

**Thematic Networks
at SDC**

**Federal Department of
Foreign Affairs (FDFA)**

**Political
Directorate**

**Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation (SDC)**

**Other
Directorates**

**Global
Cooperation**

CC & E

**South
Cooperation**

**Gender
QA and Poverty Red.**

**Cooperation
with Eastern
Europe**

**Humanitarian
Aid**

**Disaster Risk
Reduction**

SGBV Desk

The Swiss NGO DRR Platform



- **Network** of 20 Swiss-based NGOs
- “Dedicated to increase the resilience of women and men, communities and governments through DRR and CCA”
- **3 pillars:** Capacity building and exchange, technical advice and advocacy
- **Partners:** Swiss and international
- **Funding:** programme contribution from SDC
- **Website:** www.drrplatform.org



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction



Judith Macchi
Thematic Advisor CC&DRR



Patrick Sieber
Sector Policy Advisor



Jacqueline Schmid
Senior Sector Policy Advisor

Geophysical events



Earthquake
Tsunami

Volcanic eruption

Mass movement (dry)

- Rock fall
- Landslide
- Subsidence

Meteorological events



Storms

- Tropical storm
- Extratropical storm
- Local windstorm

Hydrological events



Flooding

- River flood
- Flash flood
- Storm surge

Mass movement (wet)

- Rock fall
- Landslide
- Avalanche
- Subsidence

Climatological events



Extreme temperatures

- Heatwave
- Freeze
- Extreme winter conditions

Drought

Wildfire

Biological Hazards

Locust
Pests
Epidemics
(human / animal health)

Human-made Hazards

dam breach
etc etc

Compound Risks



Number of loss events are increasing

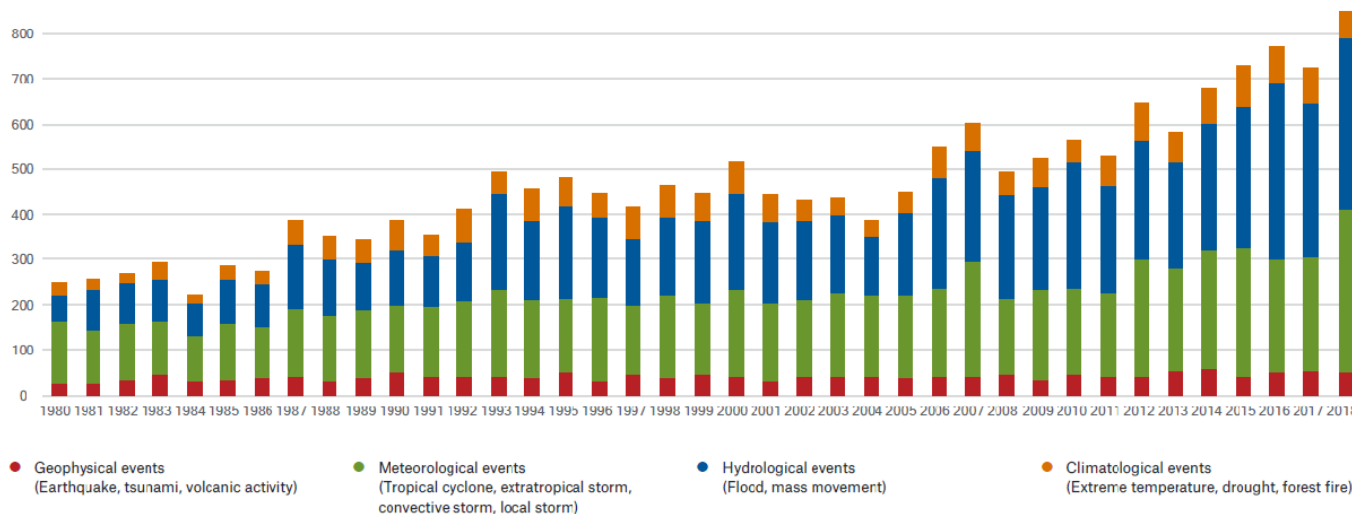
NatCatSERVICE



Number of events

Relevant natural loss events
worldwide 1980 - 2018

Number



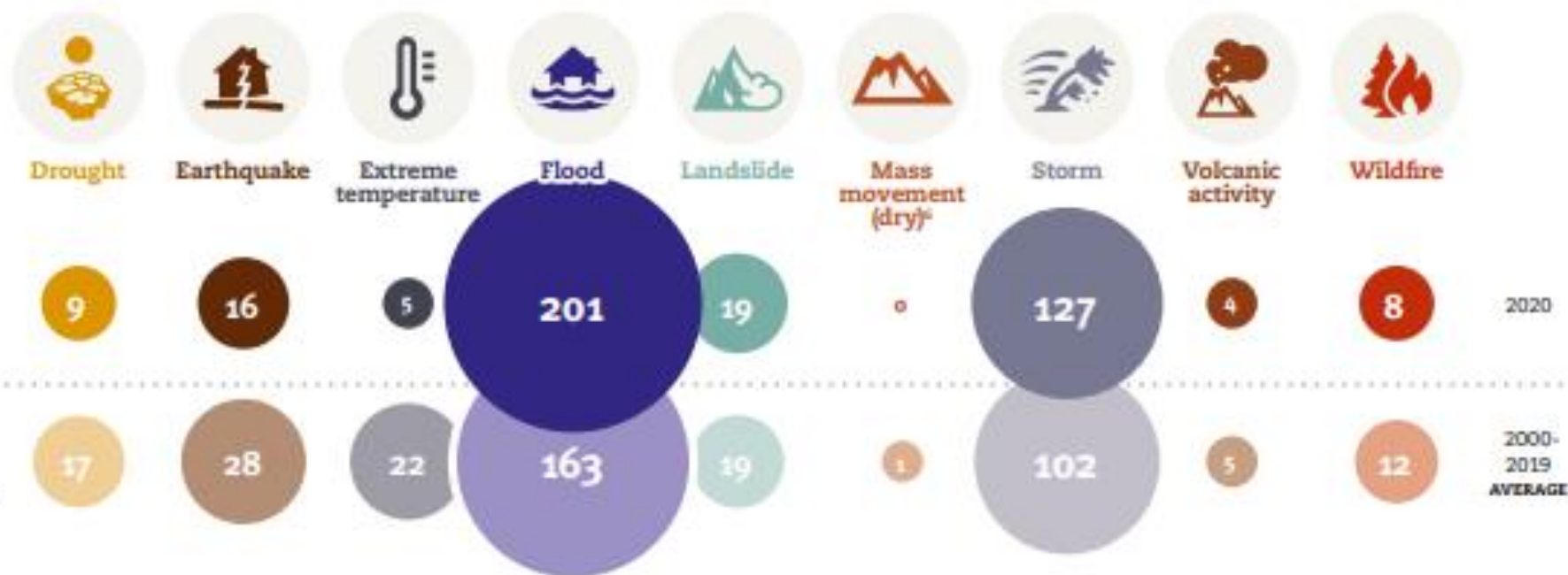
Accounted events have caused at least one fatality and/or produced normalised losses \geq US\$ 100k, 300k, 1m, or 3m (depending on the assigned World Bank income group of the affected country).

Why is Number of loss events increasing ?



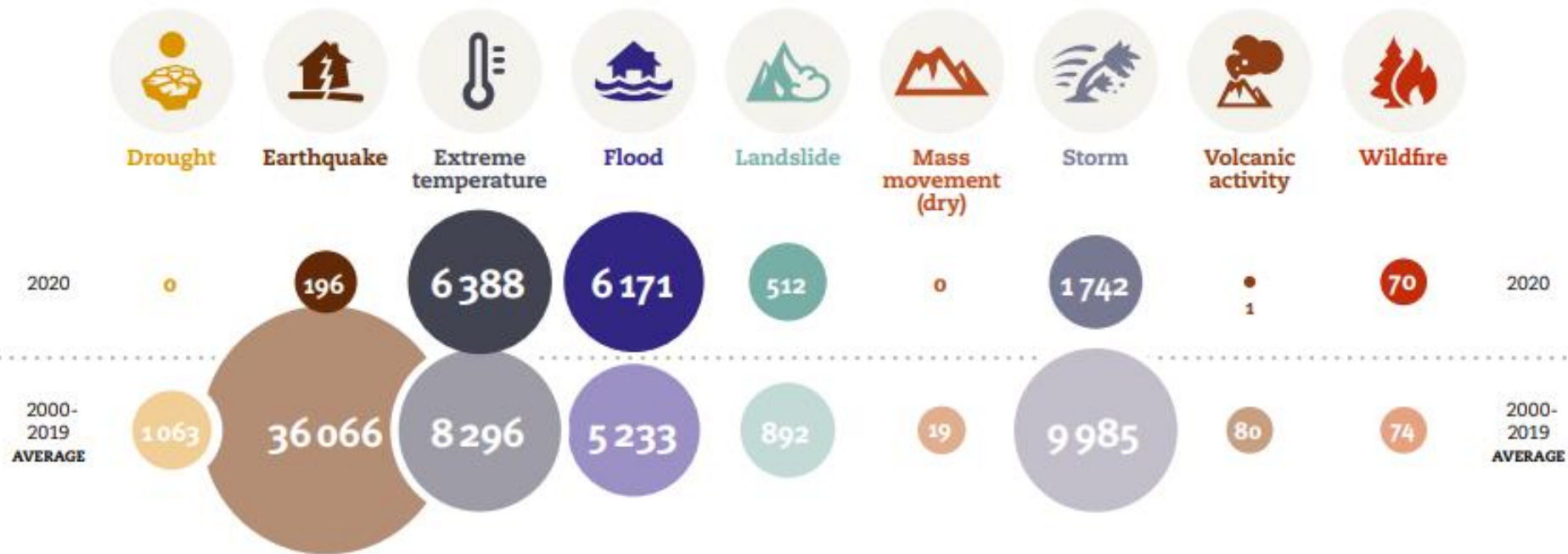


Occurrence by disaster type: 2020 compared to 2000-2019 annual average



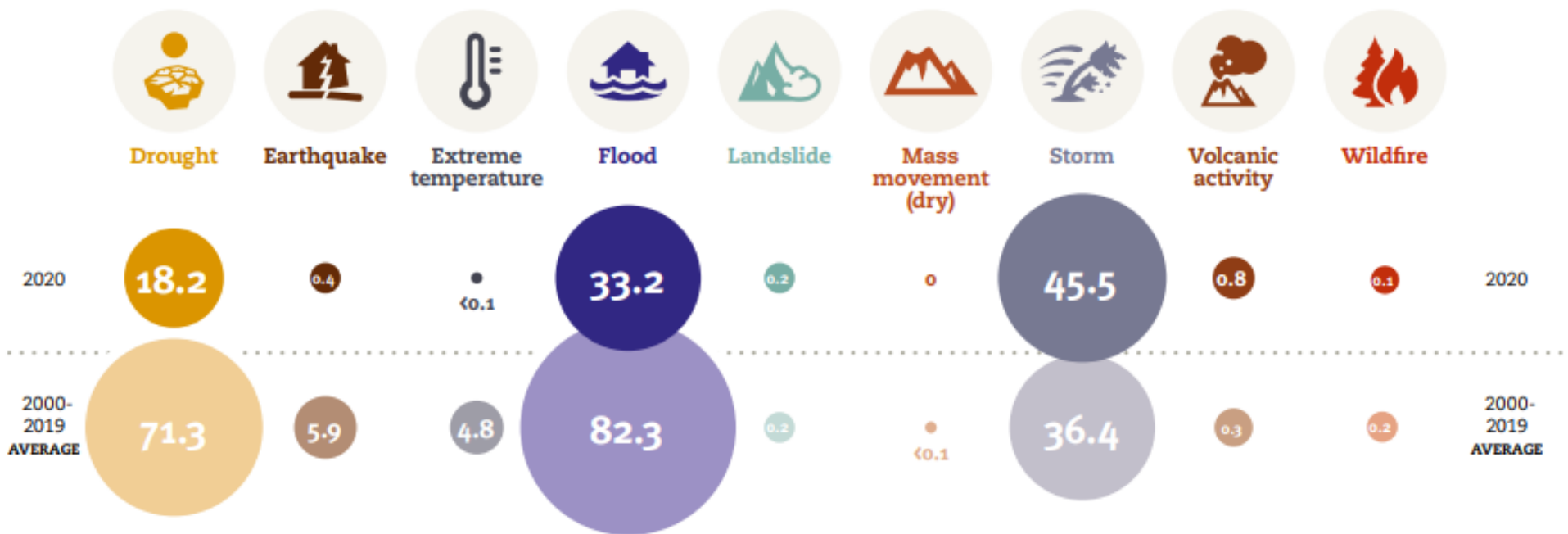


Number of deaths by disaster type: 2020 compared to 2000-2019 annual average



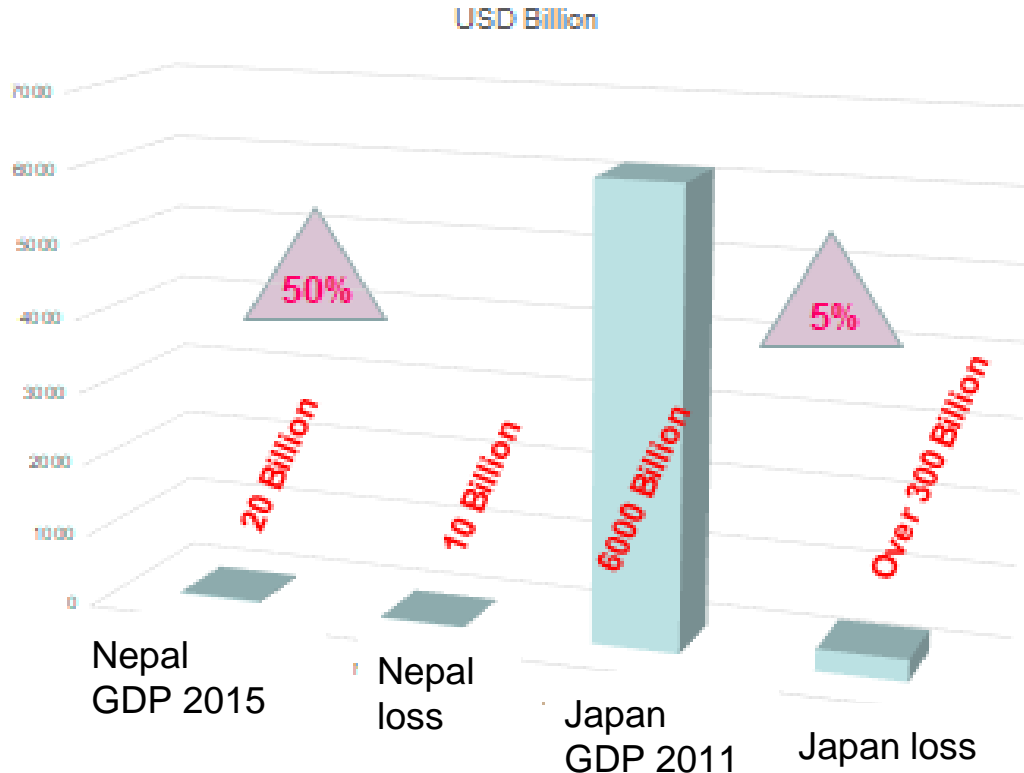


Number of affected (million) by disaster type: 2020 compared to 2000-2019 annual average





Losses vs GDP : Nepal Earthquake Japan Tsunami



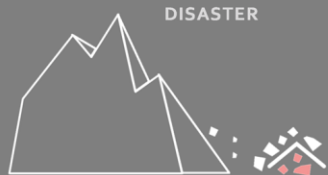
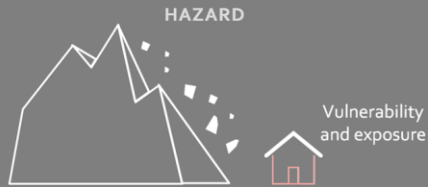
THE POOR ARE TWICE AS LIKELY TO:





Risk = Hazard x Vulnerability x Exposure / coping capacity

Risk = Hazard x Vulnerability (x Exposure)





Risk Management – Avoid, and Deal with Risk

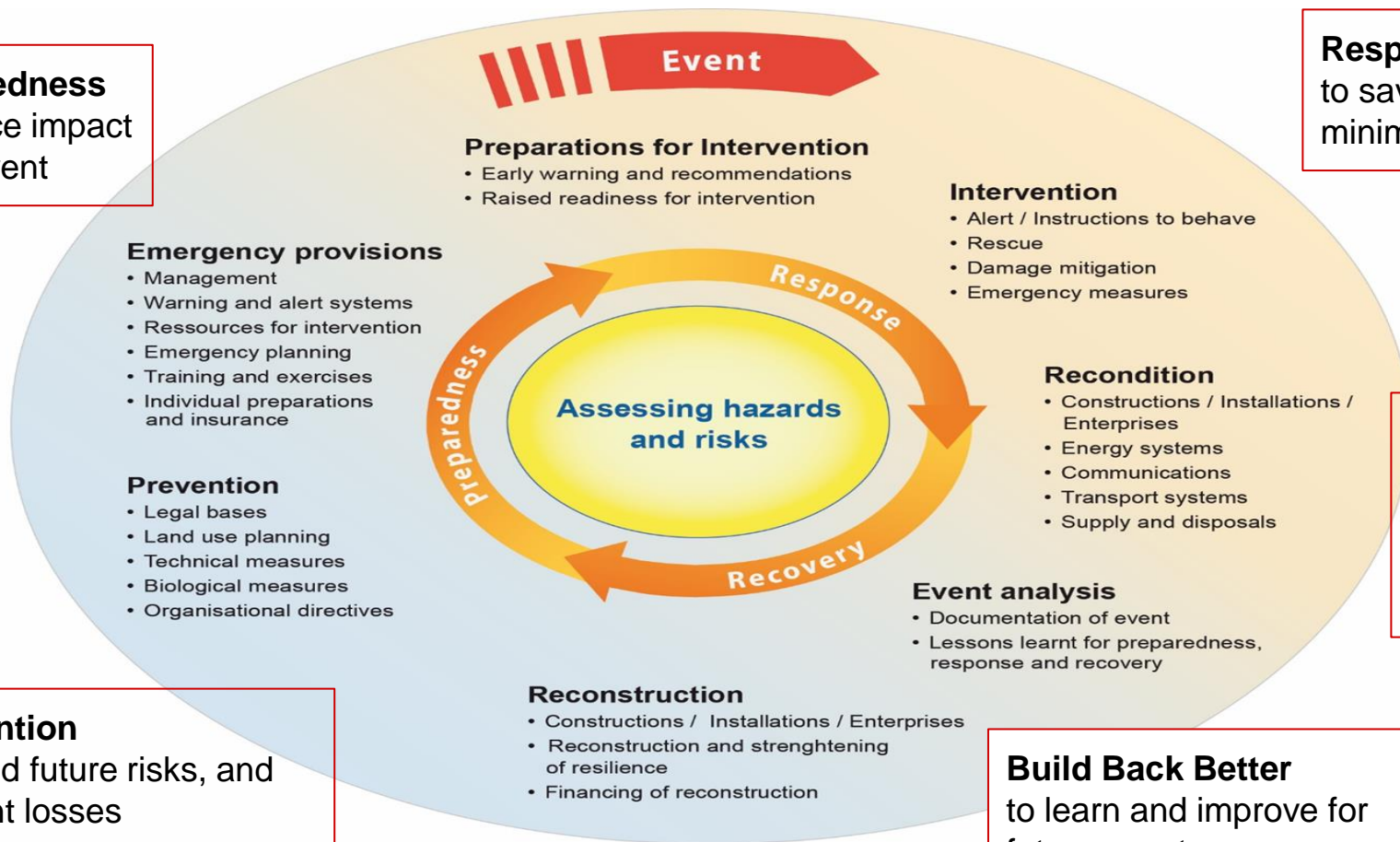
Preparedness
to reduce impact
of an event

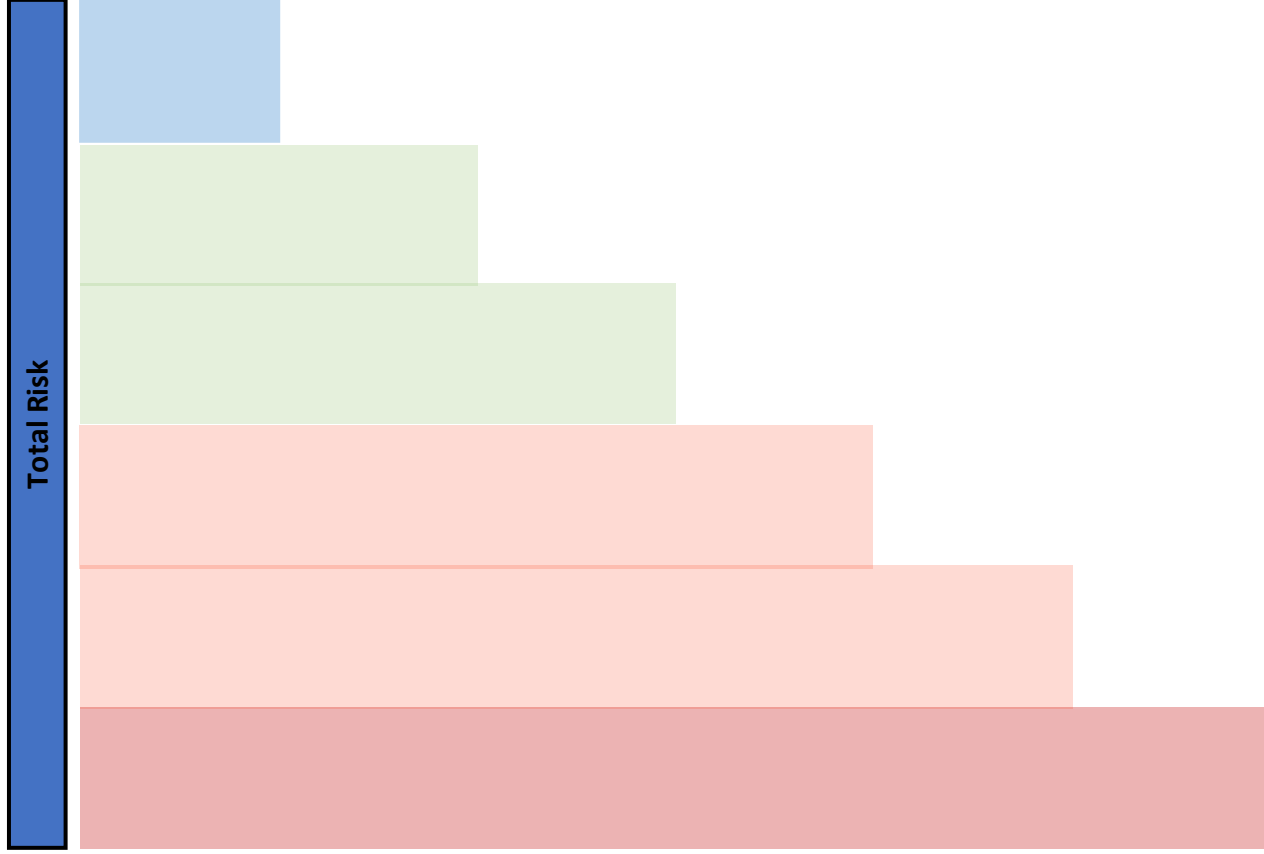
Response
to save lives and
minimise losses

Recovery
to restore
activities
and
services

Prevention
to avoid future risks, and
prevent losses

Build Back Better
to learn and improve for
future events





C E D



Participatory Assessment of Climate and Disaster Risks (PACDR)

A Tool for Integrating Climate and Disaster Risks
into Community Planning and Development

Version 9

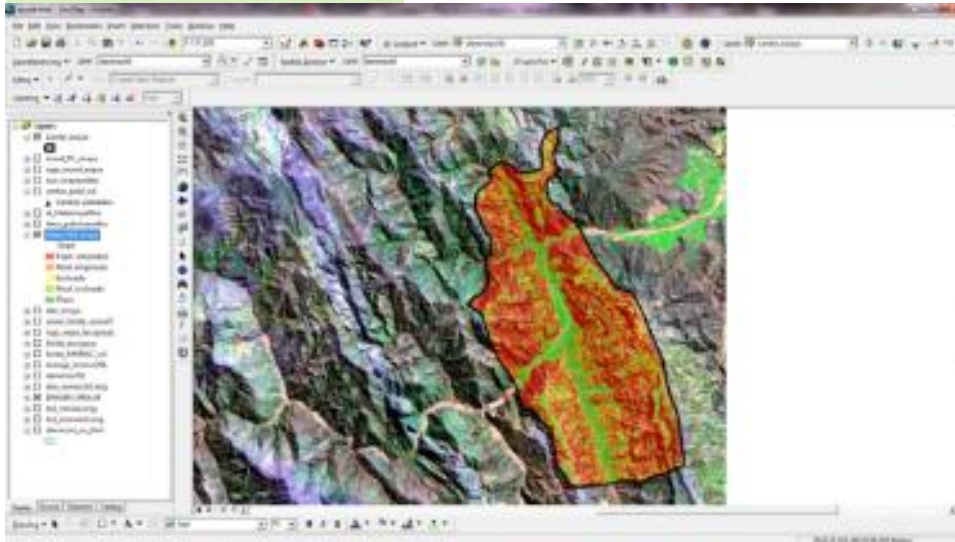


Brot
für die Welt

HEKS
EPER

DEUTSCHER
ERNTESCHUTZ
VERBAND

Avoid new
Risk



event
risk

Examples:

- Land use management and spacial planning
- Territorial/land-use regulations
- Laws and regulations for (new) investments / activities

Deal with

Avoid new
Risk

revent
Risk



Examples:

- Protective infrastructure (e.g. flood protection wall)
- Improved policies for minimal measures to protect buildings and settlement areas
- Natural Resource Management to support ecosystems' risk reduction function

Deal with

Avoid new Risk



revent
Risk

Examples:

- Early Warning Systems
- Response Capacity
- Contingency Planning
- Search and Rescue
- First Aid Trainings

Deal with Risk

Avoid new
Risk

Prevent

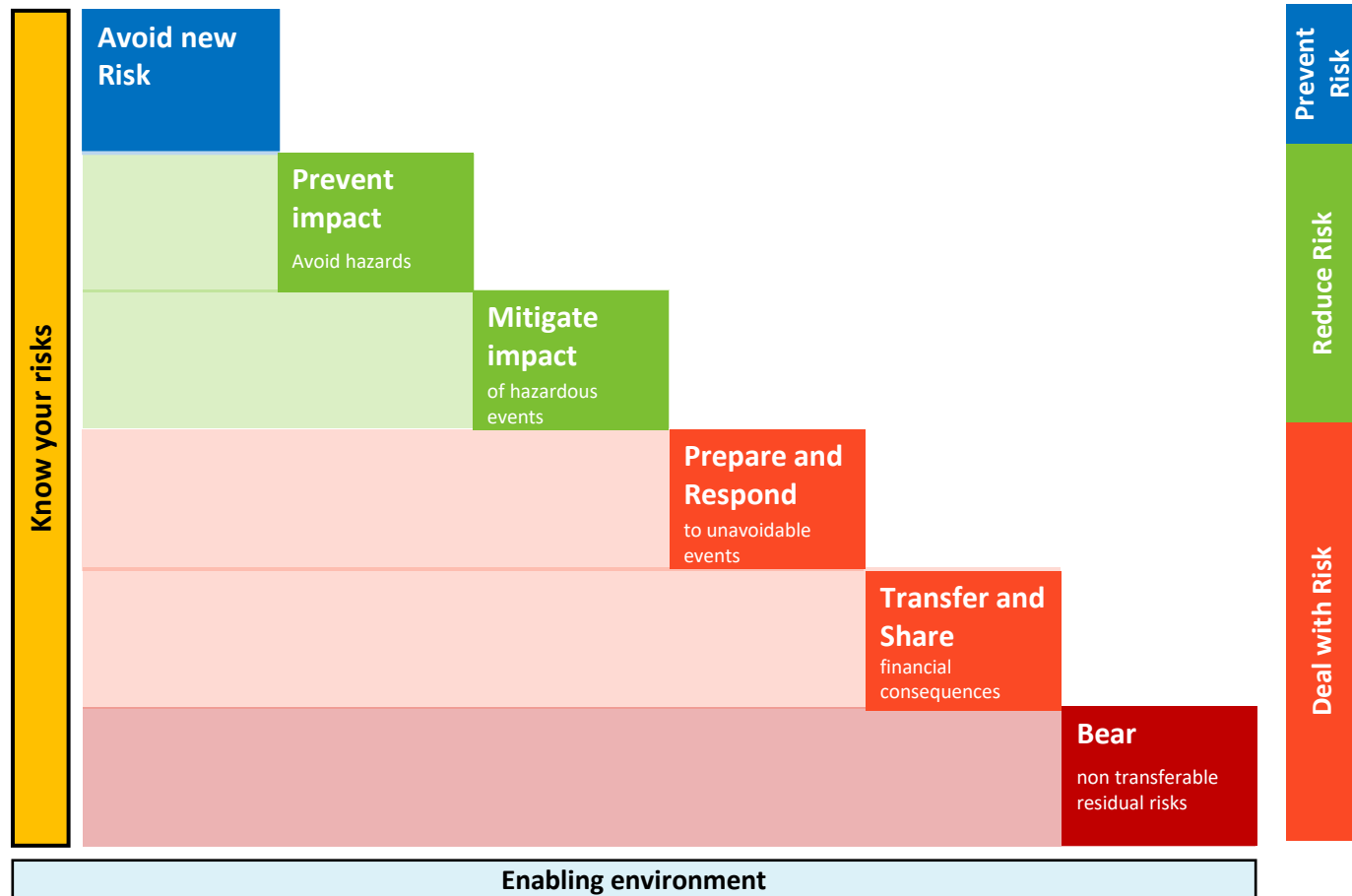


Revert
Risk

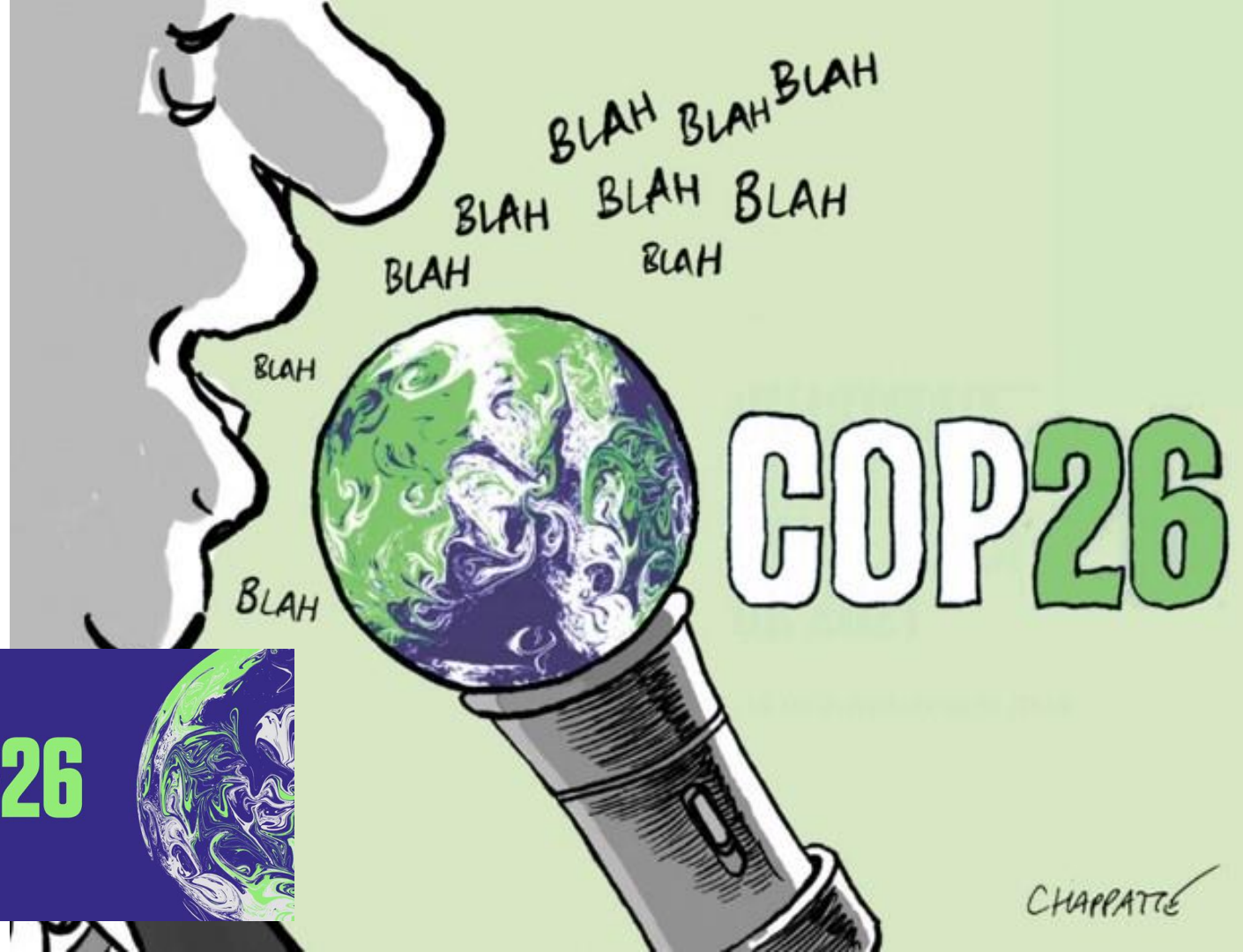
Examples:

- (Micro)-Insurance
- Community seed/grain banks, stock piling
- Solidarity networks of community, family
- Emergency funds (monetary) or contributions (emergency kits, food, seeds etc.) to survive, restart business

Dea





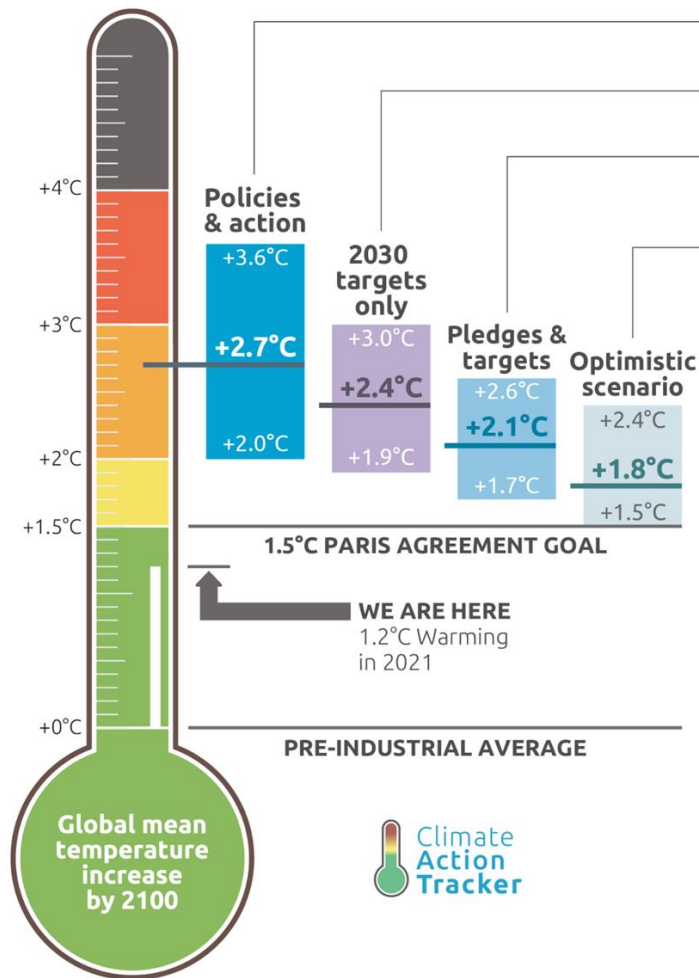


01-12 NOV 2021
GLASGOW

COP26

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY





Policies & action

Real world action based on current policies

2030 targets only

Full implementation of 2030 NDC targets*

Pledges & targets

Full implementation of submitted and binding long-term targets and 2030 NDC targets*

Optimistic scenario

Best case scenario and assumes full implementation of all **announced** targets including net zero targets, LTSs and NDCs*

* If 2030 NDC targets are weaker than projected emissions levels under policies & action, we use levels from policy & action

CAT warming projections Global temperature increase by 2100

November 2021 Update







May 2015 @Tierpark Dählhölzli Bern

CH2018

Climate Scenarios for Switzerland



Winter: +10 % Summer: +10 %
Heaviest single-day
precipitation event of the year

Winter: +10 % Summer: +20 %
100-year single-day
precipitation event



HEAVY PRECIPITATION





CHARLYTE
DER SPIEGEL

CLIMATE CHANGE AS A RISK MULTIPLIER



some basic definitions

Disaster Risk: The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity.

Hazard: A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Vulnerability: The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.

Coping capacity: positive factors which increase the ability of people to cope with hazards

Exposure: The situation of people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities and other tangible human assets located in hazard-prone areas.

Capacity: The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organization, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience.

Main Definitions

Sources: *Disaster Risk Reduction Terminology (UNDRR)*
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/terminology/>

Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development. (policy statement)

Disaster risk management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies to prevent new disaster risk, reduce existing disaster risk and manage residual risk, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of disaster losses.

Disaster management: The organization, planning and application of measures preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters.

Sources: *Disaster Risk Reduction Terminology (UNDRR)*
<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/terminology/>



Climate Change, DRR and Social Protection

Social protection / Inclusion describes the reduction of vulnerabilities and enhancement of social rights of all people, especially the most deprived. The overall objective is to extend the benefits of economic growth and reduce the economic and social vulnerability of poor, vulnerable and marginalised people

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) describes the development and application of policies, strategies and practices that aim at the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

Adaptation to Climate Change (CCA) is about anticipating and reducing the risk posed by climate change, and find solutions to adapt to the future climate and risk situation



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

GOALS



2015

Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 - 2030





Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Sendai Framework
for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 - 2030

SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE

-  A. Global disaster mortality
-  B. Number of affected people
-  C. Economic loss in relation to GDP
-  D. Damage to critical infrastructure and services disruption

SEVEN TARGETS
TO ACHIEVE
BY 2030

SEDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

-  E. Number of countries with national and local DRR strategies by 2020
-  F. International cooperation to developing countries
-  G. Availability and access to early warning systems and DRR information

SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015

