

# 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**



# 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

**187**

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



# **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**

WCDRR Sen...

WCDRR Sen...

WCDRR Sendai



# 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**;



***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**

# Expected Outcome

- *Focus on disaster risk in addition to HFA focus on disaster loss*
- *Focus on livelihoods, health and physical and cultural assets, in addition to lives and social, economic and environmental assets*

*“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 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)*



# 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



## **Responsibility for DRR**

- States have primary responsibility
- Shared responsibility with stakeholders

## **Engagement**

- All of society
- All state institutions
- Local government empowerment

## **Approach**

- Regard for human rights
- DRR & development relationship
- Multi-hazard & inclusive
- Local expression of risks
- Post disaster action & resolve underlying risks
- Build back better

## **Partnerships**

- International cooperation & global partnerships
- Support to developing countries



**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



# 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	



# THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DRR IN THE POST-2015 AGENDA

- Disaster risk reduction advances progress on sustainable development and climate change
- The Sendai Framework for DRR has been recognized by the UN SG as a key pillar/element of the post-2015 development agenda
- The outcomes of the WCDRR, together with the ongoing negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda, financing for development and climate change provide the international community with a unique opportunity to enhance coherence across policies, institutions, goals, indicators and measurement systems for implementation
- Ensuring credible links between these processes will contribute to building resilience and achieving the global goal to eradicate poverty





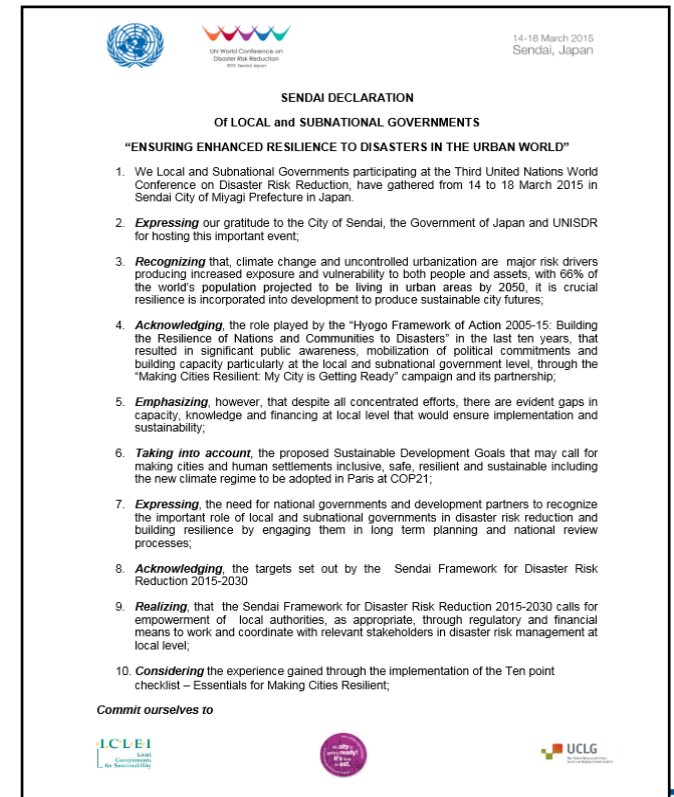
## ON THE OUTCOME DOCUMENT

The **Sendai Declaration of Local and Subnational Governments "Ensuring Enhanced Resilience to Disasters in the Urban World"** was also agreed and adopted at WCDRR.

The Declaration **encourages strengthening the technical and institutional capacities** for managing disaster risk reduction, including in the areas of technology, training, and the human and material resources of local authorities and **emphasizes the need to connect the Sendai Framework for Action with the fight against poverty, the urban agenda, the fight against climate change and the Post-2015 agenda.**



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**UNISDR**  
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

er than managing disasters  
n needs to be reinterpreted.

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

for consequences of disaster 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**



# By UN General Assembly

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





# By States

- **Appoint** national focal points
- **Nominate** experts to open-ended inter-governmental working group for development of indicators & terminology
- **Update** risk information for biological, man-made hazards
- **Update** national & local DRR strategies & plans
- **Report** status of implementation of plans
- **Identify** baselines & set targets for risks and DRR action
- **Review** and update relevant national legislation
- **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 to update DRR terminology & plan to support implementation
- ***Promote*** coherence across conferences
- ***Prepare*** for the 2017 Global Platform & regional platforms



# By UNISDR

- ***Implement*** activities as mandated in Sendai Framework
- ***Participate*** in work of Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Indicators
- ***Lead*** revision of the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience
- ***Update*** the HFA monitor
- ***Maintain*** inventory of commitments
- ***Prepare*** next cycle of regional and Global Platforms
- ***Define*** five-year strategy and two-year work plan





# Implementing the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 at the local level



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# Official Statement of the Local and Regional Authorities Major Group at the WCDRR, 17 March 2015



Mayor of Banda Aceh,  
Indonesia, Hj Illiza Sa-  
Aduddin Djamal

*“Cities are the first level of governance dealing with disaster risk reduction. National governments must develop strategies together with local authorities in order to build their capacities. This can only be done if there are **improved local-national dialogues** and decentralization processes are undertaken to give the necessary powers and resources to local authorities. This would also help local authorities **to better evaluate, monitor and ensure reporting on disaster risks.**”*

- Excerpt from the Official Statement of the Local and Regional Authorities Major Group at the UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

# The Making Cities Resilient continues...

Based on the engagement of partners in the MCR Campaign, the World Urban Campaign, as well as the analysis of more than 630 local government assessment reports and the numerous consultations with local and national governments towards the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015 - challenges were identified that slows cities and municipalities in investing in climate and disaster resilience and becoming more sustainable





# Challenges

- Lack of technical and **financial** capacity;
- Lack of long term and risk sensitive development plans;
- Lack of monitoring and implementation mechanisms;
- Insufficient links and coherence between national and local level strategies;
- Lack of leadership and coordination to ensure humanitarian interventions include DRR & Climate Change considerations and catalyse focus on longer-term objectives towards resilience building.

Other gaps identified as common across most cities include:

- Inadequate or no budget set aside for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation;
- Low level of public perception and awareness of risks;
- DRR is not incorporated in all functional areas of the city authorities and there is inadequate inter-sector coordination;
- Low level of disaster risk management awareness of local authorities despite increasing urban risks and disasters;
- Inadequate data on sub-national losses as a result of disasters.



The Making Cities Resilient campaign continues...

## The **New Ten Essentials**

1. Organize for disaster resilience
2. Identify, understand and use current and future risk scenarios
3. Strengthen financial capacity for resilience
4. Pursue resilient urban development and design
5. Safeguard natural buffers to enhance the protective functions offered by natural ecosystems
6. Strengthen institutional capacity for resilience
7. Understand and strengthen societal capacity for resilience
8. Increase infrastructure resilience
9. Ensure effective disaster response
10. Expedite recovery and build back better

Developed by 28 experts of organizations with vast stakes in Risk Reduction.



### **“TEN ESSENTIALS”** for making cities disaster resilient critical and interdependent steps



**Essential 1**  
Organise for disaster  
resilience



**Essential 2**  
Identify, understand and  
use current and future risk  
scenarios



**Essential 3**  
Strengthen financial capacity  
for resilience



**Essential 4**  
Pursue resilient urban  
development and design



**Essential 5**  
Safe guard natural buffers  
to enhance the protective  
functions offered by natural  
ecosystems



**Essential 6**  
Strengthen institutional  
capacity for resilience



**Essential 7**  
Understand and stren-  
gthen societal capacity  
for resilience



**Essential 8**  
Increase infrastructure  
resilience



**Essential 9**  
Ensure effective disaster  
response



**Essential 10**  
Expedite recovery and  
build back better

## The **Resilient Cities Connect Initiative**

Resilient Cities Connect will act as a means to link suppliers of resilience building tools and services with the cities that need them. It will be a virtual and physical platform for connecting cities, development partners and businesses to exchange their knowledge, services and capacities to accelerate public and private actions for urban disaster risk reduction. Through these connections, the initiative aims to help public and private partners to substantially reduce risk and disaster losses.

*“It is clear that the risk in cities is growing faster than our ability to reduce them. We need to innovate and ensure that solutions, tools and methods for resilience building are not only available, but also accessible. We need to accelerate resilience building at the local level, and this partnership will contribute to do this.”*

- Margareta Wahlström at the soft launch of the initiative in Sendai.

RCC Video: <https://youtu.be/sFd3TeFoF14>





# The Making Cities Resilient campaign continues...

- Increased commitments to build local-level resilience
- Local Resilience and investments measured
- Capacity is built in cities and local governments to develop and implement integrated local climate and disaster resilience action plans



# Increased commitments to build local-level resilience

- Advocacy and outreach events in every sub region for multiple stakeholders( including City-to-city exchanges)
- Development of new Handbook for Local Governments to implement the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030
- Development and promotion of new “Essentials” based on the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030.

# Local Resilience and investments measured

- Development and testing of new local indicators to support implementation of Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 at local level;
- Support more cities and local governments in conducting their self-assessments. Once Cities be able to assess their respective risks, it is expected that investment and local development planning be better risk-informed.



# Capacity is built in cities and local governments to develop and implement integrated local climate and disaster resilience action plans

- Capacity building programmes based on new 10 essentials and SFDRR in cities launched
- Support the cities in implementation of local loss databases
- Develop Local Resilience action plans and initiate implementation of the plans.
  - Resilience Action Plans will integrate DRR and Climate Change approaches to ensure that local development planning contributes to resilience.

# The Making Cities Resilient campaign continues...

- *Re-launch of campaign( October 2015)*
- *Resilient Cities Scorecard ( March 2016)*
  - *New 10 essentials*
- *Resilient Cities Connect ( Fall 2015 online, 2016 Physical)*
- *500 Resilient Action plans by 2020*



[www.wcdrr.org](http://www.wcdrr.org)

[www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org)

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