



UNITED NATIONS
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IRDR SC Meeting

Working Group on DRR, CCA, SDGs

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Outline



- Overview: Proposed during IRDR Meeting in April 2018, Co-Chairs: Rajib Shaw (Keio Univ.) and Riyanti Djalante (UNU)
- Work program (2018-2020)
- Progress to date (April-Oct 2018)
- Discussion

Work program (2018-2020)



Research:

- **Blue print** of research agenda between 2018-2020 (**Undergoing**)
- **DRR innovations** (**Undergoing**)
- **Climate Fragility** (April 2018 – Now) (**Undergoing**)

Engagement

- Formation of scientific **network** and online **community** of practice on DRR-CCA-SDGs particularly within the region of Asia, and Africa (early 2019)
- **Participations** in goal and target harmonization for SFDRR, PA and SDGs, by UNISDR, and engagements key political events and scientific conferences per year (2 / year)
- **Engagement and capacity building** for **IRDR Young Scientists** for research and scientific writing on DRR-CCA-SDG

Blue print of Research Agenda on DRR-CCA-SDGs (April 2018 – Now)



1. DRR-CCA-SDGs Coherence (2019-2020)

- Examining the **legacy of the HFA**: Relevance for the Agenda 2030
- **Synergy and tradeoffs** between SDGs and DRR: Harmonization of **targets and indicators** within the DRR-CCA-SDGs frameworks
- **Policy scanning** for integrated approach for DRR and CCA, and relevance for the SDGs
- Review of **cities progress and programming** at city level and innovative governance approaches by which they integrate DRR-CCA-SDGs

2. Analysis of SDGs and disaster risk pathways (2019)

- If we achieve the SDGs, what will disaster risk be in 2030?
- Exploring shared socio-economic pathways (SSPs) of the IPCC and how will disaster risks evolve

3. Specific SDG target and DRR (2020)

- SDG 11: what will be the urban risk by 2030
- SDG 17: How partnerships in DRR help to achieve SDG 17

Climate Fragility (April 2018 - Now)



- Research collaboration of: Keio Univ, United Nations University, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, JICA Research Institute, JICA Climate Change Office
- Topic: Understanding climate-fragility from development perspective
- It has been suggested that climate change is the ultimate “threat multiplier”. Climate change could aggravate already fragile situations and may contribute to social upheaval and even violent conflict.
- This working group aims at (i) discussing CFRs from a development perspective and (ii) producing materials useful for decision-makers and practitioners through incorporating past outputs at a series of the events and fostering innovation.
- The document will provide useful information: (i) basic information as index in a country or region, (ii) approach through integrating multiple-sectors, (iii) prioritized activities to be covered in development projects, and (iv) issues and negative impacts to be considered for project formulation and implementation.
- To be proposed in the GPDRR 2019 side event

Innovations in DRR (April 2018 – Now)

- Research collaboration: Tohoku Univ, Keio Univ, UNU, ADDRN Japan
- **Documentation of key innovations in DRR:** From the global to local level, by non-traditional actors such as local communities, SMEs, NGOs in dealing with impacts of climate risks and at the same time, advocating for and creating better/expanded livelihood strategies
- 30 innovation: Groups (Technology/hard, Soft/Concept/Approach/Framework, Regional/Country specific, Traditional/Indigenous)
- Criteria (Number of death/affected people, Economic loss, Cost effectiveness, Level of application/penetration, Behavioral change)
- To be proposed in the GPDRR 2019 side event

1. Brief introduction on each innovation

The Hyogo Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction was adopted by 168 countries at the UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Kobe, Japan in January 2005. It was a 10-year plan to guide national and international efforts to reduce hazard risks and vulnerability. It included five priorities for actions:

- 1) Making disaster risk reduction a policy, institutional strengthening,
- 2) Risk assessment and early warning systems
- 3) Education, information and public awareness
- 4) Reducing underlying risk factors
- 5) Preparedness for effective response

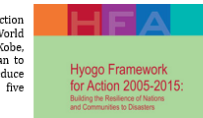
It was the first plan to identify and address the tasks and responsibilities of various stakeholders such as governments, international and regional organizations, civil society organizations, the private sector, academia, media and communities and encouraged their active involvement and collaboration to develop and scale up DRR initiatives.

2. How did it drastically change existing DRR concept, approach, methodology, and situation? Why is it so innovative?

The role of this agreement was extremely significant in a sense that it brought all the stakeholders into a common system of coordination and clearly addressed five priorities required urgent actions at all levels. The HFA monitoring and progress review process encouraged the stakeholders to monitor the progress of the HFA implementation and share its progress reports. Eventually it became a driving force to take DRR measures to contribute to the implementation. UNISDR also set up various occasions and systems such as Global Platform for DRR, Global Assessment Report, and National Platform to discuss the progress of the implementation and learn from each other. Based on these platforms, new partnerships and collaboration were developed among different stakeholders while it was considered DRR was a major responsibility of the national government.

3. Assessment based on the criteria we discussed at the last meeting

- Number of death/affected people (4): HFA led the DRR initiative to reduce the number of death/affected people.
- Economic loss (3): HFA contributed to reducing economic loss but still there is a need for working harder for



School cum Cyclone Shelter

1. Introduction

School is considered as a vital infrastructure, as well as an important community facility. It is not only a place for education, but also considered as a place of community gathering, social bonding and inter generational communication. Since in most cases, local governments construct public schools, it is assumed that the schools are relatively safer building in the community, where people can take shelter in case their houses are destroyed by a disaster.



2. How did it drastically change existing DRR concept and approach?

The innovation presented here is a concept, which is applied to the coastal communities in developing countries. This is especially relevant in case of Bangladesh, which has been prone to severe cyclones, and in 1970s, there has been severe life and property losses in the coastal areas of the country. The coastal delta areas being relatively flat, there is no higher ground to evacuate during the coastal storm surges. Then came the concept to develop cyclone shelters in the coastal areas as 3-4 stories strong concrete buildings, where people could evacuate during the cyclone and take shelter. However, the question comes on how to maintain those buildings in the regular time.

The innovative approach of using the shelters as the schools would address the education issues in the rural communities. By using them as schools would also familiarize communities as their locations and facilities, which would facilitate evacuation before the cyclone. Red Cross and Red Crescent Society applied this concept in the coastal areas of Bangladesh in mid 1970s, which has been then taken up by several donor agencies to promote widely in the country. Now-a-days, this is a popular concept in other delta areas, which are prone to coastal hazards like cyclone/ typhoon and storm surge.

3. Assessment of the concept

- Number of death/affected people (5): This has been very effective in reducing life losses and reduction of number of affected people
- Economic loss (2): In some cases, the shelters are designed to bring the livestock, so can reduce certain economic losses
- Cost effectiveness (4): The school cum shelter needs good amount of investment, but it is cost effective in terms of saving people's lives
- Level of application/penetration (4): This is quite widely used as the concept, especially in the coastal areas.
- Environmental friendliness (5): No negative impact on the environment
- Behavioral change (4): Effective in behavioral change, especially for early evacuation.



Edited Book on IRDR

- Springer (Dr. Johanna Schwarsh)
- Due 1st of October 2019
- 15-20 chapters
- Global research on integrated disaster risk reduction
- Key discussions:
 - Integrated approach in DRR: Landscape of research by young IRDR scientists, their views of integrated DRR, future direction on integrated approach in DRR
 - Individual research