countries
- Strengthened legislative frameworks that foster DRM in 58 countries
- Supported climate risk management programs in 22 countries
- Helped establish 30 Disaster Loss Databases
“Unpacking” the process of DRR mainstreaming

DRR Mainstreaming Framework & Country Specific Guidelines
Partnerships for Mainstreaming (1)

- **MADRiD**: Mainstreaming Adaptation and Disaster Reduction into Development with UNISDR, and the Government of Korea, since 2012

- **CADRI**: Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative with UNOCHA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, and GFDRR and IFRC as observers

- **DRR Law Project** with IFRC to review DRR integration into national and sub-national legislative and regulatory frameworks
Partnerships for Mainstreaming (2)

- **DRR integration into United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF)** with UNDOCO and UNISDR
  - 2009: Guide for UN Country teams to integrate DRR into UNDAFs and Common Country Assessments (CCA)
  - Technical assistance to UN Resident Coordinators and Country team to mainstream DRR into UNDAF
  - Training materials and workshops for UN Country teams
  - Since 2009, 54 UN Country Teams officially published their UNDAF - of these, **50 UNDAFs** incorporate DRR
Global Advocacy for DRR Mainstreaming

- **Integration of DRR and conflict prevention into the post-2015 development agenda:** UNDP is co-leading consultations with UNISDR, UNICEF and UN Peace Building Support Office.

- **Political Champions Group:** UNDP and UNOCHA are leading a UN system process to improve how development and humanitarian agencies work together and cooperate with governments and donors towards resilience in countries at risk from natural hazards.

- **HFA 2:** UNDP supports the consultation process and supports the development of the successor to the HFA based on its practical experience.
V. In closing...

- DRR mainstreaming for building resilience requires sustained engagement
- More appropriate and long-term funding mechanisms needed; i.e. development and climate change funds
- Use recovery as an opportunity and entry point for DRR mainstreaming
- Foster integrated solutions by working across disciplines to address complex issue of risk, especially DRR and adaptation