



Governance: an arena for disaster risk reduction

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Why governance matters?

- HFA (2005-2015) made a progress in reducing disaster risks at all levels



Chile (2010)

....BUT...



Bosnia and Herzegovina
(2014)

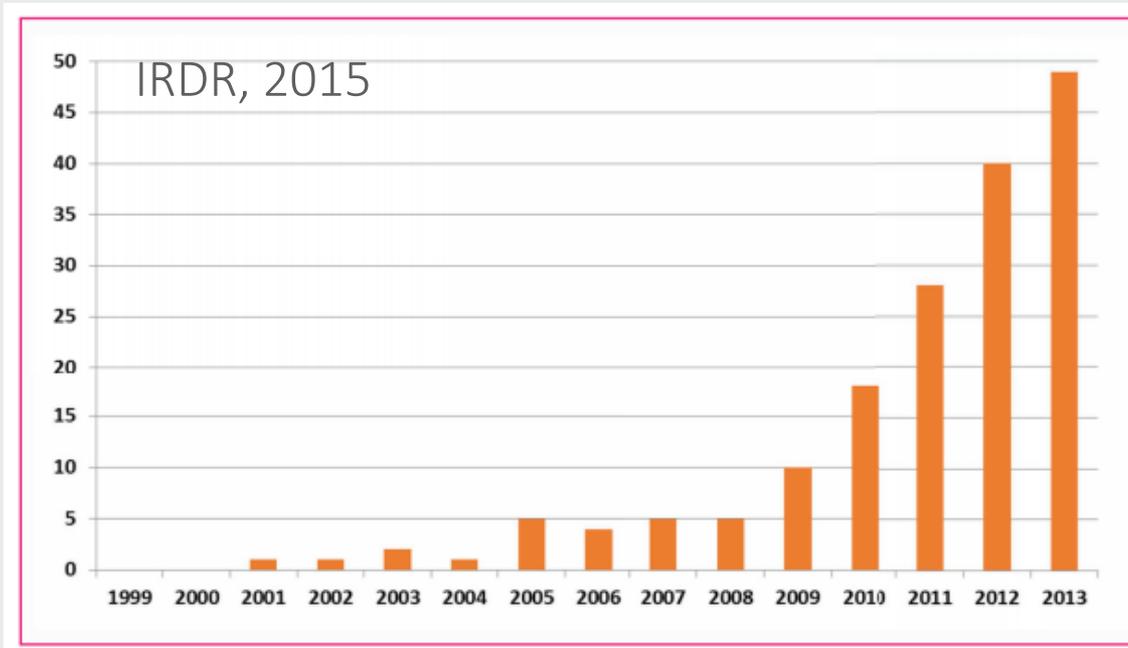


Malawi (2015)

- “Governance is the key unresolved issue in both the configuration and the reduction of disaster risks” (UNDP, 2015)

What is DRR governance?

- “the way in which public authorities, civil servants, media, private sector and civil society coordinate at community, national and regional levels in order to manage and reduce disaster and climate related risks
“(UNDP, 2013)



- DRR governance research is in its infancy and remains largely conceptual (IRDR, 2015)
- There is a need for an evidence-based approach

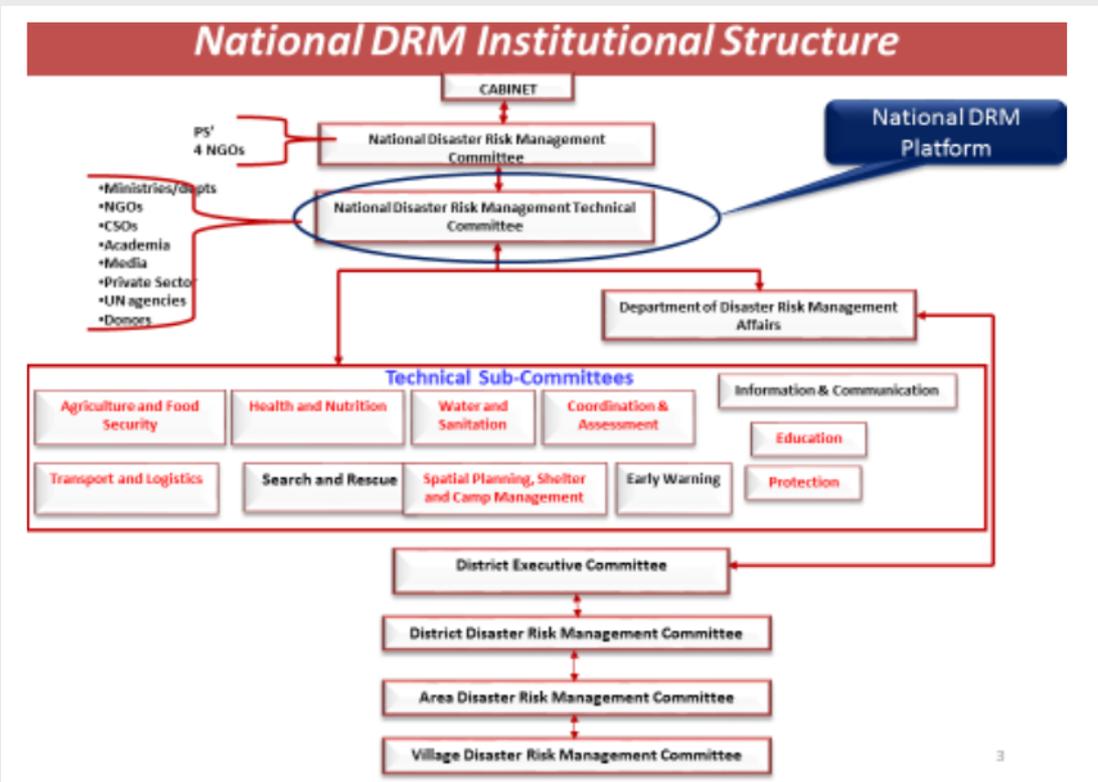
What is my research about?



- Malawi is one of the least developed countries (as of 1971)
- Prone to multi- hazards
- Decentralised institutional structure for DM

GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES

- Mainstreaming DRR in all sectors and levels of planning
- Prioritisation of DRR
- Weak expertise and capacity
- Limited financial capacity
- Coordination between structures
- Transparency and accountability
- Participation



The idea is...

- Tentative title: “Co-production of knowledge (scientific, professional and indigenous) for sustainable community based flood risk management”
- Indigenous knowledge as a resource for global solution (The World Bank, 2004)
- Indigenous knowledge is hidden and dismissed by the tendency of scientific knowledge to deny the importance of the other



**EMPLOYS LOCAL
RESOURCES**

**CREATES FLEXIBLE
GOVERNANCE
STRUCTURES**

**INFORMS
DEVELOPMENT
AGENDA**

**INFORMS POLICY
MAKING**

**EMPOWERS THE
OWNERSHIP**

**MAKES USE OF
INFORMAL
NETWORKS**

How it connects to Sendai Framework ?

SENDAI FRAMEWORK

- Exciting opportunity: DRR governance is explicitly put as one of the priorities (Priority 2)
- Mainly informs local and national levels
- Connects to global and regional levels: *“To promote mutual learning and exchange of good practices”*

THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ROADMAP FOR SF IMPLEMENTATION (UNISDR, 2016)

Sendai Framework Priority for Action	Science and Technology Expected Outcomes
1. Understanding Disaster Risk	<p>1.1 Assess and update the current state of data, scientific and local and indigenous knowledge and technical expertise availability on disaster risks reduction and fill the gaps with new knowledge.</p> <p>1.2 Synthesize, produce and disseminate scientific evidence in a timely and accessible manner that responds to the knowledge needs of policy-makers and practitioners.</p> <p>1.3 Ensure that scientific data and information support are used in monitoring and reviewing progress towards disaster risk reduction and resilience building.</p> <p>1.4 Build capacity to ensure that all sectors and countries have access to, understand and can use scientific information for better informed decision-making</p>
2. Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk	2.1 Support a stronger involvement and use of science to inform policy- and decision-making within and across all sectors at all levels
3. Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for	3.1 Provide scientific evidence to enable decision-making

Young Scientists in DRR Governance

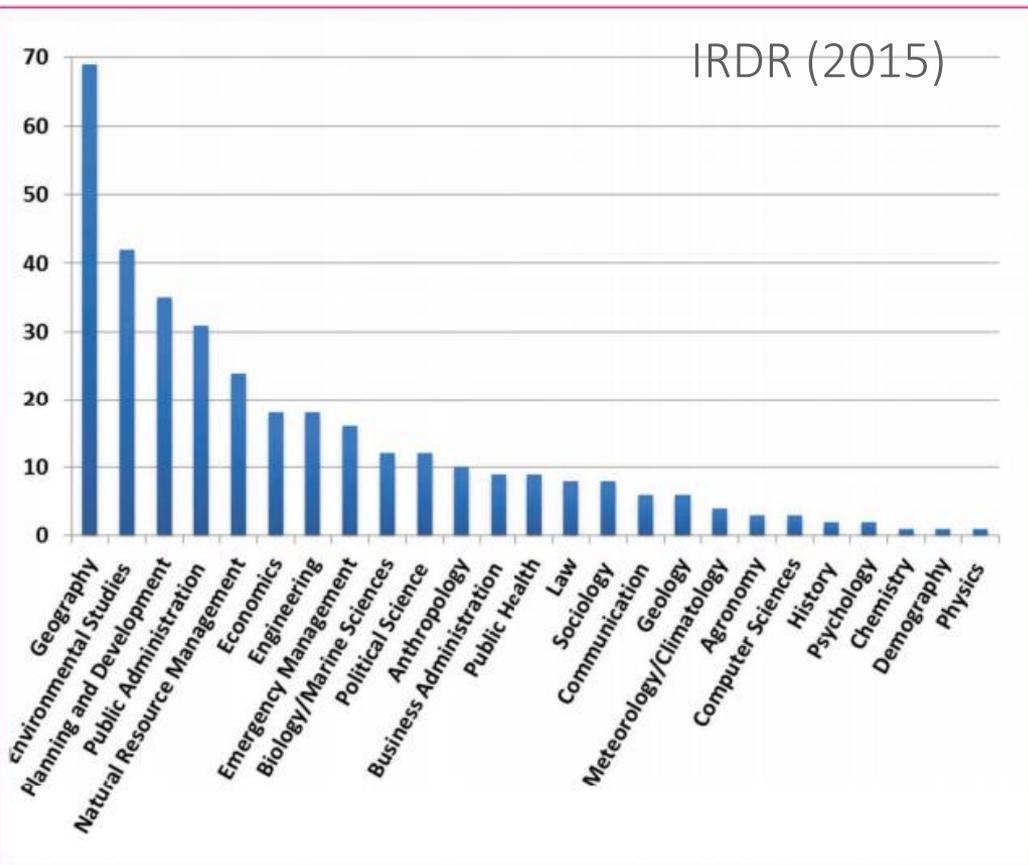


Figure 2: Disciplinary engagement in research on disaster governance.

- Cross- cutting issue
- SF implementation period- few generations of young scientists will be “bred”
- Evidence based research
- Connect, there is a tool!



**YOUNG SCIENTIST
PLATFORM FOR DISASTER
RISK REDUCTION launched
in 2016**

566

Taking the naturalness out of natural disasters

Phil O'Keefe, Ken Westgate and Ben Wisner argue the case that disasters are more a consequence of socio-economic than natural factors

“Strictly speaking, there are no such things as natural disasters” (Turcois, 2002)

“GOVERNANCE IS THE UMBRELLA UNDER WHICH DISASTER RISK REDUCTION TAKES PLACE” (UNDP, 2010)