



Ministry of
the Interior and Safety



Symposium on

“Strengthening the Capacities of Public Institutions & Developing Effective Partnerships to Realize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

24-26 October 2018
Incheon, Republic of Korea

**October 26th, 2018– Session Management Note for
Plenary Session V, Group I**

Disaster Loss

Economic Losses, Poverty and Disasters 1998-2017 (CRED, UNISDR. 2018.)

Between 1998 and 2017 **climate-related and geophysical disasters killed 1.3 million people** and left a further **4.4 billion injured, homeless, displaced or in need of emergency assistance.**

While the majority of fatalities were due to geophysical events, mostly earthquakes and tsunamis, **91% of all disasters were caused by floods, storms, droughts, heatwaves and other extreme weather events.**



Earthquake



Extreme
temperature



Earthquake &
Tsunami



Flood



Storm



Drought

The disaster burden is real!

- Disasters continue to cause significant damage, both in terms of lives lost and assets destroyed.
- Mortality is concentrated in very intensive disasters; therefore, it is difficult to perceive trends over relatively short periods of time.
- However, mortality from smaller-scale events continues to increase.
- A large amount of damage occurs in small disaster events; constantly eroding essential development assets.



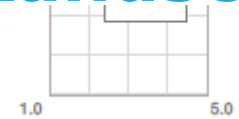
2018 Global Risk Landscape

Top 10 risks in terms of Likelihood

- 1 Extreme weather events
- 2 Natural disasters
- 3 Cyberattacks
- 4 Data fraud or theft
- 5 Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation
- 6 Large-scale involuntary migration
- 7 Man-made environmental disasters
- 8 Terrorist attacks
- 9 Illicit trade
- 10 Asset bubbles in a major economy

Top 10 risks in terms of Impact

- 1 Weapons of mass destruction
- 2 Extreme weather events
- 3 Natural disasters
- 4 Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation
- 5 Water crises
- 6 Cyberattacks
- 7 Food crises
- 8 Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
- 9 Large-scale involuntary migration
- 10 Spread of infectious diseases



Categories

-  Economic
-  Environmental
-  Geopolitical
-  Societal
-  Technological

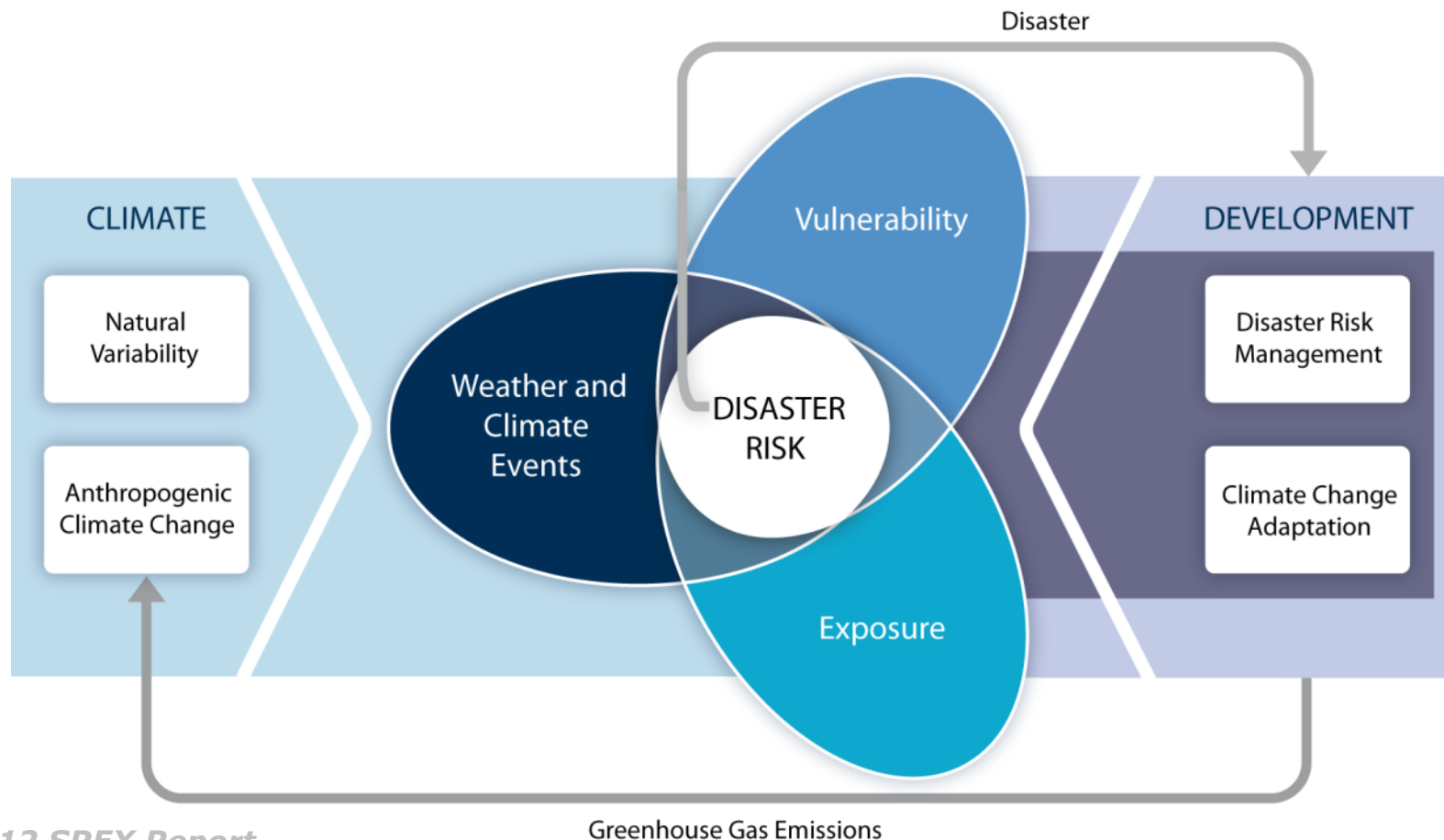
Source: World Economic Forum Global Risks Perception Survey 2017–2018.

Note: Survey respondents were asked to assess the likelihood of the individual global risk on a scale of 1 to 5, 1 representing a risk that is very unlikely to happen and 5 a risk that is very likely to occur. They also assess the impact on each global risk on a scale of 1 to 5 (1: minimal impact, 2: minor impact, 3: moderate impact, 4: severe impact and 5: catastrophic impact). See Appendix B for more details. To ensure legibility, the names of the global risks are abbreviated; see Appendix A for the full name and description.

A Changing Environment

- **Intensifying** disaster **trends** & more **frequent** events
- **Resource scarcity** and degradation (land, water, food, energy, biodiversity)
- Increasing risk of “unchecked” **urbanization** coupled with **high exposure** of population and assets in high risk areas.
- Increasing **governance challenges**, coordination, accountability, legislations, institutional mechanisms, migration, conflict, all affecting human security
- **Equity, poverty, inclusion** – all being fundamental development challenges contributing to vulnerability
- Inter-dependency and **complexity of risk drivers**
- **Climate change** [extreme events, slow onset disasters (drought)]

Disaster risk management and climate change adaptation can influence the degree to which extreme events translate into impacts and disasters



IPCC 2012 SREX Report

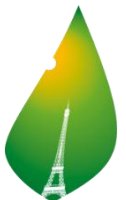
Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Sendai Framework – Paris Climate Agreement – 2030 Agenda SDGs – Urban Agenda



HABITAT III
NEW URBAN AGENDA

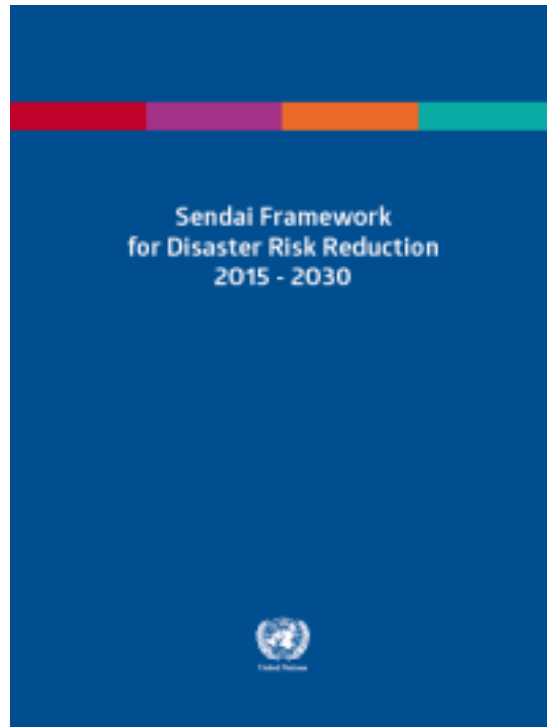
global frameworks – mutually reinforcing outcomes



The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Intended 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.*



- **Adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction** on March 18, 2015
- **Endorsed by the UN General Assembly** on May 15, 2015.
- **15-year**, voluntary, non-binding agreement with **4 Priorities for Action** and **7 Global Targets**
- Recognizes that the **State has the primary role** to reduce disaster risk but that responsibilities are to be **shared with other stakeholders including local government and the private sector.**

Common Sendai Framework Targets and 2030 Agenda Common Indicators

Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015-2030

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

Direct implications for disaster risk, including:

- The aim of **holding the increase** in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees C, recognizing that this **would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change**.
- A **global goal on climate adaptation** that considers enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.
- **Agreement to enhance understanding, action and support with respect to loss and damage** associated with the adverse effects of climate change. Focus is placed on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with extreme weather and slow onset events. **Measures include the tools of disaster risk reduction** - early warning systems and emergency preparedness, comprehensive risk assessment and management and risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions.
- Recognition of the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**.

Climate Agreement Articles 2, 7, 8 and 10



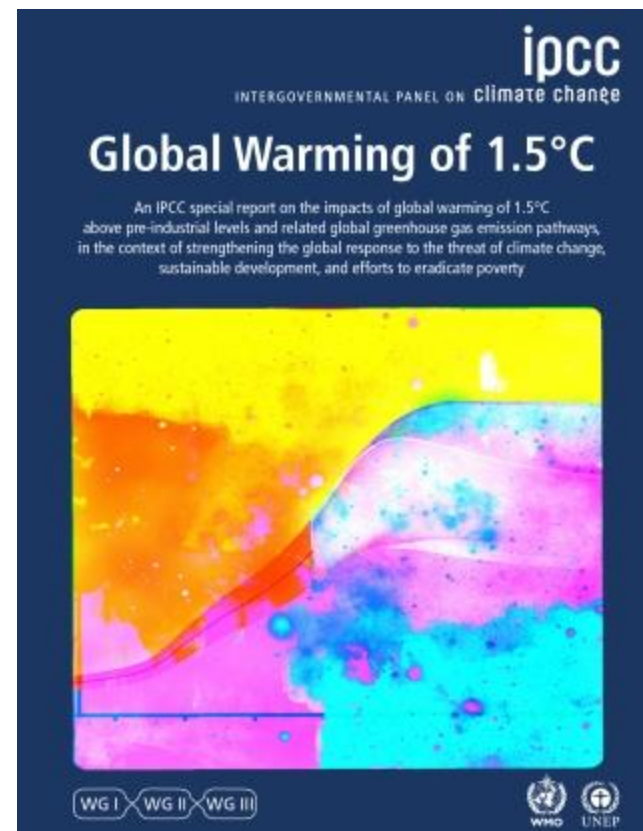
IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C

Summary for Policymakers

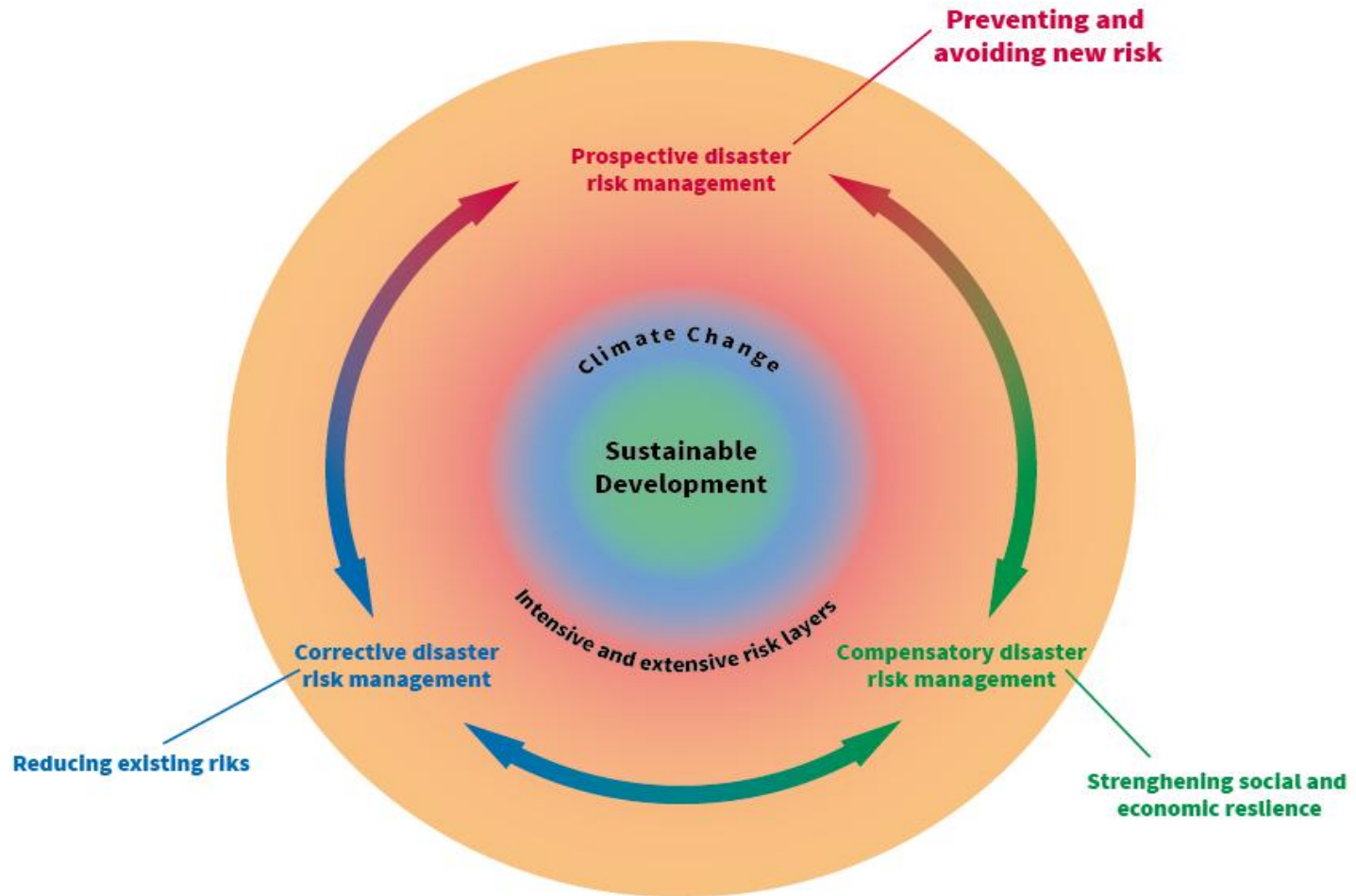
Climate-related risks to health, livelihoods, food security, water supply, human security, and economic growth are projected to increase with global warming of 1.5°C and increase further with 2°C

Authors have high confidence that (B5.2)

- Any increase in global warming is projected to affect human health, with primarily negative consequences.
- Urban heat islands often amplify the impacts of heatwaves in cities.
- Risks from some vector-borne diseases, such as malaria and dengue fever, are projected to increase with warming from 1.5°C to 2°C, including potential shifts in their geographic range.



Managing risk aligns the disaster risk reduction, climate change action and sustainable development agendas



GAR

The Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR), 2015

7 GLOBAL TARGETS

Reduce

Increase

a) **Mortality/**
global population
2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

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

c) **Economic loss/**
global GDP
2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio

d) **Damage to critical infrastructure
& disruption of basic services**
2030 Values << 2015 Values

e) **Countries with national
& local DRR strategies**
2020 Value >> 2015 Value

f) **International
cooperation**
to developing countries
2030 Value >> 2015 Value

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

e)

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

Challenges Are Opportunities

- What are the key issues or policy barriers to coherent DRR and CCA planning?
- What key actions are recommended? Are there models to follow?
- What key partnerships are required? What works?



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Thank You

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