UN International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR): BUILDING YOUTH LEADERSHIP

Learning from Chronic and Protracted Humanitarian Crisis and Responses: Linking to Disaster Risk reduction
Thursday 13th October 2016

The DDR Four Priorities for Action

- **Priority One:** Understanding disaster risk.

- **Priority Two:** 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. Clear vision, plans, competence, guidance and coordination within and across sectors, as well as participation of relevant stakeholders, are needed. Strengthening disaster risk governance for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation is therefore necessary and fosters collaboration and partnership across mechanisms and institutions for the implementation of instruments relevant to disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.

- **Priority Three:** Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.

- **Priority Four:** Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
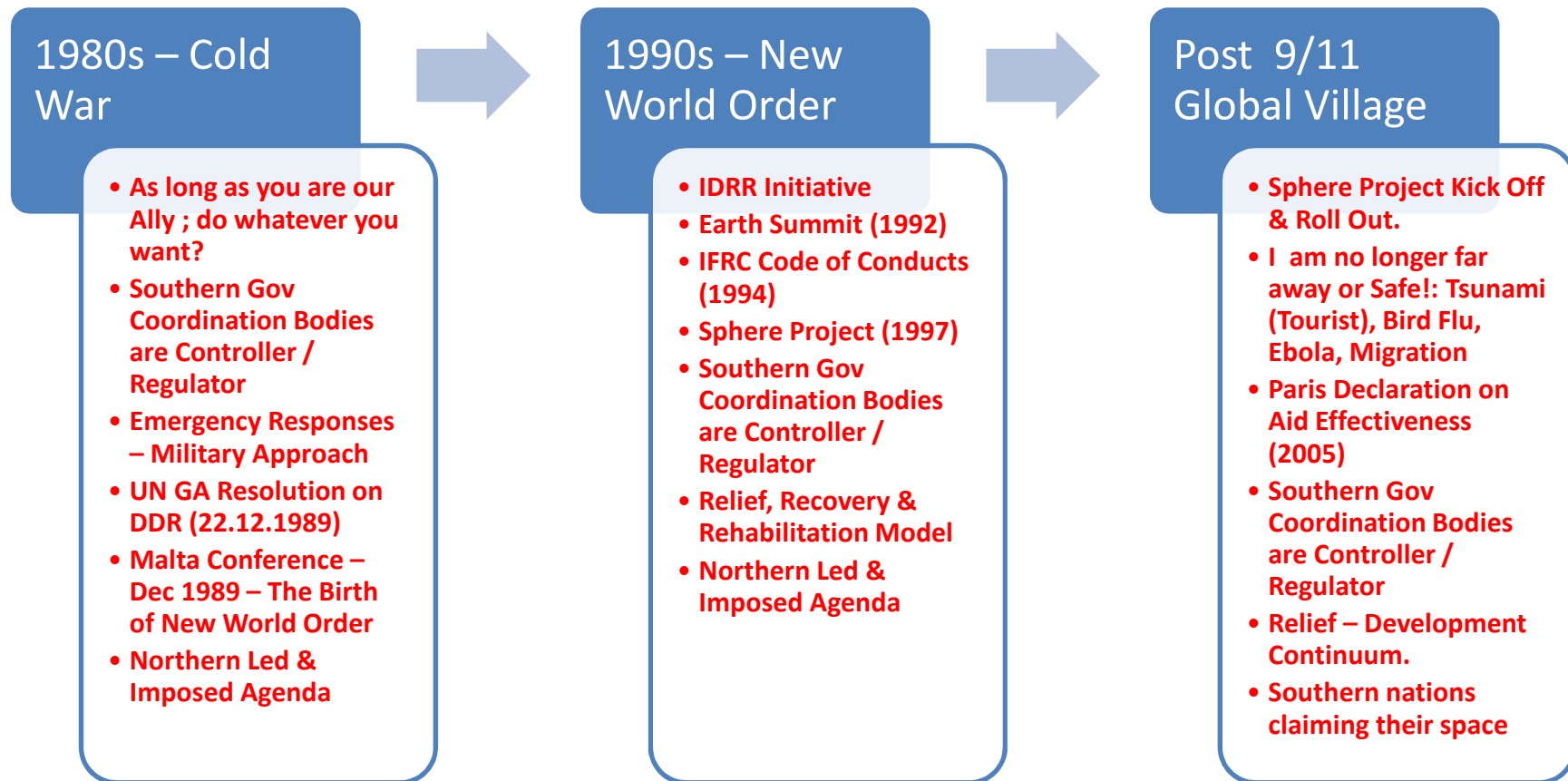
Are We Learning?

Quote (1st August 2011):

- "Droughts, the famines that follow, and urgent relief efforts are not new to East Africa. The current drought (2011) is the third in the region since 2005. But the discouraging repetition of disaster and emergency response can be successfully addressed. A drought does not have to become a famine, which is a disaster, not of nature, but of a lack of good governance and planning. Droughts occur worldwide, even in the U.S., but they do not become famines unless governments fail to act. Even as we work to help those who need immediate care, we must learn from and expand long-term solutions for areas vulnerable to drought and prone to famine".

World Political Development and Implications on Disaster Responses and Governance?

1980s – Cold War

- As long as you are our Ally ; do whatever you want?
- Southern Gov Coordination Bodies are Controller / Regulator
- Emergency Responses – Military Approach
- UN GA Resolution on DDR (22.12.1989)
- Malta Conference – Dec 1989 – The Birth of New World Order
- Northern Led & Imposed Agenda

1990s – New World Order

- IDRR Initiative
- Earth Summit (1992)
- IFRC Code of Conducts (1994)
- Sphere Project (1997)
- Southern Gov Coordination Bodies are Controller / Regulator
- Relief, Recovery & Rehabilitation Model
- Northern Led & Imposed Agenda

Post 9/11 Global Village

- Sphere Project Kick Off & Roll Out.
- I am no longer far away or Safe!: Tsunami (Tourist), Bird Flu, Ebola, Migration
- Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005)
- Southern Gov Coordination Bodies are Controller / Regulator
- Relief – Development Continuum.
- Southern nations claiming their space

Disasters in Africa Since 1980

Prior 22nd December 1989

- **1980:** Earth Quake – Algeria
- **1981:** Drought – Mozambique
- **1982:** Drought – Zimbabwe
- **1983 – 85:** Drought – Ethiopia (Famine)
- **1983 – 85:** Drought – Sudan (Famine)
- **1987:** Drought – Ethiopia.
- **1987:** Floods – South Africa
- **1988:** Epidemic – Sudan
- **1989:** Drought - Ethiopia

Post 22nd December 1989

- **1990:** Storm – South Africa
- **1991:** Drought – South Africa
- **1991:** Drought – Sudan
- **1992:** Earthquake – Egypt.
- **1992:** Drought – Malawi
- **1998:** Drought – Bhr El Ghazal Sudan
- **1999:** Drought – Kenya
- **2000:** Flood – Mozambique
- **2002, 2009, 2013, 2016:** Volcanic Eruptions – Goma, DRC
- **2003:** Drought – Ethiopia
- **2003:** Earthquake – Algeria
- **2004:** Earthquake – Morocco
- **2004:** South Asian Tsunami - Somalia
- **2005:** East Africa Drought
- **2010 – 11:** Floods – South Africa
- **2011:** Drought – East Africa
- **2011:** Volcanic Eruption – Eritrea
- **2014:** Outbreak of Ebola in West Africa
- **2015:** Drought - Ethiopia

Key Learning from Chronic and Protracted Humanitarian Crisis

- Disasters become a trend and world has exposed to small, medium and large scale crisis.

- Conflict, natural disasters and Outbreak of diseases (Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, DRC, Liberia and the like)

- Recycle of lessons learnt from Disaster to another!

- Decentralisation and Devolution without power and resources.

- Southern National Aid Coordination Bodies still by far **Regulatory/Controller** and need to be transformed into **Leadership/Facilitator Role**.

- Trickle Down Effects of National Disasters Risk Reduction Plans is questionable particularly at sub-national and local level.

- The lion's share of funds in the 2015 appeal (around 70% of $16.1 billion) will go to four major crises – Syria, South Sudan, Iraq, and the Central African Republic. The root causes of these crises need long-term political engagement to restore peace and stability. While aid is urgently required, it will only serve as a temporary palliative for affected people (*https://www.odi.org/comment/9127-un-humanitarian-appeal-2015-statistics*).

- **Revolution** not **Evolution** in Humanitarian Response if we were keen about achieving the seven Global Targets.