Implementing Global Frameworks in Coherence

The Sendai Framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

21 August 2018, Practitioners-to-Practitioners Forum, Colombo

@UNISDR_AsiaPac

In support of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030
Disaster Impact: 2000-2017

• **700** disasters per year (45% in Asia-Pacific)
• **6700+** deaths per month (60% in Asia-Pacific)
• **0.5+ million** affected per day (85% in Asia-Pacific)
• **US$1.4 trillion** Direct economic losses due to disasters in the last decade
• **31.1 million** people displaced in 2016 – Over 75% due to disaster

Source: EM-DAT, UNISDR, IDMC
Disaster Risk Reduction: Progress

• Paradigm shift from reactive crisis management to proactive crisis management
• Institutional and policy reforms: National DRR Legal/Policy Frameworks and Strategies and dedicated institutions
• Whole of Society Approach:
  • Local awareness: 3,850 cities joined city resilience campaign
  • Stakeholder engagement mechanisms established
• Increased awareness: Integration of DRR into education and health
• High achievements in disaster preparedness and early warning systems
The Hyogo Framework for Action
2005-2015

- A steady progress in disaster risk reduction during 2005-2015
- High progress in governance and preparedness mechanisms
- Low progress in addressing underlying risks

Source: UNISDR
Disaster Frequency

**Threshold Disasters**

**Disasters at All Scales**

[Including High Frequency, Low Impact Events]

Source: EMDAT

Source: DesInventar / UNISDR
A changing paradigm

Making development sustainable

A system that is effective in managing risk is likely to become more resilient to shocks and stresses

Development that does not take risks into account cannot be sustained
POST-2015 GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS

- Paris Agreement Dec 2015
- SDGs Sep 2015
- HABITAT-III Oct 2016
- Addis Ababa Action Agenda July 2015
- Sendai Framework March 2015

Support of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

UNISDR
Sendai Framework: Goal

- Focus on preventing new risks and reducing existing disaster risks
- Calls various measures to prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability, increase preparedness and recovery
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
Priorities for Action

1. Understanding Disaster Risk
2. Strengthen Risk Governance
3. Investing in DRR for resilience
4. Preparedness for Response, Recovery & Reconstruction

GLOBAL & REGIONAL
NATIONAL & LOCAL

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SDGs & Disaster Risk Reduction

In support of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030
Implementing the Sendai Framework
Global and Regional Progress

• Monitoring the Implementation:
  • *Indicators and Terminologies finalized through an intergovernmental process and endorsed by the UNGA – Aligned with the SDGs*
  • *Data Readiness Review completed (18 Asian and 6 Pacific Countries participated)*
  • *Sendai Framework Monitoring Process kicked off*

• Global Risk Assessment Framework and Global Assessment Report 2019

• Regional plans:
  • *Asia Regional Plan for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework*
  • *Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific*
  • *Africa Plan of Action on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework*
Progress in Implementation: Asia-Pacific

Status of Achievement of Milestones 2018

[Proportion of Reporting Countries]
Key Achievements

• Identification of National DRR Focal Points
• Progress in understanding risk, early warning and advocacy dissemination, compilation of good practices and training resources
• National policy landscape and action plans, and integration in development plans
• Preparedness mechanisms and contingency planning
• Catalyzed advocacy, including through international days (IDDR and WTAD)
Key Challenges

- Capacity gaps (disaster information and monitoring; risk assessments; DRR strategies)
- Global and national data alignment and data disaggregation
- Inter-Ministerial and sectoral coordination
- Financing and investments (low DRR budgetary allocation – particularly at the local level; public-private investments; risk insurance penetration)
- Governance challenges and localization (including community-based DRR)
- Changing risk landscape (urbanization, poverty, etc.)
- Effective early warning (technological and data gaps) and its translation into early action (human capacity gaps)
Thanks for your attention!

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