



GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION - FIFTH SESSION

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GP17 Online Dialogue Proposed issues for consultation

1. What activities and programmes could be effective in curbing the increase in economic losses due to disasters?

There are few examples of countries that succeeded in reversing the rise of economic losses in both the public and private sector. The Sendai Framework target (c) calls for the growth of risks to be at the same or lower rate as compared to the global economic growth rate. Strategies such as pre-disaster recovery planning, land-use planning, risk-sensitive investments, reducing risks in global supply chains and stronger insurance mechanisms can play a role in preventing the creation of new risks. *What actions are required to reduce economic losses? What enabling policy and institutional arrangements are / should be in place? How can Governments ensure that development strategies limit the creation of new vulnerabilities and widen exposure to hazards? What can be done to scale up these efforts to be in a position to measure economic losses due to disasters?*

2. What priority actions are required to meet the 2020 target of increasing the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans aligned with the Sendai Framework?

Of the seven global targets of the Sendai Framework, target (e) has a first target deadline of 2020 to substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies. Sendai target (e) will potentially share common indicators with SDG target 11.b. Reviewing national plans, encouraging the development of local plans, adopting national and local targets, promoting cooperation and capacity building, defining baselines and risk profiles, including the establishment or enhancement of systems to record disaster losses are but a few activities that can be highlighted. *What other priority initiatives and actions on disaster risk reduction governing can be highlighted, shared and promoted in order to accelerate the achievement of this target?*

3. What activities and programmes would need to be developed or scaled up to accelerate vulnerability reduction and achieve resilience in the context of development?

Preventing the creation of new risk, addressing existing risks and building resilience requires a more people-centered approach to disaster risk reduction with strong emphasis on community resilience.

Improved early warning, preparedness and contingency planning, institutional arrangements for disaster risk reduction, and improved building codes have significantly contributed to reducing vulnerability. However, new vulnerabilities highlighted by small but frequent hazards and increasing climate extremes are turning into disaster risks particularly for small economies such as least developed countries and small islands developing states. It is crucial to enhance vulnerability reduction within climate adaptation efforts to achieve resilience, poverty reduction and inclusive development. It is essential to promote coherence between the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change. This means adopting a “no regrets” approach to decision-making and promoting the integration of development and climate change issues as part of disaster risk reduction policies and vice versa.

What activities would be urgently required to scale up efforts in promoting a people-centered approach to disaster risk reduction and community resilience? What measures can be taken to harmonize policies and align tools and metrics across the post-2015 development agendas nationally and locally? What concrete measures should be taken to address small recurrent disasters to help reduce the vulnerability of least developed countries and small islands developing states? What urgent actions are required build the resilience of vulnerable countries and communities to meet the 2030 development agenda?