



Jean Monnet Module: Disaster Risk Management in the framework of EU Integration

EU Disaster Risk Management Framework, International programs and
agreements for DRM

The Yokohama Strategy

A satellite view of the Earth, showing the Pacific Ocean in the center, surrounded by the Americas, Asia, and Australia. The image is used as a background for the slide.

- The UN General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction from 1990 to 1999.
- Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation (United Nations 1994), adopted during the first World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction.
- In this strategy, the close links between risk, disaster reduction, sustainable development, environmental protection, and poverty alleviation became apparent.

The Hyogo Framework

- Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2005, 168 states adopted the first global framework for DRR.
- The core of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015 (HFA 2005) consists of 3 strategic goals, a number of guiding principles, 5 priorities for action (PAs), and considerations for implementation and follow-up.

PA1: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

PA2: Identify, assess, and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.

PA3: Use knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.

PA4: Reduce the underlying risk factors.

PA5: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

Source: HFA 2005

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Scope and purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors

Expected outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

Goal

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

Targets

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015

Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015

Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030

Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030

Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020

Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030

Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030

Priorities for Action

There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas.

Priority 1

Understanding disaster risk

Disaster risk management needs to 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 vital to the management of disaster risk reduction in all sectors and ensuring the coherence of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide, encourage and incentivize the public and private sectors to take action and address disaster risk

Priority 3

Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. These can be drivers of innovation, growth and job creation. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation

Priority 4

Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Experience indicates that disaster preparedness needs to be strengthened for more effective response and ensure capacities are in place for effective recovery. Disasters have also demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, is an opportunity to «Build Back Better» through integrating disaster risk reduction measures. Women and persons with disabilities should publicly lead and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the response and reconstruction phases

Guiding Principles

Primary responsibility of States to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation

Shared responsibility between central Government and national authorities, sectors and stakeholders as appropriate to national circumstances

Protection of persons and their assets while promoting and protecting all human rights including the right to development

Engagement from all of society

Full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels

Empowerment of local authorities and communities through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities as appropriate

Decision-making to be inclusive and risk-informed while using a multi-hazard approach

Coherence of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development policies, plans, practices and mechanisms, across different sectors

Accounting of local and specific characteristics of disaster risks when determining measures to reduce risk

Addressing underlying risk factors cost-effectively through investment versus relying primarily on post-disaster response and recovery

«Build Back Better» for preventing the creation of, and reducing existing, disaster risk

The quality of global partnership and international cooperation to be effective, meaningful and strong

Support from developed countries and partners to developing countries to be tailored according to needs and priorities as identified by them

European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction ROADMAP 2021-2030

- The EFDRR Roadmap 2021-2030 supports the implementation of the Sendai Framework by:
 - ✓ Supporting regional, national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and actions by identifying shared gaps and challenges to and opportunities for enhancing disaster resilience in the region.
 - ✓ Highlighting effective arrangements for national and local sharing of good practices, pathways and opportunities for more risk-informed, gender-responsive, age-sensitive and inclusive policies, strategies, programmes and approaches.
 - ✓ Promoting and supporting systems for regional collaboration and shared learning.

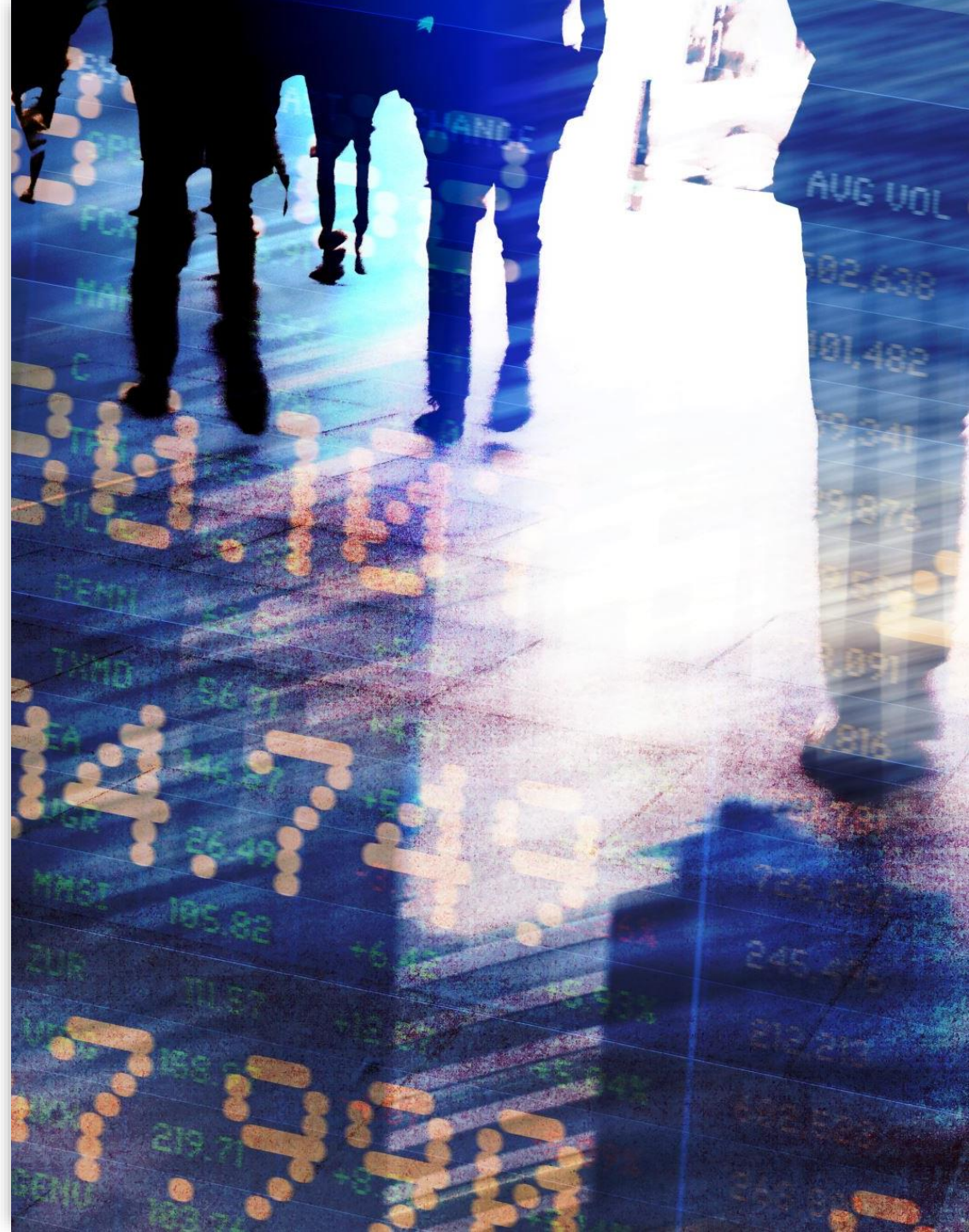
Relevant EU strategies

- The European Green Deal , adopted by the European Commission in December 2019, set the blueprint for a transformational change that aims at making Europe the first climate neutral continent in the world.
- ✓ EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 promotes nature-based solutions to increase resilience to climate risk,
- ✓ Farm-to-Fork Strategy to make food systems fair, healthy, and environmentally-friendly,
- ✓ EU Forest Strategy

- ✓ EU strategy on adaptation to climate change
- ✓ Flood risk management- EU adopted in 2007 the Floods Directive
- ✓ The Water Framework Directive

Improving Crisis Management through Knowledge

- 2021- the European Commission launched the Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of civil protection training and exercises, to promote innovation and dialogue, and to enhance cooperation between Member States' national civil protection authorities.
- Disaster Risk Management Knowledge
- Community of European Research and Innovation for Security (CERIS)



Civil Protection Mechanism legislation

- **Civil Protection Mechanism legislation- (01/2014 entered into force)**
 - ✓ Response and Preparedness (shift from ad hoc coordination to a pre-planned, pre-arranged and predictable system):
 - ✓ Better planning (reference scenarios, mapping of assets, contingency plans)
 - ✓ Emergency response capacity (availability and sharing of key assets)
 - ✓ Emergency Response Center
 - ✓ Training network, Lessons learnt programme
- **Prevention (integrated into DRM cycle)**
 - ✓ National multi-hazard risk assessments
 - ✓ Enhanced Risk Management Planning
 - ✓ Assessment of MS Risk Management Capabilities
 - ✓ Other activities (e.g. peer reviews, training, finances)



Disaster Law Database

Search



Case law



Documents
of
International
Organizations



Documents
of
Transnational
Private
Actors



Documents
of Treaty
Bodies



Literature



National
Documents



RCRC
Documents



Treaties

Programmes

- The Peer Review Programme established under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) - the objective of this programme is to promote an integrated approach to disaster risk management by linking prevention, preparedness, and response.
- Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX) supports public administrations on approximation, application, and enforcement of EU legislation and sharing of EU best practices.
- The EU's cohesion policy and funds support EU Member States and the cooperation between Member States (and Outermost Regions) with non-EU countries via Interreg programmes, to reduce disparities between regions and to strengthen economic, social, and territorial cohesion.
- Horizon 2020
- EU4Schools and the EU4Culture projects. -“Build Back Better” approach of the Sendai Framework for the recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in order to increase the resilience of infrastructure to future disasters.

References

- <https://disasterlaw.ifrc.org/disaster-law-database>
- https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/european-disaster-risk-management/european-disaster-resilience-goals_en