Met Office & MHEWS

Gavin Iley – Met Office DRR Programme Manager
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)

Expected Outcome of Sendai Framework for DRR 2015 - 2030
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

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

Priorities for Action
1. Understanding disaster risk;
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience;
4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)

Key Themes

• Increase focus on the management of disaster risk
• All Government Approach
• Multi-Hazard Partnerships
• Research
• Communication

Seven Global Targets (not legally binding)
• Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.
• Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.
• Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
• Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.
• Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
• Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030.
• Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.
UK – All Government Approach to DRR
Civil Contingencies Secretariat

Established 2001 following UK foot & mouth crisis, serious flooding and national fuel crisis

1. Spotting trouble, assessing its nature and providing warning
2. Being ready to respond
3. Building greater resilience for the future
4. Providing leadership and guidance to the resilience community
5. Effective management

SFDNR Priorities for Action
1. Understanding disaster risk;
2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;
UK – National Risk Assessment Process

Team of Experts

Reasonable Worst Case Scenario
UK – Continuous Improvement

UK Floods 2007

Electricity Supply
600,000 Homes

Total cost of recovery £ 3 billion
UK Multi-Hazard Partnership

2007 Pitt Review

FLOOD FORECASTING CENTRE

SFDRR (key elements)
• All Government Approach
• Multi-Hazard Partnerships

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Benefits of Joined-up Multi-hazard Services

One stop shop for authoritative natural hazards advice and cross-organisation natural hazard science to services coordination

Better informed mitigation and adaptation strategies for individual natural hazards and for linked and compounding hazards

Increased natural hazard warning lead times based on improved and innovative assessments of likelihood and potential impact, location, type and severity

Increased natural hazard data and visualisation interoperability

Catalyst for innovation and growth opportunities.
International Endorsement

“UK’s approach to resilience, highlighted the NHP as a model "other nations may wish to adopt". Furthermore, influential organisations, such as the EC's Joint Research Centre, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Health Organization and World Meteorological Organization are acknowledging the role of the NHP and the importance of its work”
UK Government – International ‘forward look’

Natural Hazard Forward Look - Weekly Hazard Assessment

For internal use only

HEADLINES

- Enhanced seasonal flooding in southern Africa
- Heavy rain and flooding possible across Indian sub continent and Afghanistan
- Epidemiological summary of the current Zika outbreak and associated microcephaly accompanies this assessment.
- Rift Valley fever cases reported in Uganda

SUMMARY OF NOTABLE GLOBAL EVENTS

- Heavy rain and flood risk
- Heavy rain and flooding risk
- Seasonal flooding driven by enhanced storm activity
- Continuing rainfall, with temperatures 5°C above average, exacerbating drought
- Heavy rain and flood risk – possible landslip issues
- Heavy rainfall and associated flash flood risk
- Heavy monsoon rains leading to flooding

The Hazard Assessment combines the assessed likelihood of an event happening during the next 10 days and the level of impact in that country that might lead to action by the UK Government.

Assessments of likelihood and impact are made for each event and are shown as high, medium or low. Overall risk is determined by combining likelihood and impact assessments as per the matrix outlined below.

Other hazards may occur that are not highlighted in this forward look due to the unpredictable nature of some hazards.

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<th>Impact</th>
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Questions