



Disaster Risk Reduction within the Sustainable Development Goals

The Seventh Session of the General Assembly Open Working Group
on the Sustainable Development Goals

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OPENING STATEMENTS

- ✓ Presentation focuses on proposals/ideas regarding how Disaster Risk Management Should be treated within the Sustainable Development Goals within a SIDS Context using Caribbean SIDS as an example.
- ✓ Separate presentation focused on Climate Change
- ✓ Climate Change is catalyst to existing risks
- The differences between DRR and CCA may seem many, however they are inconsequential for practical application (Mercer, 2010)
- The differences do not outweigh the similarities

VULNERABILITY OF THE CARIBBEAN REGION

17,163 lives lost in last 30 years due to climate related emergencies and disasters

60% of population, 70% of economic activity with 2 miles of coastline

Regular annual disaster losses of US \$3 billion or on average 1.3% of GDP. US \$ 34Billion in the last 30 years in total

Annual economic costs of disaster events are increasing

PROFILES OF SIDS



HIGH VULNERABILITY



HIGH EXPOSURE



CLIMATE VARIABILITY,
EXTREMES AND A
CHANGING CLIMATE

DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES FOR CARIBBEAN SIDS

- Small economies very open to international trade and highly exposed to natural disasters and economic shocks. One of the most Disaster Prone Regions in the world.
- The main challenges for the Caribbean small states looking ahead include, low growth, high debt and reducing vulnerabilities from natural disasters as well as financial sector weaknesses”

Source: The International Monetary Fund, February 20, 2013

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DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES FOR CARIBBEAN SIDS

- ✓ The Caribbean faces unprecedented challenges in transitioning their economies.
- ✓ Struggling to meet the challenges of protecting fragile environment whilst achieving development aspirations (sustainable development agenda)
- ✓ Heavily dependent on coastal and natural resources for its main economic drivers
- ✓ Hence Caribbean Economies are very climate sensitive.

Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) and Sustainable Development

2001-2006

- Linked development decision-making and planning initiatives to a Comprehensive Disaster Management approach, i.e., taking a sustainable development approach to disaster risk management

2007-2012

- Emphasized disaster loss reduction through risk management
- Designed to follow a more program based approach (PBA) with an emphasis on RBM
- Promoted CDM for Sustainable Development
- HFA 2005-2015 priorities for action

2014-2024

- Results based Strategy and Programming Framework that emphasises the nexus of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in building resilience in the Caribbean

CDM For Sustainable Development and Resilience

HFA/CDM AGENDA

- All Hazards (natural, man induced)
- Promotes the engagement of all groups, all people
- Advocates sound environmental management as the means to reduce risks
- Promotes poverty reduction and tackling the underlying risk drivers
- Sectoral integration – focuses on Finance, Planning, Education, Tourism, Health, Civil Society and the Environment as key sectors

Rio + 20/Johannesburg IP

- Combating poverty in developing countries, promoting good health and sustainable settlement decisions.
- Conservation management of resources for development, protecting fragile environment and biodiversity
- Promotes the role of major groups, local authorities and farmers.
- Promotes the use of science technology, education and finance mechanisms

PROPOSALS/IDEAS FOR DRR IN THE SDG's

Strong points for entry predicated on:

- SIDS face high levels of disaster risk (environmental, disaster and climate related) and have comparatively low economic resilience
- Disaster Risk Management/CDM seeks the same “desired end state” as the Sustainable Development Agenda.

PROPOSALS/IDEAS FOR DRR IN THE SDG's

- Disaster Risk Management/CDM focused on a Risk and Resilience Paradigm which serves as a good entry point into the framing DRR considerations within the SDG's
- Main gap identified in GAR 2013 and Post 2015 HFA Dialogue notes that the underlying risk drivers have not been sufficiently tackled.
- Sustainable Development and MDG focuses on actions that can addresses these risk drivers.

PROPOSALS/IDEAS FOR DRR IN THE SDG's

- Some underlying risk drivers are being addressed within the DRM Context others should be tackled within the SDG's
- Resilience building should be feature of the SDG's
 - Resilience Indicators should address vulnerability issues as well as social, economic, and environmental variables
- THE SDG's should aim to:
 - Reduce the underlying risk factors and enhance resilience

NEXT STEP: GOAL DEFINITION

Reduced Human Exposure to Hazard and Increased Safety

Shared (HFA/CDM/SDG)

1. Effective Early Warning and preparedness of communities
2. Better Land Management and Land Use Planning
3. Higher Construction Standards
4. Community Based Risk Management
5. Financial and Social Protection Mechanisms

SDG:

1. Poverty Reduction
2. Food and Livelihood Security
3. Improved Access to Health and Education
4. Macro-economic growth and financial stability and improved trade regimes
5. Political Participation
6. Fact based decision making

NEXT STEP

DESIRED
OUTCOME

- *Lower Exposure of People and Assets*
- *Reduction in Losses and impact to livelihood*

DESIRED
OUTCOME

- Reduces potential for systemic impact to society, economy and livelihood

NEXT STEP: BEYOND THE GOAL

- Need for articulating the mechanisms and processes that will allow for definition of the outcomes and possible outputs that will support these defined goal.

RECAPPING:

DRM considerations within the SDG's would be achieved if it addresses:

- Reduction in the Underlying Risk Drivers
- Focussed on the indicators of resilience
- Seek sector integration of a comprehensive hazard risk management considerations in key focus areas of the SDG's
- Addresses financing of Risk Reduction

Thank
You