



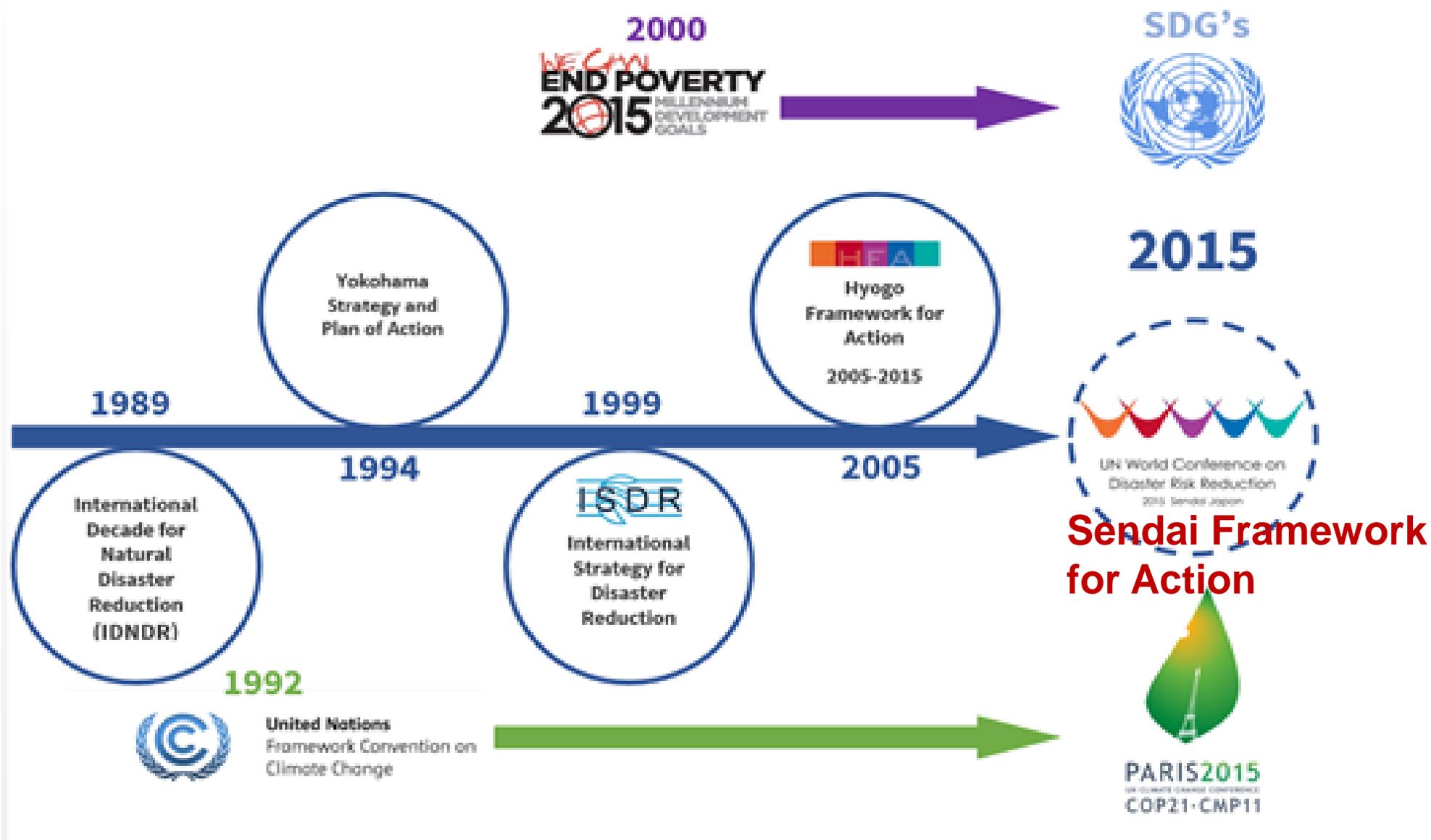
Science and Technology contributing to the implementation of the Sendai DRR Framework for Action 2015-2030

*2nd Global Summit of Research Institutes
for Disaster Risk Reduction
Kyoto, 20 March 2015*

www.unisdr.org

Pedro Basabe, Dr. es Sc.
UNISDR

25 years of international commitment to disaster risk reduction





Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Main result of the 3rd UN World Conference on DRR, Sendai, March 2015.

16. 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.”*

17. Goal : *“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.”*



Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030

Seven global targets (4 output targets)

1. **Substantially reduce global disaster mortality** by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.
2. **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
3. **Reduce direct disaster economic loss** in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.
4. **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.



Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030

Seven global targets (3 input targets) Cont.

5. *Substantially increase the number of countries with **national and local disaster risk reduction strategies** by 2020.*
 6. *Substantially enhance **international cooperation to developing countries** through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030.*
 7. *Substantially increase the availability of and access to **multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments** to the people by 2030.*
-



Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030

Four priorities for action

1. ***Understanding disaster risk;***
2. ***Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk;***
3. ***Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience;***
4. ***Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.***

i) at National and Local Levels and ii) at Global and regional levels

Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030

Science and Technology *(widely acknowledged. Major Group)*

25g) 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 all regions with the support of STAG in order to:

- **strengthen the evidence-base...;**
- **promote scientific research of disaster risk patterns, causes and effects; disseminate risk information...;**
- **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;**
- **promote and support the availability and application of S&T to decision-making; contribute to the update DRR terminology...**

The image features the United Nations logo on the left side, which includes a world map and a laurel wreath. A decorative graphic consisting of a diagonal line with a color gradient from blue to green to orange to red is overlaid on the logo. The main title is centered at the top in a large, bold, blue font.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

How to implement

V. Role of stakeholders.

35. *While States have the overall responsibility for reducing disaster risk, it is a shared responsibility between Governments and relevant stakeholders. In particular, **non-state stakeholders** play an important role as enablers in providing support to States...*

*(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;*



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

How to implement

V. Role of stakeholders (cont.)

37. *With reference to the **General Assembly** resolution 68/211 of 20 December 2013, **commitments by relevant stakeholders are important to identify modalities of cooperation and implement this framework.***

*...Commitments should be **specific and time-bound** in order to support the development of partnerships at local, national, regional and global levels and the implementation of local and national DRR strategies and plans. **All stakeholders are encouraged to publicize their commitments...through the website of the UNISDR.***



WCDRR
 Sendai, 14–18 March 2015
 Third UN World Conference
 on Disaster Risk Reduction

**UNISDR Science
 and Technical
 Advisory Group
 Report 2015**

**SCIENCE IS
 USED FOR
 DISASTER RISK
 REDUCTION**

UNISDR Science and Technical Advisory Group Report 2015
**SCIENCE IS USED FOR DISASTER
 RISK REDUCTION**

UNISDR
 The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



Commitments of the Scientific and Technical Community

(ICSU organising partner of Major Group)

Four areas of output:

1. **Assessment** of current data and scientific knowledge;
2. **Synthesis** of research to make it accessible to policy makers;
3. **Advice** to decision makers on policy and research gaps;
4. **Monitoring & Review** to ensure progress towards DRR goals and up to date information.

Two cross-cutting themes:

1. **Communication and engagement** involving policy-makers, multiple sectors and research disciplines;
2. **Capacity development** to ensure all countries can produce and/or have access to scientific knowledge

Others: *Global Risk Forum GRF Davos, IRDR,
Partnership for landslides, ICL, etc.*



Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

How to implement

VI. International Cooperation and global partnership

General considerations

Means for implementation

Support from international organisations

- *Periodic reviews on progress*
 - *Development of indicators in coordination with relevant mechanism for sustainable development and climate change.*
 - *Revision of the UN plan of action for resilience, etc.*
-



14-18 March 2015
Sendai, Japan

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Documentation

- [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#)
- [Sendai Declaration](#)
- [Stakeholders' voluntary commitments](#)
- [Press Release: World Conference adopts new international framework for disaster risk reduction after marathon negotiations](#)
- [Official Documents](#)
- [Provisional List of Participants in Ministerial Round Tables](#)
- [Provisional List of Participants in Working Sessions](#)
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News and Media

NEWS

[India to host first Asian Ministerial Conference of post-2015 era](#)
18 Mar 2015

[Inclusion builds resilience](#)
18 Mar 2015

PRESS RELEASES

[Sendai UN World Conference hailed for accessibility](#)
18 Mar 2015

[New study shows little prospect of reducing economic losses from disasters](#)
18 Mar 2015

[More information](#)

Announcements

[A selection of the top photographs taken during the World Conference in Sendai, Japan](#)

[Interviews at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction](#)

[Watch live the 9th plenary meeting and closure of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction - 18 March, 2015, Exhibition Hall 2](#)

[More information](#)

Voluntary commitments

[Government Announcements and Voluntary Commitments will be recognized as a formal outcome of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.](#)

[Explore the commitments with clear deliverables relevant to disaster risk reduction here.](#)

[A Model Programme for Psychosocial Resilience-Building and Wellbeing for Youth Worldwide in Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery](#)

[ISDR-ICL Sendai partnerships 2015-2025 for global promotion of understanding and reducing landslide disaster risk](#)

[Committing to Child-Centred Disaster Risk Reduction: An Opportunity at the World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction](#)

[More information](#)

<http://www.wcdrr.org/home>



Preparatory Process

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

• Views and Comments

Government announcements and voluntary commitments

Preparatory Committee

- First Session
- Open-Ended Informal Consultative Meetings
- Second Session
- Open-Ended Negotiation Meetings
- Third Session
- Bureau Meetings

Multistakeholder process

- Global Platform
- Regional Platforms & Ministerial Meetings
- Other Consultations

Government announcements and voluntary commitments

Reducing disaster risk and building resilience relies on the engagement of all members of society. Voluntary commitments from organizations and individuals are an essential complement to legal obligations for protecting lives, livelihoods, assets and the environment and will be one cornerstone of implementation of the post 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT



Photo credit

GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL

Local Disaster Reduction Management Plan

Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development will support the 130 municipalities in the country to prepare the Local Disaster Risk Management Plan. We will do so in cooperation with all stakeholders involved in disaster risk reduction in Nepal that include NGOs. This plan will guide the activities on disaster risk reduction at local level.

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENT



Photo credit

AGEING AND DISABILITY TASK FORCE PAKISTAN

Establishing master trainers pool on disability inclusive DRR and building capacity of 100 key DRR actors in Pakistan

In 2014-2015, we commit to the preparation of disability inclusive DRR modules and manuals; make inputs to the governmental training institute to make sure that their training curricula on DRR are made inclusive of disability; build the capacity of 20 master trainers on disability inclusive DRR; influence 100 humanitarian projects through grassroots level technical training; and training of 150 key humanitarian actors on disability inclusive DRR.

Submit an announcement or commitment

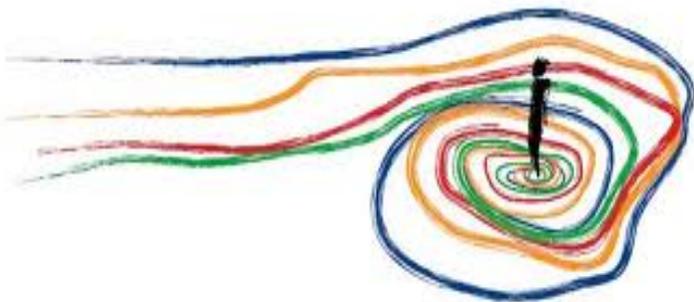


World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction



Thank you for your attention.

*We look forward for continuing working
together to build the resilience of nations
and communities to disasters.*



www.unisdr.org

www.preventionweb.net





***UNISDR
Scientific and
Technical
Advisory Group
Report 2015***



UNISDR Science and Technical Advisory Group Report 2015

**SCIENCE IS USED FOR DISASTER
RISK REDUCTION**



Contents

1. *Background*
2. *Selected topics of current policy concern and scientific interest*
3. *Science in DRR: from knowledge to policy and implementation*
4. *Recommendations*



Integrated regulation to reduce wildfire risk in Australia

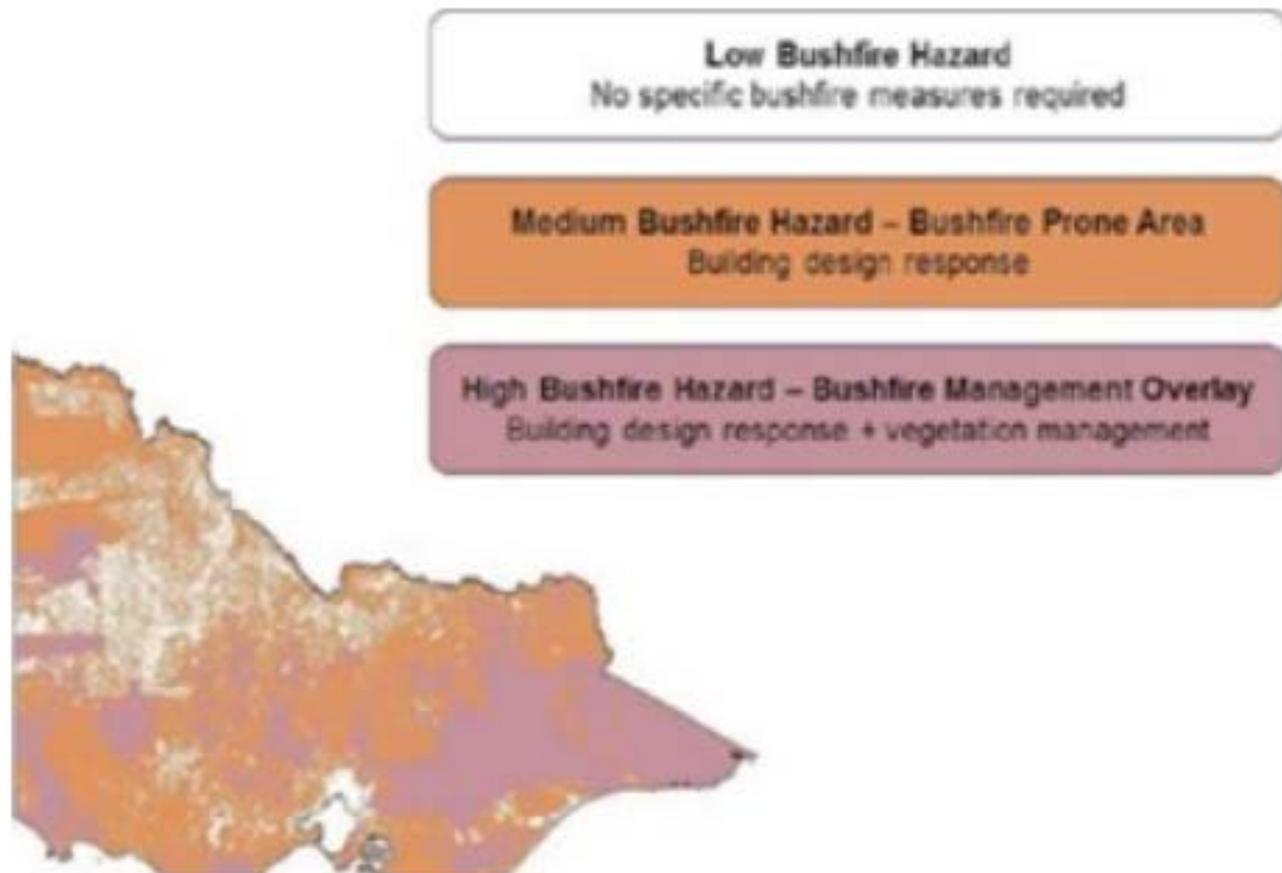


Image 12 Bushfire hazard level in Victoria, Australia (image source: Opie et al, 2014)

Integrated regulation to reduce wildfire risk in Australia

- *Climate change has increased the chance of the conditions necessary for a wildfire (known locally as bushfires) to start.*
- *In addition, population growth in the region has meant housing developments in areas prone to wildfires.*
- *To recognise that risk, computer modelling systems are produced to provide fire planning information and a higher level of communication between emergency actors and communities.*

Integrating scientific and local knowledge for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in Timor-Leste



Image 3 Reforestation in Timor-Leste for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. (Image source: Tim Herbert, Oxfam Australia)

Integrating scientific and local knowledge for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in Timor-Leste

- *Using advanced, high quality data, an international NGO has developed resources to allow the sharing of information between climate scientists & the local population.*
- *This guidance has been utilised by multiple NGOs and other relevant organisations currently working in the country.*
- *Issues surrounding DRR & climate change are now routinely included at a National Government level.*

Building climate resilience to reduce disasters across Tasmania, Australia

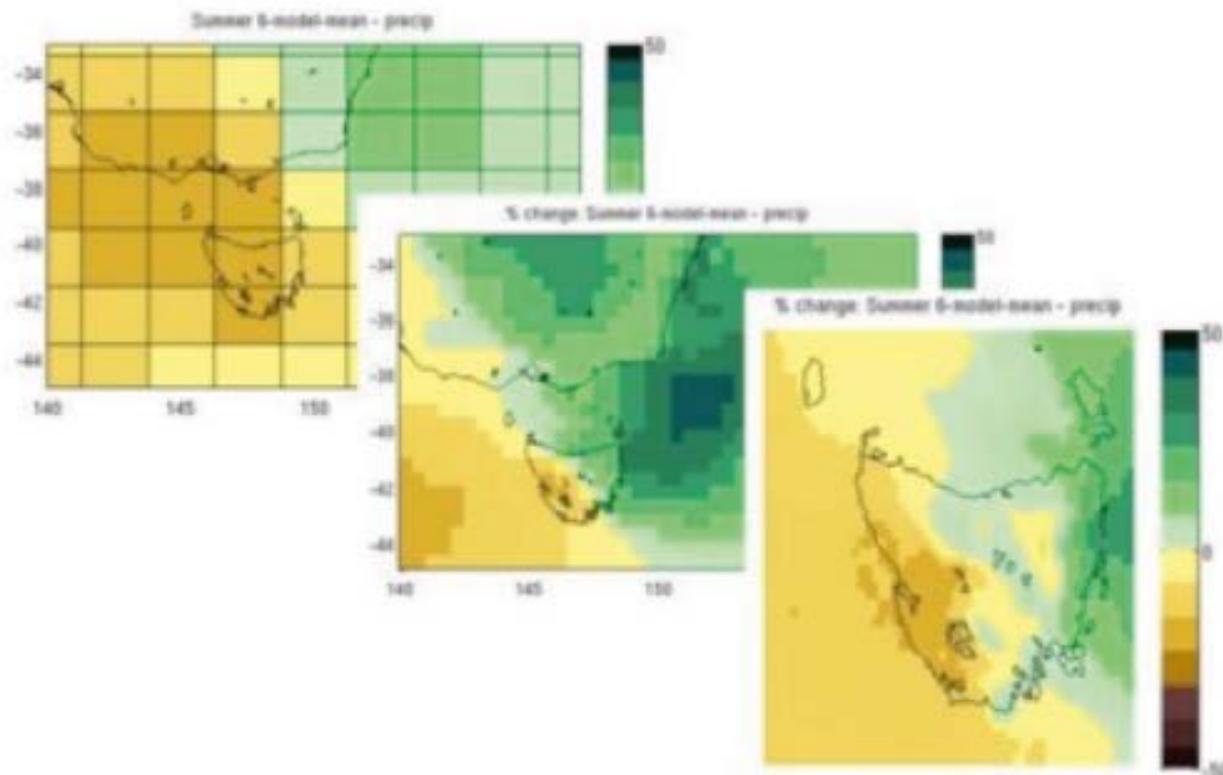


Image 4 Climate Futures for Tasmania, climate modelling steps (Image source: Climate Futures for Tasmania)

Building climate resilience to reduce disasters across Tasmania, Australia

- *Using advanced, high quality data, the 'climate futures for Tasmania' project is now able to provide detailed information to relevant audiences.*
- *It has also allowed for a more comprehensive understanding of the risks associated by a changing climate for planners and policy officials*



Recommendations

- 1. Share knowledge for action*
- 2. Use a multidisciplinary approach to research*
- 3. Build systems resilience through local, national, regional and international partnerships*



Acknowledgements

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