EUROPEAN COMMISSION ACTION PLAN ON THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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Disaster Risk Management
EU Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction

1- Policy context: EU/international

2- Main elements of the Action Plan

3- Next steps
1- Policy context

• Union Civil Protection Mechanism (2013): bridging prevention, preparedness and response

• International frameworks: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Paris climate change agreement, Agenda 2030, Habitat III
Union Civil Protection Mechanism

Decision 1313/2013 - UCPM

Full DRM Cycle

34 Participating States
Risk management capability assessment

Peer Reviews & Prevention Projects

Improving the knowledge base

Sendai framework for DRR

Disaster proof EU policy and funding

Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection

Sendai framework

Disaster proof EU policy and funding

European Commission

Risk assessment

Disaster proof
Training, Exercises, Lessons Learnt

Early warning CECIS

EERC Voluntary Pool

Disaster Response Planning

European Medical Corps

Preparedness Projects
In May 2013, we launched the

**Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC)**

- Monitors disasters around the globe **24/7**
- Maps disaster risks
- Provides real-time information
- Coordinates joint European response operations
SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Scope and Purpose

1 Global Outcome

1 Goal

7 Global Targets

13 Guiding Principles

4 Priorities for Action

at 4 Levels
Local, National, Regional and Global

Role of Stakeholders

International Cooperation and Global Partnerships

Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection
“Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience”

– paragraph 17
Notable innovations of the Sendai Framework

- Shift from disaster management to disaster risk management.
- Shift from "what to do" to "how to do"
- Focus on people-centred preventive approach to DRR
- Primary responsibility of States for DRR but shared responsibility of all-of-society for DRR
- Recognition of the importance of well-functioning health systems.
- A strong call for strengthening the use of science and technology in policy-making.
- A strong call for the mobilization of investment.
- Strengthened Global Platform, regional platforms and national platforms.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Description</th>
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| Priority 1 | Understanding disaster risk  
Policies and practices for DRR should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment. |
| Priority 2 | Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk  
Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk. |
| Priority 3 | Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience  
Public and private investment in DRR are essential to enhance the economic, social, health & cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries, their assets, as well as environment |
| Priority 4 | Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction  
Strengthened disaster preparedness for response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction are critical to build back better |
Reduce

Mortality/
global population
2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

Affected people/
global population
2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

Economic loss/
global GDP
2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio

Increase

Countries with national & local DRR strategies
2020 Value >> 2015 Value

International cooperation
to developing countries
2030 Value >> 2015 Value

Availability and access
to multi-hazard early warning systems & disaster risk information and assessments
2030 Values >> 2015 Values

Damage to critical infrastructure & disruption of basic services
2030 Values << 2015 Values
EU Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction

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Sendai Framework for DRR ACTION PLAN

"A DISASTER RISK-INFORMED APPROACH FOR ALL EU POLICIES"
EU Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction

1- Process

2- Guiding elements

3- Structure
Purpose: Enhance and promote disaster risk management and its integration in EU policies

Maps EU policies against 4 Sendai priorities

Based on inter-service participation: AGRI, CLIMA, DEVCO, ENV, FPI, GROW, HOME, JRC, NEAR, EAC, REGIO, RTD, SANTE, SG, SJ, EEAS
Disaster Risk Management

A cross-cutting field
ACTION PLAN ➤ Guiding elements

- 'NEW' AREAS, eg:
  - health
  - culture
  - education

- ALL OF SOCIETY

- EXISTING EU policies

- ACTIONS
  - special focus on vulnerable
  - Actions at ALL LEVELS

Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection
ACTION PLAN ➤ Structure

4 KEY AREAS

1. Build **RISK KNOWLEDGE** in EU policies

2. An **ALL-OF-SOCIETY** approach in disaster risk management

3. Promote **EU RISK INFORMED INVESTMENTS**

4. Support the development of a **HOLISTIC DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT** approach

21 PRIORITIES

For example:

1.3 Engage with the **research community** to address DRM knowledge and technology gaps

2.4 ...explore **educational measures** for reducing disaster risks

3.12 Promote **risk-informed investments in all EU external financial instruments**

4.19 Facilitate **capacity building of local & national authorities and communities in managing disaster risk**

51 ACTIVITIES

For example:

1.3.2 Strengthen the role of the EC Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre (DRMKC)

2.4.1 Support projects **integrating DRR in educational systems** in emergencies & conflict situations

3.12.1 Explore the development of Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment and Analysis Guidelines for **DRM mainstreaming in development cooperation programs**

19.2 Support **community capacity-building** of at least 100 organisations in partner countries through the EUAV Programme

Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection
Key Area 1 – Building risk knowledge in all EU Policies

1- Risk assessment
2- Disaster loss data
3- Index for Risk Management INFORM
Key area 1- Building risk knowledge in all EU Policies

Risk Assessments

Aim: inform emergency management (full DRM cycle approach), identify main risks and capabilities needed

EU Guidelines for Risk Assessment and Mapping

National Risk Assessments

Overview of Risks in the EU

Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection
Landscape of risks in the EU

- Flooding: 30
- Extreme weather: 26
- Forest fire: 22
- Earthquake: 19
- Pandemic: 23
- Epizootic / Animal & Plant disease: 17
- Industrial & Chemical incident: 26
- Vital infrastructure disruption: 24
- Nuclear / Radioactive accident: 23
- Terrorism: 17
- Cybercrime: 14
Disaster Loss Data
You can’t manage what you can’t measure

Disaster Risk Reduction
• Sendai Framework Targets A, B, C, D

Sustainable Development
• SDG Targets 1, 4, 9, 11, 13

Climate Change
• UNFCCC
• Warsaw Int Mech

Private sector
• Re-insurance, Public Private Insurance

Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection
A bottom-up network
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensions</th>
<th>Hazard &amp; exposure</th>
<th>Vulnerability</th>
<th>Lack of coping capacity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Categories</td>
<td>Natural</td>
<td>Human</td>
<td>Socio-economic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Components</td>
<td>Earthquake</td>
<td>Projected conflict risk</td>
<td>Development &amp; deprivation (50%)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tsunami</td>
<td>Inequality (25%)</td>
<td>Aid dependency (25%)</td>
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<td>Flood</td>
<td>Uprooted people</td>
<td>Other vulnerable groups</td>
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<td>Tropical cyclone</td>
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<td>Drought</td>
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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LufpzsYuKLM
Key Area 2
An all-of-society approach in DRM

1- Peer Reviews
2- Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation
3- Climate Resilient Development
EU peer review programme

• Improving disaster risk management through mutual learning
• Linking disaster response, preparedness and prevention policies and fostering a policy dialogue
• Raising awareness and visibility of disaster risk management
Peer review programme 2015-2016

• Building on successful pilot reviews

• Four types of reviews: general disaster risk management; risk assessment; risk management capability; and preparedness strategies.

• UNISDR, OECD associated
Reviewed countries

Pilot review
Countries (UK, FI)

2015-2016 programme
Countries (TK, BG, MT, PL, EE, GE)
Peers' countries of origin

24 peers
19 countries
Key area 2- An all of society approach in DRM

Loss and damage associated with climate change impacts

- Slow onset events
- Extreme events

Economic losses

Non-economic losses

INCOME
- Business operations
- Agricultural production
- Tourism
- Infrastructure
- Property

PHYSICAL ASSETS

INDIVIDUALS
- Life
- Health
- Human mobility

SOCIETY
- Cultural heritage
- Indigenous knowledge
- Societal/cultural identity

ENVIRONMENT
- Biodiversity
- Ecosystem services
The 2-year workplan of the Executive Committee (2015–16) provides for:

Action Areas (AA) for initial work on loss and damage

- AA1: Particularly vulnerable developing countries, populations, ecosystems
- AA2: Comprehensive risk management approaches
- AA3: Slow onset events
- AA4: Non-economic losses
- AA5: Resilience, recovery and rehabilitation
- AA6: Migration, displacement and human mobility
- AA7: Financial instruments and tools
- AA8: Complement, draw upon the work of and involve other bodies
- AA9: Development of a 5-year rolling workplan

For details of the initial two-year workplan, see [www.unfccc.int/8805](http://www.unfccc.int/8805)
National/sub-national, include approaches, e.g.:
- RSO and data collection
- Risk assessment
- Risk management (strategy development, etc)
- Knowledge management
- Research on emerging issues
- Private sector/investment management

Regional stakeholders, incl. approaches, e.g.:
- Risk transfer mechanisms
- Knowledge management
- Data collection
- Training and support
- Research on emerging issues
- Private sector / investment management

National (sub) governments have primary responsibility for stewardship of vulnerable groups and communities

Civil society includes a wide range of actors including NGOs, academia, trade organisations, societies, etc.
From Early Warning to Early Action

- EU Resilience approaches

Example:

The Global Climate Change Alliance & Disaster Risk Reduction
GCCA action on DRR

DRR in 12 GCCA national programmes:
Bangladesh, Benin, Comoros, Gambia, Haiti, Jamaica, Maldives, Mozambique, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu

DRR in 2 regional programmes:
Caribbean with CARIFORUM, €8 Mio
Pacific with Pacific Islands Forum and University of South Pacific €8 Mio
Ecosystem management: watershed management, reforestation and coastal ecosystem restoration for flood mitigation in Jamaica

Land use planning and management: hazard and risk mapping to avoid expansion into flood-prone areas in Vanuatu
Key Area 3 – Promoting EU Risk-informed investments
Cohesion policy support to disaster risk prevention (1/2)

- **Renewed investment opportunities for 2014-2020**
  - EUR 8 billion to climate change adaptation and risk prevention
  - Protecting 13.3 million people from floods and 11.8 million from forest fires
  - More opportunities in other areas (incl. innovation, water management... )

- **Beyond funding**
  - Integrated regional development
  - Technical assistance and administrative capacity-building
  - Support for cross-border, interregional and transnational cooperation

- **New opportunities for cities**
  - Urban Agenda for the EU
  - Urban Innovative Actions
Cohesion policy support to disaster risk prevention (2/2)

- **Preconditions for funding**
  - National or regional risk assessments for disaster management, taking into account climate change adaptation
  - Ensuring strategic framework for an effective and efficient use of EU funds
  - Follow-up needed by end 2016 to avoid suspension of payments

- **How to get support?**
  - Find out about programmes and get in touch with Managing Authorities through [ec.europa.eu/regional_policy](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy)
Key Area 4– Developing an holistic risk management approach
Key Area 4-developing an holistic risk management approach

EU Aid Volunteers
What is EUAV?

• An opportunity for well trained and well prepared junior and senior humanitarian volunteers from the EU to help local communities in third countries

• Based on concrete humanitarian needs and gaps identified jointly by sending organisations in EU Member States and hosting organisations in non EU countries

• Providing technical assistance and capacity building for humanitarian organisations themselves – both sending and hosting - strengthening the system
Why EU Aid Volunteers?

- **Solidarity** - responding to the requests of EU citizens to support those most in need in the world

- **Increasing number of natural and man-made disasters** - more efforts needed to prevent hazards becoming disasters

- Need for more trained and well prepared people to **support** local organisations and communities

- **Support** for **improvements in the humanitarian sector** – a stronger more robust system
Volunteering: what?

Senior Volunteer in Gender Issues, Tunisia

Senior Volunteer in Post disaster and post conflict assessment and recovery, Ecuador

Food security, Senegal

Junior Volunteer in Finance and accounting, Jordan

Senior Volunteer in WASH, Haiti

Urban Resilience, Haiti

Disaster Management, Cambodia

Education volunteer, Sierra Leone

Junior Volunteer in Communication, Lebanon

Senior Volunteer in Livelihoods, Haiti

Coming soon: Online volunteering
EU AID VOLUNTEERS
FOR ORGANISATIONS:
GET INVOLVED

EU AID VOLUNTEERS IS ABOUT
- Volunteer deployment
- Building capacity and training
- Network and communication

WHY BECOME AN EU AID VOLUNTEERS PARTNER?
- Support community resilience to disasters
- Online support from volunteers for your humanitarian projects
- Volunteers where you need them
- Skilled volunteers to meet your humanitarian needs
- Stronger humanitarian response

EU Aid Volunteers
We Care, We Act
#EUAidVolunteers
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ACTION PLAN ➤ Moving forward

- **MONITORING**
  - Regular reviews
  - Work with all stakeholders

- **COHERENCE**

- **ADVOCACY**
Monitoring the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2016 - 2021

Validation of Sendai Framework Monitor prototype

Readiness review of data availability and baselines by Members States

UNGA adopts OEIWG global indicators for the Sendai Framework and SDGs

UNISDR provides regional and global overview and analysis of the achievement of global and national targets

Review and validation of reporting by Member States

Review and validation of reporting by Member States

GAPR19

Global Platform for disaster risk reduction

Regional Platforms for disaster risk reduction

Regional Platforms for disaster risk reduction

GAPR21

Global Platform for disaster risk reduction

Global Platform for disaster risk reduction

All Member States are expected to achieve the Sendai Framework global target E

Development of the infrastructure of the online Sendai Framework Monitor

Member States retrofit existing and build new national disaster loss databases

Member States develop nationally appropriate targets and indicators

Biennial monitoring cycles of the achievement of the Sendai Framework (synchronised with SDGs monitoring)

First cycle

Second cycle

Third cycle

Fourth cycle

HLPF

Reporting to the HLPF on progress in implementing the Sendai Framework and relevant SDGs

In support of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030
Thank you!

http://ec.europa.eu/echo/

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