

CENTRE FOR DISASTER PROTECTION

Managing Risk and Resilience

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INTRODUCTIONS





WHAT IS DISASTER RISK FINANCE (DRF)?

Disaster risk financing is about how to pay, and how to plan to pay, for disasters with money, not with lives.

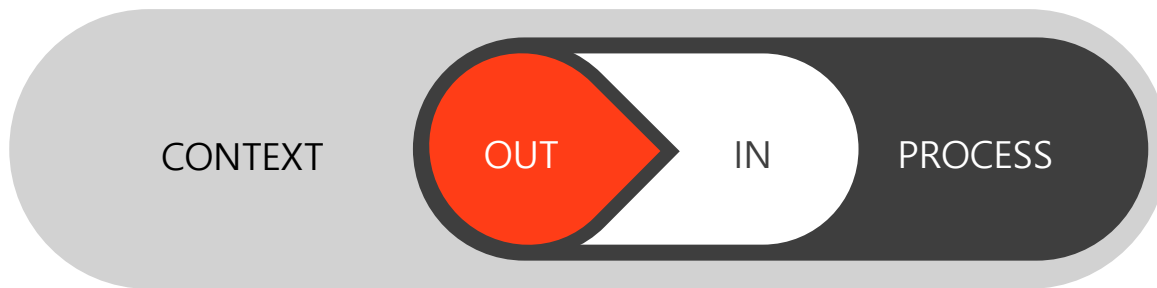
Financing that promotes and targets prevention, preparedness, and response to crises.



HOW WE UNDERSTAND DRF

1 Context – the underlying risk, need, and wider factors to consider when developing Disaster Risk financing (DRF)-based approaches.

3 Money-in instruments – the DRF instruments in place to supply the right amount of money at the right time.



2 Money-out systems – the systems and plans in place that use money to reduce the impact of disasters on people.

4 Project management processes – practical considerations, including project implementation processes, costs, contingencies, and monitoring and evaluation.

WHY DO WE NEED DRF SOLUTIONS? SOME REASONS...

So humanitarian agencies have the pre-allocated funds to focus on responding early and saving lives

So emergency response is better coordinated & duplication is reduced through contingency planning

So people's livelihoods are protected and negative coping strategies are avoided

So disasters don't disrupt long-term development goals & people are supported to lift themselves out of poverty

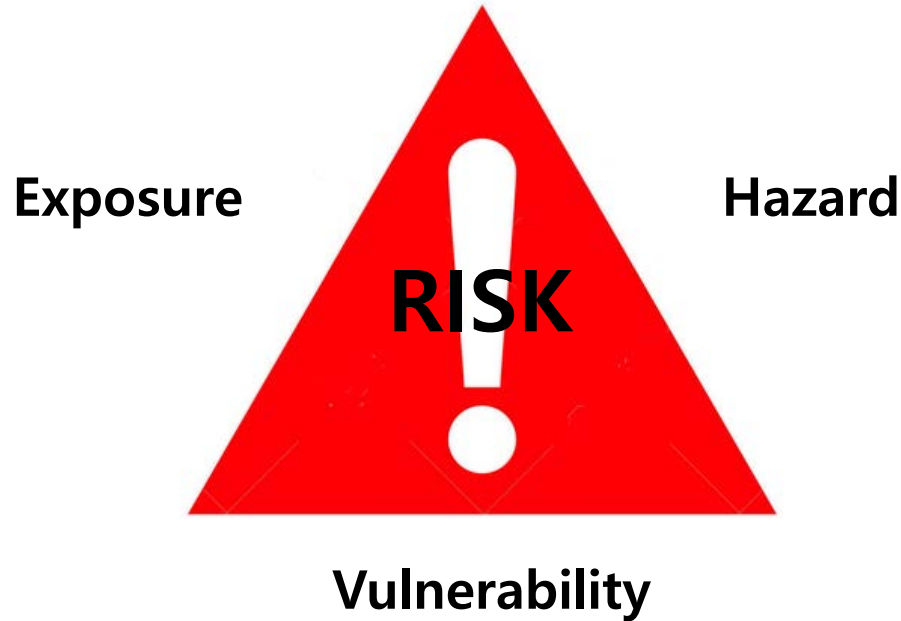
So increased understanding of risk and exposure to climate shocks incentivises investment in risk reduction

So negative incentives are removed from humanitarian systems

EFFECTIVE DRF



UNDERSTANDING RISK: EXPOSURE AND HAZARD

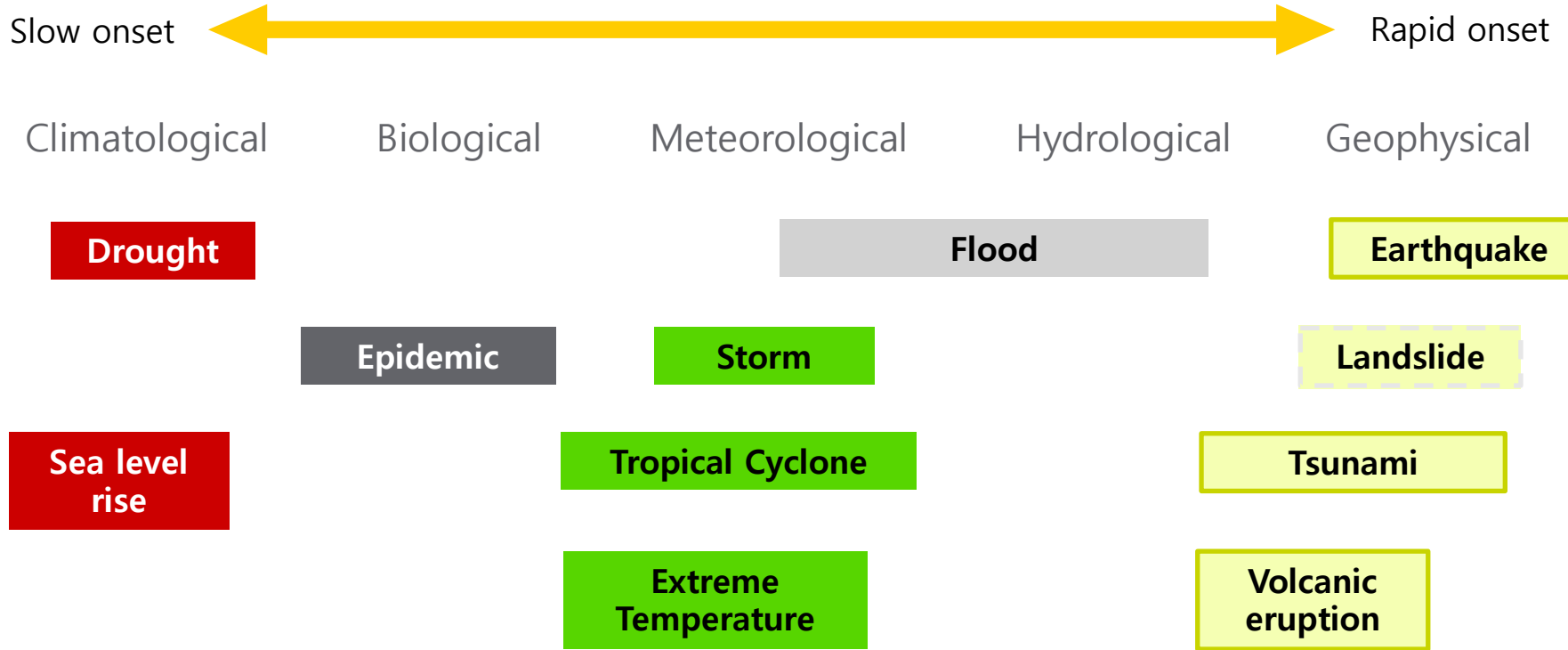


Reducing any side of the triangle reduces the risk

UNDERSTANDING RISK: EXPOSURE AND HAZARD

	Drought	Earthquake
Hazard	Lack of rainfall, soil water deficit (Disease, invasive insects)	Ground shaking (Soil liquefaction, landslide, fire following, tsunami)
Exposure	Crops, livestock Population (food security) Impact on services (e.g. education)	Residential / commercial properties; infrastructure Population (injury, fatality) Impact on services (e.g. power, transport, water)
Vulnerability	Crop: type, rainfall timing, irrigation Population: income, age, health	Construction type, building use, year built, no. of stories, duration out of service Population: income, age, health
Risk	What is the frequency and severity of impact in financial terms?	

NATURAL HAZARDS AND EVENT DEFINITION



WHO ARE THE RISK HOLDERS?



Individual

Household, farmers, herders, business owners



Community

Groups of households, individuals or businesses



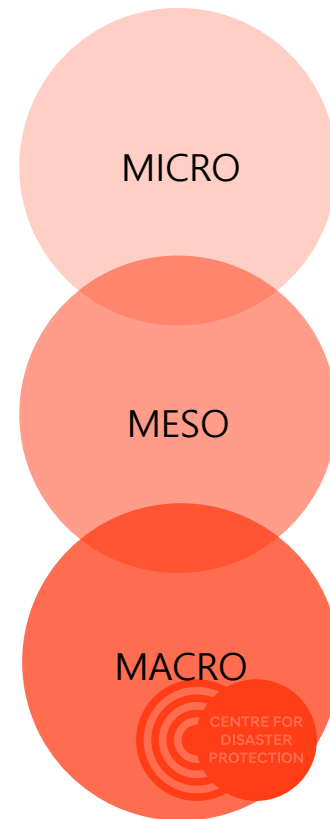
Municipality

Cities, sub-national governments



Sovereign

States, international bodies



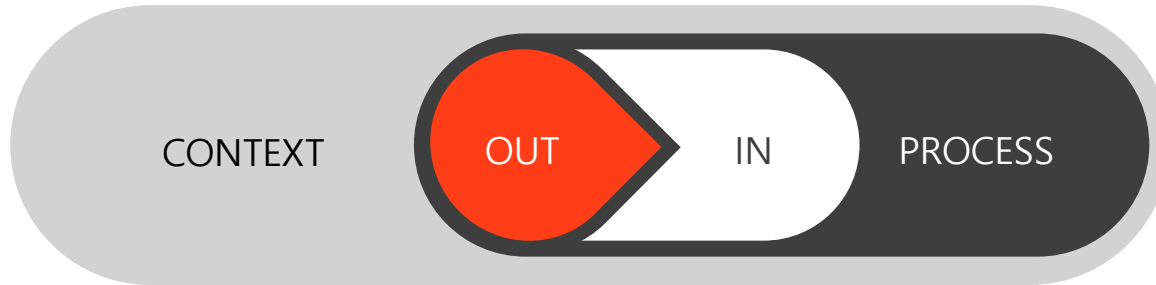
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COMMON BUDGETING AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FOR DRF (MONEY-IN)

	<i>Ex-ante</i> instrument (arranged before disaster)	<i>Ex-post</i> instrument (arranged after disaster)	
Risk transfer	Capital markets e.g. catastrophe bonds	Discretionary post-disaster relief (e.g. Humanitarian aid, Crisis response grants/loans from development banks)	
	Parametric insurance		Risk pools
	Traditional re/insurance		
Risk retention	Contingent credit	Tax increases	
	Reserve fund	Post-disaster credit	
	Budget allocation	Budget reallocation	

TRANSPARENT & INCLUSIVE DISCUSSION ABOUT RISK OWNERSHIP

Who owns risk?



Who will pay to protect against it?



It should be someone's job to manage risk



QUESTIONS



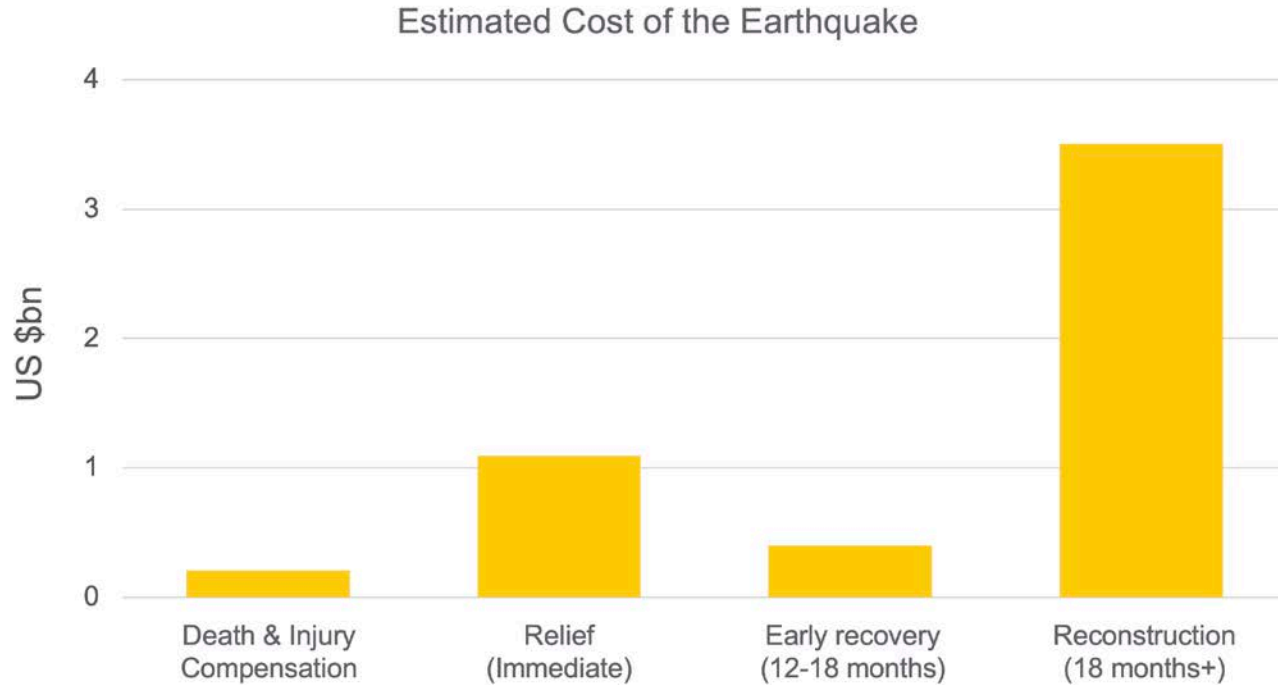
THANK YOU



This presentation is not intended to be a substitute for commercial judgement or professional or legal advice, and you should not act in reliance upon any of the information contained, without first obtaining professional advice relevant to your circumstances.

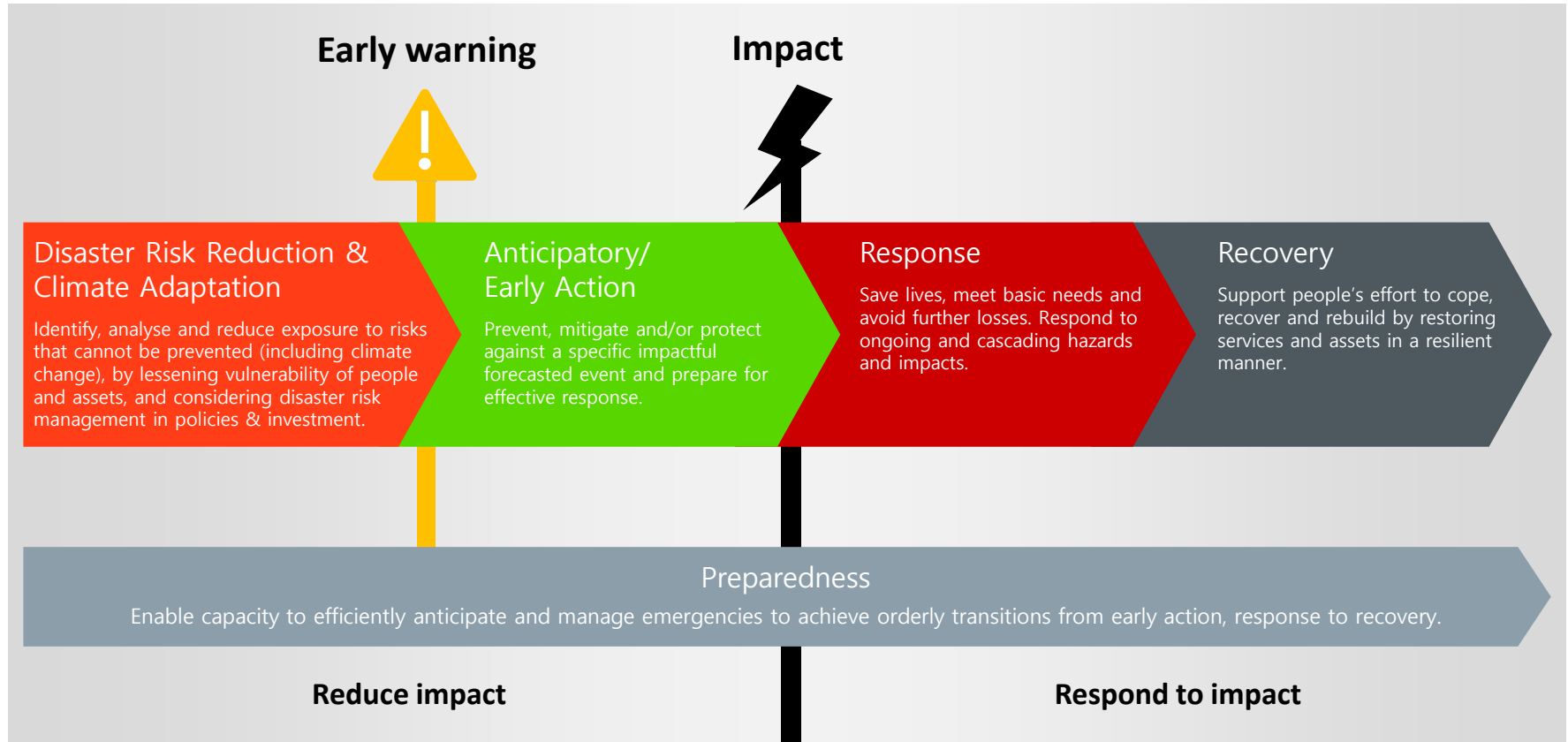


TIMELINESS OF FUNDING



Speed matters, but not all resources are needed at once.

SPECTRUM OF DRF



PCRIC – WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A DISASTER STRIKES

