Towards a Global Capacity Development Strategy to support the Implementation of the Sendai Framework

Plenary Session 9: Building Capacity and Leveraging the Scientific and Technical Community

Technical Workshop: Launch of the Sendai Framework Monitoring Process
Bonn, Germany, 8 December 2017
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what the Sendai Framework says
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.
To attain the expected outcome, the following goal must be pursued:

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.
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<th>Priority 1</th>
<th>Understanding disaster risk</th>
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<td>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.</td>
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<th>Priority 2</th>
<th>Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</th>
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<td>Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk.</td>
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<th>Priority 3</th>
<th>Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience</th>
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<td>Public and private investment in DRR are essential to enhance the economic, social, health &amp; cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries, their assets, as well as environment</td>
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<th>Priority 4</th>
<th>Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</th>
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<td>Strengthened disaster preparedness for response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction are critical to build back better</td>
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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
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in coherence
Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services

Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Goal 1. Target 1.5

Goal 11. Target 11.5

Goal 11. Target 11.b

Goal 13. Target 13.1
Interconnectedness

• Between social, economic and environmental **pillars of development**

• Between each of the **SDG’s**, and shared Sendai targets with **SDG 1, 11 & 13 indicators**

• Between **development, climate change** and **disaster risk**

• Interventions in one dimension can have **positive or negative impacts** in another

• Increased resilience of societies, economies and the natural environment can help countries and communities to **withstand shocks, manage risk and uncertainties**

• Strengthening **national capacities** (government and stakeholders) to manage risk and build resilience in delivering intended products and services.
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rationale
Technical support is required in developing the capacity of institutions and individuals dealing with disaster risk reduction and the implementation of the Sendai Framework at the national and local level.

To fulfill this expectation, a paradigm shift in the approach to capacity development will be required.
The formulation of a Global Capacity Development Strategy for Implementation of the Sendai Framework will aim to support how partners work together in a complementary way to ensure capacity development programmes lead to sustainable capacities in the Member States - with the aim of reducing disaster losses and strengthen resilience.
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consultations
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Initial discussion
Global Platform
May 2017

Regional consultations
July-November 2017

Online consultations
November 2017

Member State plus stakeholder consultations

In support of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030
consultation objectives

- Understand the capacity development **needs** for implementation of the Sendai Framework: highlighting gaps and opportunities.

- Map available capacity development programmes and identify **who does what**.

- Identify the key **priorities**, minimum **standards**, basic **principles** for **sustainable** and **effective** capacity development.

- Consult and agree on the **most appropriate approaches** to address the needs and gaps.

- Agree on the **way forward** and forge **partnerships** to tailor capacity development work based on the principles and priorities articulated in the strategy.
Capacity Development in the DRR Terminology

**Capacity**
The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within an organization, community or society to manage and reduce disaster risks and strengthen resilience.

*Annotation: Capacity may include infrastructure, institutions, human knowledge and skills, and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management.*
**Capacity Development** is the process by which people, organizations and society systematically stimulate and develop their capacities over time to achieve social and economic goals.

It is a concept that extends the term of capacity-building to encompass all aspects of creating and sustaining capacity growth over time. It involves learning and various types of training, but also continuous efforts to develop institutions, political awareness, financial resources, technology systems and the wider enabling environment.
Three Levels of Capacity

The Enabling Environment

The Organizational Level

The Individual Level

Types of Capacity

Hard vs. Soft Capacity

Functional vs. Technical Capacity
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consultations:
what Member States and stakeholders say
Proposed Principles

overall ranking among participants
Other Principles

proposed by participants

Innovative

Accountability

Culturally-relevant

Technological-development

Integration

Reduce-Losses

Transformative

Succession

Community-focused

Standard-of-Living

Needs-Assessment

Partnerships

Exchange-Knowledge

Cooperation

Incentive

Leadership
Identified Areas of High Impact

• Understanding Links between DRR and Sustainable Development

• Collection, Understanding, and Use of Loss and Risk Information

• Enabling of Economics of DRR

• Development of Disaster Risk-informed Development Plans (DRR plans and strategies)

• Integrating Climate Change Data

• Monitoring of Sendai Framework implementation

• Conducting effective Risk Communication and Knowledge Management

• Inter-Ministerial and Inter-Sectoral Understanding of DRR

• Establishing an ‘All-of-Society’ Approach
Identified Areas of High Impact

• Understanding Links between DRR and Sustainable Development

“Capacity to understand the *interlinkages for development planning, monitoring and reporting* are required for Sendai Framework focal, line and related sectoral ministries, including National Statistics Offices, as well as between countries (South-South); sharing experience is a key approach.”
Identified Areas of High Impact

• Collection, Understanding, and Use of Loss and Risk Information

“There is an overall need to strengthen understanding and capacity for risk assessment at all levels on understanding and engaging all sectors, at regional, national and local levels…

…capacity for data collection is needed in the hydrological and meteorological areas. Additionally, cooperation mechanisms and capacity for collection and understanding are needed, including the use of existing regional fora, engaging local government in data collection, as well as the private sector – in particular the insurance industry.”
Identified Areas of High Impact

- Monitoring of Sendai Framework implementation

  - “National government across ministries and sectors need to understand the data collection required for reporting, their role, and requirements for reporting, especially in the National Statistics Offices.

  - “Technical guidance and methodology is needed, and understanding across all ministries.

  - “Empowering local government and local communities to use and/or contribute to Sendai Framework Monitor by capacitating them to understand their role, help collect data, and understand the monitoring data and reports to support their own decision making. Also including private sector, especially insurance companies, in the collection and understanding of relevant reporting data and information.
Identified Areas of High Impact

- DRR at **Local Government** Level
- DRR at **Community** Level
- DRR **Education**
- **South-South** and **Peer-to-Peer**
- **UN** Country Teams
- **Preparedness** Planning and Understanding "Build Back Better"
- The **Humanitarian** and **Development Nexus**
- **Innovation** and use of technology for DRR
- **Capacity Development policy** for DRR (including HR, M&E)
- Funding and **Resource Mobilization** for DRR
Summary of Consultation Outcomes

• Confirmed there are **large gaps** in capacity requirements to address the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

• To support the shift to **‘how to do’** as opposed to **‘what to do’**, the needs have now expanded to numerous **soft, hard, functional and technical capacities** required for Sendai Framework implementation.

• Wide-ranging capacity needs demonstrated, with increasing need for **coordination tools, approaches, minimum standards and partnerships**.

• The need for **high-level awareness raising** and **dedicated capacity development plans** relevant to **national DRR strategies and plans** have been identified as key.

• Capacity needs represent those prioritized as the **most urgent** or having the greatest **potential for high impact**; it is **not an exhaustive list** of all the needs.
Strategy Outline

• Introduction: Preamble - A Vision of Risk-Informed Development by 2030

• Section 1: Taking Stock of Ongoing Disaster Risk Reduction Needs

• Section 2: Capacity Development in the Disaster Risk Reduction Context
  *What does an ideal capacity development intervention look like?*

The Capacity Development Process

• Stakeholder Engagement
• Capacity and Needs Assessment
• Defining a Plan for Capacity Development (at national/organizational level)
• Fostering Partnerships for Implementation of the Plan for Capacity Development
• Implementation of Capacity Development
• Monitoring and Evaluation of Capacity Development
Section 3: Implementing an Effective and Sustained Capacity Development Program

What needs to be done for sustained and impactful capacity development for implementation of the Sendai Framework?

- **High-Impact Areas** of Focus elaborated
- Generalized **approaches** extracted from knowledge, practice and experience of consultations participants
- Broad overview of **roles and responsibilities**
- **Stakeholders and Partners**

Section 4: Implementation of the Strategy

- Supporting the Development of a National Capacity Development for DRR Plan
- Capacity Development for DRR Planning and Practice Indicators
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next steps

- zero draft expert consultation, January 2018
- first draft Member State and Stakeholder consultation, February 2018
- UN DRR-SLG review, March 2018
- final strategy release, April 2018

In support of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030
Thank You

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