

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

***United Nations / Germany International
Conference on Earth Observations***

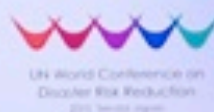
Bonn, 25 May 2015

Pedro Basabe, Dr. es Sc.
UNISDR

WCDRR

Sendai, 14–18 March 2015

Third UN World Conference
on Disaster Risk Reduction



Summary and Outcomes

Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR)

14-18 March 2015, Sendai, Japan



Outcomes & Achievements

UN GA resolutions WCDRR 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

300+

Business

780

Reporters


3500+

Local staff and
volunteers

280+

Local Governments

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

 Written on Saturday, March 21, 2015
by **Elizabeth Lockwood**

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 Buntan (Thailand) presented the disability stakeholders' statement here (under group Thailand) to the Japanese stakeholder's summit. You can watch it here. Following this, Buntan and the other members of the disability-lead the stakeholder's summit.

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

- **Sonia Margarita Villacres, World Federation of the Deafblind**

On 17 March, the High-Level Partnership Dialogue on "Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction" took place. First, there was a panel session focused on "Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction: Governments, Communities And Groups Acting Together." Carlos Valluzzi mentioned persons with disabilities were repeatedly highlighted in the audience. Please click [here for details](#).

Shortly after...



SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

PRESIDENT

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

WCDRR Ser

WCDRR Sendai

WCDRR Sendai

***SENDAI
FRAMEWORK***

**Scope and
Purpose**

**1 Global
Outcome**

1 Goal

7 Global Targets

13 Guiding Principles

**4
Priorities
for Action**

at **4 Levels**
Local, National, Regional and Global

**Role of
Stakeholders**

**International Cooperation
and Global Partnerships**

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)***



7 GLOBAL TARGETS

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

**Damage to critical infrastructure
& disruption of basic services**

2030 Values << 2015 Values

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

4 PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

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

National and local dimensions

Regional and global dimensions

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**.*

er than managing disasters
n needs to be reinterpreted.

New risks have been generated faster than
existing risks have been reduced,

for consequences of disasters are
rarely attributed to
the decisions that generate the risks.

Progress has been limited
in managing such underlying risks.

Global capital flows have transformed
the landscape of disaster risk.

Investment decisions rarely take into
account the locations,



Follow-up

MONITORING

Global Regional	Global review aligned with <i>ECOSOC, High Level Political Forum & Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review</i>	<i>Review by regional, sub-regional & Global Platforms</i>
<i>Open-ended intergovernmental working group to develop global indicators</i>	UNISDR to measure baseline of global targets	
National Local	<i>National & local reports to be reviewed by regional, sub-regional & Global Platforms</i>	
<i>Public debates on progress of national & local plans</i>	UNISDR to update HFA Monitor	National & local DRR strategies & plans with targets, indicators
Voluntary Commitments	<i>Implementation of commitments to be reviewed nationally & by regional, sub-regional & Global Platforms</i>	
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.***



World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction



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



www.wcdrr.org

www.unisdr.org

WCDRR

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United Nations



UN World Conference
on Disaster Risk Reduction
2015



UN World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Sendai Japan





UN World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Sendai Japan



Disaster events are on the rise

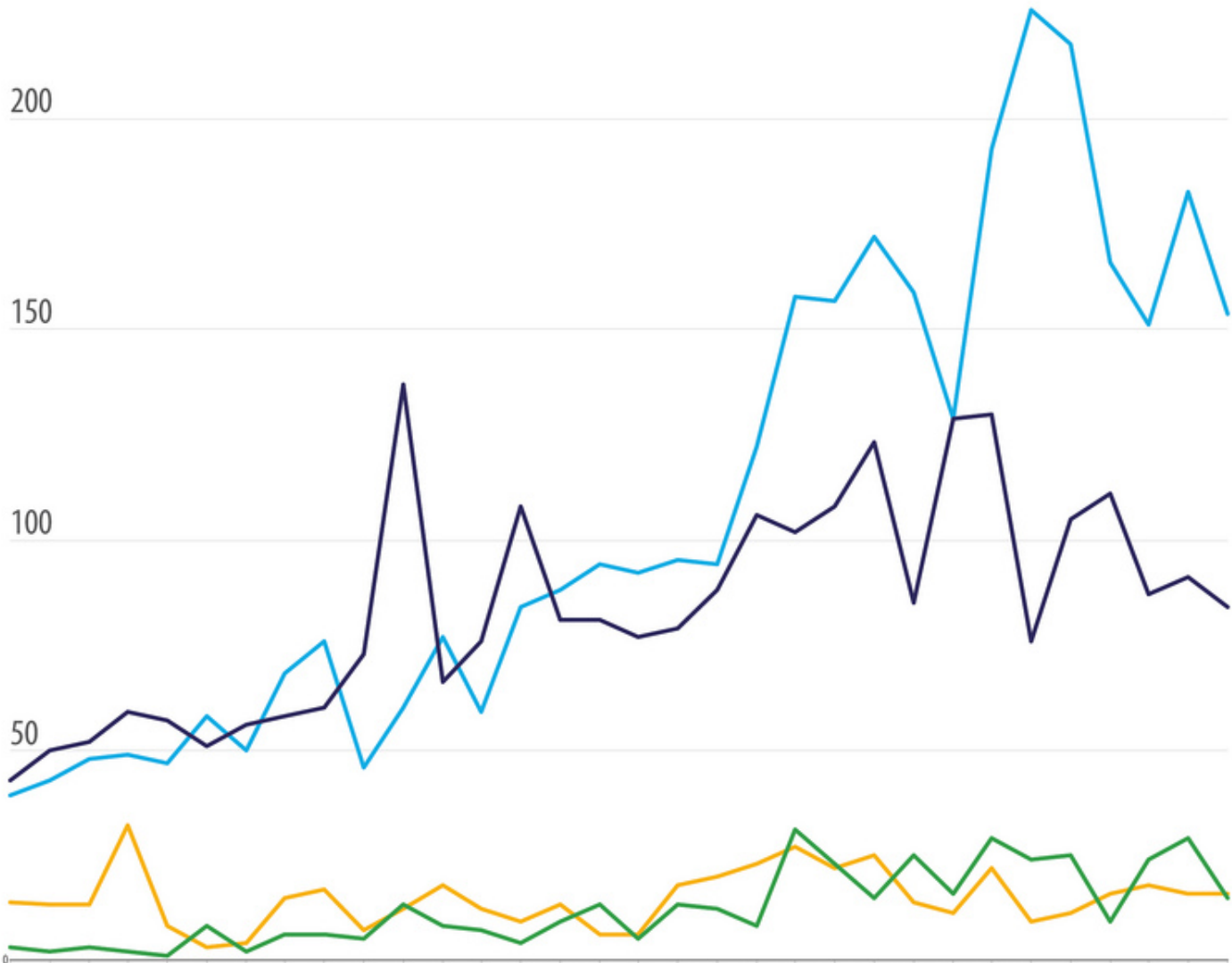
Number of Climate-related Disasters Around the World (1980-2011)

 **3455**
FLOODS

 **2689**
STORMS

 **470**
DROUGHTS

 **395**
EXTREME TEMPS



	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
FLOOD	39	43	48	49	47	58	50	68	76	46	60	77	59	84	88	94	92	95	94	122	158	157	172	159	129	193	226	218	166	151	183	154
STORM	43	50	52	59	57	51	56	58	60	73	137	66	76	108	81	81	77	79	88	106	102	108	123	85	129	130	76	105	111	87	91	84
DROUGHT	14	13	13	32	8	3	4	15	17	7	12	18	12	9	13	6	6	18	20	23	27	22	25	14	11	22	9	11	16	18	16	16
EXTREME TEMPERATURE	3	2	3	2	1	8	2	6	6	5	13	8	7	4	9	13	5	13	12	8	31	23	15	25	16	29	24	25	9	24	29	15

 **UNISDR**
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
<http://www.unisdr.org>
Version: 13 June 2012

DATA SOURCES
EM-DAT - <http://www.emdat.be/> - The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database; Data version: 13 June 2012 - v12.07
Humanitarian Symbol Set (2008): <http://www.unisdr.org/map/guideline.php>



UN World Conference
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Increase of exposure of people and economic assets to natural hazards



Photo: digphoto.org



Floods in Bangkok

DISASTER IMPACTS / 2000-2012

*Disasters refers to drought, earthquake (seismic activity), epidemic, extreme temperature, flood, insect infestation, mass movement (dry & wet), storm, volcano, and wildfire / Data source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database / Data version: 12 March 2013 - v12.07
OCHA Humanitarian Symbol (2012): <http://reliefweb.int/map/world/world-humanitarian-and-country-icons-2012> / Find out more about UNISDR: <http://www.unisdr.org>



\$1.7 TRILLION
DAMAGE (USD)



2.9 BILLION
AFFECTED



1.2 MILLION
KILLED

