New International Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

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Promote International Movement on Disaster Risk Reduction

- Too late to respond to disasters
- Paradigm shift to reduce disaster risks

Bitter lessons learnt from the 1970 East Pakistan Cyclone

produced

Cyclone Preparedness Programme in Bangladesh - 1971

Cyclone Preparedness Program

Early Warning System, flags and loud speakers, International Cooperation, Shelter, Evacuation, Public Awareness and Education, Volunteers, Community-based strategy, traditional knowledge, protecting animals, etc.

The Pakistan/Bangladesh Tragedy triggered a new global movement to manage disasters

from
Disaster management
to
Disaster reduction

1990-99 International Decade of Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) --- with a secretariat for a 10-year term

1992 Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) established and the UNDRO was united

1997 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) established and the DHA was united

1994 Japan hosted a first World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Yokohama --- Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action --- culminating the IDNDR movement

Late 1990s IDNDR malfunctioned (then, WB, IFRC, UNDP – struggled for supremacy)

2000- International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)

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2005 Japan hosted a second World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Hyogo Framework for Action

2015 Japan hosted a third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (refined framework and targets)

Value of the SFDRR

A negotiated document though the UN process - committed by 187 countries

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Adopted by 187 countries at the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 18 March 2015

Targets

17. 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.

The pursuance of this goal requires the enhancement of the implementation capacity and capability of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, including the mobilization of support through international cooperation for the provision of means of implementation in accordance with their national priorities.

Adopted targets in the Sendai Framework for Action

18. To support the assessment of global progress in achieving the outcome and goal of this framework, seven global targets have been agreed. These targets will be measured at the global level and will be complemented by work to develop appropriate indicators.

National targets and indicators will contribute to the achievement of the outcome and goal of this framework.

The seven global targets are:

(a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.

(b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.

(c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.

(d) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.

(e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.

(f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030.

(g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to **multi-hazard early warning systems** and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.

Where is science in the SFDRR?

Who wants to commit in the implementing the SFDRR in the area of science and technology?

APRU!

IRIDeS!

DEAL!

Linkage with Science and Priorities for action

Guiding principles 19
(g) Disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of disaggregated data, including by sex, age and disability, as well as on easily accessible, up-to-date, comprehensible, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, complemented by traditional knowledge;

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk
National and Local level
(h) To promote and improve dialogue and cooperation among scientific and technological communities, other relevant stakeholders and policymakers in order to facilitate a science-policy interface for effective decision-making in disaster risk management;

Global and regional levels
(a) To enhance the development and dissemination of science-based methodologies and tools to record and share disaster losses and relevant disaggregated data and statistics, as well as to strengthen disaster risk modelling, assessment, mapping, monitoring and multihazard early warning systems;

Linkage with Science and Priorities for action

(g) To enhance the scientific and technical work on disaster risk reduction and its mobilization through the coordination of existing networks and scientific research institutions at all levels and in all regions, with the support of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Scientific and Technical Advisory Group, in order to strengthen the evidence-base in support of the implementation of the present Framework; promote scientific research on disaster risk patterns, causes and effects; disseminate risk information with the best use of geospatial information technology; provide guidance on methodologies and standards for risk assessments, disaster risk modelling and the use of data; identify research and technology gaps and set recommendations for research priority areas in disaster risk reduction; promote and support the availability and application of science and technology to decision-making; contribute to the update of the publication entitled “2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction”; use post-disaster reviews as opportunities to enhance learning and public policy; and disseminate studies;

Linkage with Science and Priorities for action

V. Role of stakeholders

36 (b) Academia, scientific and research entities and networks to focus on the disaster risk factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in the medium and long term; increase research for regional, national and local application; support action by local communities and authorities; and support the interface between policy and science for decision-making;

VI. International cooperation and global partnership

Means of implementation

47. To achieve this, it is necessary

(b) To enhance access of States, in particular developing countries, to finance, environmentally sound technology, science and inclusive innovation, as well as knowledge and information sharing through existing mechanisms, namely bilateral, regional and multilateral collaborative arrangements, including the United Nations and other relevant bodies;

Linkage with Science and Priorities for action

Support from international organizations

48. To support the implementation of the present Framework, the following is necessary:

(c) The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, in particular, to support the implementation, follow-up and review of the present Framework by: preparing periodic reviews on progress, in particular for the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, and, as appropriate, in a timely manner, along with the follow-up process at the United Nations, supporting the development of coherent global and regional follow-up and indicators, and in coordination, as appropriate, with other relevant mechanisms for sustainable development and climate change, and updating the existing web-based Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor accordingly; participating actively in the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators; generating evidence-based and practical guidance for implementation in close collaboration with States and through the mobilization of experts; reinforcing a culture of prevention among relevant stakeholders through supporting development of standards by experts and technical organizations, advocacy initiatives and dissemination of disaster risk information, policies and practices, as well as by providing education and training on disaster risk reduction through affiliated organizations; supporting countries, including through national platforms or their equivalent, in their development of national plans and monitoring trends and patterns in disaster risk, loss and impacts; convening the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and supporting the organization of regional platforms for disaster risk reduction in cooperation with regional organizations; leading the revision of the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience; facilitating the enhancement of, and continuing to service, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Scientific and Technical Advisory Group in mobilizing science and technical work on disaster risk reduction; leading, in close coordination with States, the update of the publication entitled “2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction”, in line with the terminology agreed upon by States; and maintaining the stakeholders’ commitment registry;

Tohoku University’s commitments

1. Global Centre for Disaster Statistics

2. World Bosai Forum

1. Global Centre for Disaster Statistics

Launch of the Global Centre for Disaster Statistics during the WCDRR in Sendai (15 March 2015)

Global Centre for Disaster Statistics)

To be operational from April 2015 in partnership with UNDP

☆Aiming at practical research, global contribution

UNDP

Assist generating disaster statistics system at the country level using a tool such as DesInventor

Countries

Build national disaster statistics system

Technical assistance based on Japanese experiences

Disaster damage and loss data

DRR Policy making materials

Tohoku Univ. IRIDeS Global Centre for Disaster Statistics

- National data assembly
- Archive mechanism
- Analysis (adding values)
- Generating DRR policy with partners

Open-data policy

- Providing user-friendly data to the public as much as possible

Partners

UNISDR

- Contribution to the post 2015 DRR Framework in monitoring targets and indicators
- Standardization on disaster statistics/data
- Global Assessment Report

ESCAP

- Asia and Pacific regional driver

JICA
ADRC
ICHARM
IRP
etc.

Future Actions after the UN WCDRR(2)

- World Bosai Forum (tentative)

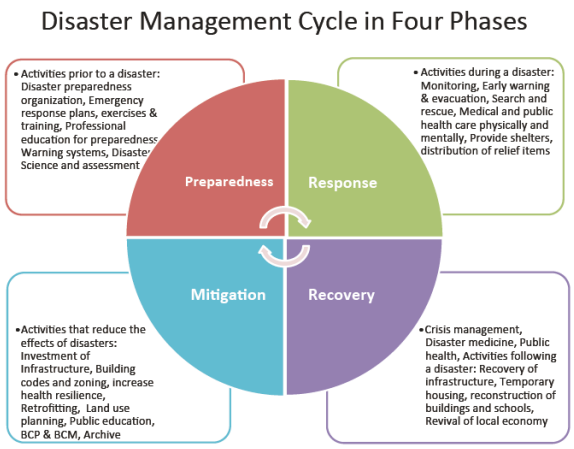
- Continue discussions generated during the 3rd United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

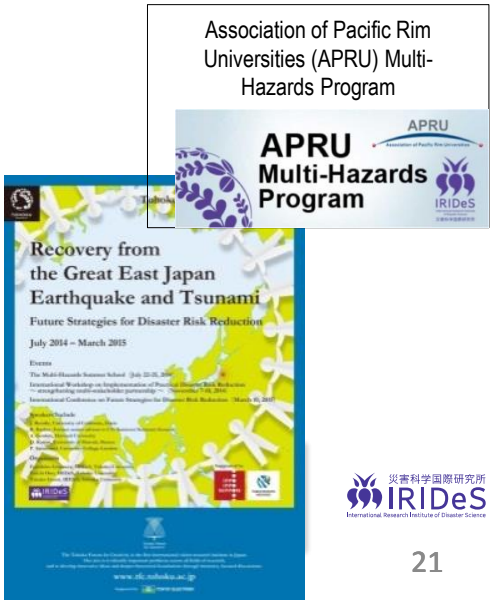
- Theme: The broad setting of disaster risk reduction and recovery

- Periodic meetings (once every two years) in Tohoku and Sendai to contribute to the efforts for disaster risk reduction in Japan and overseas while continuing the support for the recovery of Tohoku.

- Planning creative events such as plenary meetings, symposiums and exhibition and think together with the government, international agencies including the United Nations, companies, academia, NGOs and citizens

- Collaboration with ISDR and Global Risk Forum (Davos)





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21