

# Innovation in Disaster Prevention: OECD perspective on key challenges



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## — Who we are

The **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)** is an intergovernmental organisation in which governments work together to find solutions to common challenges, develop global standards, share experiences and identify best practices to promote **better policies for better lives.**



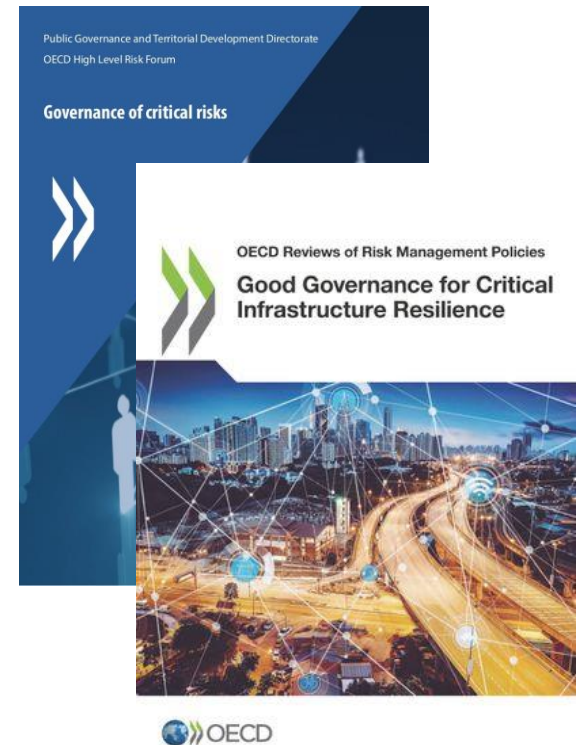
# — What we do: Shape #BetterLives

The OECD **informs decision-making** on better policies and standard-setting through **knowledge and evidence**. Our strength lies in the ability to help countries learn from one another through comparative analysis, and **provide technical assistance in transfer of notable practices**.

The **High Level Risk Forum** brings governments together to find solutions to common challenges, develop global standards, share experiences and identify best practices to promote **better policies for better lives**.

The **OECD Recommendation on the Governance of Critical Risks** champions a **whole of society approach** to **multi-hazard** risk management, supported by **transparent and accountable** risk management systems that **learn continuously and systematically** from experience and research.

The **Policy Toolkit on Governance of Critical Infrastructure Resilience** proposes a **structured approach** ranging from **multi-sector governance structures** to addressing the **transboundary dimension of infrastructure systems** – approach incorporated into the **OECD Recommendation on the Governance of Infrastructure**.



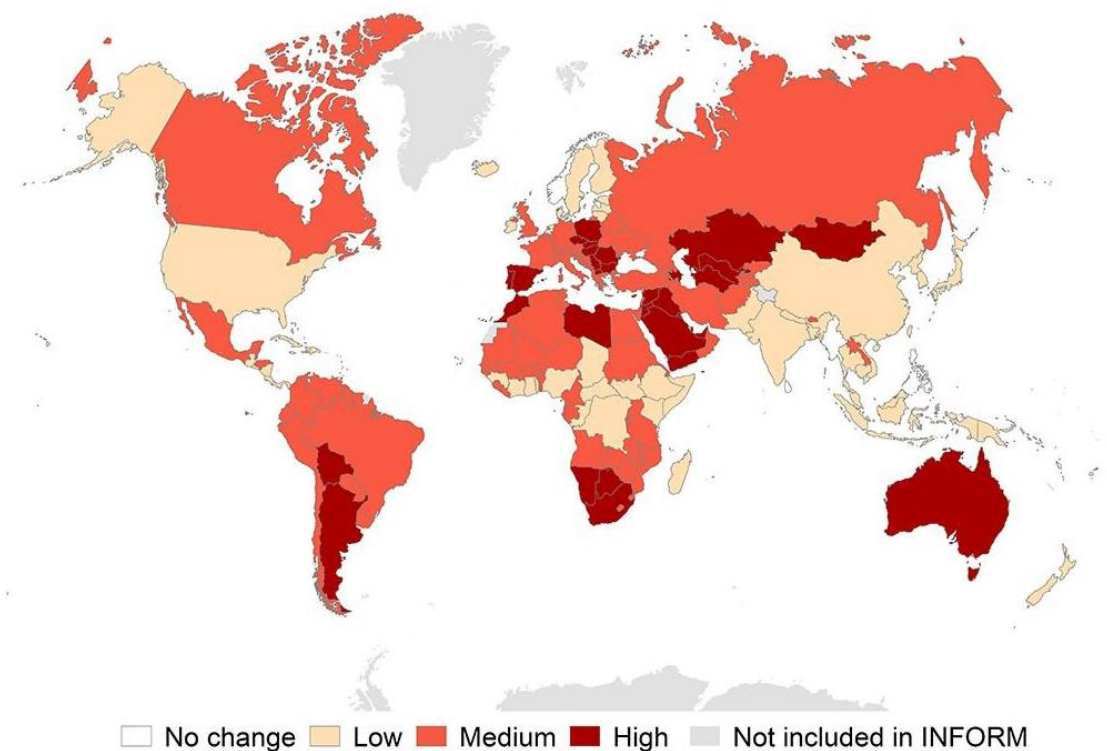
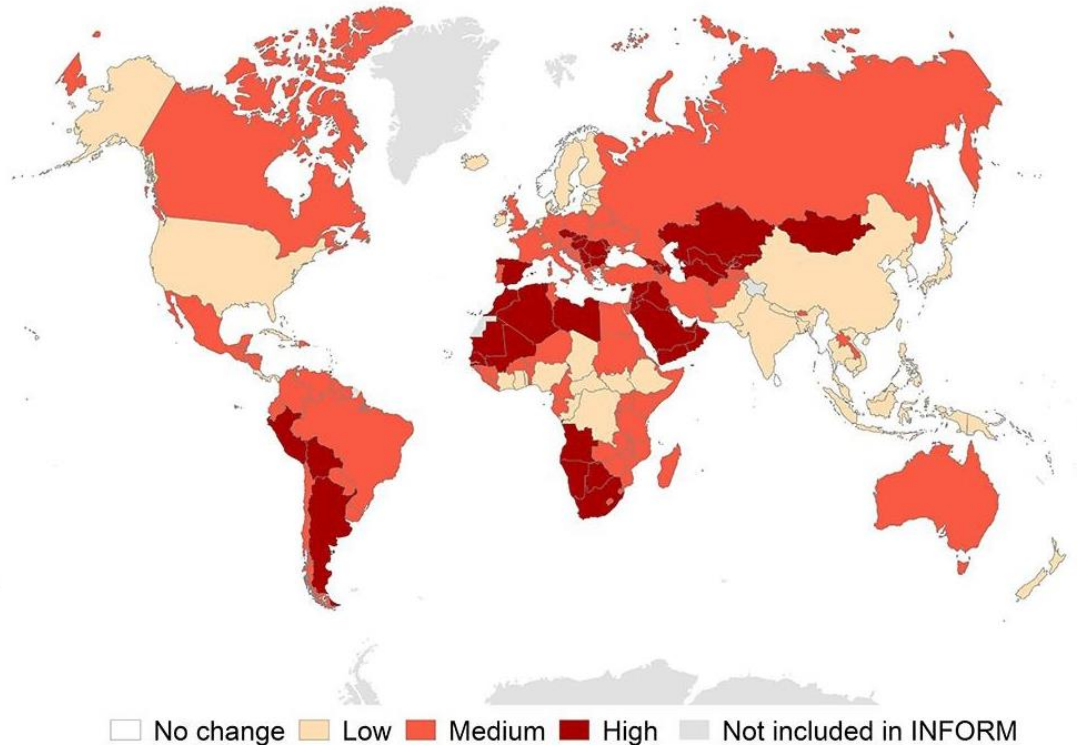
## — **Threefold challenge**

- The impacts of COVID-19 are long lasting and have hit those most vulnerable the hardest.
- The world is struggling to meet the action required to mitigate climate change and adapt to those impacts we can no longer avert.
- The operating environment and strategic context have changed (and continue to evolve).

# Changes to natural hazards and exposures

Natural Hazard & Exposure Changes – SSP3 Population

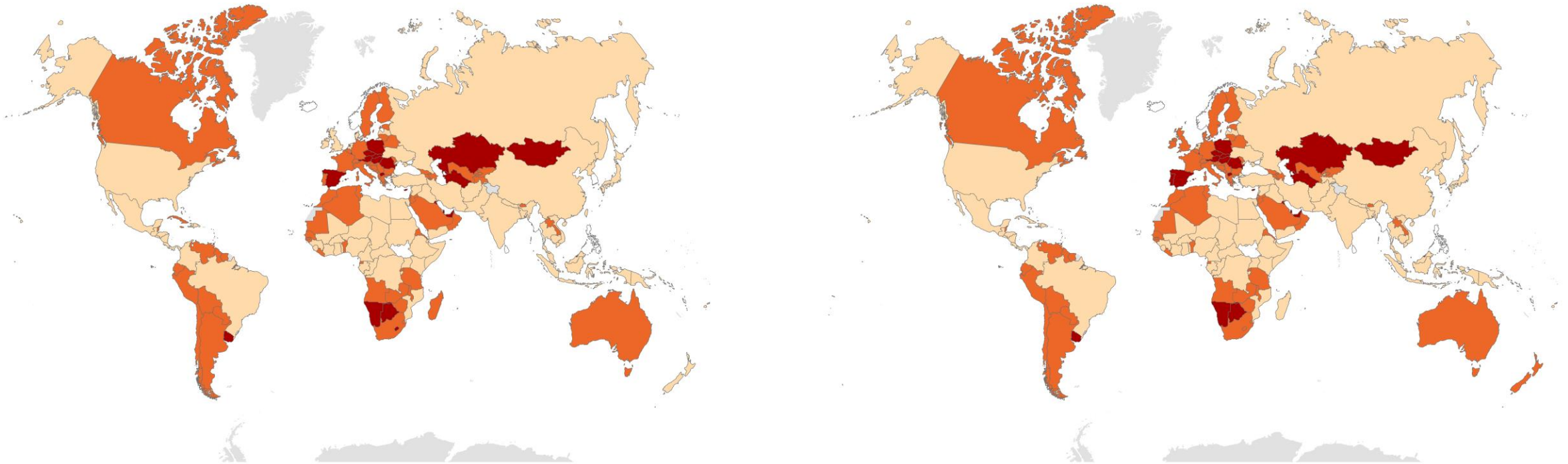
Natural Hazard & Exposure Changes – SSP5 Population



# — % change to vulnerability and coping capacity by 2050

SSP3

SSP5



□ No reduction    ◻ Low : < 10    ◻ Medium : 10 - 25    ◻ High : > 25    ◻ Not included in INFORM

## — Triple opportunity

Unprecedented public expenditure to kick-start the recovery from the impacts of COVID-19 can be leveraged to

- Collectively tackle inequality to boost trust and reinforce democracy
- Turn risk insights into prevention and preparedness action and build robust adaptive crisis management capabilities
- Use recovery spend to supercharge climate change mitigation and adaptation and improve the resilience of critical infrastructure

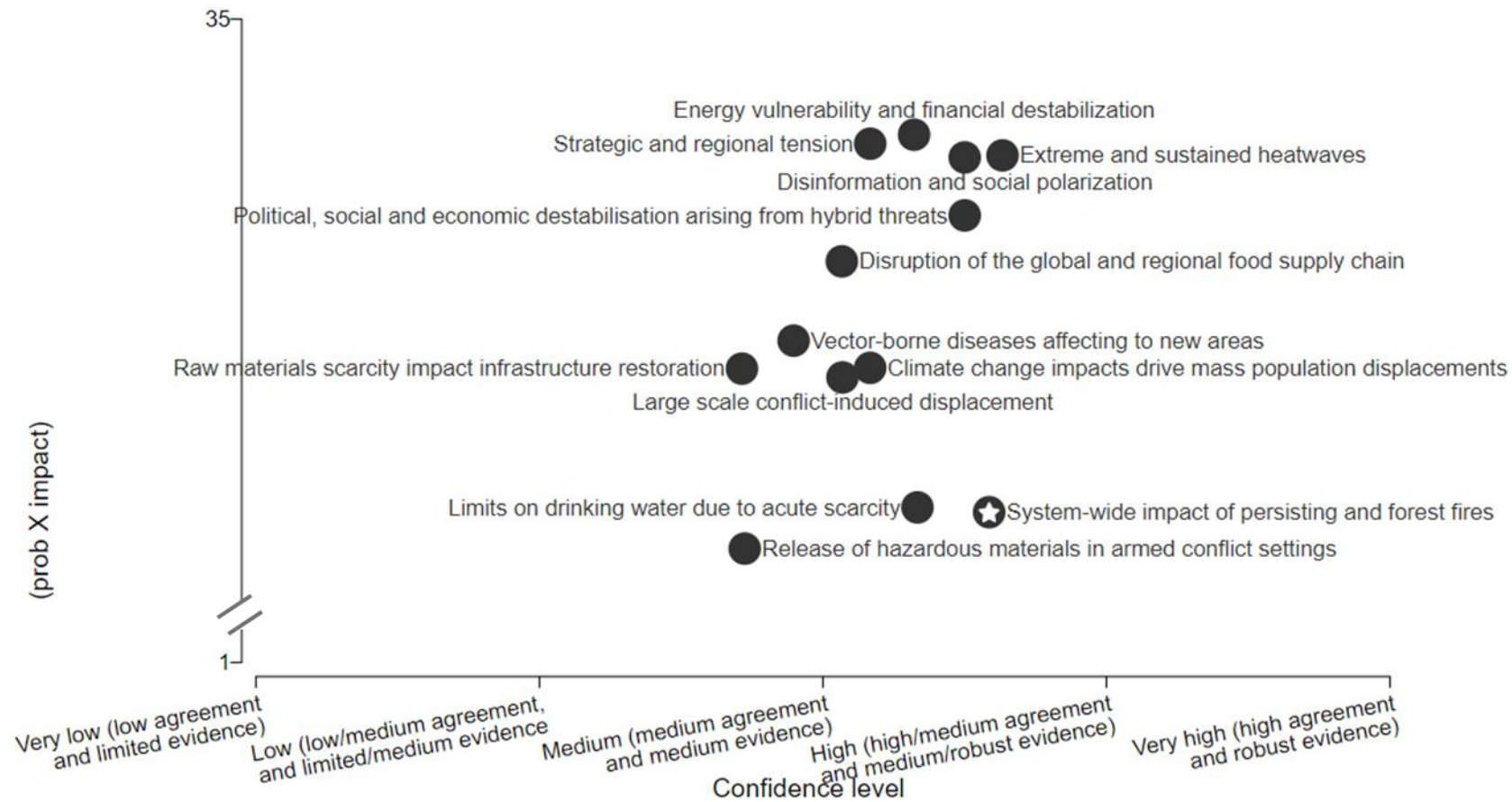
# — Improving our understanding of future challenges

“**Emerging risks**” understood as both new risks that have not been experienced in living memory and recognized hazards that take place in an unfamiliar context, under new conditions, and therefore whose likelihood and consequences are less well understood.

- Understanding and communicating the risk (with the added complication of having to communicate deep uncertainties whilst addressing mis- and dis-information).
- Who has the responsibility for the risk may not be clear.
- Do those responsible have the necessary knowledge and resources to manage the risk?
- Do they have the authorities and policy tools needed?



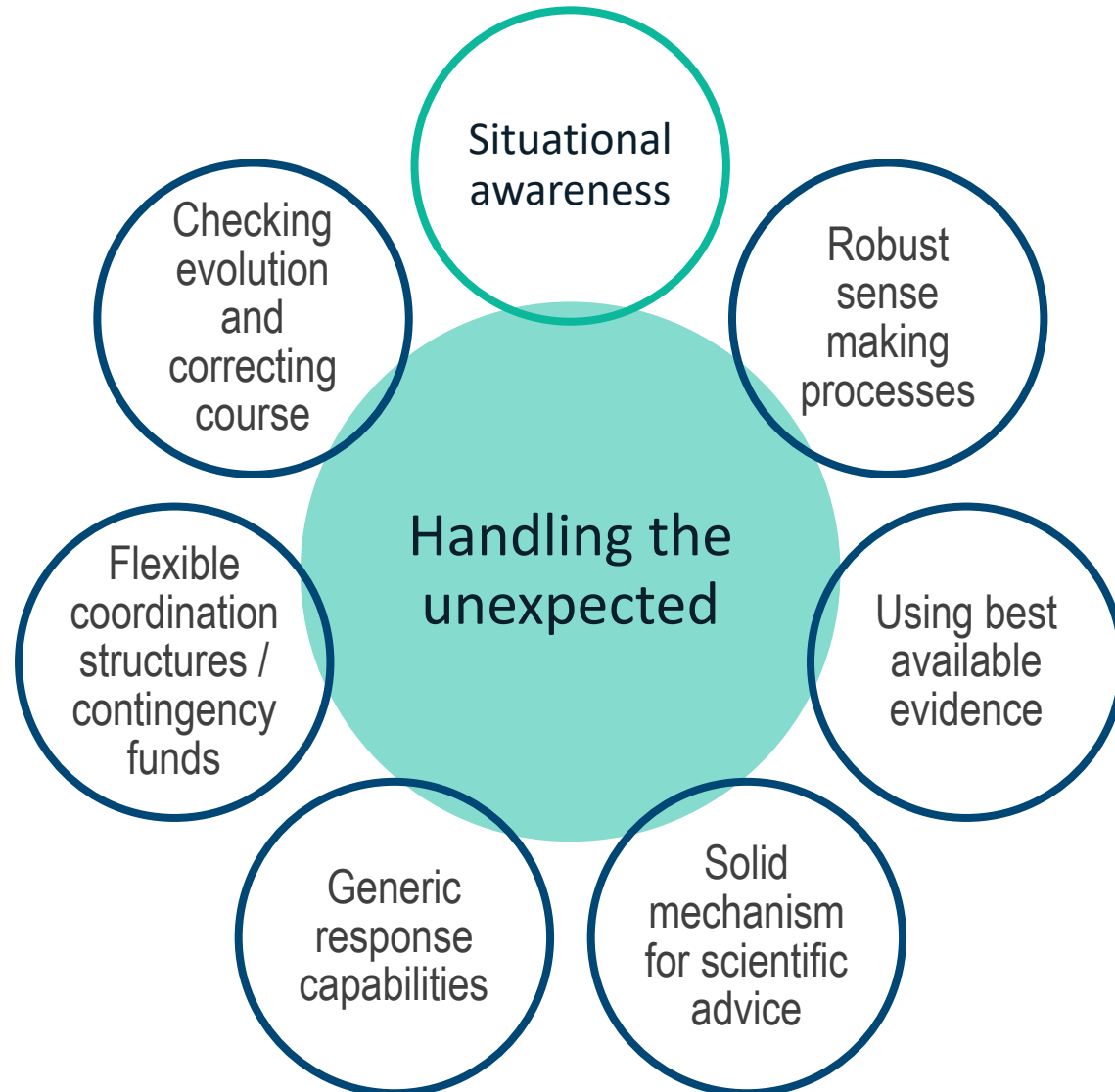
# — What we have **confidence** on



## Key messages:

- Mean confidence levels range from medium to high for all risks.
- Confidence highest around forest fires and heatwaves, followed closely by risks which have attracted political attention like disinformation and hybrid threats.
- Impacts of raw materials scarcity and the release of hazardous materials during armed conflicts attract the lowest confidence rating.

# — Adaptive crisis management



- Mature crisis management systems can help countries address the unexpected dimensions of crises – but decision makers need to be familiar with them.
- Modular set-ups with cells or working groups which can be expanded or abolished as the situation evolves provide adaptive capacity – but still require a central coordination function.
- Contingency funds that can be mobilised to deliver the crisis management decisions are essential.