DRR AND CCA – QUO VADIS?

UNISDR
November 2017
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: 2015-2030
Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
2015-2030

Scope and purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

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.

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.

Targets

- Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015
- Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015
- Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030
- Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030
- Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020
- Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030
- Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030

Priorities for Action

There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas.

Priority 1
Understanding disaster risk

Priority 2
Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Priority 3
Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Priority 4
Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in the aftermath of disasters
OUTCOMES of the OIEWG

- **INDICATORS** to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework

- **TERMINOLOGY** on disaster risk reduction

- UNISDR’s *technical follow-up* to support Member States in monitoring
National data availability by Global Target of the Sendai Framework

In support of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030
Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions of basic services, attributed to disasters

Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.
Monitoring the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction - 2016 - 2021

- **Validation of Sendai Framework Monitor prototype**
- **Readiness review of data availability and baselines by Members States**
- **UNGA adopts OEWG global indicators for the Sendai Framework and SDGs**
- **UNISDR provides regional and global overview and analysis of the achievement of global and national targets**
- **Review and validation of reporting by Member States**
- **All Member States are expected to achieve the Sendai Framework global target E**

**First cycle**
- **Development of the infrastructure of the online Sendai Framework Monitor**

**Second cycle**
- **Member States retrofit existing and build new national disaster loss databases**
- **Member States develop nationally appropriate targets and indicators**

**Third cycle**
- **Biennial monitoring cycles of the achievement of the Sendai Framework (synchronised with SDGs monitoring)**

**Fourth cycle**
- **Reporting to the HLPF on progress in implementing the Sendai Framework and relevant SDGs**

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United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
Ensuring coherence and coordination DRR and CCA

- Entry points for DRR into the Paris Agreement >> many paths

- DRR4NAP - inclusion of DRR in the development of the National Adaptation Plans

- Coherence and coordination of the 2020 Targets

- Indicator Workshop – 12th AC >> In 2018 a workshop to exchange views on national adaptation goals/indicators and how they relate to indicators/goals for sustainable development and for disaster risk reduction in the context of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.
LOSS & DAMAGE

DRR focuses on reducing risk, retaining risk, transferring risk and residual risk

1. Risk reduction
   Corrective: Building retrofitting, mitigation strategies.

2. Risk retention
   Prospective: Financial reserves, public investment, laws and regulations.

3. Risk transfer
   Compensatory: Insurance, contingency funds.

4. Residual risk
   The risk we will have “to live with...”

In support of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Contributions of the Sendai Framework to Article 8 of the Paris Agreement

- a) Early Warning Systems > Target G > MHEWS
- b) Emergency Preparedness > Priority 4 > Enhancing Disaster Preparedness
- c) Slow onset disasters > expanded mandate of the Sendai Framework. Bringing the DRR community closer to the Climate Change Community
- d) Common point to explore Residual Risk > as we accumulate data on disasters we will have a better understanding of residual risk. Monitoring of the Sendai Framework will provide the necessary data in the national disaster loss accounting databases being developed
- e) Risk Transfer > risk insurance and other insurance solutions already in place for the DRR use
- f) National Risk Assessments but more importantly the 2020 Target E > National and Local Risk Reduction Strategies
- g) Resilience at the local level > Making Resilient Cities Campaign > 3700 cities
RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE
Meteor Strike Causes Panic, Injuries in Urals

By Alexander Winning, Allison Quinn | Feb. 15 2013 00:00 | Last edited 11:19
Upcoming Meetings

Expert Meeting on the development of Technical Guidelines to ensuring coherence regarding the 2020 Targets. NAPs and National Risk Reduction Strategies – Bonn, 27th -28th November 2017

http://www.preventionweb.net/events/view/55715?id=55715

Launch of the Sendai Framework Monitoring Process, Bonn, 6 – 8th December 2017

https://reg.unog.ch/event/22535/overview
Thank-you

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United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)