Loss data for disaster prevention: the EU approach

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Culture of *prevention* and *preparedness*

Replacing ad-hoc response with a *pre-planned approach*

Member States in control, EU role to *support, coordinate* and *supplement*
Data is Important

- Increased frequency and severity of disasters
- Need for evidence-based decision-making
- Help inform policy
- Economic need/opportunity to invest in DRM
Disaster Loss Data
You can’t manage what you can’t measure

- Sustainable Development
  - SDG Targets 1, 4, 9, 11, 13

- Disaster Risk Reduction
  - Sendai Framework Targets A, B, C, D

- Climate Change
  - UNFCCC
    - Warsaw Int Mech

- Private sector
  - Re-insurance, Public Private Insurance

Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection
UCPM disaster prevention and data needs

- **National Risk Assessments** – DDL 22.12.2015 + every three years

- MS to carry out **Risk Management Capability Assessment** – DDL 08.2018

- **COM Overview** of Risks in the EU, SWD2017(176)

- Peer Reviews
Landscape of risks in the EU (2017 Overview)

- Flooding: 30
- Extreme weather: 26
- Forest fire: 22
- Earthquake: 19
- Pandemic: 23
- Epizootic / Animal & Plant disease: 17
- Industrial accident: 26
- Critical infrastructure disruption: 24
- Nuclear / Radioactive accident: 23
- Terrorism: 17
- Cybercrime: 14
EU policies linked to DRM

Structural and Investment Funds

Solidarity Fund

Insurance (Green Paper 2013)

EU Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

- 20% EU Budget for climate change

Floods, Seveso, Critical Infrastructure, Inspire Directives
Next steps

- Monitoring (incl. UCPM)
- Implementing Sendai Action Plan
- Strengthening disaster prevention
- Supporting MS in meeting their international and EU-policy requirements