



EUROPEAN FORUM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

■ ■ ROME, ITALY 21-23 November 2018

Conference Handbook



REGISTRATION 08:00 - 17:00		REGISTRATION 08:00 - 17:00		REGISTRATION 08:00 - 17:00		
COFFEE BREAK	Training on Sendai Framework Monitoring (For National Sendai Framework focal points) Auditorium 09:30-11:30	COFFEE BREAK	Opening Ceremony 09:00-10:00	Every life counts: inclusive and equality based DRR strategies 09:30-11:00 Auditorium		
	Meeting of the Council of the Baltic Sea States 12:00-13:30 (By invitation Only) Room P		Making the economic case for DRR & Sustainable Financing 10:00-11:30 Auditorium			
	High Level Roundtable (by invitation) 11:00-13:30 Room G/H		COFFEE BREAK			
COFFEE BREAK	Training on Sendai Framework Monitoring 12:00-13:30 (For National Sendai Framework focal points) Auditorium	COFFEE BREAK	Urban challenges & opportunities 12:00 - 13:30 Auditorium	Reducing risk to cultural heritage 12:00 - 13:30 Room A	Man-made & technological risks 12:00 - 13:30: Room Pininfarina	
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Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is the new 15-year agreement to manage disaster risk adopted at the Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction endorsed by the UN General Assembly through Resolution 69/283. The Sendai Framework is innovative in its clear shift from managing disasters to managing risks. It was developed to build on and ensure continuity with the work carried out by countries and other stakeholders under the aegis of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (2005) and previous instruments such as the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (1999), the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World (1994) and the International Framework of Action for the international Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1989).

Key innovations include a clear statement that it aims at managing disaster risk in development across sectors, an emphasis on addressing the underlying drivers of disaster risk and a clear expected outcome

focused on reducing risk and not only losses. The Framework has an expanded scope that encompasses additional disaster risks which were not sufficiently discussed or explicitly mentioned previously, such as bio-hazards and small-scale and slow-onset disaster risk.

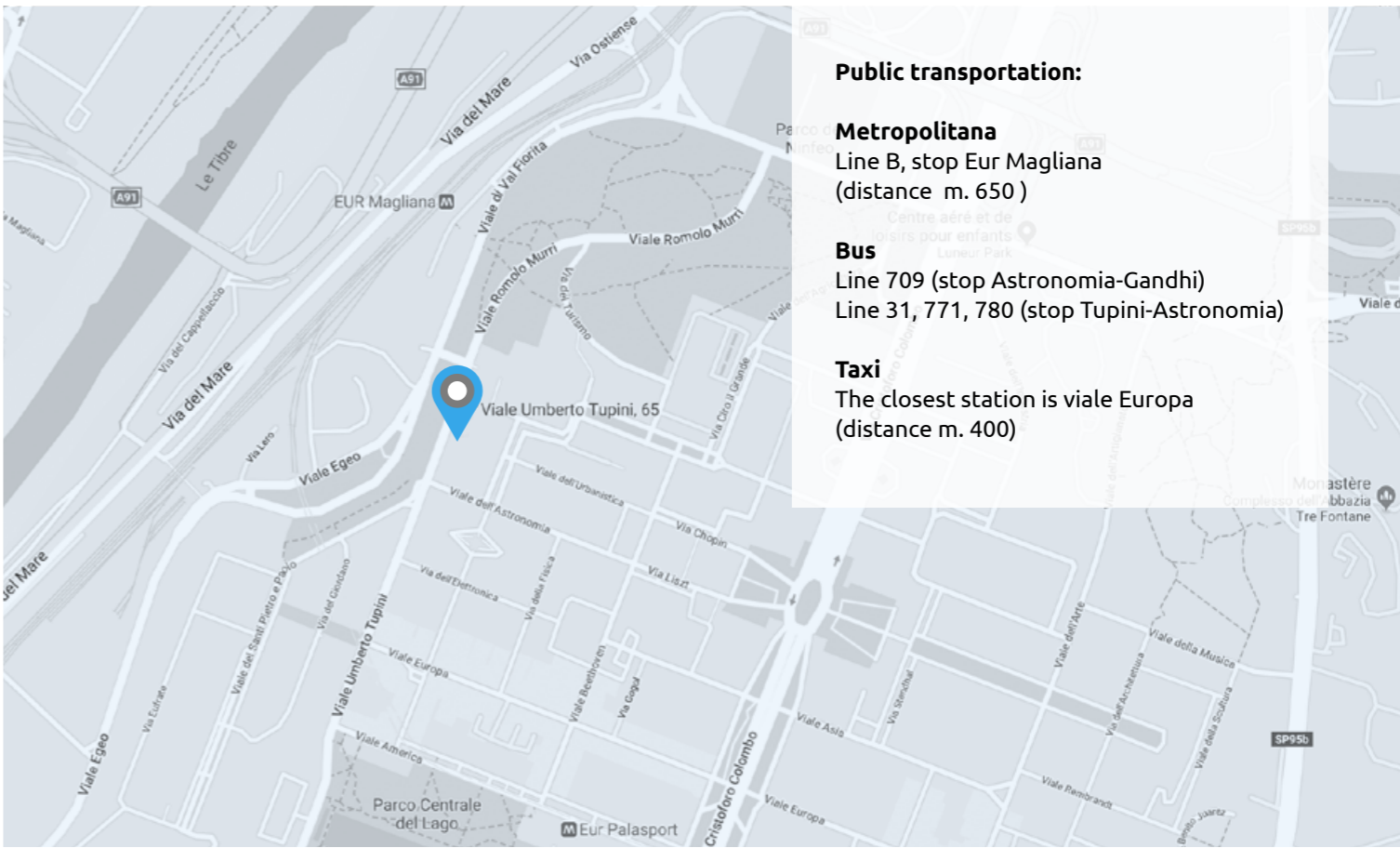
With one goal centered on preventing the creation of new risk, reducing existing risk and strengthening resilience as well as seven global targets to measure success, thirteen guiding principles and four new priority areas, the Framework provides a clear set of measures and a path for the successful achievement of the expected outcome. The Framework also recognizes and articulates the critical role and shared responsibilities of stakeholders in achieving the outcome. The structure specifies the focus of actions at local and national levels versus regional and global levels. Finally, a number of measures are aimed at strengthening accountability for disaster risk creation and in the management of disaster risk.

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) is the focal point in the United Nations system, coordinating disaster risk reduction and ensuring synergies among the relevant activities of United Nations agencies and regional organisations, and related activities in socio-economic and humanitarian fields. UNISDR's role¹ is to support the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework, including by fostering coherence with other international instruments, such as the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs as well as Paris Agreement on climate change. As such, UNISDR champions and supports the integration of disaster risk management across different areas of work of the United Nations and of its Members States as well as among a broad range of key stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Venue: Auditorium della Tecnica,
Entrance to the Auditorium
Viale Umberto Tupini 65
00144 Roma



Registration and badging

All participants will require a badge to enter the conference venue. There will be a badge pick-up area located at the entrance of the venue. This area offers direct access to the conference premises. Early badge pick-up is encouraged to avoid queues.

The main registration area will be open from 21-23 November 08:00 - 17:00



Accessibility

The 2018 EFDRR venue is well equipped for persons with disabilities. The facilities include lifts and ramps. Italian Sign Language interpretation will be provided for main sessions.



Technology

The 2018 EFDRR offers free WIFI internet access in all areas of the conference venue.

FORMAT

The 2018 EFDRR is structured around the following types of sessions:

Partner lead events

5 events coordinated by partners of EFDRR would be held on 21 November.

High Level Roundtable

Organised by invitation at the High Level Roundtable level will take place with the aim of tackling key issues and sharing national experiences.

Plenaries

Plenaries, as the opening and closing ceremonies, will be broadcast in streaming on the Department of Civil Protection website and on the Forum website.

Four multi-stakeholder plenaries will welcome contributions from Governments, stakeholder groups, UN partners, the private sector, national platforms for disaster risk reduction and regional organisations. Priority will be given to country experiences, case studies and success stories in implementing the Sendai Framework, in order to encourage the exchange and replication of concrete and successful practices by other countries. Plenaries will focus on critical strategic and political aspects of disaster risk reduction requiring particular attention and actions by countries to meet the Sendai Framework targets and the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

Working sessions

The 9 working sessions, multi-stakeholder by nature, will address the technical aspects of disaster risk reduction as highlighted by the Sendai Framework. The working sessions will build on topics for discussion that emerged from the extensive consultation. Working sessions are expected to generate partnerships for action, including an update and accounting of stakeholders' voluntary commitments, concrete technical recommendations in the particular area discussed and a specific action plan for the coming years in support of Sendai Framework implementation.

Ceremonies and receptions

Several ceremonies and receptions will take place during the 2018 EFDRR:

The "Damin Čemerin award for Local Change" will highlight individuals or institutions ranging from educators to entrepreneurs to community leaders that are recognized for the work they are doing to improve their communities in terms of building resilience to disasters.

To foster local resilience, cities and local governments that have recently joined the "Making Cities Resilient" Campaign will receive their certificates on 22nd November.

A reception hosted by 2018 EFDRR Chair, Italy, will take place after the official programme on the 22nd November.



2018 EFDRR is smarter and inclusive. To ask a question during any session, visit – www.pigeonhole.at/EFDRR



OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

Agenda for 21 November 2018

REGISTRATION 08:00 - 17:00

Training on Sendai Framework Monitoring

09:30-11:30

(for National Sendai Framework focal points)

Auditorium

COFFEE BREAK

Meeting of the Council of the Baltic Sea States

12:00-13:30

(By invitation Only)

Room P

Training on Sendai Framework Monitoring

12:00-13:30

(for National Sendai Framework focal points)

Auditorium

LUNCH 13:30-14:30

ResCult - increasing resilience of cultural heritage

14:30-17:30

Room A

MasterClass - local government peer review

14:30-17:30

Room Pininfarina

Implementation of capacity development for SFDRR

14:30-17:30

Auditorium

Meeting of the Council of the Baltic Sea States

(By Invitation)

Room P

12:00-13:30

No translation available

Sendai Monitoring Process requires the Member States to report on disaster losses by using set of indicators to measure progress of the global targets. However each country has own understanding (by risk perception, legislation, cultural aspects, behavior, capacity, etc.) what does disaster mean and what are the qualitative and/or quantitative measures to define the disaster. This aspect may influence the quality of data and the outcome of the Sendai Framework Monitoring Process. The session is design to look for practical aspects on how to increase the availability, accessibility and quality of data, applied criteria to define disaster situation and use of disaster loss database. The session is devoted to look for regional experience, share practice and knowledge to find common interest for cooperation.

Training on Sendai Framework Monitoring (for national Sendai Framework focal points)

Auditorium

09:30-13:30

Translation available in Russian

This session will gather the Sendai National Focal Points of 56 countries invited to the Forum, as well as other officials involved in the Sendai Monitoring Process. Organized around an open discussion, the session will present the latest developments of the Sendai Monitor online tool, an update of the reporting status within European countries, as well as an overview of the ongoing UNISDR projects on risk knowledge. The session will showcase several national cases regarding disaster loss data management and reporting processes, demonstrating how Member States structured their national collection and reporting processes.

ResCult - increasing resilience of cultural heritage

Room A

14:30-17:30

No translation available

The RESCULT project ("Increasing Resilience of Cultural heritage: a supporting decision tool for the safeguarding of cultural assets") is devoted to enhance the capability of Emergency Management Authorities and Operators to prevent and mitigate natural hazards impacts on Cultural Heritage. The project key outcome is the European Interoperable Database (EID), an on-line tool designed to provide a unique framework for different stakeholders (Civil Protection, Firefighters, Cultural Heritage Owners, Policy and Decision Makers, and more) to support disaster risk reduction strategies planning and implementation.

MasterClass - local government peer review

Room Pininfarina

14:30-17:30

No translation available

To support cities in developing resilience strategies, the EU-funded Uscore2 project has designed and tested a generic, practical, city-to-city, disaster risk reduction peer review tool. This Masterclass workshop aims to present the results of the project and the mechanism for an independent and transparent assessment. It will emphasize the importance of city-to-city peer learning and sharing of best practices. Based on their experience gained through the project, local governments will showcase how the tool can assist cities with the challenge of strengthening their implementation of disaster risk reduction.

Implementation of capacity development strategy for SFDRR

Auditorium

14:30-17:30

Translation available in Russian

The Strategic Approach is a living resource of empowerment for all relevant capacity partners and stakeholders, and its goal: A Vision of Risk-Informed Sustainable Development by 2030. It provides generalized advice on the capacity development roles and responsibilities of various DRR stakeholders. This facilitated session will introduce and contextualize the Strategic Approach to Capacity Development from global to localized needs through sharing regional and national experience and practice. The session will seek to identify and explore regional and national mechanisms to anchor capacity development for disaster risk reduction action, including through processes, partnership and innovation.



REGISTRATION 08:00 - 17:00			
Opening Ceremony 09:00-10:00			
High Level Roundtable (by invitation) 11:00-13:30 Room G/H	Making the economic case for DRR & sustainable financing 10:00-11:30 Auditorium		
	COFFEE BREAK		
	Urban challenges & opportunities 12:00 - 13:30 Auditorium	Reducing risk to cultural heritage 12:00 - 13:30 Room A	Man-made & technological risks 12:00 - 13:30 Room Pininfarina
LUNCH 13:30-14:30			
Implementing Sendai Framework SDGs and Paris Agreement in a coherent way 14:30-16:00 Auditorium			
COFFEE BREAK			
Technology & Data for Accelerating DRR 16:30- 18:00 Room A	Addressing the Grey Rhino & the Black Swan 16:30 - 18:00 Auditorium	Gender-sensitive DRR 16:30 - 18:00 Room Pininfarina	
Damir Čemerin Award and Making Cities Resilient Campaign Ceremony 18:30-19:00 Auditorium			
Reception hosted by Italy 19:00 - 20:30 Foyer			

Plenary Session

Making the economic case for disaster risk reduction and sustainable financing

Auditorium

10:00-11:30

Translation available in Italian, English, French, Russian, Italian Sign Language (LIS)

Organizing team leaders: Directorate for Civil Protection, Norway and the Italian Banking, Insurance and Finance Federation, Italy

Direct and indirect losses and damages related to extreme weather events, exacerbated by climate change are increasing, and so is the share of those losses that are insured. The total reported economic losses caused by weather- and climate-related extremes in the European member countries over the 1980–2015 period amounted to over EUR 433 billion. These pose unsustainable losses on the European economy.

A sound financial system that integrates disaster risk can reduce these impacts, speed up recovery and reconstruction, and harness knowledge and incentives for reducing risk. A comprehensive financial strategy can deliver informed risk management and governance.

The implementation of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) on disclosing climate-related financial information can make a substantial contribution to disaster risk reduction and risk informed investments. They offer a foundation to improve investors’ and others’ ability to appropriately assess and price climate-related risk and opportunities. The EU developments on Sustainable finance also offer a major opportunity for a comprehensive shift, by reorienting private capital flows towards sustainable investments, including resilient critical infrastructure, as well as managing financial risks stemming from climate change.

Other sectors, including the insurance sector can play an important role as absorber of risk and provider of risk expertise within an integrated approach. Overall, an innovative vision and approach to disasters by enterprises, in partnership with the public sector, can mitigate the risks and impact of disasters and give a positive contribution for a long-term competitiveness.

This session aims to identify how the disaster risk reduction, business and finance communities to work more closely together to leverage common goals and implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, including supporting disaster risk reduction strategies. It aims to:

- Understand the direct and indirect economic losses related to disasters;
- Give examples of best practice in Government policy and public-private partnership;
- Develop a greater understanding of the contribution of the financial and insurance sector;
- Show the key role of business investments in prevention, preparedness and response to disasters.

High Level Roundtable

Protecting Europe's citizens: the social contract on disaster resilience (by invitation)

Room G/H

11:00-13:30

Translation available Italian, English, French, Russian

Between 1980 and 2016, disasters caused by weather and climate-related extremes accounted for some 83 % of the monetary losses in the EU Member States. Throughout these 37 years, weather and climate-related losses accounted for a total of USD 470 billion (at 2016 values).

Climate change impacts, earthquakes, technological and man-made hazards are part of the spectrum of vulnerability of our society where disasters influence different sectors and geographical scope well beyond national boundaries. Disasters are continuing to cause displacements and involuntary migration. This is a challenging context and a trend that heavily undermines our economic development, peace and security.

The Genoa bridge tragedy that occurred in August, causing the loss of 43 lives, serves as evidence that Europe must deal with aging infrastructures in need of renovation interventions.

Successfully managing societal risks requires a system-wide approach. At the national level, strategies for disaster risk reduction offer an opportunity to engage all societal and economic actors to take greater ownership and responsibility.

In the landscape of risk prevention, the implementation of the Sendai Framework contributes to the positive narrative in Europe making it possible to address underlying causes of fragility and crises, allowing our society to engage in their resilient and sustainable future in a changing climate. The purpose of this High Level Roundtable is to assess the political dynamics of taking action on disaster resilience and identifying the specific areas of regional cooperation that can propel action forward.

This High Level Roundtable will provide an opportunity for focused discussions of a substantial and strategic nature on key progress, priorities, actions and commitments in support of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. It focuses on viewing how disaster resilience constitutes a way to address ongoing European challenges such as climate change, economic losses, infrastructure safety and managing complexity in societal security.

Further, the High Level Roundtable will endorse the areas of action (2018-2020) needed to implement the EFDRR Road Map 2015-2020 for the Sendai Framework Implementation.



2018 EFDRR will provide the opportunity to all participants to be involved in Live Q&A, and drive discussions that are rewarding. See the agenda and know the speakers, visit – www.pigeonhole.at/EFDRR



Working Session

Understanding urban and local challenges and opportunities

Auditorium

12:00-13:30

Translation available in Italian, English, French, Russian

Organizing team leaders: The European Committee of the Regions and Global Disaster Resilience Centre, University of Huddersfield, UK

Three quarters of the European population live in towns and cities. While urbanisation brings many benefits to economic growth, prosperity, social wellbeing, rapid urbanisation can lead to challenges too, putting a large number of people at risk due to natural and man-made disasters.

Cities suffer from internal and external challenges and are probably the number one contributor to creation or avoidance of risks. Cities are globally growing population and scale wise. The most resilient cities will be those where their populations, plans, investments are adaptable and innovative; where co-design and co-benefits becomes the solution to complex challenges of natural hazards, climate change and social and political transformation.

This session will debate the key challenges and opportunities to accelerate local level action on disaster resilience, and support progress on Target (e) of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction to substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020. Issues include:

- Population dynamics;
- Disaster resilience of the built environment, urban planning and construction;
- Integrated Disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) strategies;
- Large-scale forced migration and displacement.

There are multiple opportunities for cities to address these challenges together aiming for common goals. With a significant proportion of the world's population converging to urban areas by 2050, resilience has become a crucial aspect that must be included in development programmes to build the cities of the future.

Working Session

Reducing risk to cultural heritage

Room A

12:00-13:30

No translation available

Organizing team leaders: Corila, Italy and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Cultural Heritage is a unique, irreplaceable and unfortunately, vulnerable resource. We must plan how best to reduce the risks to the heritage in our care, and then act on those plans. This is in the limelight of 2018 being the European Year of Cultural Heritage. The tangible and intangible heritage together with traditional knowledge provides a key to this mission. There has been a multitude of events, case-studies and texts that provide for a rich and diverse knowledge base for action.

Two strands can be identified – cultural heritage as an ‘end’ or a ‘means’. Whereas the ‘end’ relates to the heritage as the object to be safeguarded, it is the ‘means’ that underlines the Council of Europe approach in the context of the 2005 Faro Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society. For the ‘means’ there are two important issues in the efforts of prevention, relief and recovery.

1. Acknowledgment of all inhabitants and their heritage assets (including their narrative about the place and people), community consideration of and multiple narratives in the mapping process as an act of prevention and means for quick recovery (this includes marginalized groups such as; people with special needs, migrants and refugees).

2. Ensuring the inclusive approach through the participation and engagement of these groups in the community-based planning and programming processes where their needs, priorities and response are taken into account.

This is crucial for the recovery of community spirit collectively and for encouraging solidarity and resilience for further action. Consequently, the heritage plays its role of bringing communities together. These two strands can be summarized as the Culture of Resilience and the Resilience of Culture.

The panel session will invite five experts to debate some major topics in reducing risk to cultural heritage and indicate the directions for future actions.

1. Enhanced preparedness, improved coordination and response
2. Capacity-building, Education and Awareness Raising
3. Disaster Risk Management
4. Economic recovery and the need for reliable and systematic evaluation of economic losses
5. Promoting innovations related to emerging technologies able to support decision-makers

Working Session

Understanding man-made and technological risk

Room Pininfarina

12:00-13:30

Translation available in Italian, English, French, Russian

Organizing team leaders: Centesimus Annus Foundation Vatican Foundation, DG Home-European Commission, UNMGCY and Global Security and Disaster Management Limited, UK

This working session focuses on disaster risk attributable to all forms of man-made factors, including technological hazards. It has an overarching goal of preventing their occurrence or at least mitigating their potential impacts. This includes through improved planning, preparedness and response, as well as by encouraging the development of more innovative multi-sectoral and multi-hazard approaches. The source of such hazards may be wide-ranging, such as industrial pollution, nuclear radiation, toxic waste, chemical spills, failing and/or ageing infrastructure, transport accidents, technological developments or cyber events. Such factors point to the pressing need to develop more integrated, coherent and effective disaster risk reduction strategies aimed at strengthening resilience and governance, and reducing vulnerability.

Man-made hazards may exist in isolation or be inter-connected with other forms of ‘sudden’ and ‘slow’ onset disasters. For instance, an industrial contamination incident may be attributable to a disaster caused by a natural hazard such as an earthquake or an extreme weather event (Natech incidents), which may be linked to climate change; or it may be caused by another man-made factor such as a terrorist attack (kinetic or cyber). In parallel, such disaster events are likely to be accompanied by adverse health risks, environmental, livelihood and financial impacts also.

This session will review progress that has been made to date. It will also aim to:

- Highlight the importance of decision-making processes being founded on robust, credible evidence based premises with associated quantifiable cost and benefits;
- Promote increased utilisation and development of technology in reducing risk and vulnerability associated with man-made hazards;
- Provide key recommendations, including innovative and implementation solutions as well as research needs, for member states and partners to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR in relation to man-made disaster risk.

Mr. Giuseppe Conte

Prime Minister of Italy

“Exacerbated by climate change, disasters caused by natural and man-made hazards represent a fundamental challenge in protecting the development growth attained by our nations and communities. From this perspective, this year’s European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction will be held under the theme of ‘Securing Europe’s Prosperity – Reducing Risks of Disasters.’”

Plenary Session

Implementing Sendai Framework, SDGs and Paris Agreement in a coherent way

Auditorium

14:30-16:00

Translation available in Italian, English, French, Russian, Italian Sign Language (LIS)

Organizing team leaders: Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance, Germany and Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management, The Netherlands

Since 2015, UN and European member states have committed themselves to a number of internationally agreed major agendas. Objectives and implementation of these global, mostly voluntary agreements overlap at least partly, and holds true for the reporting requirements for each. These agendas also share common challenges such as the cross-sectoral dimension in their implementation, which requires political will from various institutions and levels. This relates to a wide spectrum of possible interventions, from pro-active preventive measures as to reduce the possible impacts of extreme events and ensuring long term adaptation, to multi-hazard early warning and preparedness of the civil protection system to react effectively once a disaster has occurred.

From different angles the notion emerges to better align the implementation of the SFDRR and Paris Agenda, and in coherence with the SDGs. Both, the SFDRR and the Paris Agreement, benefit from the momentum of the Agenda 2030. The SDGs can only be achieved if sustainable development is risk-proofed and climate resilient.

In practice, ensuring coherence across these agendas requires high efforts in coordination in a chain of communication, planning and operational decision-making processes. Since adoption of the frameworks, the politics and practice of building coherence across these agendas at regional, national and local level have generated valuable lessons learned on what works, what has been achieved and what not.

This Plenary session will aim to:

- Secure views from stakeholders on opportunities and challenges in the implementation of the SFDRR in coherence with other global agendas;
- Generate guidance on how national level ambitions can be realised at local level.

Ms. Mami Mizutori

Special Representative of the
UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction

“Europe has experienced tragic loss of life in a summer marked by heatwaves and wildfires. This conference will help accelerate implementation of the global plan to reduce disaster losses, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Europe needs more countries with national and local strategies for disaster risk reduction in place by 2020, the deadline agreed by UN member states in the Sendai Framework”



Working Session

Data & technologies for disaster risk reduction

Room A

16:30-18:00

Translation not available

Organizing team leaders: General Directorate of Water Management, Hungary, CIMA Research Foundation, Italy and University of Leuven, Belgium.

The latest progresses made in terms of technology and data management opens a large range of opportunities in order to improve the collection and analysis of DRR related information, to increase its quality and reliability, and to better account damages and losses. These progress and range of opportunities must be used not only for accounting and reporting purposes, but also for to increase the reliability of risk models, to strengthen risk knowledge from global to local level, ensuring evidence-based policies and decisions, and supporting build back better initiatives. However, despite availability of new technologies, new sources of data, and the emerging value of open data, several gaps and challenges have to be addressed in order to ensure a better use of the information and a stronger involvement of all stakeholders from scientific and academic communities, engineers, developers, etc.

One of the first areas of work to address is the effective use of data for DRR, through FAIR principles (findable, accessible, interoperable, and re-usable). A second question to tackle is the great potential of geospatial information, including satellite-based data and earth observation. Also, a more efficient use of data requires a stronger involvement of experts, practitioners, scientists, and the private sector in the DRR governance entities and mechanisms, such as National Platforms for DRR, policy-making processes, or expert group meetings.

After a keynote describing the establishment of the European Science & Technology Advisory Group, and its work on data, the session will address the issue of data through concrete themes:

- The challenges and opportunities linked to DRR data and disaster loss data management
- The added value provided by new technologies and especially use of geospatial information, satellite data and earth observation
- The need for a multi-stakeholder approach and a better inclusion of data & sciences practitioners at all stages of the DRR efforts, especially during policy/decision/investment-making processes

Working Session

Addressing the Grey Rhino and the Black Swan: from risk assessments to understanding and communicating risk

Auditorium

16:30-18:00

Translation available in Italian, English, French, Russian

Organizing team leaders: Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic and Center of Natural Hazards and Disaster Science (CNDS), Sweden

Despite considerable efforts to improve understanding and use of risk information, governments and businesses remain often insufficiently prepared to confront especially high-intensity and slow-onset events. Current contingency planning often assumes the return to the status quo in the recovery phase of the crisis cycle. However, this approach is usually inadequate in a world of complex social and economic risks, even more if combined with slow-onset events.

Black swan events come as a surprise and have major impact. They are often neglected, due to the fact that scientific methods can not predict them or due to psychological biases. Grey Rhino events do not come as a surprise but rather occur after multiple warnings and have visible evidence. Complex interaction of several grey rhinos can result in unforeseeable disasters and thus black swans.

Recent years, have signalled the increase of high profile, high impact, low probability events in Europe. While there is an unprecedented increase in the frequency of events and changing paradigm of risks. Therefore the understanding, use and communication of these so-called grey rhino or black swan events is still challenging. Increase in the frequency of these events is also questioning the current regional, national and local risk management structures.

This working session will aim to:

- Explore the current state of disaster risk reduction and management capabilities;
- Identify gaps in existing policies, practices and adaptive capacities to address, black swans and grey rhinos events;
- Recommend development of new action-oriented agendas that governments and stakeholders can implement.

Working Session

Gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction

Room Pininfarina

16:30-18:00

Translation available in Italian, English, French, Russian

Organizing team leaders: Public Investment Management Office, Serbia and UN Women, Europe & Central Asia Regional Office

The risks, vulnerabilities and needs of women and girls as well as their contributions to community resilience are still not fully integrated into the DRR discourse and actions despite important commitments in the existing policy frameworks and increasing recognition of the importance of integration of gender-equality for effective and sustainable DRR.

Gender-neutral DRR policies and practices perpetuate already existing inequalities. Often women do not participate sufficiently and meaningfully in DRR. Effective gender-responsiveness requires an enhanced understanding of the gender dimensions of disaster risk; the integration of gender issues into national and local level DRM regulatory frameworks, policies, strategies and guidance; adequately financed and politically supported gender responsive plans and programmes; strengthened women's agency and leadership.

With significant gaps in evidence, capacity and participation in political, social, cultural and economic areas related to gender equality and the empowerment of women in DRR, a significant scale up of support to member states and gender advocates is required to ensure effective delivery on gender commitments under the Sendai Framework.

This working session will aim to:

- Identify gender inequalities and gender-differentiated impacts of disasters;
- Discuss models of gender mainstreaming in national/local disaster management plans;
- Put forward a request for equal participation of women in DRR;
- Increase awareness of existing best practices of gender-sensitive DRR.



Agenda for 23 November 2018

REGISTRATION 08:00 - 17:00		
Every life counts: inclusive and equality based DRR strategies 09:30-11:00 Auditorium		
COFFEE BREAK		
Emerging challenges – interwoven risk 11:30-13:00 Auditorium	National & local strategies - addressing target E 11:30-13:00 Room Pininfarina	Game scenario decisions of the decade 11:30-13:00 Room A
LUNCH 13:00-14:00		
Addressing resilience in a changing climate 14:00-15:30 Auditorium		
COFFEE BREAK		
Closing Ceremony 16:00 - 17:00 Auditorium		

Plenary Session

Every life counts: inclusive and equality based DRR strategies

Auditorium

09:30-11:00

Translation available in Italian, English, French, Russian, Italian Sign Language (LIS)

Organizing team leaders:

The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency, Turkey and the Civil Contingencies Secretariat, United Kingdom

Development of national and local DRR strategies is the foremost priority to be undertaken and delivered by 2020. For addressing this objective, it is fundamental to have in mind that many underlying drivers of risk (i.e. poverty and inequality, climate change, lack of peace, weak institutions and weak risk governance) can increase hazard, exposure and vulnerability.


The starting point for a DRR strategy is defined by the understanding of disaster risk and the evaluation of current systems and capacities. The destination point is defined by the DRR goals and targets that are decided by authorities at national or local level in a multi-stakeholder mechanism. National and local DRR strategies are guided and aligned with the development objectives and priorities of the country or the local territory.

In this context, the principle of "no one should be left behind" must be a corner stone in the development and implementation of these strategies, at the national and the local level.


This requisite starts with the need to ensure that all strategies are the result of an inclusive multi-stakeholder consultation process, where the science and technology community, the academic community, the civil society in all its components, and the private sector are engaged. This inclusive approach is the only condition to ensure that the action plans, programmes and activities that will be implemented through the duration of the strategy address the specificities and the needs of each component of society and especially the most exposed and most vulnerable ones.

The session will highlight experiences and recommendations of key actors working on inclusive DRR approaches at the national and the local level. Through examples of successful initiatives, testimony of citizens affected by disasters, and description of specific needs of communities or persons living with disabilities, the session aims provide a solid and accountable guidance for stakeholders in charge to develop national and local DRR strategies. In particular, the session will address the following issues:

- Community-based DRR and engagement of civil society in decision-making processes;
- Need for better cooperation among professional and non-professional DRR actors;
- Importance of better inclusion of persons living with disabilities at all stages.



Have a question to the panel of speakers, visit – www.pigeonhole.at/EFDRR



Working Session

Emerging challenges – interwoven risk

Auditorium

11:30-13:00

*Translation available in Italian, English, French, Russian***Organizing team leader:** United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

The Europe and Central Asian region encompasses countries of varied capacity, growth status, governance types and risks. While countries are in the processes of meeting the 2020 target set out in the Sendai Framework, there are other challenges that need to be considered in and addressed to ensure that lives are protected, and prosperity is secured.

Over the next three decades Europe will face two major demographic challenges: rapid population decline and rapid population ageing. This will have magnified impact on the health sector and job market. Interwoven with risk, countries will be overwhelmed in meeting the socio-economic demands and service delivery. Food demand in the region is growing, consumption patterns are changing, and urbanization is rapidly increasing. Many production systems in the region are already unsustainable and vulnerable to shocks – including those stemming from extreme weather events and disasters caused by natural hazards – making future productivity gains uncertain.

Between 1980 and 2016, disasters caused by weather and climate-related extremes accounted for some 83 % of the monetary losses in the EU Member States. From a public finance perspective, disasters cause governments to incur additional spending on various emergency management activities, and by disrupting normal business they also affect fiscal robustness and cause revenue losses. Disasters not only directly affect the country's GDP, but also affect the capital market of a country and the region.

These challenges and many others interlinked with the potential cost of no action, would leave the region in a constant state of stress and reaction. If institutions and governments are unable to manage such stress and reduce its impact, the risks to the stability of states and societies will increase. This session aims to understand how far are and can DRR strategies address complex challenges; what's the result of no-action & how are current European regional and national policies addressing these challenges.

Working Session

National and local DRR strategies – addressing target E

Room Pininfarina

11:30-13:00

*Translation available in Italian, English, French, Russian***Organizing team leaders:** Civil Contingencies Secretariat, United Kingdom and Ministry of Interior - Directorate for Emergency Situations, Montenegro

To reduce disaster impacts, European States are revising or developing their national and local disaster risk reduction strategies to meet their Sendai Framework commitments (Target E).

The Sendai Framework details the need for adoption of DRR strategies and plans across different timescales, with targets, indicators and time frames. The starting point for these strategies is defined by the understanding of disaster risk and the evaluation of the current DRR system and capacities. The destination point is defined by the disaster risk reduction goals and targets that are decided by a high-level authority at national or local level or a multi-stakeholder mechanism with the appropriate authority.

The success to be realized in Target E by 2020 will contribute to increase the investments aiming at disaster risk reduction, and to ensure sustaining development through succeeding in other global targets by 2030, especially addressing economic losses (Target C) of the Sendai Framework.

The session will present an update of progress made in achieving Target E in Europe, as well as the opportunities and tools to be used for development of strategies (WIA, National Platforms and networks of stakeholders, Risk Assessments, National Disaster Loss Database, Displacement Risk Assessment, Peer reviews). The session will also discuss major impacts of adopting DRR Strategies at national and local level in building resilience and reducing losses and damages of a community. One focus would be made on stand-alone DRR specific strategies Vs Integrated mainstreamed DRR strategies. Country-specific models of strategies, as well as processes of strategy development will be showcased by Member States.

Finally, the session will address the importance of local strategies, using existing tools such as the "Making Cities Resilient Campaign " based on sound management approaches and essentials that are adaptable by cities facing different contexts.



Working Session

Game scenario – decisions of the decade

Room A

11:30-13:00

Organizing team leaders: IFRC Climate Centre and UNISDR

How to make smart long-term decisions?

Decisions of the Decade is an interactive game which helps people recognize that there are many uncertain aspects concerning the future of climate, and therefore, risk management may require being prepared for surprises such as natural disasters. It is designed to support conventional ways of understanding key aspects of long-term investments in a context of uncertainty.

Learning objectives: Planning for extremes, experiencing climate change impacts, cooperation to better manage risk.

Intended audience: While particularly suited for government officials at local to national level, this game can be useful to a wide range of stakeholders affected by long-term climate risks.



Plenary Session

Addressing resilience in a changing climate

Auditorium

14:00-15:30

Translation available in Italian, English, French, Russian, Italian Sign Language (LIS)

Organizing team leaders: University of Helsinki, Finland and Euro-Mediterranean Center on Climate Change, Italy

Europe experienced devastating extreme weather and climate-related events this summer which exposed again how vulnerable citizens and natural ecosystems are to climate variability and change.

Fast- and slow-onset disasters threaten to overwhelm national capacities and affect many lives which result in high economic damage and losses. However, current efforts to manage this risk are often inadequate. A stronger understanding is needed on managing increasing disaster risk from climate change.

Under the Sendai Framework for DRR, governments and stakeholders have recognised these challenges. The agreement defines ambitious targets on reducing their human toll and economic burden. Alongside this, the Paris Agreement sets global temperature goals to “well below two degrees” so as to avoid the worst climate change impacts. Yet, the reality is that emission reductions are insufficient to avoid disastrous impacts at present, and Europe will continue to be increasingly affected by more severe and less predictable extreme events.

Efforts to integrate disaster risk reduction and adaptation measures therefore need to be upscaled, building on existing cross-disciplinary efforts, such as through the UNFCCC Loss and Damage process and related initiatives. As the international frameworks on climate change and disaster risk reduction have common goals to deliver greater resilience, there is a substantial opportunity to create synergies at the national and subnational levels by jointly developing or better aligning existing measures to reduce climate-related risks.

In order to build resilience, it is necessary to explore opportunities for integrating previously disconnected sectors, as well as maintaining a balanced focus on acute and unfolding disasters, and longer-term changes in hazard exposure and vulnerability. As part of this, the private sector plays an important role that must also be harnessed.

The session will showcase efforts in Europe to align and integrate DRR and climate change action, including strategies. It will identify areas where the two communities can leverage common goals.


Showcase of resilience initiatives

At 2018 EFDRR, following 10 innovative projects/institutions will present their latest work on disaster risk reduction.

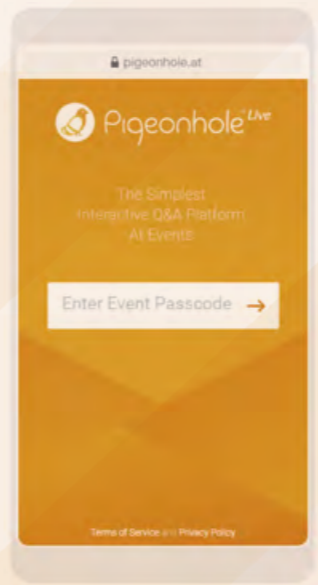


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■ ■ ROME, ITALY 21-23 November 2018



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