Session conclusions

EFDRR focused thematic discussion
Preventing another Sandoz, Baia Mare or Beirut accident: Perspectives on risk management in the context of the Sendai Framework
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Dmitry Mariyasin
Deputy Executive Secretary, UNECE
Past accidents and existing policy

• Prevention
  • Many past accidents could have been prevented if the risks had been identified and properly controlled;
  • Prevention is essential in working towards safety and resilience of chemical and industrial installations.

• Existing legal and policy instruments have the ability to integrate and contribute to industrial/chemical accident risk management and multi-hazard risk management strategies. Examples are
  • the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents
  • the EU Seveso Directive and Union Civil Protection Mechanism
  • The OECD programme on Chemical accident prevention, preparedness and response
  • the Sendai Framework, in particular the Words into action guidelines on man-made/technological hazards
  • The ILO Conventions and recommendation, WHO International Health Regulations
  • The complementarity and gaps between (some of) these legal and policy instruments could be further studied

• International organizations work together to support governments in the implementation of legal and policy instruments, guidance developed under their auspices, to exchange experiences and good
Policy coherence

• There is a need for increased coordination, cooperation and collaboration across different disciplines and institutions at the national, regional and local levels:
  • civil protection,
  • environmental protection,
  • state inspections;
  • land-use planning/siting,
  • critical infrastructure management,
  • etc.

• Natech risk management are multi-hazard risks, calling for a coordinated response
  • Understanding the potential natural phenomena that can trigger technological risks (recent example: the La Palma eruption hitting a cement factory);
  • Requiring natural hazard risk managers to be involved in technological risk reduction.

• Examples exist of integrated risk management governance
  • integrated national policy, strategies and governance can successfully address disaster risks and sustainable development
  • but more needs to be done.
Transboundary cooperation

- Transboundary cooperation is crucial to address the key challenges of managing chemical and industrial risks, and considering the impacts on neighbouring countries, riparian states or regions.

- Transboundary cooperation and inter-institutional and cross-sectoral cooperation are mutually reinforcing.

- Legal and policy instruments help the national authorities and the private sector to cooperate on risk assessment and disaster risk management across borders.
## Recommendations for implementing the EFDRR Roadmap

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| Understanding and communicating existing, emerging and future systemic risks | • Stakeholders need to understand disaster risk to the level of their responsibility  
• Multi-hazard risk assessment is important to address the complexity of risks throughout activities, sectors and hazard types (Natech!)                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Inclusive and collaborative systems for governance and decision-making       | • The proposed action to *Strengthen collaborative and transboundary systems for capacity-building and multistakeholder action at all levels* is key!  
Transboundary cooperation in prevention, preparedness and response, financing, joint policies and governance demands a common approach across borders, involving all governance levels.                                                                                                             |
| Supporting investments in resilience                                         | • Chemical and industrial risk management: investing in prevention is a crucial step in achieving safety and resilience (and it’s cheaper in the end!).                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Preparedness for response and resilient recovery                             | • Should have a strong transboundary approach to be fully effective – governance on transboundary level is needed;  
• There is an increased need for exercises, tests and use of different communication systems.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
Thank you!