Disaster & Climate Risk Governance
UNDP experience

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2017
• Risk **drivers** rooted in political / institutional structures, and governance processes
• Still many **challenges** in risk governance:
  • No priority to DRR in policy, institutional, and financing arrangements
  • Lack of accountability mechanisms for implementation
  • DRR, climate adaptation and environmental management pursued in silos
  • DRR and climate adaptation weakly connected to development planning at all levels due to inadequate incentive systems
  • National climate and DRM strategies disconnected from local realities because participation neglected
  • Risk reduction financing insufficient, leading to fragmented interventions
• **UNDP comprehensive** policy and programme **support package** - to strengthen key components of a functioning disaster and climate risk governance system
UNDP EXPERIENCE
2005-2016

DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE

• 1500 projects in 150 countries with risk governance component
• 64% or US$1.3 Bn of UNDP total DRR portfolio
• Grew by 30% - particularly since SFDRR adoption
• Comprehensive policy & programme support services:
  • Assessment and analysis
  • Institutions (capacity development, training, coordination, decentralization)
  • Legal and regulatory frameworks
  • Plans (action plans, national, sub-nation and sector plans, and planning frameworks)
  • Policies (national and sector policies and strategies, and strategic frameworks)
  • Risk-informed development planning and budgeting (or mainstreaming)
  • Disaster recovery governance
  • Community based and urban risk management
  • Gender equality
UNDP EXPERIENCE 2005-2016

DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE

- risk assessment
- institutions & coordination
- recovery
- legislative frameworks
- access to finance
- communities & municipalities
- DRR strategies & action plans
- risk-informing development
- development communities & municipalities

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2005-2016

DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE – risk assessment

• Support countries to gain understanding of prevalent natural hazard and CC related risks

• Prerequisite to devise risk governance arrangements to manage emergencies, reduce existing risks and minimize the creation of new risks

  • Risk assessments - support to >80 countries to understand and communicate risks through disaggregated risk assessments
  
  • Loss and damage accounting - capacity to maintain a reliable disaster statistics system for evidence-base risk-informed decision-making >30 national databases
  
  • Contextual analysis - analysis of development planning, including actors, sectors, and decision-making levels - reading of factors that promote/block DRR
  
  • DRR capacity assessment - participation in Capacity Development for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI)
Foster **multi-sector** engagement to capitalize on the comparative capacities of sectors

Strengthen **horizontal coordination** e.g. through National Platforms for DRR, clarify roles of gov. & non-gov. stakeholders

Required **local capacity** - support to multi-tier risk governance system

Increasingly broadening support from traditional focus on National Disaster Risk Management Authorities (NDMA) to **include bodies at the apex of government** e.g. planning and finance ministries critical for devising risk-informed development trajectory

MUNICIPAL RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT CENTRES IN CUBA

Rather than directly supporting the establishment of disaster risk management committees at community level, UNDP opted to support the Government set up eight provincial and 84 municipal Risk Reduction Management Centres which were trained and equipped to analyse and deliver risk information and advice to 310 communities to support their disaster risk management training. This approach offered more targeted, sustainable and impactful support from UNDP. The approach is currently being replicated in other Caribbean Islands with the assistance of UNDP.

INTEGRATED INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS IN VANUATU

UNDP supported the government to strengthen the National Advisory Board on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (NAB) to provide high-level policymaking and strategic advice, replacing previous climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction specific parliamentary committees. This was followed in 2013 by the establishment of a Ministry of Climate Change Adaptation, Meteorology, Geo-hazards, Energy, Environment and Disaster Management (MCC) to oversee the development and implementation of the joint national climate change and disaster risk reduction policy (approved in 2015). In 2015, the Government established six resilient development positions to mainstream risk, as well as the gender and social dimensions of risk, in sector and community development planning processes. The NAB is also formulating a Climate Finance Roadmap and is seeking accreditation at the Global Climate Fund with UNDP support.
• Legal and regulatory frameworks cornerstones - supported governments in 90 countries in developing or revising DRM legal and regulatory frameworks

• Dedicated DRM laws & regulations that prioritize DRR over emergency management; clarify institutional mandates; allocate dedicated resources; facilitate community participation, civil society and vulnerable groups; and establish the accountability of relevant actors

• Supported sectoral laws— such as building and construction laws; land use regulations; regulations for informal settlements; environmental and natural resource management laws; climate change adaptation laws
DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE – DRR strategies & action plans

• DRR plans and strategies essential for implementing and monitoring risk reduction priorities by setting milestones, establishing the key roles and responsibilities of gov. & non-gov. stakeholders, and identifying technical resources and financing sources
• Supported the development and implementation of DRR action plans and strategies from the national to the local level in 140 countries
• Increasingly requested to assist with development of plans and strategies that integrate both DRR & climate adaptation
Flawed development planning is a key driver of disaster & climate risks. Placing risk considerations at the heart of development, including policymaking, planning, budgeting, programming, implementation, M&E, at national, subnational and sector level. Supported governments >120 countries with integrating disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation into development planning and budgeting.
• **Communities** are key to managing disaster & CC risk

• **Community based disaster risk management (CBDRM)** and adaptation helping to capitalize local knowledge and expertise, and strengthen people’s technical and organizational capacities

• Support to community based and urban disaster and climate risk management in >140 countries
  • **Community level planning** and establishing linkages with provincial level governments
  • Establishment and training of **community level** risk management committees
  • Assisting **municipalities** to develop DRR plans and **mainstream** disaster & climate risks into land use plans, including through urban consultations for participatory planning
Disaster Risk Governance – access to finance

- Advisory support to seek out more predictable domestic financing sources, e.g. by advocating for establishing dedicated budget lines for DRR, or special funds
- Conducting public expenditure reviews that provide insight on level of spending for DRR & CC
- Promoting climate finance as an opportunity to fund DRR (not for non-CC relate disasters though)
- Jointly with partners, aiding governments mobilize resources for recovery in the aftermath of major disasters, through PDNAs
- Promoting closer collaboration with insurance sector
- Extend disaster and climate risk insurance coverage to an additional 400 million people across vulnerable countries by 2020
Post disaster situation provides opportunities to strengthen a country’s existing risk governance arrangements through institutional as well as policy reforms.

Supported >100 countries to strengthen their ex-ante institutional, policy and legislative arrangements for post-disaster recovery.

Post-disaster needs assessments and development of recovery frameworks with EU & WB.

Restoration of national and local gov. institutions and services.

Preparedness for recovery through developing recovery policies.
THANK YOU

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