Strengthening National Capacities for Sustainable Housing
8-9 September 2015, Chisinau Moldova

Luca Rossi, UNISDR Regional Office for Europe
Most of the events are due to extensive events (e.g. climatological and hydro-meteorological driven);

Most of the victims and damages are due to intensive events (e.g. earthquakes);
Serbia Flood 2014

Estimated recovery and reconstruction needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Post-Disaster Needs, million EUR</th>
<th>Recovery</th>
<th>Reconstruction</th>
<th>Total*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>111.4</td>
<td>152.1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>69.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>144.0</td>
<td>157.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tourism</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mining and energy</td>
<td>211.8</td>
<td>202.0</td>
<td>413.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
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<td>204.5</td>
<td>263.3</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
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<td>4.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>128.2</td>
<td>128.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation</td>
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<td>24.0</td>
<td>27.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
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<td>38.7</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Governance</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>93.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>403.0</td>
<td>943.5</td>
<td>1,346.4</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated damages and losses

- The private sector sustained higher values of destroyed assets than the public sector, and that production losses were higher in the public sector domain because of the impact on the mining and energy sector
- Social impact
  - Only 2% of damage and losses covered by insurance and reinsurance (source Ministry of Finance of Serbia)
  - Recession of 0,5% instead of growth 0,5% 1% GDP
  - Reduction of exportation and increasing of importations results in 1% of GDP
  - Fiscal position will deteriorate further by about 1% of GDP
Emilia Romagna Earthquake 2012
Side effects – financial impact

- Biomedical factories
- Ceramics
- Parmesan
- Balsamic vinegar
- Fodder for livestock
- 1,5% GDP

Gross Domestic Product
Sustainable development cannot be achieved unless disaster risk is reduced and appropriate life conditions, also in terms of security as well as financial and economic capacity, are ensured for everybody:

- The new regulation of the UNION Civil Protection Mechanism
- The conclusions of the Council of the European Union on disaster risk management capabilities and related guidelines
- The OSCE Ministerial Council Decision No. 6/14 Enhancing Disaster Risk Reduction
- The Sustainable Development Goals
- The Climate Change Agenda
Coherence and mutual reinforcement between a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, Sustainable Development Goals and the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC

April 2014

- The world cannot afford to perpetuate a disconnect between disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and climate change. UNISDR continues to lead efforts to promote coherence and mutual reinforcement in three landmark agreements set for 2015: a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals and the 21st Session of the Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

- All three agreements share a common aim of making development sustainable. Strong commitment to ambitious goals and accelerated implementation of these international agreements must be a global priority.

- Given the complementarities between the post-2015 agendas, leveraging the total impact of these instruments creates shared value. Efforts must be deployed to ensure that each of them do not build in “policy risks” or, contradictory policies, that generate more - rather than less - risk in development.
The topic is raising at the top of the international agenda: Attendance to the WCDRR
## The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

### Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

*Policies and practices for DRR should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment.*

### Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

*Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk.*

### Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

*Public and private investment in DRR are essential to enhance the economic, social, health & cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries, their assets, as well as environment.*

### Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

*Strengthened disaster preparedness for response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction are critical to build back better.*

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Way FW:

Technical Expert WGs on Indicators and Terminology

EFDRR 2016 – Development of the Road Map for implementation of the Sendai Framework
Disaster risk management need to be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment. Such knowledge can be used for risk assessment, prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.

- Implement a proper multi-risk assessment which includes cascade effects and social impact as well as climate change scenarios
- Share information with decision makers, private sector and citizens (tax payers) on the above
Disaster Loss Accounting and Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment to support DRR strategies evidence based

Guidelines on Risk Assessment

Methodology already implemented in 87 countries and territories including Belarus, Serbia and Kosovo (Under UNSCR1244/99)
Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is very important for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation. It fosters collaboration and partnership.

- Strengthening of the **National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction** and its link to the Regional Level to ensure a **coherent and coordinated approach toward DRR** and maximize the use of always limited financial resources

- **Inclusive approach** to involve and to share tasks and responsibilities with all stakeholders, local governments, academy, private sector, general public
Promoting development of National Platform for DRR

PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Volunteer Organizations

Department of Civil Protection

Private companies

Interior

Foreign Affairs

Environment

Health

Economy and Finance

Defence

Economic Development

Transport and Infrastructures

Cultural Heritage and Activities

Education, University and Research

Communications

Agricultural Policy and Forestry

Regions

Provinces

Municipalities

Nat Fire-fighters Corp

Police

Prefectures

ANPA

118

Financial Police

Army

Navy

Air Force

Carabinieri

G.R.T.N.

Coast Guard

ANAS

Highways company

National railways

I.N.G.V.

C.N.R.

National Institutes

National Forest Service

Local Police

Po River, interregional catchment
Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural (river banks, dams, secure floodable areas) and non-structural measures (monitoring and –probabilistic- early warning systems) are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment.

• Design and implement a DRR strategy which is evidence based, scientifically supported and sustainable in the long term from the technical, financial and administrative point of view.

• Develop and diffuse an appropriate risk transfer system (insurance and reinsurance mechanism)

• Include DRR implementation costs already in the planning phase
Promoting investments on DRR

- Plan new urban/industrial setting along with related CCA & DRR measures
- Adopt appropriate building codes for the specific area
- Protect your private/governmental strategic investments with insurance and reinsurance mechanisms

Promoting investments on DRR
The growth of disaster risk means there is a need to strengthen disaster preparedness for response, take action in anticipation of events, and ensure capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels. The recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase is a critical opportunity to build back better, including through integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures.

- Improve emergency response capacity to better handle the residual risk and unexpected events.
- Prepare responders and the general public on how to react to early warning messages
- Build back better (develop a proper land use planning based on risk analysis, do use the proper construction technics and technologies, in flood relief and reconstruction phase, coordinate with neighboring administrations, share responsibilities, inform and engage the private sector and the general public)
The Making Cities Resilient Campaign

- More than 2600 resilient cities registered worldwide
- Approaching 700 resilient cities in Europe Region
- Opportunities for exchanges and twinning
- Local level Peer Reviews
People in unsafe schools, hospitals and health facilities are at the greatest risk of losing their lives when a disaster strikes. We can improve the safety of schools, hospitals and health facilities to address the increasing risk due to climate change and other disasters - natural and man-made.

One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals

The One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals initiative is a global advocacy effort to make schools and hospitals safe from disasters.

People in unsafe schools, hospitals and health facilities are at the greatest risk of losing their lives when a disaster strikes.
The (LGSAT) provides key questions and measurements against the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient and builds upon the priorities and national indicators of the Hyogo Framework for Action. Using the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool will help cities and local actors to set baselines, identify gaps and have comparable data across local governments, within the country and globally, to measure advancements over time.

The main purpose of the LGSAT is to:

✓ Help local governments engage with different stakeholders to map and understand existing gaps and challenges in disaster risk reduction in their city or locality.

✓ Set a baseline and develop status reports for cities and municipalities that have committed to the Making Cities Resilient Campaign and its Ten Essentials.

✓ Complement information gathered through the national Hyogo Framework for Action monitoring system (HFA Monitor) by providing local-level information. Cities can choose to share their results with national HFA focal points as part of the national reporting process.
Practical Guidelines on integration of DRR in CCA

Bumps at the entrances of the underground parking lot and elevated air openings (Genova, Italy)

Infiltration dams inside levee, to handle storm water runoff.
Sustainable development cannot be achieved unless disaster risk is reduced and appropriate life conditions, also in terms of security as well as financial and economic capacity, are ensured for everybody.

Disasters are most often caused by unappropriated land use management and unappropriated building codes, rather than to natural events.

Comprehensive and inclusive approach towards Disaster Risk Reduction is the key to success. Appropriate land use planning, adoption of appropriate building codes, raising of risk awareness, active participation of public and private stakeholders at national and local level are preliminary conditions to achieve DRR.

The Sendai Framework for DRR set the strategy for next 15 years toward comprehensive and coherent DRR strategy, shifting the focus from what to do to how to do, identifying roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders and providing practical tools and guidelines.

The Regional Office for Europe will keep supporting countries in European Region to develop and implement strategy aligned with Sendai Framework
Thank you

www.unisdr.org
www.preventionweb.net
www.wcdrr.org