

30th DPPI SEE REGIONAL MEETING 22 - 23 April 2015, Belgrade, SERBIA



**Outcomes of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
14-18 March 2015, Sendai, Japan**

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Delivery vis-a-vis General Assembly resolution 68/211 (2013)

*“Decides that the Third World Conference will result in a **concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented outcome document** and will have the following objectives:*

- a) To complete the assessment and review of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action
- b) To consider the experience gained through the regional and national strategies/institutions and plans
- c) To adopt a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction
- d) To identify modalities of cooperation based on commitments
- e) To determine modalities for periodic review of implementation”

Highest-ever participation at an international meeting on disaster risk reduction, at considerably high levels

- ✓ 6,500 participants
- ✓ 187 countries represented
- ✓ 25 Heads of State, Vice Presidents, and Heads of Government
- ✓ Over 100 ministers from a wide array of ministries
- ✓ 42 intergovernmental organizations
- ✓ 236 NGOs
- ✓ 38 United Nations entities
- ✓ Over 300 private sector representatives
- ✓ Over 280 local governments
- ✓ Over 780 journalists from 51 countries
- ✓ Over 675 people on study tours across region
- ✓ 50,000 people at public forums across Sendai
- **Paper smart conference & accessible conference**
- **Strong links w/ financing for development, climate change and the post-2015 development agenda**



Sendai Framework
for DRR 2015-2030

Round-the-clock negotiations took place to produce the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and Sendai Declaration

Issues at stake:

- Financing for developing countries
- Technology transfer
- Capacity-building
- Roles and responsibilities of non-State stakeholders
- Coherence across disaster risk reduction, climate change and sustainable development
- Governing risk
- Exacerbating, contextual factors (e.g. conflict, mobility of people)

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 recognizes that managing disaster risk is an important component of sustainable development.

Emphasis is on **prevention** of **new risks** in the course of development.

There are calls for **coherence** in **policies and programmes** across **sustainable development, environment** and **climate** to ensure the reduction of disaster risk.

There are calls for **international cooperation mechanisms** and **practices** to mobilize **funding**, especially for **developing countries**.

There is a strong call to ensure the **integration of disaster risk reduction** in the **sustainable development strategy** of the **United Nations**.



Notable innovations of the Sendai Framework include:

A shift from **disaster** management to **disaster risk** management.

Recognition of the importance of well-functioning **health systems**.

A strong call for strengthening the use of **science and technology** in policy-making.

An articulation of the **governance for disaster risk**.

Focus on the recovery, rehabilitation and **reconstruction** phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of disaster (“**Build Back Better**”).

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Scope that encompasses disaster risks which were not sufficiently discussed or explicitly mentioned previously, e.g. biohazards, slow-onset disasters.

A set of **guiding principles**.

A dedicated section on the **role of stakeholders**.

A strong call for the mobilization of **investment**.

Strengthened Global Platform, regional platforms and national platforms.

Structure of framework

One global expected outcome (substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses)

One goal (prevent new risk/reduce existing risk/strengthen resilience)

Scope

7 targets

13 guiding principles

4 priorities for action at four levels: local, national, regional and global

Explicit **role of stakeholders**

Section on **international cooperation** and **global partnership**

Scope

“The framework applies to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural **or man-made hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks.**”

– *paragraph 15*



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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

“**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*

Global-level targets

For full text see paragraphs 18(a) through 18(g):

1. **Reduce mortality**
2. **Reduce number of affected people**
3. **Reduce economic loss**
4. **Reduce damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services.**
5. **Increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies.**
6. **Enhance international cooperation to developing countries.**
7. **Increase availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments.**

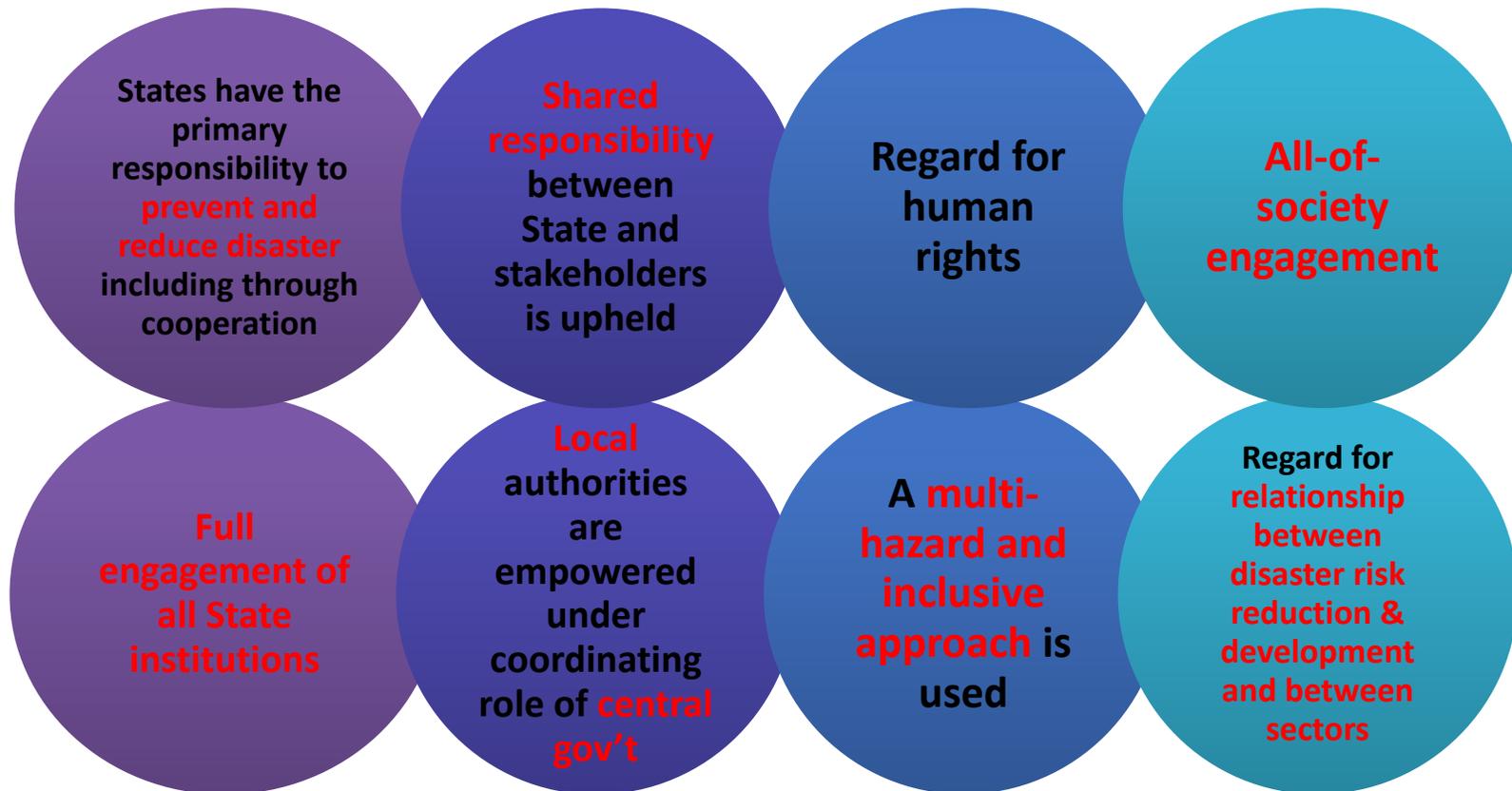


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Guiding principles

For full text see paragraphs 19(a) through (m):



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**Disaster risks
are expressed
locally and
measures must
take this into
account**

**Post-disaster
response and
recovery is not
enough;
underlying risk
factors must be
resolved**

**“Build Back
Better”**

**International
cooperation
and global
partnership is
a must**

**Developing
countries
need tailor-
made
support**

Four priorities for action at the local, national, regional and global levels

- 1. Understanding disaster risk**
- 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk**
- 3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience**
- 4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction**



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Chapter V is dedicated to the role of stakeholders

- **Civil society, volunteers, organized voluntary work organizations and community-based organizations**, including women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, older persons, indigenous peoples, migrants.
- **Academia, scientific and research entities and networks.**
- **Business, professional associations and private sector financial institutions**, including regulators and accounting bodies and philanthropic foundations.
- **Media**

Consistent involvement of stakeholders in the process to establish the Sendai Framework.

88 stakeholder commitments were reported prior to the World Conference. A number of stakeholders and partners made more than 120 commitments during the Conference.

The Conference adopted a resolution welcoming the stakeholders' expression of voluntary commitments

The Conference invited further expressions of voluntary commitments and the creation of partnerships.

UNISDR maintains the registry of commitments.



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Further elements

The Sendai Framework foresees a **periodic review of progress** of the Sendai Framework as part of the United Nations follow-up processes for conferences and summits aligned with ECOSOC, HLPF and QCPR.

Implications for the work of international organizations

The Framework tasks United Nations system entities and other international organizations to support countries within their respective mandates

- **United Nations** through the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, United Nations Development Assistance Framework, the International Health Regulations (2005), and other frameworks.
- **International financial institutions**, such as the World Bank and regional development banks by providing financial support and loans for disaster risk reduction.
- **Treaty bodies and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement**, including the UNFCCC COP, through the Sendai Framework in coordination with other frameworks.

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- **United Nations Global Compact**
 - **Inter-Parliamentary Union** and other regional bodies and mechanisms for parliamentarians
 - **United Cities and Local Governments** and other bodies of local governments
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In the immediate post-Sendai, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction will:

Widely disseminate the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Continue to integrate disaster risk reduction into intergovernmental processes and support countries & stakeholders with FfD, SDG (including development of SDG indicators) and [COP21](#).

Work with Member States to obtain General Assembly endorsement of Conference outcome at the earliest opportunity and to establish the open-ended intergovernmental working group for the development of indicators and updated terminology.

[Produce guidance on implementation of the framework](#) and mobilize stakeholders in preparing documents such as “Words Into Action.” Produce the *Proceedings of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction* (by July 2015).

[Work with regional organizations and countries & partners to start implementation planning.](#)
[Transition from “HFA” to “Sendai”](#)

Further priorities for the UNISDR

- Work with intergovernmental organizations at regional level for regional implementation of the Sendai Framework.
 - Participate actively in the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Indicators.
 - Lead the revision of the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience.
 - Start work on updating the monitoring tool. Ensure current cycle of HFA reporting gains momentum and successfully concludes.
 - Plan next cycle of regional platforms and Global Platform.
 - Define UNISDR 5-year strategy and two-year work plan.
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Thank you



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