

A Textual Analysis of the SFDRR 2015-2030 in Terms of Disaster Risk Factor Management

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Making Sense of the Wor(l)d: 25 pages of text document 7 Global Targets, 4 Priorities for Action

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

Outcome

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

Outline

1. Boulder and Monkey Parable, or a preview of how we introduce disaster risk factors to undergraduate students in general education at the University of the Philippines Diliman
2. UP participation in APRU Multi-Hazards Program, or how we support the SFDRR 2015-2030
3. Role of Stakeholders according to paragraph 36(b) of SFDRR 2015-2030, or how the academia is encouraged to focus on the disaster risk factors without really telling how :-)

Story:

Super-typhoon Yolanda hit Palo, Leyte.
Hundreds died.

Plot:

Super-typhoon Yolanda hit Palo, Leyte with wind speeds beyond the villagers' experience, and water surge heights beyond their imagination. Most people could not evacuate fast enough, and drowned. Hundreds died.

Disaster Risk Unfolds

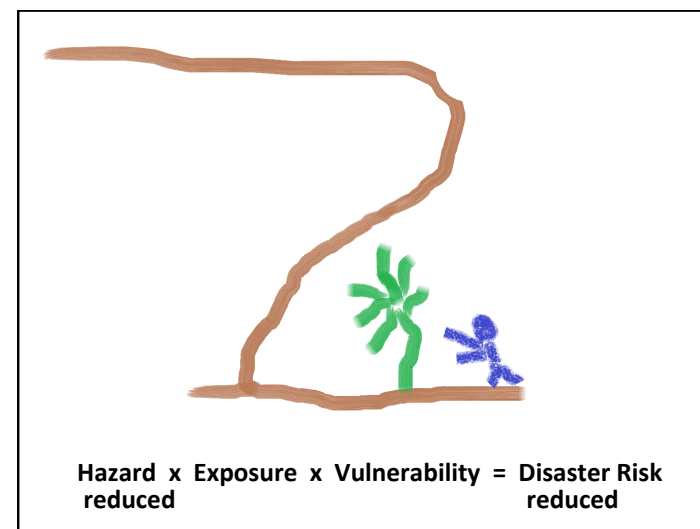
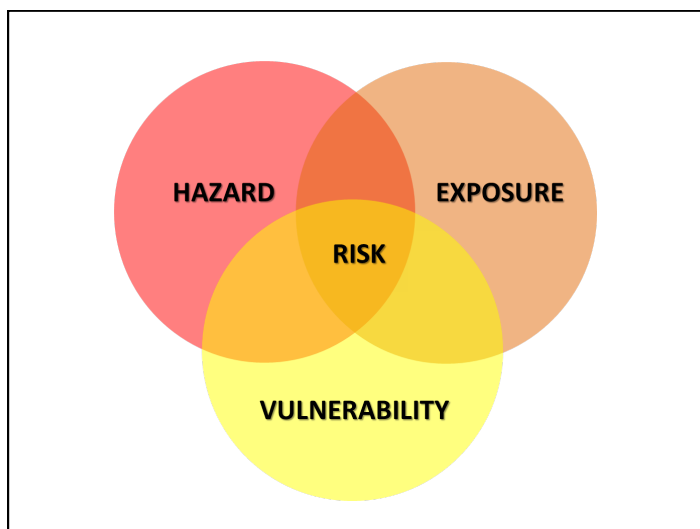
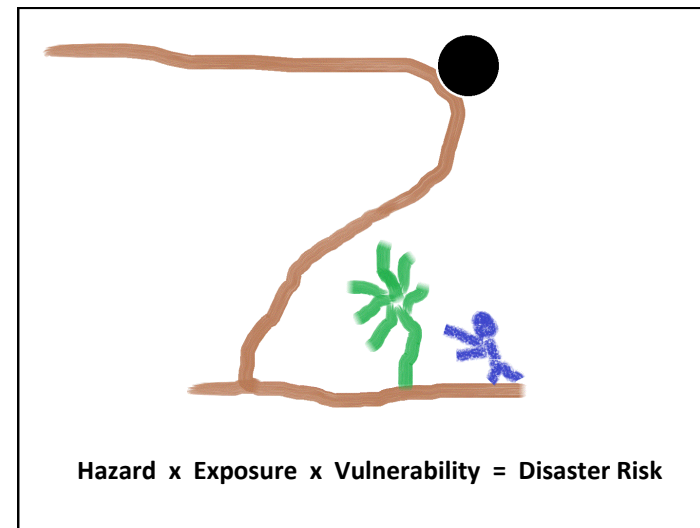
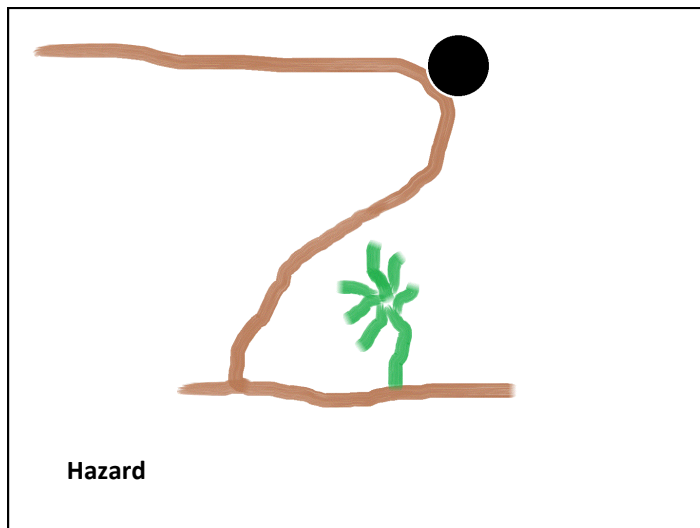
Like a Plot Unfolds...

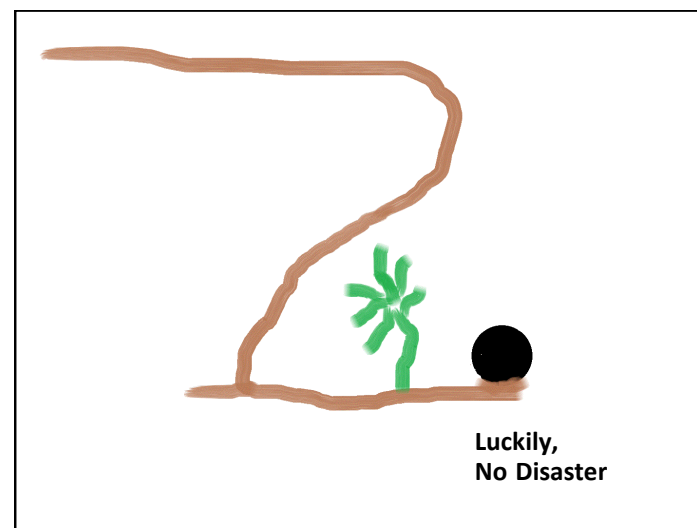
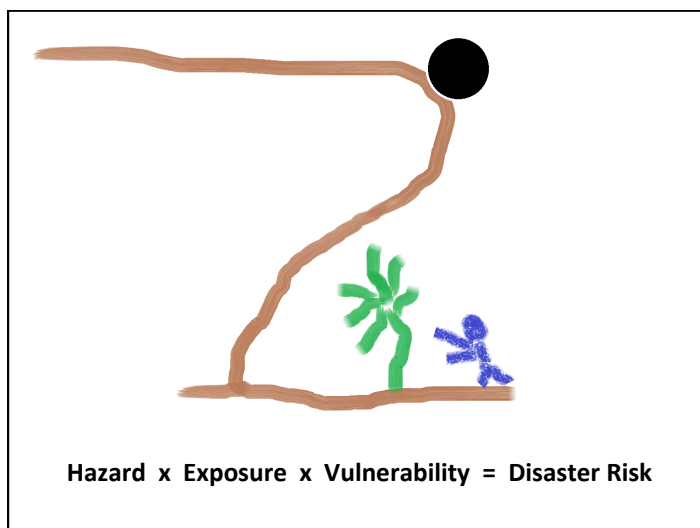
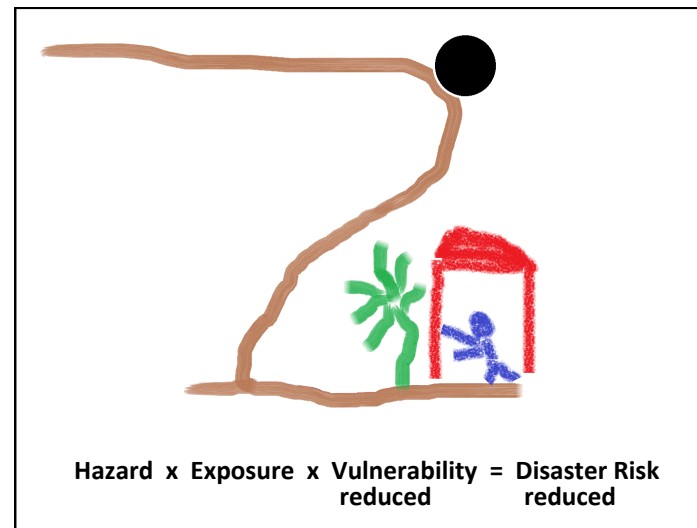
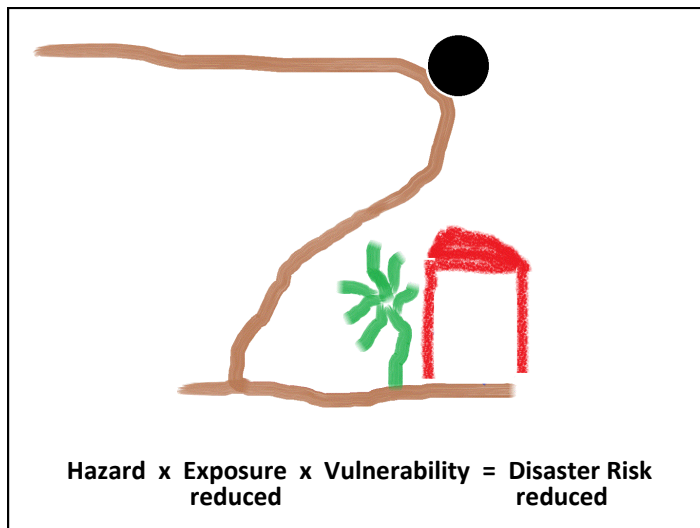
Boulder & Monkey Parable

as retold by B M Pacheco (2016)

Plot B





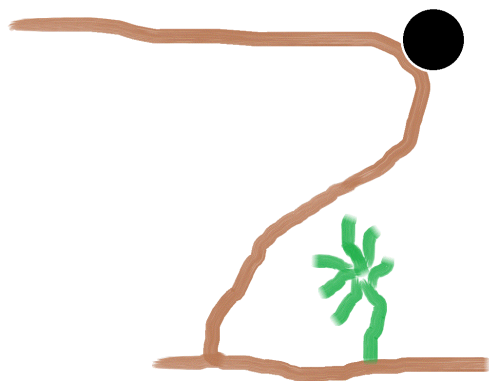


Disaster Risk Unfolds

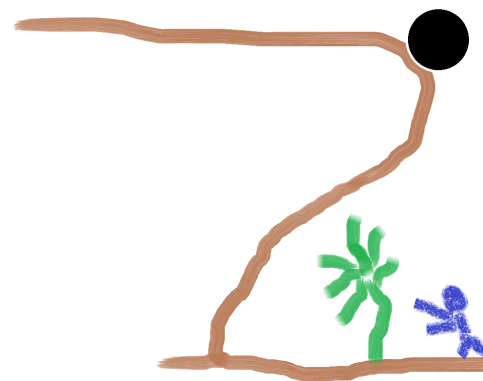
Disaster Risk = Hazard x Exposure x Vulnerability



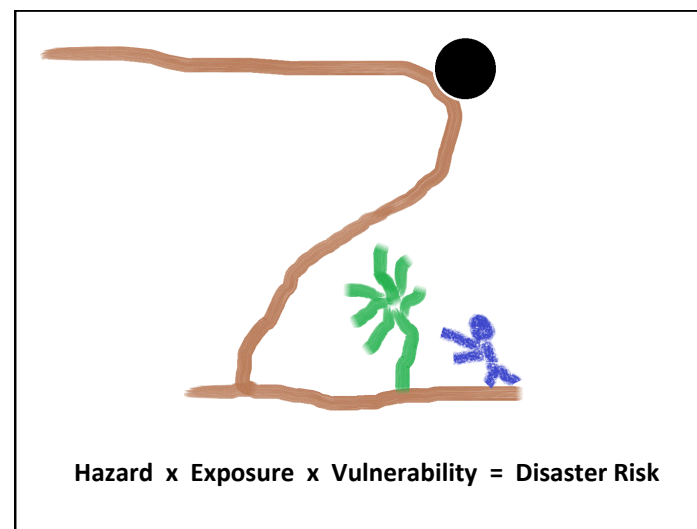
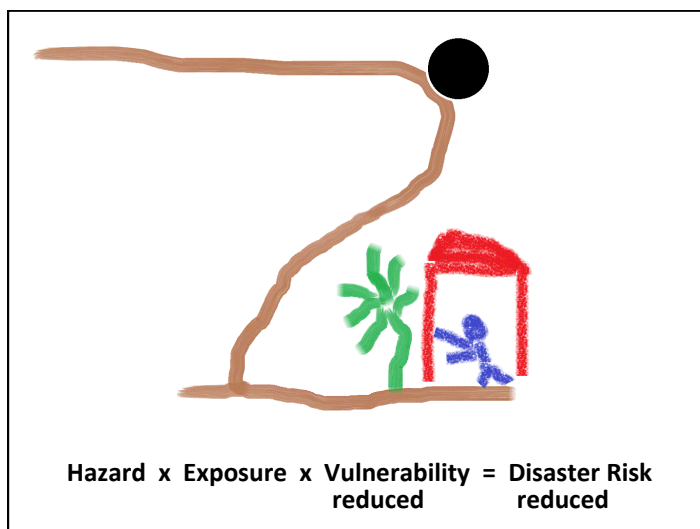
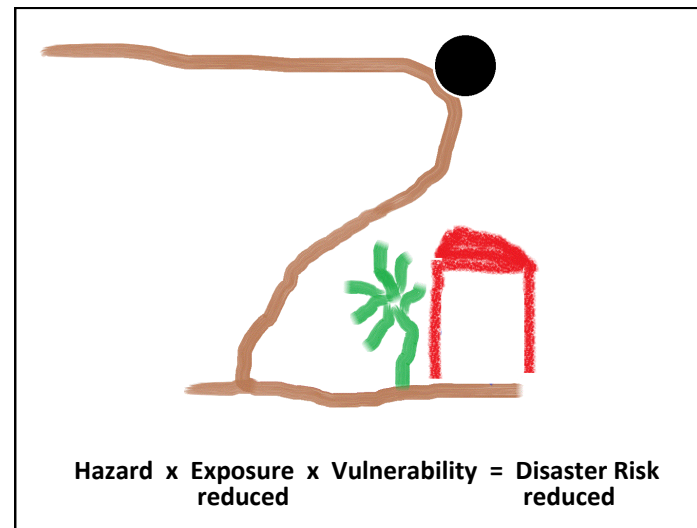
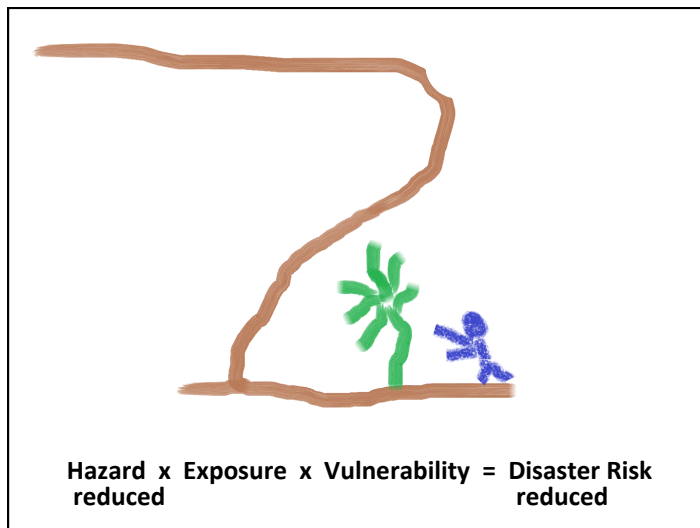
Plot C

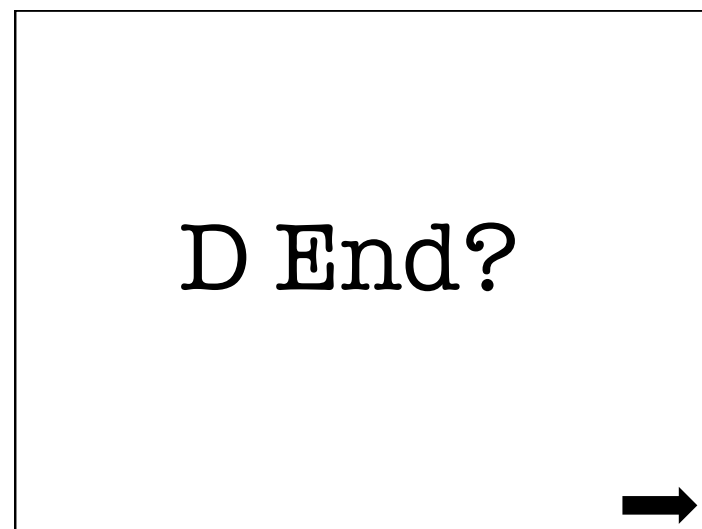
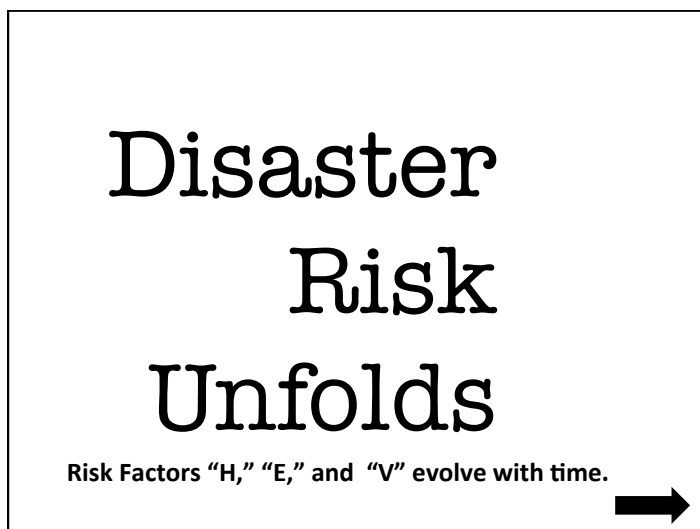
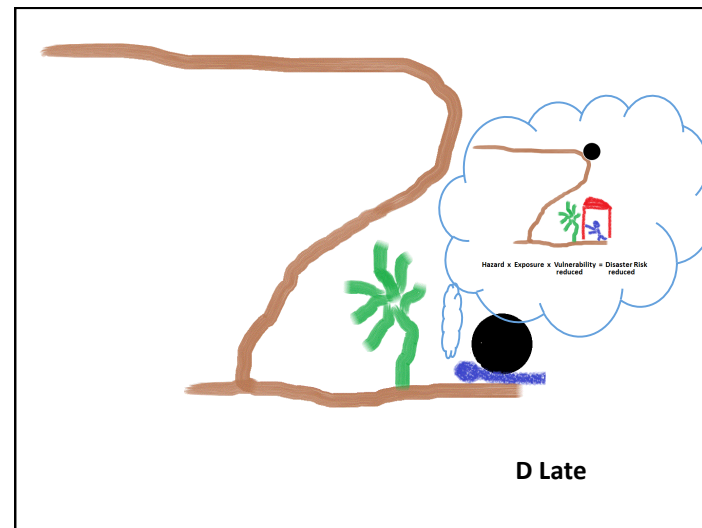
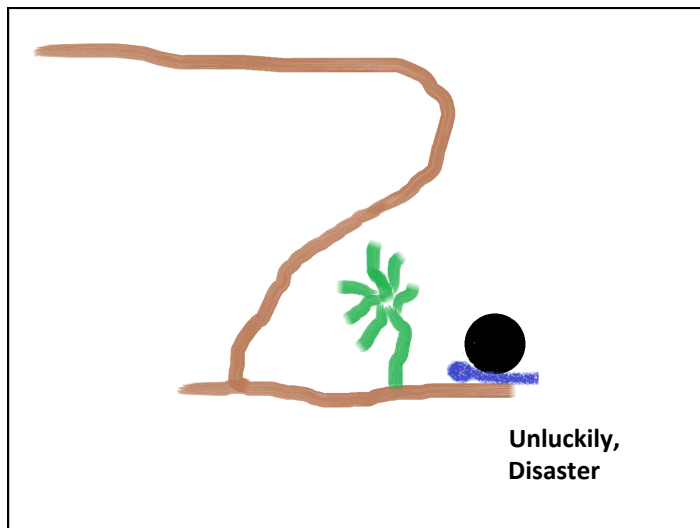


Hazard



Hazard x Exposure x Vulnerability = Disaster Risk



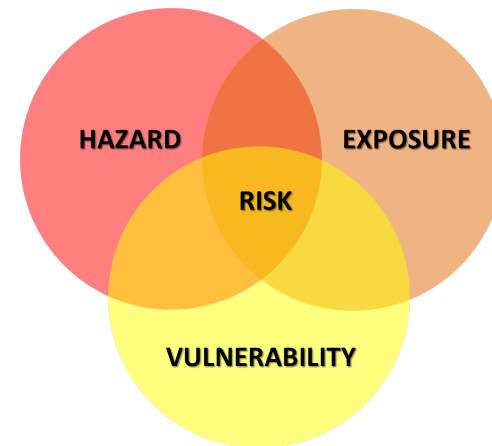


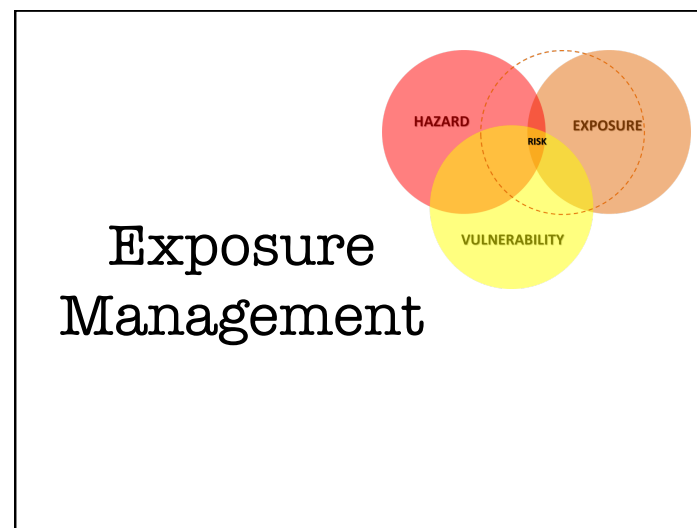
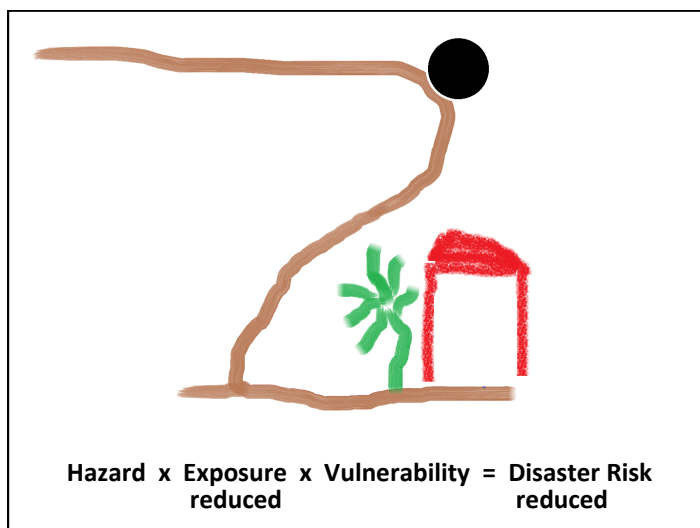
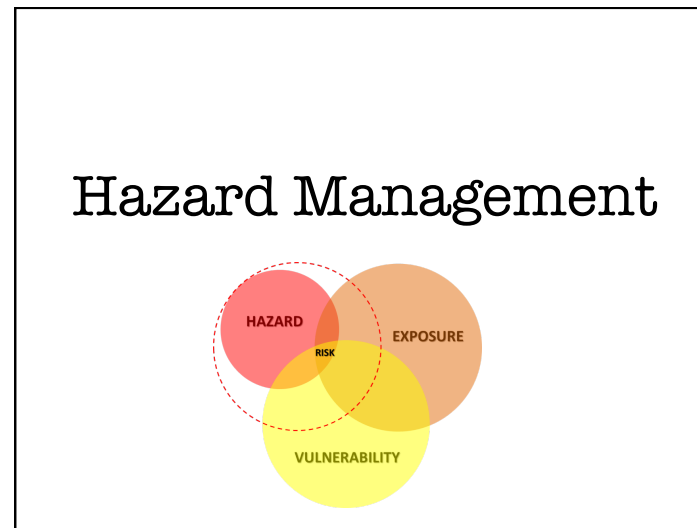
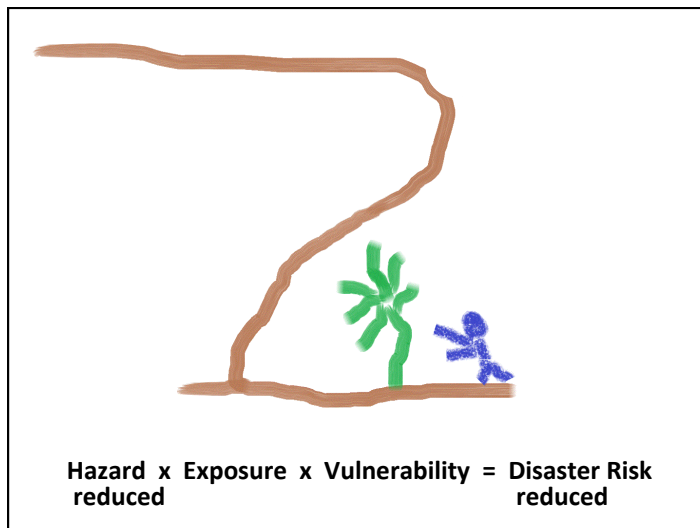
Plot D _{now}

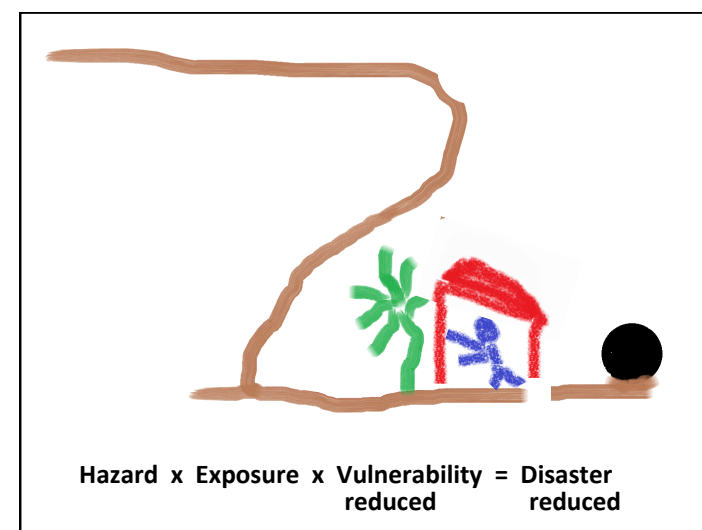
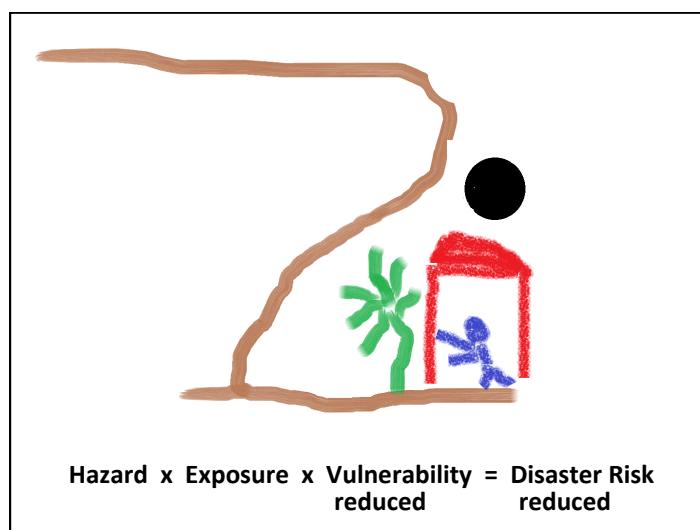
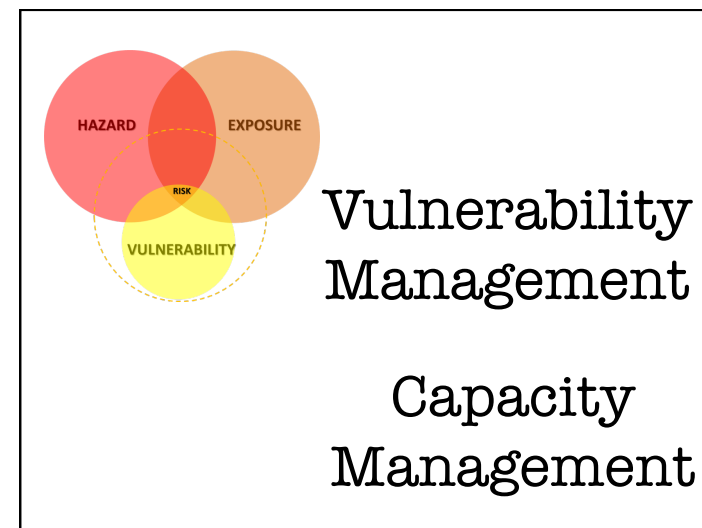
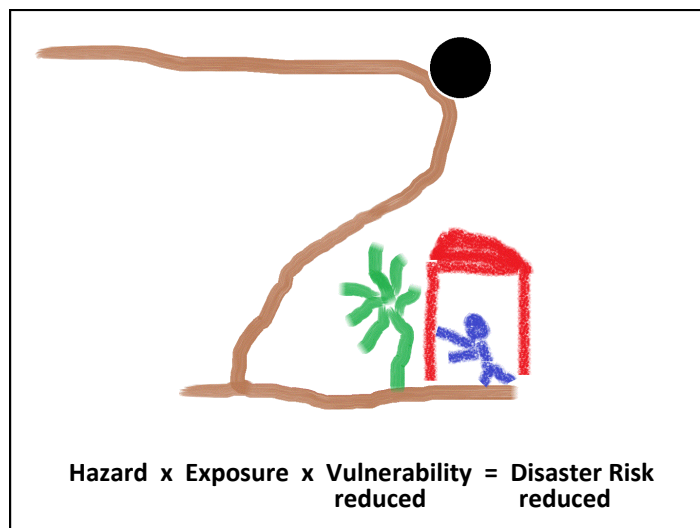


Hazard

Hazard x Exposure x Vulnerability = Disaster Risk







Disaster Risk Unfolds

Disaster Risk May or May Not Become Big Disaster.



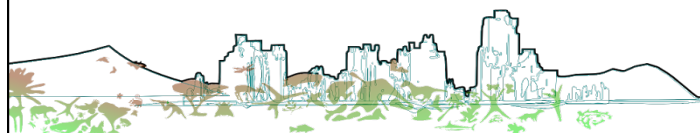
Boulder & Monkey Parable

as retold by B M Pacheco (2016)

D End



Declaration
at the
University of the Philippines
on the Occasion of the
11th APRU Research Symposium on Multi-Hazards
around the Pacific Rim
on 7-10 October 2015



“APRU MH2015 Symposium Declaration at U.P.”

Whereas we affirm* that universities and academia
should commit to and need to work on:

1. supporting further technology development;
2. strengthening and encouraging innovative, creative, and interdisciplinary research in various fields related to disaster risk reduction and management;
3. making efforts to create and adopt the effective curricula and courses for disaster risk reduction and management;
4. supporting the development of links, platforms and opportunities for various stakeholders;
5. working with local stakeholders and encouraging their involvement and participation in disaster risk reduction and management process; and
6. strengthening our own capacity of disaster preparedness on campus;

*Based on “APRU Academic Contributions to Disaster Risk Reduction” by IRIDeS and APRU (2015)

Whereas we affirm* the Sendai Framework 2015-2030
recognition of stakeholder roles that:

“[W]hile States have the overall responsibility for reducing disaster risk, it is a shared responsibility between Governments and relevant stakeholders. ...

Academia, scientific and research entities and networks [are to be encouraged by the States] to:

focus on the disaster risk factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in the medium and long term; increase research for regional, national and local application; support action by local communities and authorities; and support the interface between policy and science for decision-making...”

*Based on “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030” (2015 March 18)

Whereas we support* the Sendai Framework 2015-2030
priorities for action (PAs):

1. understanding disaster risk;
2. strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
3. investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience; and
4. enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “build back better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

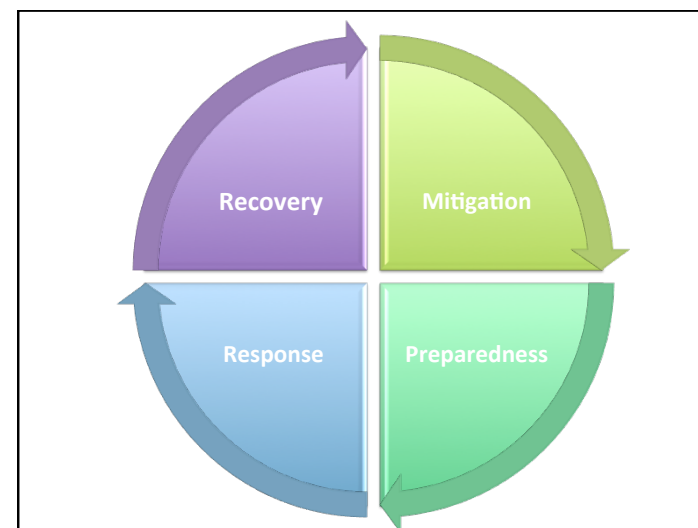
*Based on “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030” (2015 March 18)

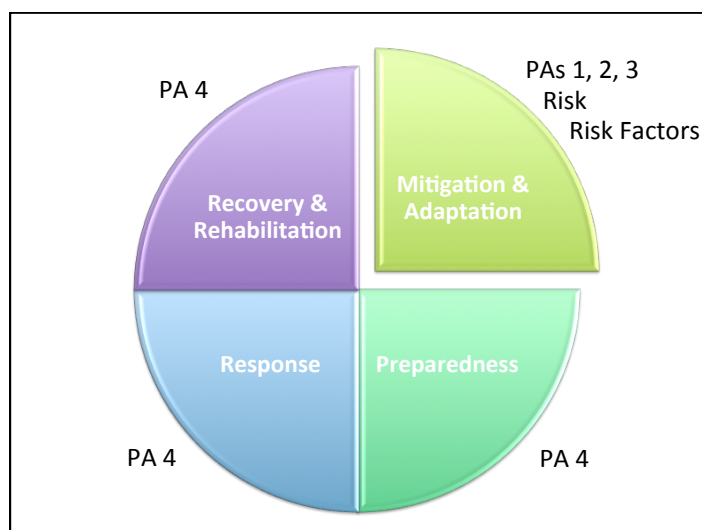
Therefore we declare our sustained commitment to:

1. contributing to and harnessing the APRU MH network of researchers and academics through the MH symposium series and other APRU MH program activities;
2. collaborating across our various disciplines to publish, disseminate or deploy the outputs and outcomes of our academic works, including but not limited to such academic clusters as: arts and humanities; social sciences and law; management and economics; science, technology, engineering, agriculture, and health; and
3. investing time, talent and treasure on academic institutions as long-term platforms for advancing and promoting disaster risk reduction and management within the whole society, including but not limited to the proposed "Resilience Institute" at the University of the Philippines.



"Building Disaster Resistant Universities ~ Is Your University Ready for the next Natural Disaster? ~" workshop February 2-4, 2016 at IRIDeS





Risk Factors ?

SFDRR 2015-2030*

Guiding Principle: (j) Addressing underlying disaster risk factors through disaster risk-informed public and private investments are more cost-effective than primary reliance on post-disaster response and recovery, and contribute to sustainable development; ...(m) ...

*SFDRR 2015-2030 mentions "risk factors" 4 times, without enumerating.

PH DRRM Framework 2011

The underlying disaster risk factors are: hazards, exposures, vulnerabilities and capacities.

