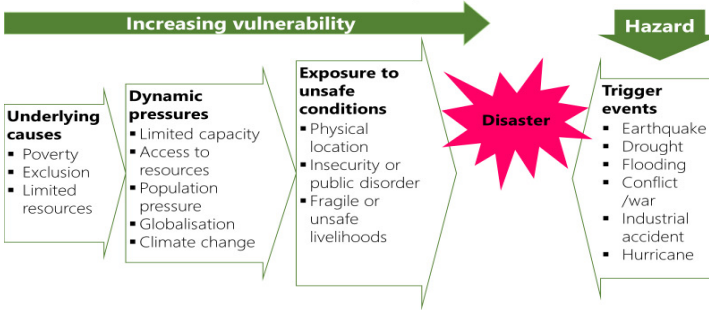


Managing disaster risk

The risk and impact of disasters depends on the nature of hazards in a specific location and the vulnerability of the people exposed to them.

Exposure to one set of hazards is likely to increase vulnerability to the next unless measures are taken to strengthen resilience. Climate change contributes to disaster risk through weather related risks, sea and temperature rises, and pressure on access to water, agriculture and ecosystems.

Hazard + Vulnerability = Disaster

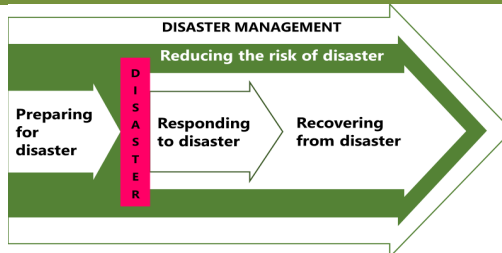


Measures to reduce disaster risk

Disaster Risk

Reduction (DRR)

measures to reduce disaster risks and vulnerabilities, make adaptations for climate change and minimize the impact of hazards.



- **Identify, analyse and manage risk** in all humanitarian and development programming including assessing hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities.
- **Risk reduction measures** such as environmental management (e.g. water, land, forest), social, economic and livelihood opportunities (e.g. cash transfers, skills development), protection of critical services, flood control, adherence to construction standards, land-use and urban planning.
- **Address imbalances in rights and power** to reduce vulnerability.
- **Secure public commitment to address risks** e.g. through government policy and legislation, community action and organisational development.
- **Enable early warning systems** e.g. forecasting, public alerts and information.
- **Raising awareness and knowledge** of risks.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

Outlines agreed global targets and priorities to reduce disaster risks through a range of economic, social, cultural, environmental and political measures.

Resilience is the ability of individuals, groups or systems to resist, absorb, cope with and recover from hazards and other shocks and continue to develop. **Build resilience through:**

Social assets - better communication, support networks, inclusion, conflict resolution

Physical assets - stronger structures, water supply, sanitation

Institutional capacity - better planning, resources, responsiveness, accountability

Political capacity - better leadership, participation, representation

Environmental assets - sustainable use of land and natural resources

Human capacity - better understanding of food security, health, education

Economic assets - access to land, finance, markets and employment and good diversity, flexibility and income from livelihoods

Additional resources on All In Diary web site

CBDRR – Handbook for local facilitator © VRCS 2013
Towards Resilience: Guide to DRR & CCA © CRS 2013
No Accident – Resilience and the inequality of risk © Oxfam 2013
Public awareness and public education for DRR © IFRC 2011

Web links for further information

DRR resources: <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/>
<http://www.unisdr.org>
Sendai Framework for DRR: <http://www.wcdrr.org/home>