2017 EFDRR Open Forum
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26-28 March 2017

Concept Note of Technical Session

Event title	**Technical Session 4: Risk Assessment and Disaster Loss Database in support of monitoring of the Sendai Framework**
Event code	TS 4
Date and Time	Monday, 27 March 2017, 16:00 – 18:00 hrs
Venue/ Room no.	Convention Center – Lower Level
Organizers	**Lead:** • Ms Montserrat Marin-Ferrer, Scientific Project Manager, European Commission- Joint Research Centre, Directorate for Space, Security and Migration, Disaster Risk Management Unit • Mr Marco Massabò, Ph. D., Project Leader, CIMA Research Foundation **EFDRR Secretariat:** • Mr Luca Rossi, Programme Manager, UNISDR Europe **Collaborators:** • Ms Rukhe Zehra Zaidi, Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Climate Change (CMCC), Italy, Research and Policy think tank • Ms Burcak Basbug Erkan, Associated Professor, Disaster Management Center, Middle East Technical University, Turkey • Mr. Ljuban Tmušić, Head of department for civil protection and humanitarian aid, Government Of Montenegro

Session Objectives	This session will consider countries' readiness to measure progress against the Sendai Framework's global targets, including their ability to comprehensively gather data on the costs of previous disasters, assess future disaster risk, and establish effective monitoring systems. The session will bring experts involved in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction aiming to identify required capacities for its implementation and monitoring at the national, local and regional levels. Session Objectives include: • Sharing knowledge and good practices on disaster loss accounting and national multi-hazard risk assessment; • Good practices on how to include side and cascade impacts, both economic damages and social effects; • Good practices on how to use evidence from national risk assessment and disaster loss accounting to develop a holistic DRM strategy gathering multi-stakeholders engagement and commitment.
Background and context	The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, endorsed by the UN General Assembly in June 2015, has provided disaster risk management actors with a series of new guidelines. It highlighted the role and relevance of regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, and of regional support for national and local efforts. It is built on lessons learned from the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action: 2005-2015. According to a recent analysis conducted by the European Environment Agency, the reported economic losses, caused by weather and climate-related extremes in Europe over the period 1980-2015, amounted to around EUR 433 billion (in 2015 Euro values). The average annual economic losses have varied between EUR 7.5 billion in the period 1980-1989, EUR 13.5 billion in the period 1990-1999, and EUR 14.3 billion in the period 2000-2009. As a consequence of both development patterns, increased societal complexity and dependencies, together with the increasing impacts of climate change, the rising trend of economic losses poses a challenge both to sustainability and to economic growth.

	Over 80% of current disaster losses are caused by weather-related hazards. These are set to increase in frequency, intensity, spatial extent and duration as a result of changing climate, according to the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report. By 2050, in a business-as-usual scenario, there could be a nearly fivefold increase in the annual economic losses resulting from floods in Europe alone. Yet we also know that the severity of extreme weather and climate events depends strongly on the level of vulnerability and exposure to these events. Only 30% of the higher flood risk can be attributed to climate change and increased rainfall. The rest is attributable to human behaviour, such as building in risk areas. Far from being natural, disasters are something that we can prevent or for which we can minimize the impacts. The Sendai Framework requires that countries "adopt and implement national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans across different timescales with targets, indicators and timeframes". To implement the framework, countries need a comprehensive understanding of their current status of disaster risk management to prepare, implement and monitor their national strategies and plans with targets and priorities. To win this challenge, countries have to develop holistic and inclusive DRM strategies, which need to be based on the evidence of current and future risks (including impact of climate change) as well as of their potential impact. Gathering such evidence will improve risk understanding of national and local governments and will showcase how systematic losses' collection provides the grounds for financial investment in DRR prevention. It will further trigger private sector and civil society, involvement.

Session format and programme	1. Moderator: setting the scene 2. Case study 1 presentation – Regional perspective 3. Case study 2 presentation – National Government experience on disaster risk Assessment, Early Warning systems and development of National DRR strategy 4. Case study 3 presentation – National Government experience on accounting disaster loss and adoption of strategies for building back better 5. Case study 4 presentation – EU financed Project on EU strategy for the implementation of the Sendai Framework 6. Floor Interventions and guided panel Q&A 7. Wrap up and conclusion by the moderator

Intended main outcome and Key messages	• One of the Sendai Priorities for Action is strengthening of disaster risk governance to improve the disaster risk management. Since “What you can’t measure, you can’t manage”, it becomes essential to measure more and better to improve both our understanding of the disaster risk and our disaster risk management capabilities. Resilience is knowing better and loosing less. • Collection, registration and availability of disaster losses are all fundamental steps for providing reliable data and information to decision makers. Recording disaster losses at local or even at asset scale provides distinct advantages for the usage of loss data in multiple processes of the disaster risk management cycle from local to national scale. • Damages produced by disasters to financial activities and well-being of society are estimated to be, on average, 60% higher than direct cost of losses and damages. In order to ensure resilience of communities it is crucial to develop holistic and inclusive disaster risk reduction strategies, which take in due consideration multiple hazards, including effects of climate change, and domino impacts on the society. Both risk and capability assessment have to be performed with contribution of the all society. Equally the disaster risk reduction strategy has to build on the contribution of the all society, sharing roles and responsibilities among national and local governments, academia, primate sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders in order to be sustainable from technical, financial and society-development points of view. • The EU disaster prevention framework promotes improvements in the knowledge base for disaster management including disaster loss databases." Knowing better and losing less"

List of Speakers	

Mr Jaroslav Mysiak, PLACARD (PLAtform for Climate Adaptation and Risk reduction) project consortium and Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Climate Change. Jaroslav Mysiak is distinguished and experienced researcher in water economics and governance, climate risk and adaptation. For more than 10 years he has been working on topics related to integrated water resource management, policy analysis and implementation. Presently, Jaroslav is senior researcher at Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei as group leader of the area Natural hazards and extreme climate-related events. He is also senior researcher at Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change. Jaroslav holds a PhD from the University of Göttingen (Germany) and an external teacher at the University Ca´Foscari in Venice.

Mr Charles Baubion is a Policy Analyst in Risk Management at the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD). He supports the activities of the OECD High-Level Risk Forum in areas such as strategic crisis management and peer reviews of risk management policies. He conducted risk governance reviews in France, the UK, Finland, Mexico and Morocco. Hydrologist by training, Mr Baubion has been working on water resources management and risk management in Europe, China, North-Africa, and at the international level both on public policies and at the scientific/technical level. Before joining the OECD, he was working in the disaster risk management program of the World Meteorological Organisation. Mr.Baubion is a French national, he is a former alumni of Ecole Polytechnique in France and holds Master Degrees in Hydrology from Paris School of Mines and in Environment Management from Agro Paris Tech.

Ms Rusudan Kakhishvili is a Senior Advisor to the National Crisis Management Center of the Office of the State Security and Crisis Management Council of Georgia. Since the establishment of the Office of the Council in 2014, Rusudan closely works with various international and non-governmental organizations within the field of security policy planning, disaster risk reduction and manages the coordination of response activities during the large-scale crisis situations. Rusudan is a Georgian expert in disaster risk reduction and also, a National Focal Point for Sendai Framework

2015-2030. Since 2016 she coordinates the cooperation between the Georgian Government and international organizations under the European Commission DG-ECHO's DIPECHO Program, aiming at implementation of disaster risk reduction projects in line with the Disaster Risk Reduction Policy. Rusudan graduated the Law School (BA) in 2011 and holds two Master Degrees in Human Rights and Democratization (2012) and the EU Law and Political Science (2017).

Mr Luigi D'Angelo, Head of international relations unit, Italian Civil Protection Department. The service under his responsibility manages relations with international organisations and individual states in the field of civil protection. The International Relations Service is also in charge of creating and managing the task force in the framework of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism and of liaisons with the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) of the European Commission. His service is also involved in supporting emergency interventions and humanitarian aid abroad. Luigi D'Angelo graduated in Civil Engineering (Hydraulics). He coordinated several emergency interventions in Italy and abroad, and was head coordinator of the European team following an earthquake in China (2008) and the Haiti earthquake (2010) and in Philippines.

Ms Petronella Norell is a political scientist, holding the position of strategic adviser at the Resilience Development and Analysis Department at Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB). She is responsible for EU and International Affairs, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Petronella has been working at the Swedish Government Offices for more than 20 years. Prior to joining MSB in May 2016, she was working at the Department for Crisis Preparedness at the Ministry of Justice. She has also experience from various positions within the Ministry of Defense, the Prime Minister's Office, the Government Office for Administrative Affairs, and the Ministry of Agriculture.