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How might disaster management systems support 'climate proof' development

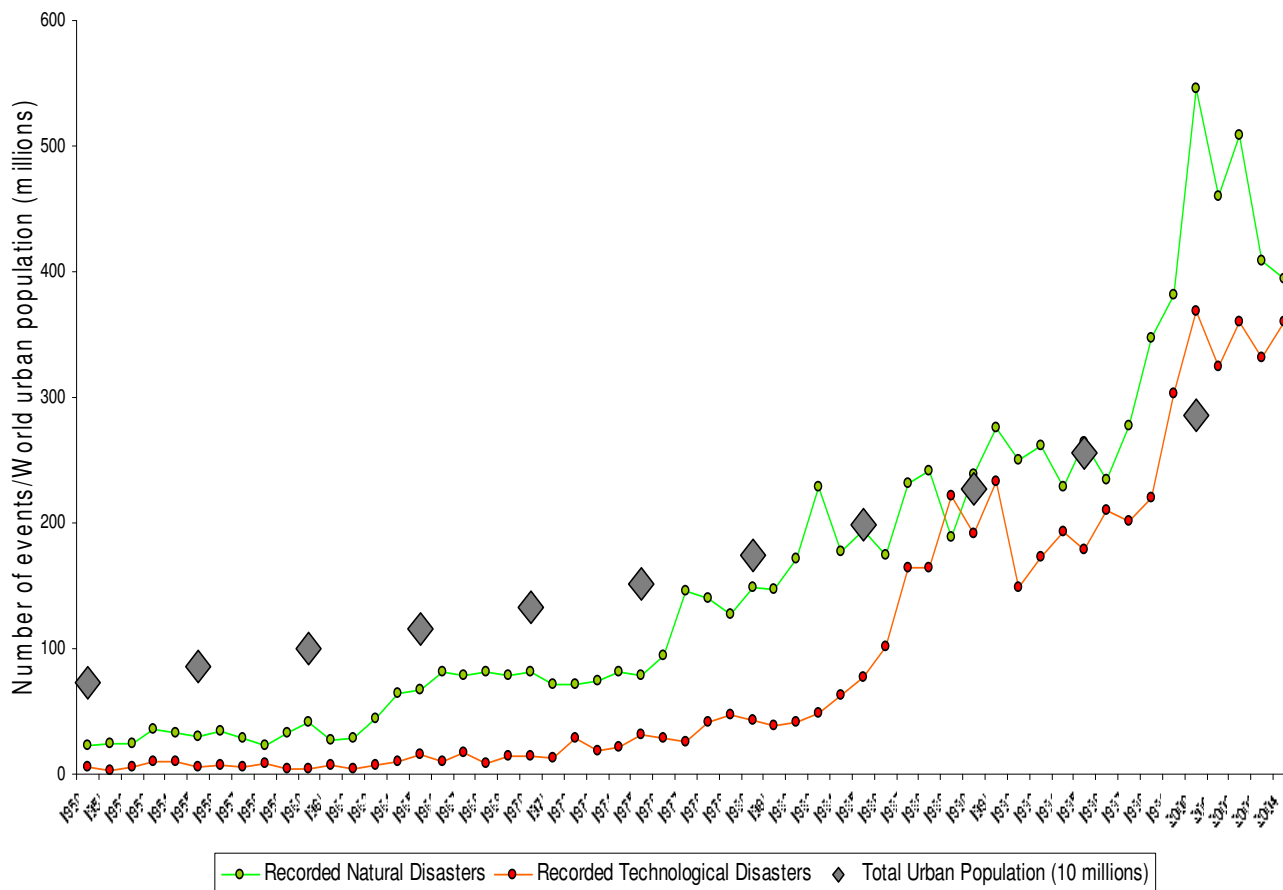
Mark Pelling, King's College London

Development and Climate Workshop, 20-22 September 2006, Paris, France

- Linkages between disaster risk management, climate change and development
- Pressure points for international actors to climate proof development:
 1. Building disaster risk reduction into development.
 2. Linking relief, reconstruction and development.
 3. Facilitating risk reduction legislation.
 4. Supporting local and people centred interventions

Disasters and Development

Colliding trends? Recorded disaster events and world urban population 1950-2004

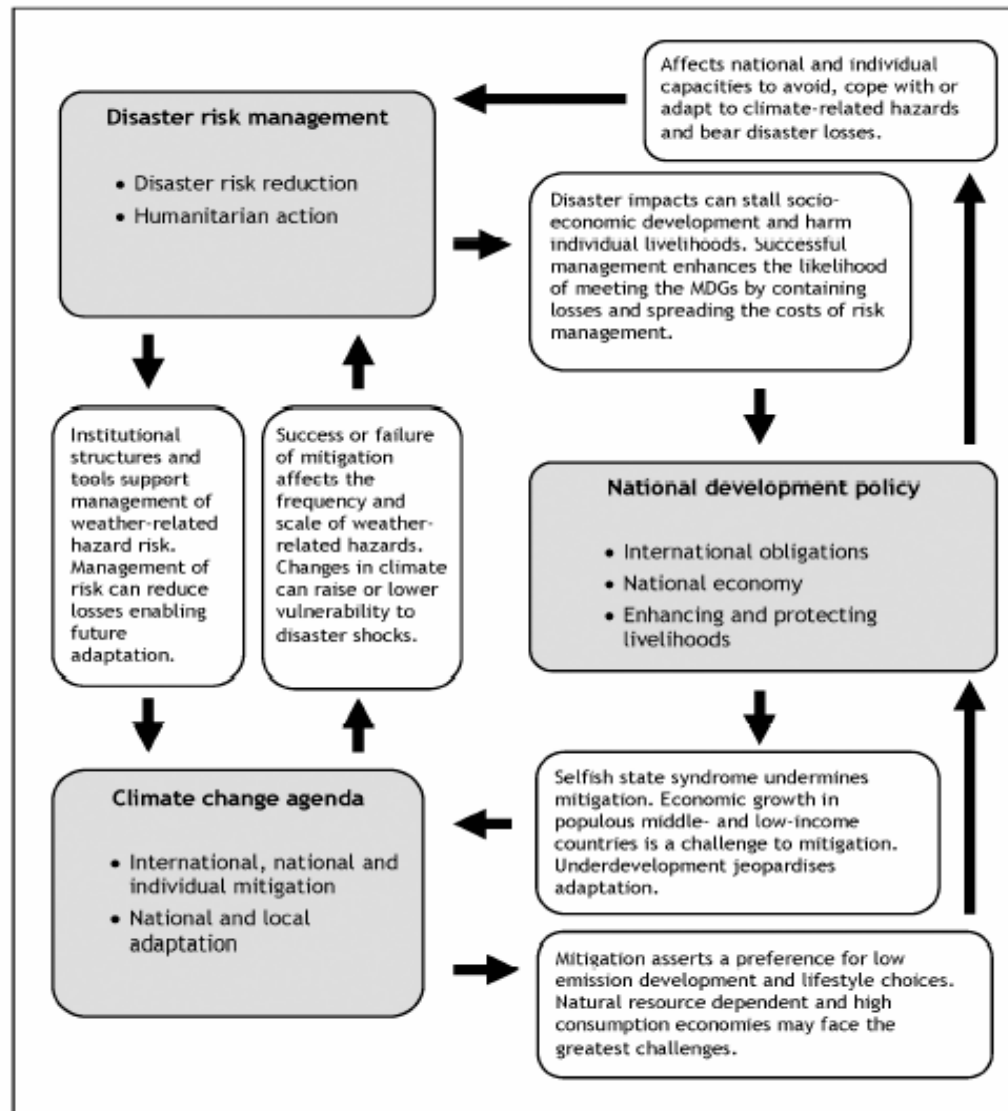


Data Sources: EM-DAT and UN World Urbanisation Prospects

The policy orientation of disaster risk reduction

- Disaster is an outcome of hazard and vulnerability.
- Reducing risk means tackling vulnerability:
 - Immediate conditions of endangerment (housing, food entitlements)
 - Dynamic pressures (urbanisation, chronic disease)
 - Root causes (international terms of trade, corruption, gender-bias)
- Climate change brings uncertainty
 - Generic and hazard specific adaptive capacity and action.

The policy orientation of disaster risk reduction



Source: Schipper, L and Pelling M (2006)

International policy frameworks

- UNFCCC Article 4.8
- Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-15

Pressure points for international actors to climate proof development

1. Building disaster risk reduction into development

- Who is responsible?
- What are the institutional barriers to integration?
- What contributions are needed to support disaster risk reduction?

MDG	Examples of what risk reduction can contribute
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster risk reduction and MDG1 are interdependent. Reducing livelihood vulnerability to natural hazards is key both to eradicating income poverty and improving equity, and to improving food security and reducing hunger. Reducing disaster impacts on the macroeconomy will promote growth, fiscal stability and state service provision, with particular benefits for the poor. Disaster risk reduction and MDG1 share common strategies and tools: this overlap means that giving development more security from natural hazard can be very cost-effective.
2. Achieve universal primary education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In hazard-prone areas, the case for building schools and encouraging attendance becomes much stronger if buildings are safe and students and teachers are trained in emergency preparedness. Promoting safer structures may encourage better maintenance even in non-disaster times. Reduced vulnerability will allow households to invest in priorities other than mere survival. Education is often a high priority. Girls (as 80% of non-attendees) may benefit disproportionately.
3. Promote gender equality and empower women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better risk reduction will help protect women from disproportionate disaster impacts. Collective action to reduce risk by households and communities provides entry points for women (and other marginalised social groups) to organise for other purposes too, providing a catalyst for economic and social empowerment.
4. Reduce child mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster risk reduction will help protect children from direct deaths and injuries during hazard events (as exemplified in Box 5, p.24), and will lower mortality from diseases related to malnutrition and poor water and sanitation following disasters. Health infrastructure and personnel in hazard-prone areas will be better protected. This may also promote better maintenance of infrastructure.
5. Improve maternal health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster-related illness and injury will be reduced. Improved household livelihood and food security will lower women's workloads and improve family nutrition. Health infrastructure and personnel in hazard-prone areas will be better protected. This may also promote better maintenance of infrastructure.
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public health risks, e.g. from flood waters, will be reduced, and nutrition and health status improved, boosting resistance to epidemic disease. Fewer disasters will free up social sector budgets for human development. Livelihood security will reduce the need to resort to work in the sex industry. Community organisations and networks working in disaster risk reduction are a resource for family and community health promotion, and visa versa.
7. Ensure environmental sustainability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced disaster-related migration into urban slums and reduced damage to urban infrastructure will improve urban environments. An emphasis on governance for risk reduction and more secure livelihoods will help curb rural and urban environmental degradation. Risk reduction partnerships that include community level actors and concerns will offer more sustainable infrastructure planning, and enable expansion of private sector contributions to reducing disasters. Housing is a key livelihood asset for the urban poor. Disaster risk reduction programmes that prioritise housing will also help preserve livelihoods.
8. Develop a global partnership for development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating an international governance regime to reduce risk from climate change and other disasters will help overcome disparities in national negotiating weight. Efforts to build equal global partnerships for risk reduction will have particular relevance for small island developing states and HIPC's. Disaster risk reduction initiatives could promote better public-private partnerships.
All MDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing disaster impacts will free up resources, including ODA, to meet MDGs.

Source: White P, Pelling M, Sen K, Seddon D, Russell S, Few R (2005)

2. Linking relief, reconstruction and development.

- Rights and Needs
- Power and Security
- Speed and Sustainability

3. Facilitating risk reduction legislation.

- Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015
- E.g. South Africa

4. Supporting local and people centred interventions

- People centred early warning
- Locally organised disaster response
- Local and national sovereignty and reconstruction

How might disaster management systems support 'climate proof' development

- Disaster risk management, climate change and development are intimately linked
- Pressure points for international actors to climate proof development include:
 1. Building disaster risk reduction into development.
 2. Linking relief, reconstruction and development.
 3. Facilitating risk reduction legislation.
 4. Supporting local and people centred interventions