ISDR Africa programmes and SREX report

Youcef Ait Chellouche ISDR Regional Office for Africa Addis, 9-10 May 2012

Strategic goals of the HFA 2005-2015:

- The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning
- The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards
- The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency, response and recovery programs





Framework for Disaster Reduction (HFA): 2005-2015

Chapter III: Priorities

- 1. Policies, institutional and legal frameworks: ensure that disaster risk is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.
- Risk identification: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
- Knowledge management: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
- Reduce the underlying risk factors (environmental mgt, food security, gender approach, land-use planning, etc.).
- 5. Strengthen disaster preparedness

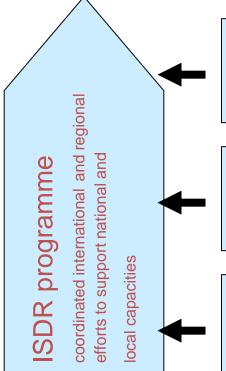
Chapter IV: Implementation and Follow-up



International Strategy for Disaster Reduction SDR system levels of "platforms" - a space for DRR action

National implementation

National frameworks, multi-stakeholders, and multi disciplinary with Support from UN country team – when appropriate



Regional (Min. Conf. & Regional Platforms)

Based on existing regional and sub-regional strategies and mechanisms

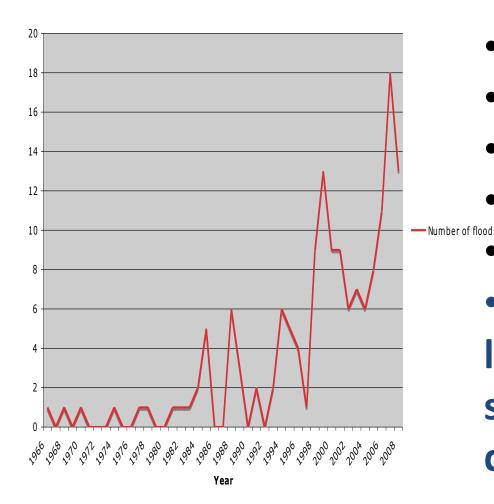
Thematic

Building on existing networks, clusters, other mechanisms eg: Parliamentarians

Global Platform → report to GA

Every two years, June 2009, Geneva: Governments, International, UN, regional organisations, experts, NGOs and practitioners

Annual Number of Floods in West Africa 1966-2008



- Food Security
- Agriculture
- Water resources
- Health
- Disasters
- Closely linked to lifelines, MDGs and sustainable development

Ecosystems • Science driven ," too complicated" Livelihoods Environmental connotation, "not us" Other urgent issues, "too busy" **Community** Concrete action; "to vague"

SREX report contributed to address these challenges

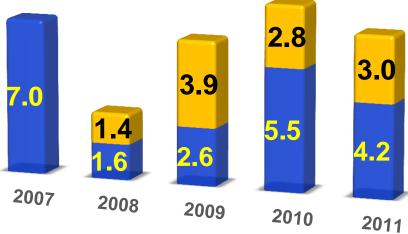
2. Outcomes of Economic Assessment

Kenya:



- Overall effects of the drought in Kenya have been estimated at US\$12.1 billion
- The livestock sector took the largest share of damage and losses (72%)
- Highest per capita damage and losses were in areas where there is large vulnerable population.
- Drought affected balance of payment significantly due to impact on electricity generation and agricultural production

Kenya: Annual growth rate in post drought (affect shown in yellow) and non drought situations





Review DRR National Platform

- Review profiles of members/sectors part of NPs
- Stronger link between NPs and decision making
- Open for local authorities
- Moving from DRR promotion to "How to do" DRR/CCA (already well integrated)



DRR National policies and local action

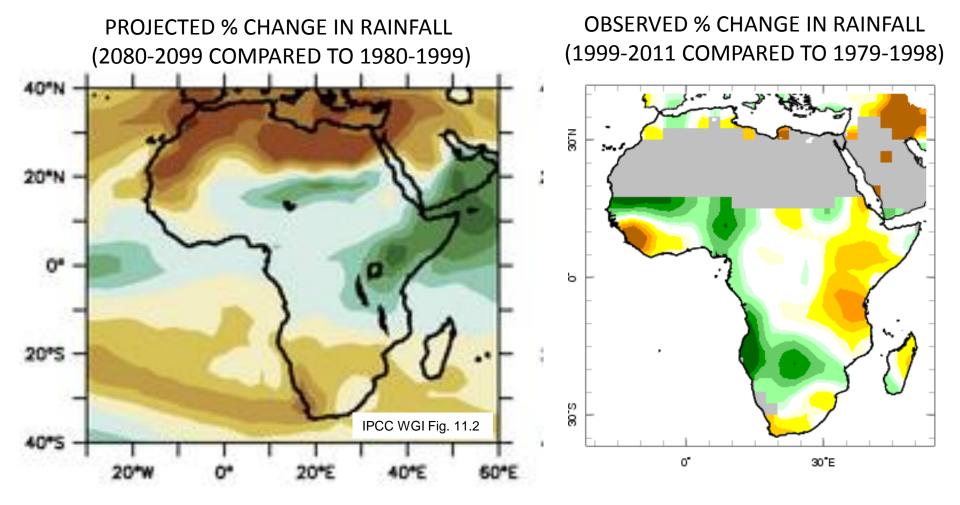
- Local authorities are not always part for the DRR institutional frameworks
- ISDR campaign on making city resilience revealed the gap (and the need) for DRR/CCA local action and mayors involvement.
- Key words: adequate funding, procedures for accessing resources, dialogue between local and national levels.



Early warning - Early action

- Use of climate (hydro) forecasts to anticipate disaster
- In term on preparedness for response and early recovery
- And to mitigate disasters....
- Case of Kenya [part of the rift valley showed that resilience early action need some time long term approaches..(early growing seeds)]

Model Projections Compared to Internation Recent Trends



What is the timescale of interest?

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Uncertainties and time scale

- Partnership between climate sciences and end users to institutionalize such dialogue and improve both climate products and DRR/CCA science based programmes.(ISDR-ACMAD)
- Flexibility in related DRR CCA planning processes and advocacy.
- Accept learning by doing approach



Understand and Assess changing hazards

- ISDR support to IGO and government promote risk assessment taking in account how hazard are changing and affecting people and their environment.
- ISDR support countries in putting in place
 Disaster loss data base which will contribute in
 the future to understand the impact related to
 "changes"
- Develop informed DRR and CCA programmes including validated indigenous knowledge.



- Hazards, exposure, vulnerability, resilience in an overall risk approach. It is now an imperative both for government, International community an donors to adapt.
- DRR/M is about: prevent what we can prevent, mitigate what we cannot prevent, transfer what we cannot mitigate and prepare for the remaining (risks).
- SREX report helpful to promote risk transfer in Africa (relatively weak)



DRR and sustainable development

- Non extreme hazards could have extreme impact (exposure, vulnerability)
- Case of similar earthquake intensity in Haiti (250,000 deaths and Chili 600...)
- Disasters wipe out years of development gains in Africa
- No regret approaches and building resilience to deal with risks integrate DRR -CCA and short – long term issues.
- DRR as part of sustainable development international agenda...a hope for RIO+20

Thank You

www.unisdr.org/campaign

to disasters

Making Cities Resilient

My City is Getting Ready



2010-2011 World Disaster Reduction Campaign

