

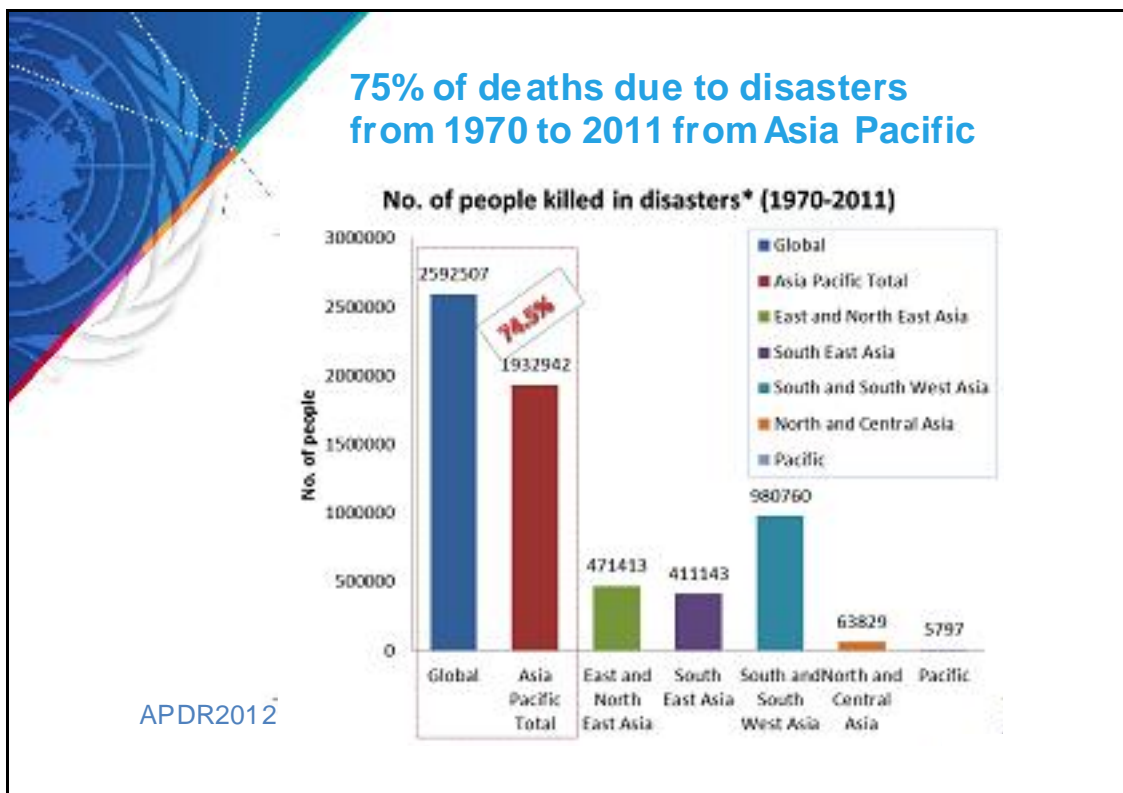


Process towards the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and a post-2015 DRR framework

Yuki Matsuoka, Head, UNISDR Office in Japan
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

For Asia-Pacific Meeting on Disaster-inclusive DRR:
Changing Mindsets through Knowledge

April 22 2014
Sendai, Japan





Where we came from: Foundations of the global work for DRR

Establishment of UN Disaster Relief Office (1971)

"to promote the study, prevention, control and prediction of natural disasters"

International Framework of Action for the IDNDR (1989)

"fostering international cooperation in the field of natural disaster reduction"

Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action (1994)

"to achieve a safer world by the end of this century"

Geneva Mandate on Disaster Reduction (1999) and ISDR establishment

"to shift from a culture of reaction to a culture of prevention"

Hyogo Framework for Action (2005)

"building the resilience of nations and communities"



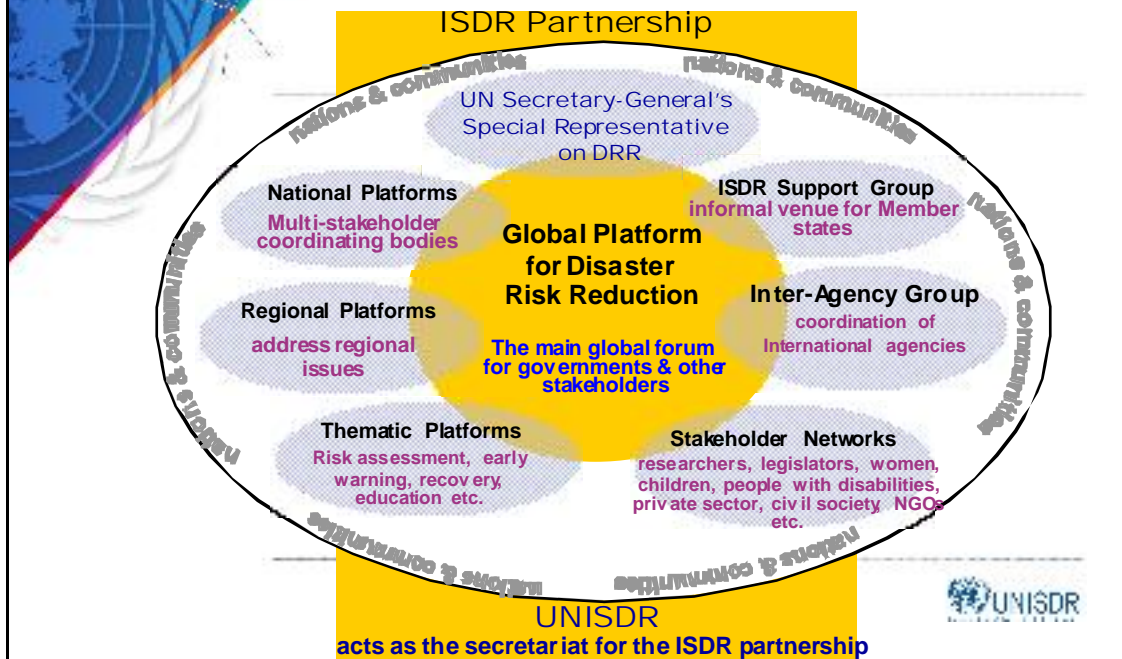
HFA 2005-2015

Hyogo Framework for Action priorities for action

- 1 Make Disaster Risk Reduction a Priority**
Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation
- 2 Know the Risks and Take Action**
Identify, assess, and monitor disaster risks - and enhance early warning
- 3 Build Understanding and Awareness**
Use knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels
- 4 Reduce Risk**
Reduce the underlying risk factors
- 5 Be Prepared and Ready to Act**
Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels



Main elements of the ISDR Partnership in support of the Hyogo Framework for Action



Disaster Reduction – Agenda in Progress

- 1989: IDNDR 1990-1999
- 1994: 1st WCDR - Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action
- 2000: UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
- 2002: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation- WSSD
- 2005: 2nd WCDR - Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015
- 2007: 1st session of the Global Platform for DRR
- 2009: 2nd session of the Global Platform and Global Assessment Report on DRR (GAR) 2009
(2010 Mid-term review process of the HFA)
- 2011: 3rd Session of the Global Platform for DRR and GAR 2011
- 2013: 4th Session of the Global Platform for DRR and GAR 2013
Monitor the progress of the HFA implementation, facilitate further actions and partnerships, take stocks and share the lessons learnt and good practices
- 2015: 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai, Japan)
To adopt a successor framework on DRR



Participating Stakeholders in Global Platform 2013

Over 3,500 participants from 172 countries participated in GP 2013



Governments to provide accountability, coordination and resources.

Mayors Make Cities Resilient campaign: Emphasis on risk assessment, practical applications, infrastructure and investment.

Parliamentarians Their role at national and local levels, awareness raising in finance and planning ministries.

Private Sector An increased role in looking for sustainable and common-sense solutions to pragmatic disaster risk reduction.

Academic and Scientific Community to apply evidence, guide risk assessment, methodologies, technological developments.

Women
Young people
Children
Elderly

People with disability as actors for change and to mobilize untapped resources in communities.

NGOs and Civil Society Organizations to promote voices from various perspectives, outreach and engagement

Community organizations to promote community voices, outreach and engagement.



Monitoring of HFA Progress

National Reports on HFA Implementation (2-year cycle)

Three cycles: 2007-2009, 2009-2011, 2011-2013

146 Countries participated in at least one cycle or more.

2013-2015 is on-going

Analyses and reports on implementation in each region / sector via the partnership such as regional platforms / thematic platforms



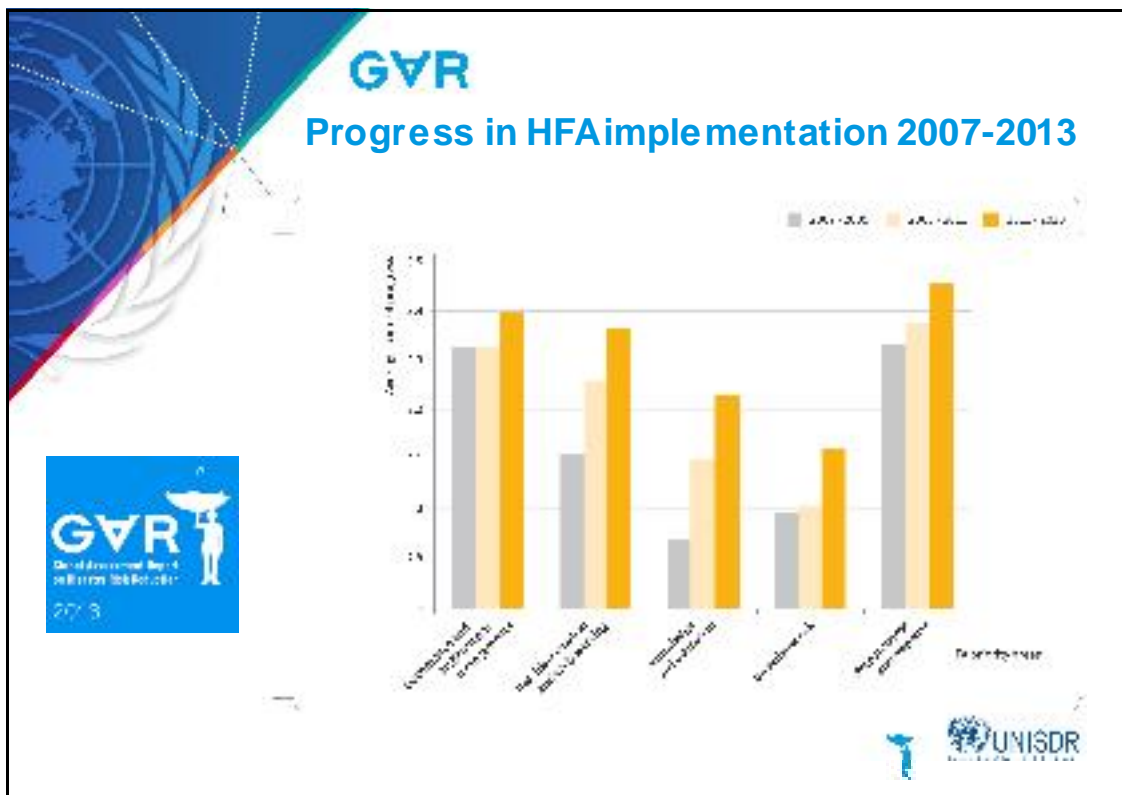
Global Assessment Report on DRR (2-year cycle)

- Analyze the national reports and regional / thematic reports and evaluate the efforts and challenges to achieve the HFA
- Suggest the policy initiatives to cope with unbalance and concerns

Global Platform (2-year cycle)

- The UN Secretary General's Report at the UN General Assembly (every year)
- HFA Mid-term review (2010, the 5th year of adoption)





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

UN General Assembly Resolution 68/211 (Dec 2013) decided that the Conference's outcome will be a concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented document with the following objectives:

- Review the implementation of the HFA over its 10-year term...;
- Consider experience gained at regional and national levels...;
- Adopt a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;
- Identify modalities of cooperation based on commitments...;
- Determine modalities for periodic review...

UNISDR was requested to serve as the secretariat of the WCDRR and to facilitate the development of a post-2015 framework for DRR.

UNISDR



Annex 3 – Statement of Individuals and Organisations Concerned with Disability

The statement emphasized the importance of the following elements:

- Need community-level strategies with specific attention to people with disabilities, their families and caregivers
- Increase awareness of vulnerabilities of these groups and their families as it affects the vulnerability of the whole community
- Participation and inclusion of these groups in DRR (address issues of accessibility, access to information, and social and cultural attitudes)
- Survey impact of disasters on quality of life in these groups to fill the gaps in information
- Provide information on best practice DRR related to people with disabilities to promote achievable, disability inclusive, DRR



Consultations for Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

- Consultation process initiated engaging all stakeholders from early 2012: online, local, national, regional and global.
- 112 consultative events in 2013 were conducted at the local, national and sub-regional level including at Global Platform held in May 2013.
- Consultations in 2014 are mostly through Regional Platforms and regional meetings and more specific content.
- Two Intergovernmental Prepcoms: 14-15 July 2014 and 17-18 November 2014. Both in Geneva.



Proposed Elements for Consideration in the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

by

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

Table of Content

1. Introduction

2. Overall Considerations

- Context
- The Opportunity at Hand

3. Proposed World Conference Outcome Components

A) The post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, its enhanced monitoring system and period review process

- . The Substantive Elements of the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
 - Guiding Principles
 - Expected Outcome, Strategic Goals, Priorities for Action, Foundational Questions.
- . The Enhanced Monitoring System
- . The Periodic Review Process

B) The voluntary commitments of stakeholders

C) The Political Declaration



Voluntary stakeholder commitments

1. The formulation of voluntary commitments at the regional and global levels by all stakeholders through the Regional Platforms, and their integration into the World Conference overall outcome.
2. Represent the proposal by stakeholder groups for concrete actions to implement the post 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction at regional and/or global levels.
3. Indicate how stakeholders to work together.
4. Represent the necessary shift "from shared risk to shared value", captured in the 2013 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction.
5. Voluntary commitments compiled by country, region and sector to facilitate visualization and monitoring.

See more details: "Consideration on Developing Commitments to Reduce Disaster Risk for the Post-2015 Framework for DRR"





"Disaster risk reduction is essential to sustainable development. It helps save and preserve the achievements of our development efforts. It helps mitigate the destructive effects of natural disasters on physical materials, as well as social and economic infrastructures."

H.E. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President of the Republic of Indonesia, addressing the 5th Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in Yogyakarta, 23 October 2012



For more information:

www.unisdr.org

www.preventionweb.net

www.wcdrr.org

Thank you very much






International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction

<http://www.unisdr.org/2013/iddr/>

13 October


INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION 2013

The me of IDDR 2013
“DRR and People with disabilities”

13 October


INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR
DISASTER REDUCTION 2013



Persons living with disabilities have unique contributions to help reduce the risk of disasters, however these are often overlooked.

IDDR 2013 intends to switch on and amplify this critical issue of including the needs of persons living with disabilities now and for the post 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

UNISDR.ORG/2013/IDDR



The me of IDDR 2013 “DRR and People with disabilities”

- General lack of data on disability issues
- UNISDR is conducting an online survey on the needs of persons living with disabilities and disaster risks (targeted at the people with disabilities and their care givers):
5450 responses from 126 countries as of 30 Sept 2013
- Results released for IDDR 2013
- The International Day invite persons living with disabilities to get involved by expressing concerns, needs and recommendations on the IDDR web page



Main findings from the 2013 IDDR Survey responses from Japan

“Survey Analysis Report: Focusing on the responses from Japan to the survey on persons with disability and disasters”
by UNISDR Office in Japan



- Disability inclusive DRR: Specific needs arise from various types of disabilities (visible and not visible such as hearing impairment and deafness).
- While having a pre-planned and established support system in a community is important, the inclusion of people with disabilities and their caregivers in the discussion and planning processes is of utmost importance.




69.3% of responses from Japan (50% globally) expressed a strong wish to participate in the discussions and planning. Unfortunately, around 19.5% in Japan (14% globally) responded that they have actually participated. Lack of information as for how to participate was highlighted as the most common challenge.



Full report available at http://www.unisdr.org/files/35445_japanidrrsurveyreport.pdf



Main findings from the 2013 IDDR Survey responses from Japan

-  In Japan, **47%** of the respondents (29% globally) affirmed having a personal preparedness plan. However, most of the preparations seem not to be focused on resilience, but preparedness for response.



-  **Knowledge and information** are among the highest priorities that wish to be included in a new DRR framework.
-  It is important to ensure access to disaster-related information for people with different types of disabilities. Not only the utilization of disability-specific methods of communication is essential, but also the implementation of disability-specific methods for addressing knowledge and information gaps.




Main findings from the 2013 IDDR Survey responses from Japan



Compared to the global result (13%), an alarming **23.6%** of respondents in Japan reported never having someone to help for evacuation.



-  Majority of the respondents were a member of at least one disability related organization. This kind of organizations can be an important starting point for all the actors to work together with their communities and municipalities towards disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction.

Full report available at http://www.unisdr.org/files/35445_japaniddrsurreport.pdf



IDDR Event in Japan in 2013

- 29 October 2013, Rikuzentakata City, Iwate Prefecture, Japan (Public Event co-organized by UNISDR, JDF, & NF)
- Approx. 200 participants
- During SRSG visit to Japan

Ms. Margaret a Wahlström – United Nations Secretary-General's Special Representative for DRR (SRSG) and Chief of UNISDR

"It is crucial to include persons living with disabilities and provide opportunities for them as important members in the community to participate in planning and discussions to advance inclusive DRR approach."



SRSG received a proposal for inclusive community from the participants.



Mr. Takuro Suzuki – student with a wheelchair

Mr. Takuro Suzuki

"Supporting each other is very important, like I always experience in my school. I wish that such support will emanate, not just in a school, but also throughout a community, which would contribute to building an inclusive community."

Full article available at <http://www.unisdr.org/archive/29136>



IDDR Event in Japan in 2013

Mr. Futoshi Toba – Mayor of Rikuzentakata city, Iwate Prefecture

*"Our city will have a lot to showcase on inclusive reconstruction processes that can help other cities in the world to be better prepared against disasters."
(at the interview by UNISDR)*



Mayor Mr. Toba at the IDDR event in Iwate Prefecture - Japan.



SRSG Ms. Margaret a Wahlström and Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, Chairman, Nippon Foundation

Mr. Yohei Sasakawa – Chairman Nippon Foundation

"It is important to remind ourselves that people with disabilities have their own specific needs, and therefore we need to offer support for them accordingly."

Full article available at <http://www.unisdr.org/archive/29136>