Summary of 2007 CEO Emergency Management Seminar and a Look to the Future

Submitted by: Australia
Summary of 2007 CEO Emergency Management Seminar and a Look to the Future:

Saludos de Australia

Tony Pearce

Director General, Emergency Management Australia

Background

The CEOs identified:

- The importance of linking global, regional and national efforts in emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction to APEC economies and their communities.

- The need to improve disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness and to build community and business resilience.
Procedural

1. Condolences were expressed for recent disaster affected communities
2. Aboriginal people were recognised
3. The Australian Attorney-General presented the opening address – offered ongoing support for the work of the forum

Key Outcomes

The CEOs agreed to:

- Recognise existing effort (including military effort)
- Recommend a stronger vision and targeted purpose for the Task Force on Emergency preparedness (TFEP)
- Support capacity building and training exercises within and across economies
Statement by the APEC Leaders – Sydney 2007

“We agree on the need to further strengthen APEC’s efforts to build community resilience and preparedness for emergencies and natural disasters.”

• In addition, we must consider business resilience as well as community resilience – economic sustainability is a critical element of community resilience.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of reported natural disasters by country - 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
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<tr>
<td>China, P Rep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico, Haiti, Algeria, Afganistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria, Romania, Colombia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mozambique, Brazil, Bangladesh, Dominican Rep, Viet Nam, Thailand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Natural disasters by number of deaths - 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaster Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyclone Sidr, November</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>4234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood, July-August</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>1110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood, July - September</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>1103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood, August</td>
<td>Korea, Dem P Rep</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood, June-July</td>
<td>China, P Rep</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthquake, August</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat Wave, July</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclone Yemyin, June</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood and landslides, June</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood, July</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Percentage of people killed by natural disasters by region

#### 2007
- Asia: 74.8%
- Europe: 5.1%
- Oceania: 4.2%
- Africa: 6.2%
- Americas: 12.3%

#### Average 2000-2005
- Asia: 75.0%
- Africa: 2.2%
- Americas: 3.9%
A Thought About Cost

“More effective prevention strategies would save not only tens of billions of dollars, but save tens of thousand of lives. Funds currently spent on intervention and relief could be devoted to enhancing equitable and sustainable development, which would further reduce the risk of war and disaster. Building a culture of prevention is not easy. While the costs of prevention have to be paid in the present, its benefits lie in a distant future. Moreover, the benefits are not tangible, they are the disasters that did NOT happen”

Kofi Annan, Former UN Secretary General

Source: "EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database
www.em-dat.net - Université Catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium"
APEC All Hazards Approach

- APEC economies must consider emergencies and community and business risk from an ‘all hazards’ perspective
- Don’t always practice – separate programmatic responses often developed for novel risks, Y2K, foot and mouth disease, terrorism etc
- Harmonisation of hazard specific approaches – improved efficiencies and effectiveness in policies and programs
- Assess new risks swiftly then embed them in a generic disaster risk management framework

International Engagement benefits to all Economies

- Good global citizens – meet moral obligation
- Enhance global capacity to assist ourselves and each other
- Contribute to regional and global stability
- Learn from others experiences
- Prepare and plan for full range of disasters
**INDIAN OCEAN TSUNAMI**

December 2004

- Approximately 297,000 people perished according to International Red Cross
- Many thousands of people remain unaccounted for
- Over 500,000 people left homeless and more than 1 million displaced

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**HURRICANE KATRINA**

August 2005

- Approximately 1,700 people killed, making Katrina the deadliest U.S. hurricane since 1928
- 3 million people left without electricity;
- Damages estimated at US$131 billion
PAKISTAN EARTHQUAKE
October 2005

- 70,000 people dead. 4 million affected
- 3.3 million displaced or homeless scattered across 15,000 villages
- 80% of structures, 80% of crops and 50% of arable land destroyed with more than 100,000 cattle killed
- Up to 10,000 children lost at least one parent

Photo credits: Gregory Takats, AusAID

SICHUAN EARTHQUAKE
May 2008

- 69,200 people dead.
- 374,000 injured
- 4.8 million homeless (could eventually be as many as 11 million)
- Estimated US$20bil total damage and US$75bil economic impact
Myanmar Typhoon (Nargis)

May 2008

- 77,700 people dead.
- 56,000 missing.
- 19,400 injured
- Many 000’s homeless
- Economic devastation

Tony Pearce
Director General
Emergency Management Australia

http://www.ema.gov.au

‘Let our advanced worrying become our advanced thinking and planning’

Winston Churchill