Outcome of the Third UN WCDRR
The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

United Nations / Germany International Conference on Earth Observations

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Summary and Outcomes

Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR)

14-18 March 2015, Sendai, Japan
Outcomes & Achievements
UN GA resolutions WCDRRR Goals → Outcomes

• **Assessed** and reviewed implementation of HFA*;
• **Considered** experience gained through regional, national strategies, institutions and plans;
• **Adopted** the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and agreed on the Sendai Declaration;
• **Identified** modalities of cooperation based on commitments;
• **Determined** modalities for periodic review of implementation.

* *Note: * Hyogo Framework for Action: 2005-2015*
185 Member States

KEY FIGURES

50,000 Public Forum visitors

6,000 Registered delegates

25 Heads of States and Governments & Vice Presidents

150 Official sessions

340 Side events

350+ Bilateral meetings

325,000 tweets

49 IGOs

38 UN entities

188 NGOs

3,000+ users of the conference box system saving more than 10 M pages or 124 trees

300+ Business

3500+ Local staff and volunteers

280+ Local Governments

780 Reporters
A new standard for accessibility has been set

Officially the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) is over! Persons with disabilities were incredibly visible and active at this conference setting a precedent for future UN conferences. In total, 6500 participants attended the conference with hundreds of persons with disabilities and partners. Continue below for a summary of disability-related events and details from March 16-18.

On 16 March Senator Monthian Bunthana of Thailand presented the disability story under group A. Statement: read the summary this senator bunthana statement here (35 June 2015, to 17 January, 2016). We have also watched the minority media with the listener. Click here for the current office of Japan. Please click here for details.

On 17 March only disability focused events and sessions took place. First, there was a high-level conference on “Inclusive Disaster Risk Management: Governments, Communities And Groups Acting Together.” Carlos Valluzzi, President of the President of the President, was a panellist with hundreds in the audience. UNICEF mentioned persons with disabilities at the conference. In this session, persons with disabilities were repeatedly highlighted. Valluzzi, President of the President, was a panellist with hundreds in the audience. UNICEF mentioned persons with disabilities at the conference.

“I have been to many international meetings, [which] is the most accessible meeting,” [the WCDRR] was not specifically for people with disabilities.”

-Sonia Margarita Villacres, World Federation of the Deafblind...
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
Innovations

• Shift from disaster loss to disaster risk;
• Shift from disaster management to disaster risk management;
• Shift from “what to do?” to “how to do?”;
• Focus on people-centred preventive approach to DRR;
• Primary responsibility of States for DRR;
• Shared responsibility for DRR with stakeholders;
• Scope includes slow-onset, man-made and bio hazards;
• Set of global targets;
• Set of guiding principles.
Expected Outcome

“The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries” (paragraph 16).

Goal

• Focus on preventing new disaster risks, reducing existing disaster risks → strengthen resilience

• Calls various measures to prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability, increase preparedness and recovery (paragraph 17) (multi-hazards and holistic approach)
Reduce

Mortality/
global population
2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

Affected people/
global population
2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

Economic loss/
global GDP
2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio

Increase

Countries with national & local DRR strategies
2020 Value >> 2015 Value

International cooperation
to developing countries
2030 Value >> 2015 Value

Availability and access
to multi-hazard early warning systems & disaster risk information and assessments
2030 Values >> 2015 Values
Priority 1  Understanding disaster risk
Policies and practices for DRR should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment.

Priority 2  Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk.

Priority 3  Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience
Public and private investment in DRR are essential to enhance the economic, social, health & cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries, their assets, as well as environment.

Priority 4  Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
Strengthened disaster preparedness for response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction are critical to build back better.
Priority 1: Understanding Disaster Risk and Earth Observations (example)

National and local levels

Paragraph 24

(f) Promote real-time access to reliable data, make use of space and in situ information, including geographic information systems (GIS), and use information and communications technology innovations to enhance measurement tools and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data;
Priority 1: Understanding Disaster Risk and Earth Observations (example)

Global and regional levels

Paragraph 25

(c) Promote and enhance, through international cooperation, including technology transfer, access to and the sharing and use of non-sensitive data, information, as appropriate, communications and geospatial and space-based technologies and related services.

Maintain and strengthen in situ and remotely-sensed earth and climate observations. Strengthen the utilization of media, including social media, traditional media, big data and mobile phone networks to support national measures for successful disaster risk communication, as appropriate and in accordance with national laws;
Role of Stakeholders

While States have the overall responsibility for reducing disaster risk, it is a shared responsibility between Governments and relevant stakeholders. In particular, non-state stakeholders play an important role as enablers in providing support to States… (paragraph 35).

Specific focus on:
• Civil society, volunteers, organized voluntary work & community-based organizations;
• Parliamentarians;
• Academia, scientific and research entities and networks;
• Business, professional associations & private sector financial institutions;
• Women, Children and youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous people, migrants, media, etc.
International cooperation and global partnership

Means of Implementation

• Developing country **access to finance**, innovation, knowledge & information sharing;

• **Share know how**, innovation & research;

• Inclusion of DRR into bilateral & multilateral **assistance**;

• **Tasking** to the UN, World Bank & UNISDR;

• **Engagement** & support from Global Compact, International Parliamentary Union & United Cities and Local Governments

• Increased UN **financing**;

• Open ended intergovernmental working group on **indicators** to also review updated DRR **terminology**;

• **S&T Advisory Group** → conference on January 2016;

• Global review mechanisms, inputs from **regional & Global Platforms**.
Global review aligned with ECOSOC, High Level Political Forum & Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review

Open-ended intergovernmental working group to develop global indicators

UNISDR to measure baseline of global targets

Review by regional, sub-regional & Global Platforms

National & local reports to be reviewed by regional, sub-regional & Global Platforms

Public debates on progress of national & local plans

UNISDR to update HFA Monitor

National & local DRR strategies & plans with targets, indicators

Implementation of commitments to be reviewed nationally & by regional, sub-regional & Global Platforms

Stakeholders submit fulfillment of commitments & implementation

UNISDR to maintain commitments registry
By UN General Assembly

- **Endorse** of Sendai Framework;
- **Establish** open-ended inter-governmental working group to develop indicators and terminology (May 2015).

By UN

- **Update** the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience;

- **Promote** coherence across conferences and agreements (e.g. Financing for Development; UN Summit on post-2015 development agenda; UNFCCC COP21, World Humanitarian Summit, & Habitat 3);

- **Support** States in implementation per their respective mandates and scopes.
By States

• **Appoint** national focal points → Multi-sectoral National Platforms;
• **Nominate** experts to open-ended inter-governmental working group for development of indicators & terminology;
• **Update** risk information and data bases;
• **Update** national & local DRR strategies & plans;
• **Report** status of implementation of plans;
• **Update** regional DRR strategies;
• **Promote** local platforms on DRR;
• **Promote** coherence across agreements.
By Stakeholders

- **Support** development of guide to implementation;
- **Implement** over 200 commitments made;
- **Integrate** Framework in their work;
- **Support** States in implementation;
- **Support** inter-governmental process ex: to update terminology;
- **Promote** coherence across conferences;
- **Prepare** for the 2017 Global Platform & regional platforms.
By UNISDR

- **Implement** activities as mandated in Sendai Framework;
- **Support** the implementation, follow-up, monitor and report;
- **Promote coherence among international agendas**;
- **Lead** revision of the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience;
- **Generating** evidence-based and practical guidance for implementation in close collaboration with States and partners;
- **Prepare** next cycle of regional and Global Platforms.
Thank you for your attention.

*We look forward for continuing working together to build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters.*

www.unisdr.org

www.preventionweb.net
Disaster events are on the rise

Number of Climate-related Disasters Around the World (1980-2011)

- **3455** floods
- **2689** storms
- **470** droughts
- **395** extreme temps
Increase of exposure of people and economic assets to natural hazards

Flooding in Bangkok

Photo: digphoto.org