

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

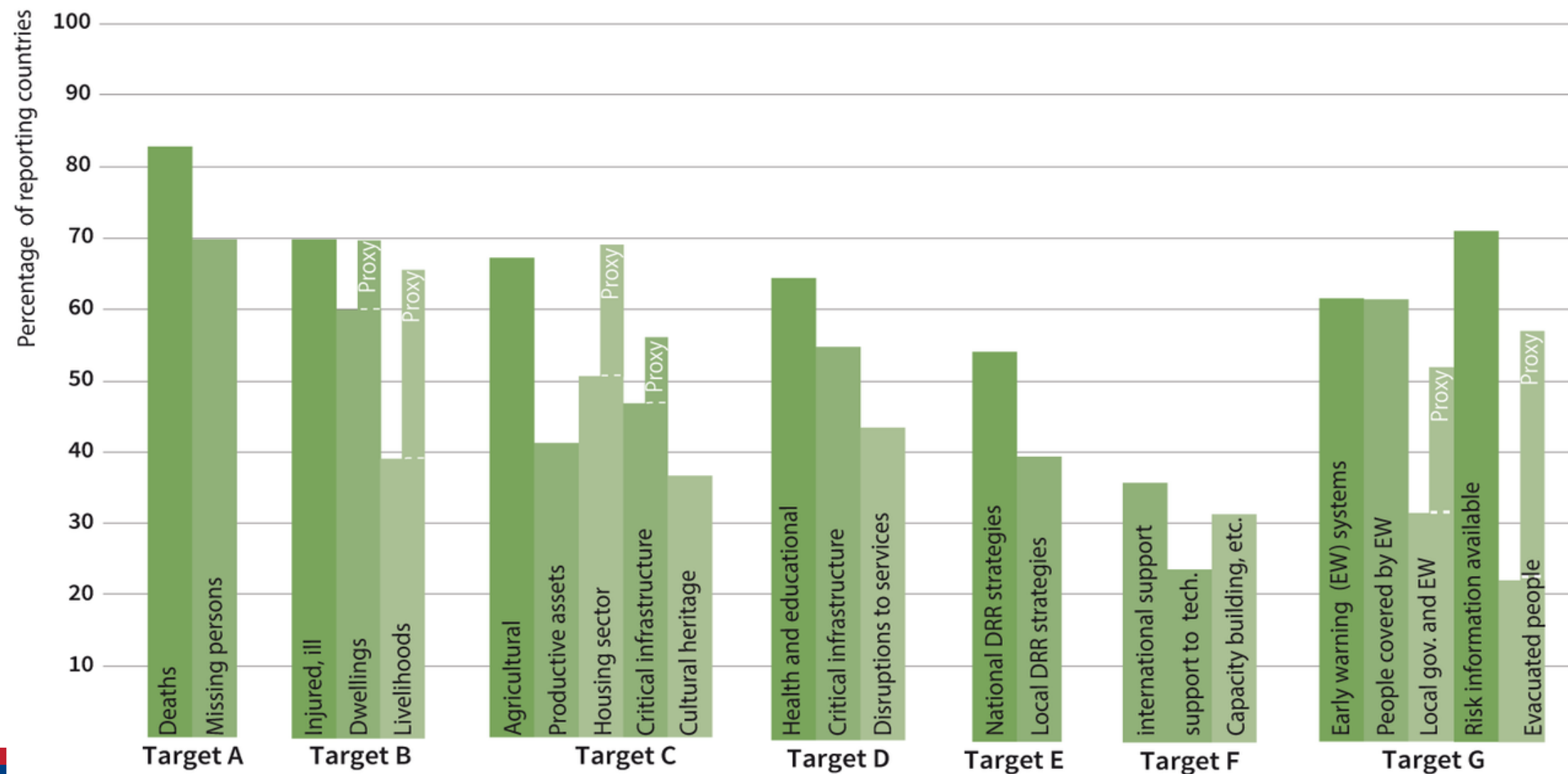
Priority 4

Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in

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



Target

Goal / Target

A

Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

B

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

C

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

D

E

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

F

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

G

Goal 1.
Target 1.5

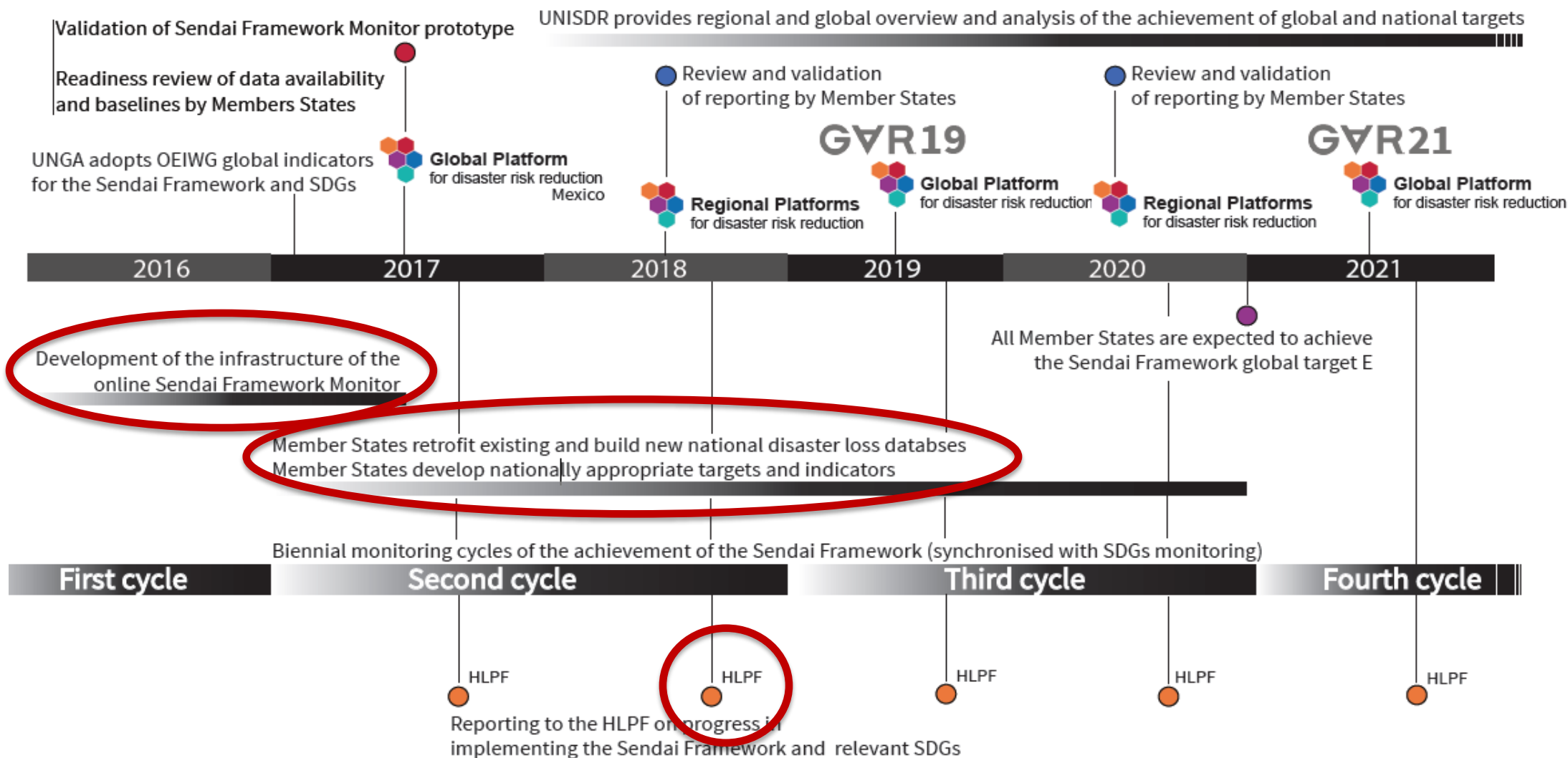
Goal 11.
Target 11.5

Goal 11.
Target 11.b

Goal 13.
Target 13.1



Monitoring the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction - 2016 - 2021





ADAPTATION

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

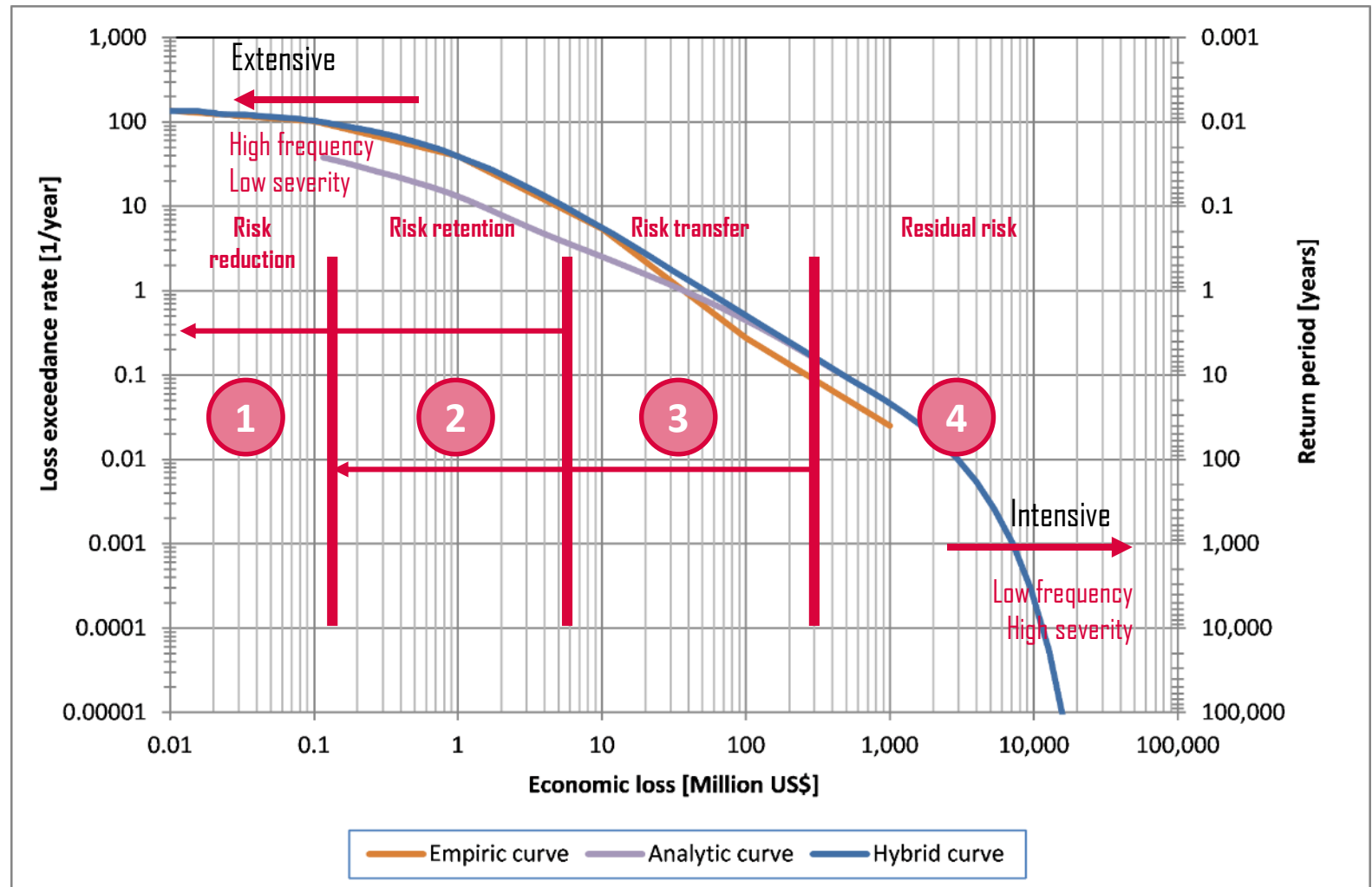
Risk transfer

Compensatory: Insurance, contingency funds.

4

Residual risk

The risk we will have "to live with..."





LOSS & DAMAGE

- **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



For MT

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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