

# 31st DPPI SEE regional meeting

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*Implementation of the Sendai framework:  
current status & way forward*

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# DRR in other post-2015 instruments

## The Addis Ababa Action Agenda

- Recognizes Sendai Framework
- Encourages the consideration of climate and disaster resilience in development financing;
- Refers to the need to manage and finance disaster risk as part of sustainable development strategies and cost effective measures;
- Recognizes that shocks and disasters are on the rise and we need enhance efforts to build resilience

## Sustainable Development Goals

- Reaffirms Sendai Framework
- Goal 11 on cities explicitly calls for reduction of losses and local DRR plans in line with Sendai Framework
- DRR targets agreed under a number of SDGs including on ending poverty; ending hunger; education; health; infrastructure; oceans; climate change; and ecosystems.

# Sendai Framework: Goal

- **Focus on preventing new disaster **risks**, reducing existing disaster **risks** that also strengthen resilience**
- **Calls various measures to prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability, increase preparedness and recovery**

“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” (paragraph 17)

# 6<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, 7-9 October, Paris, France



Margareta Wahlström, Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Disaster Risk Reduction; Ségolène Royal, Minister of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, France;

- 28 countries within the European Union and beyond, as well as representatives of the European Commission and the Council of Europe.
- Minister Royal: “We need to have a far more developed culture of risk”; “Today, climate events are much more frequent and much more intense”
- SRSG Wahlström: “The first step to implementing the Sendai Framework is to understand the risks faced”
- EC Commissioner Stylianides (video message): “The Sendai framework sets the world on a clear path for enhanced disaster resilience. It is now our collective responsibility to implement Sendai. To match words with action.”

**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

# Words into Action

Paragraph 48 (c) of the Sendai Framework calls upon “UNISDR, in particular, to support the implementation, follow-up and review of this framework through [...] generating evidence-based and practical guidance for implementation in close collaboration with States, [...]”.

In order to support the process, a number of targeted Sendai Framework implementation guides shall be developed.

Simple to understand, practical guide for implementing selected topic or issue, targeted to a specific set of users related to the implementation of the Sendai Framework.

Process started in August (Call for nomination)

45 number of guidelines to be developed

Example:

- A) Multi-stakeholder approach, inclusion and empowerment of stakeholders
- B) Peer review among countries
- C) Implementation guide on national and local platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction

# European Road Map on the implementation of Sendai Framework

Endorsed EFDRR Road Map Priorities for action:

- The development or review of **national and local-level strategies for disaster risk reduction**. This first area of focus will be target 18e of the Sendai Framework: to substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020. To ensure the development of national and local strategies, risk assessments and disaster loss databases have been identified as essential building blocks.
- The integration of disaster risk reduction in different sectors. Based on reviews of HFA implementation and Sendai Framework focus the following areas emerged: **climate change, environment, private sector, health, and persons with disabilities at national and local levels**.

# EFDRR Road Map: Focus Area 1: Enabling national and local - level strategies on disaster risk reduction (review of existing strategies/development of new strategies)

- **Governance:** laws, regulations, designated responsibilities, cooperation and reviewing; national platform for disaster risk reduction; designate a ministry or agency as disaster risk reduction focal point; allocate sufficient resources and budgets
- **Risk assessment:** fundamental step towards the development of national and local strategies;
- **Disaster loss database:** proposed quantitative targets of the Sendai Framework will require the development of baselines: mortality rate (2005-2015), number of affected people (2005-2015), status of direct disaster economic loss to gross domestic product (2015).
- **Peer reviews:** mutual learning tool to further encourage Sendai Framework implementation.

# EFDRR Road Map: Focus Area 2: Mainstreaming and integrating disaster risk reduction in key areas of focus

- **Climate change adaptation, environmental and natural resource management:** focus on land-use planning for resilience, which encompasses the above issues as well as topics such as forestry and urban risks
- **Economic management of risks:** economic management of risk, prioritising cooperation with economic actors not usually associated with disaster risk management.
- **Critical infrastructures in health services:** fostering resilience of critical infrastructure, including basic services, particularly those related to health services.

**MONITORING**

**Global  
Regional**

Global review aligned with *ECOSOC, High Level Political Forum & Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review*

*Review by regional, sub-regional & **Global Platforms***

*Open-ended intergovernmental working group to develop global **indicators***

UNISDR to measure **baseline** of global targets

**National  
Local**

*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**

**Voluntary  
Commitments**

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

**Stakeholders submit fulfillment of commitments & implementation**

UNISDR to maintain commitments **registry**

# Monitoring achievement of the 7 targets

## Following the adoption of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030

- (a) Establishment of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group to review terminology and identify indicators;
- (b) SDG-IAEG discussion to ensure coherence of indicators and methodology for their measuring
- (c) Technical Expert Meeting (July) to prepare the formal session
- (d) 1<sup>st</sup> Formal session of the OEIEWG 28-30 September for endorsement of terminology and indicators

### Identified criteria:

- (a) action-oriented: Does the measurement of indicators monitor the progress of and facilitate action?;
- (b) Relevant: Do the indicators directly relevant to the target? ;
- (c) Easy to understand: Are the indicators easy to understand for government and the general public? ;
- (d) Clear-cut: Do the indicators avoid ambiguity and arbitrariness in measurement? ; (e) Cost: Is the cost of collecting and processing the data needed for the indicators reasonable and affordable?

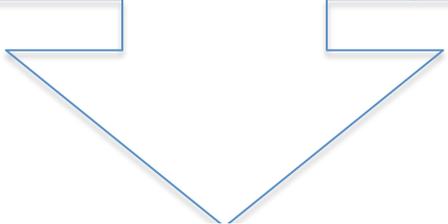
# 1<sup>st</sup> Formal Session of the OEIWG

**Delegations from 83 countries including 21 from the Europe Region**

Armenia,  
Belarus,  
Czech Republic,  
Finland,  
France,  
Georgia,  
Germany,

Greece,  
Italy,  
Malta,  
The Netherlands,  
Norway,  
Poland,  
Republic of Moldova,

Russian Federation,  
Serbia,  
Sweden Switzerland,  
Turkey,  
Ukraine,  
European Union



## OUTCOMES

- *On the website will be available the “background working texts” with bracketed text and suggestions from the members of the working groups.*
- *The members will have the opportunity to send additional comments by 30 November.*
- *Additional 2 Formal Session scheduled in 2016.*
- *Informal sessions as required*

# Global indicators proposed for the OEIWG discussion (Target A-D)

Initial monitoring focus on

Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015

Target B: 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

Target C: Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030

Target D: 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



The implementation of standardised Disaster Loss Database is key for the comparison of data and measurement of indicators

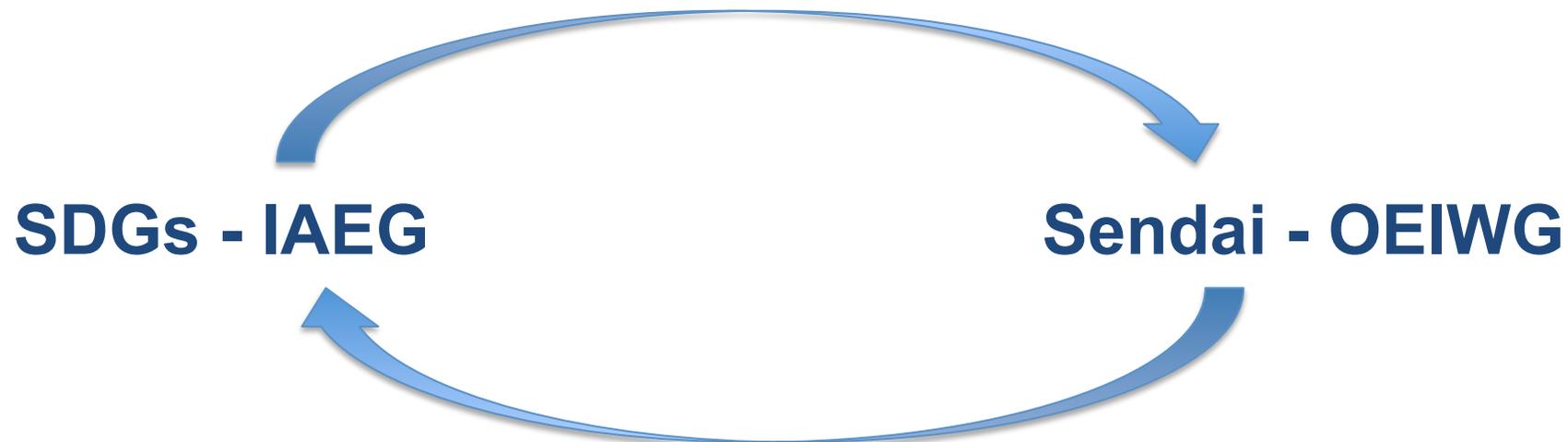
Already 85 comparable national disaster loss databases. Additional 32 countries are expected to develop databases in 2015-16.

After the OEIWG, countries should establish baseline (2005-2015).

Within the Europe Region: Albania, Serbia, Turkey and Kosovo (Under UNSCR 1244/99);

EC/JRC methodology aligned with UNISDR methodology

# Sendai and SDG indicator discussion



SDG 11.b by 2020, increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels

SDG 11.5 by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

# Follow up actions By UN General Assembly

- **Endorse** of Sendai Framework (May 2015)
- **Establish** open-ended inter-governmental working group to develop indicators and terminology (May 2015)
- **Initiate** work of the open-ended inter-governmental working group to develop indicators and terminology (September 2015)
- **Define** periodic review of Sendai Framework in line with ECOSOC, HLPF and QCPR & building on regional & Global Platforms (December 2015)

# Next steps by States:

- **Appoint national focal points** (*As of 23 Oct 2015, 15 nominations for Europe out of 47 member countries*)
- **Elaborate** the list of activities in the EFDRR Road Map by February 2016;
- **Contribute** to open-ended inter-governmental working group on indicators and terminology;
- **Align** disaster loss accounting to the global standard set by UNISDR; **Identify** baselines & set targets for risks and DRR action
- **Update** Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment;

# Next steps by States:

- **Update** national & local DRR strategies & plans & **Report** status of implementation of plans
- **Review and update** relevant national legislation
- **Lead and support** the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the Region;
- **Promote** coherence across agreements (UNFCCC COP21, World Humanitarian Summit, & Habitat 3)
- **Ensure coherent implementation of SDG, CCA and Sendai Framework agendas**
- **In cooperation with UNCT include DRR Strategies aligned with Sendai Framework in new UNDAF**

# Next steps by UNISDR

- **Support** EFDRR activities, in particular ensure the development of concrete activities linked to the Road Map for the implementation of the Sendai Framework;
- **Support** the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Indicators;
- **Ensure** the development and implementation of the words into action plan ensuring the development of guidelines, methodology and policy paper and supporting countries in their implementation;

# Next steps by UNISDR

- **Lead** revision of the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience; *(on-going consultations until Spring 2016)*
- **Prepare** next cycle of Regional and Global Platforms *(GP 2017; Mexico offered to host)*
- **Support** countries in developing disaster loss database and perform multi-hazard risk assessments; *(in Europe: support)*
- **Support** countries in developing and implementing DRR that is evidence based and sustainable

# THANK YOU

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