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Disaster Risk Reduction and Environmental Management

“WORKSHOP ON COASTAL
PROTECTION: What role for Forest?”



Organized by :FAO,
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Khao Lak, Thailand

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Disaster Reduction – An Agenda in Progress

1989: IDNDR 1990-1999 – promotion of disaster reduction, technical and scientific buy-in

1994: Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action – Mid-review IDNDR, first blueprint for disaster reduction policy guidance (social & community orientation)

2000: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) - increased public commitment and linkage to sustainable development, enlarged networking and partnerships. *Mechanisms: IATF/DR, ISDR secretariat, UN Trust Fund*

2002: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation- WSSD Includes a new section on “An integrated, multi-hazard, inclusive approach to address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management...”

2005: WCDR - Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

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Hyogo Framework
for Action
2005 - 2015

- 1** Make Disaster Risk Reduction a Priority
- 2** Know the Risks and Take Action
- 3** Build Understanding and Awareness
- 4** Reduce Risk
- 5** Be Prepared and Ready to Act

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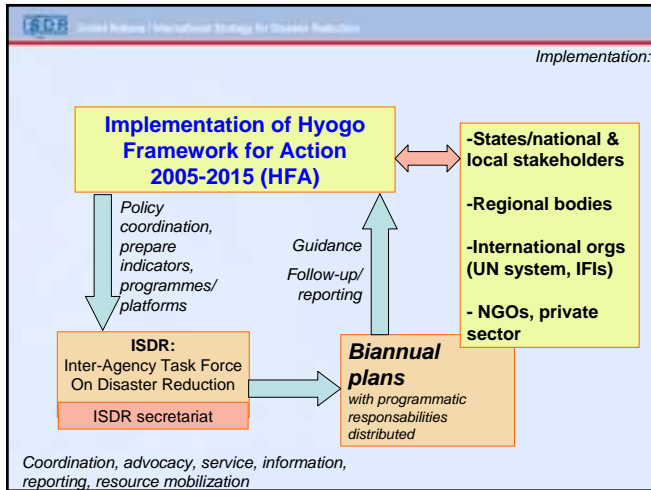
Mandate for safeguarding the vulnerability

4 Reduce Risk

Reduce the underlying risk factors.

Vulnerability to natural hazards is increased in many ways, for example:

- Locating communities in hazard-prone areas, such as flood plains;
- Destroying forests and wetlands, thereby harming the capacity of the environment to withstand hazards;
- Building public facilities and housing unable to withstand the impacts of hazards; and,
- Not having social and financial safety mechanisms in place.



Inter Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction:
Working group on Environment and Disaster Reduction (IATF/DR)

Background:

- IATF/ DR agreed to establish an Ad-Hoc working group on Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction
- 13 organizations joined the work group: UNEP, WFP, WMO, UNDP, UNCRD, UNU, IUCN, Council of Europe, African Union Commission, GFMC, IFRC, ADRC, ADPC,

Mission and Objectives of IATF/ DR

Mission:

- To foster understanding and integration of environmental concerns in the implementation of the HFA from local to global levels.

Objectives:

- From the scientific and policy perspectives advocate for more understanding of two way linkages between DRR and Environment.
- Respond to requests for guidance on related issues from the ISDR System.
- Sharing information with similar groups working at regional and National levels.

“Living with the Risk”
Priorities and challenges

- Exploration of the links between environmental degradation and hazard and vulnerability
- Identification and description of environmental knowledge that can be applied to reduce risk
- Economic valuation of environmental actions.

Areas of intervention

- Application of the adapted tools
- Exchange of knowledge and practice
- Adjustments in policy frameworks
- Collaboration among institution working in environmental science and development sector.
- Community participation

Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP)

- An Action Plan for Governments and Civil Society Organisations to Implement the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

What is SNAP?

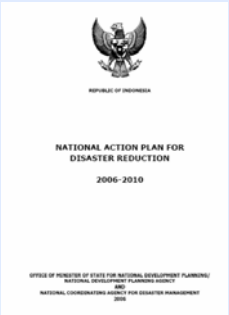
- An action plan to implement DRR in accordance with each country's requirements and capacity.
- It is a statement of commitment by governments to implement comprehensive DRR programme in their country

Outputs and activities

Partners	Activities	Outputs
National Sub-National Regional Global	Consultations (Consensus Building) National workshops Regional workshops	<p>SNAP: Mainstreamed DRR into core functions of Govt. Include DRR in CCA, UNDAF, PRSP, MDG. National Platforms.</p> <p>Capacity Developed. DRR Information Mgt System. Fellowship & In/Formal Education Program. Preparedness Plans. Early Warning Systems.</p>

National Action Plan for Disaster Reduction : 2006-2010

- Prioritised programme area No. 4 contains
- Reducing scope of Risk factors by
 - Water resource conservation
 - Enhancing ecosystem management
 - National Movement for forest and Land Rehab.
 - Greenbelts at Dams
 - Developing and Replanting Mangrove forests
 - Integrating risk reduction in relation to climate change.



“knowledge about natural resources and the use of environmental management should be promoted as strategy for reducing risks.....”

Disaster risk reduction is everyone's business.

Thank you

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