

REGIONAL ASIA-PACIFIC CONFERENCE ON

GENDER AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

16-18 May 2016
Ha Noi, Viet Nam

Global Goals, Indicators and Targets for DRR and Sustainable Development

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Milestone global events in 2015-16

- Sendai Framework for DRR: Preventive, Absorptive, Bounce Back Forward
- Climate Action: Adaptive
- SDG: Multi Dimensional: Transformative

Resilience is an organizing framework

SFDRR: Seven Global targets

- A. **Substantially reduce global disaster mortality** by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015
- B. **Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally** by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 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 the present Framework by 2030
- G. **Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people** by 2030

SFDRR: Four Priorities for Action

4 PRIORITIES FOR ACTION	Priority 1 Understanding disaster risk <i>Policies and practices for DRR should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment.</i>	National and local dimensions	Regional and global dimensions
	Priority 2 Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk <i>Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk.</i>		
	Priority 3 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience <i>Public and private investment in DRR are essential to enhance the economic, social, health & cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries, their assets, as well as environment</i>	National and local dimensions	Regional and global dimensions
	Priority 4 Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction <i>Strengthened disaster preparedness for response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction are critical to build back better</i>		

UNDP's support to SFDRR



March 2015

UNDP and Tohoku University launched
Global Centre for Disaster Statistics
Will enhance “risk-informed development”

KEY MESSAGES

- Disaster risk reduction is delivered through risk-informed sustainable and sustained development.
- Governments need practical support, tools and guidance to support their work to reduce disaster risk.
- The successor to the HFA should serve as a voluntary regulatory tool to support risk governance at country level by development actors, especially national governments.
- Comprehensive integration of DRR into post-2015 development frameworks is central to the success of future risk reduction.

FOCUS: SUSTAINABLE AND SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT

Disaster and climate
risk governance

Resilience through recovery

Integrating disaster risk into
development planning and
programming

Local-Level Implementation:
making resources and capacities
available where they are need
the most

Social Inclusion: ensuring
vulnerable groups are central
to all aspects of DRR

COP 21: Paris Agreement and Major Outcomes

COP21 in numbers

2°C global temperature rise that should not be breached

12 days for government leaders to seal a climate deal

40% target reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 below 1990 levels

178 countries which submitted INDCs

100 billion USD was promised each year to finance climate action

400 parts per million of CO₂ concentration has reached the atmosphere

2015 is the hottest year on record

2020 the Paris agreement comes into effect

COP21 MAJOR OUTCOMES

5 Key Elements of the Paris Agreement

Every 5 years countries
STRENGTHEN CLIMATE ACTIONS

ADAPTATION is a central pillar to help world's most vulnerable

LONG-TERM GOAL to achieve net zero emissions

ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY to ensure commitments are met

CLIMATE FINANCE to support developing countries

10,000 New Climate Initiatives

187
COUNTRIES shared national climate action plans

127+
MILLION HECTARES of degraded land in Africa and Latin America to be restored

400+
CITIES TO SET TARGETS that could cut urban emissions in half

\$1T
IN SOLAR INVESTMENTS to be mobilized by new global alliance

114+
COMPANIES will use Science Based Targets to set emissions-cutting goals

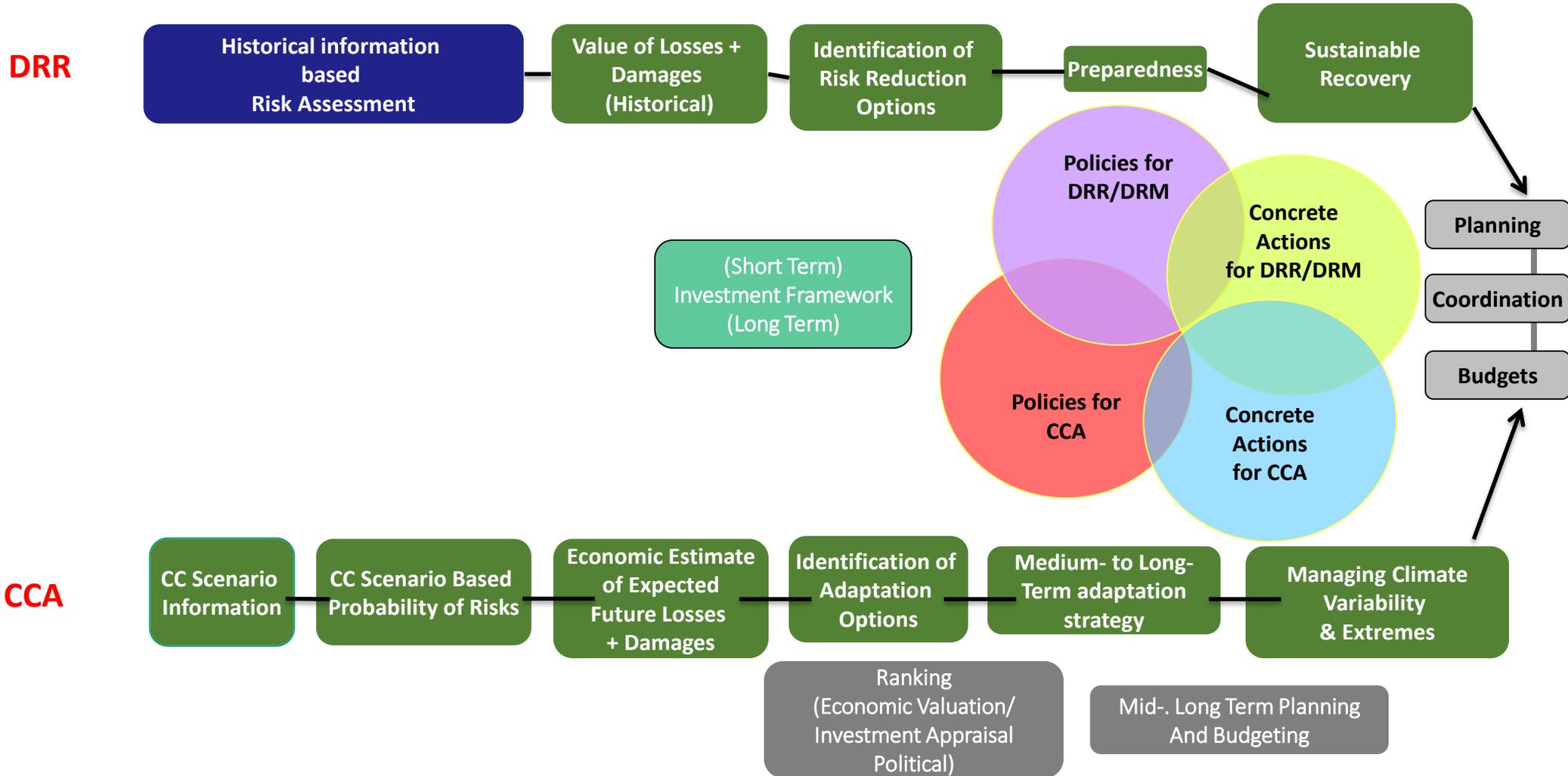
20
COUNTRIES to double clean energy R&D



UNDP's support to climate action: Integrated Disaster and Climate Risk Management to reduce losses to the most vulnerable

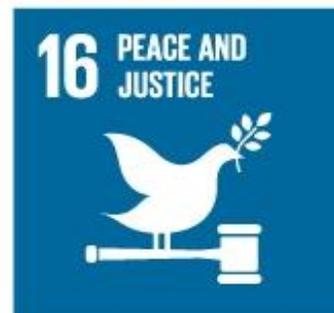
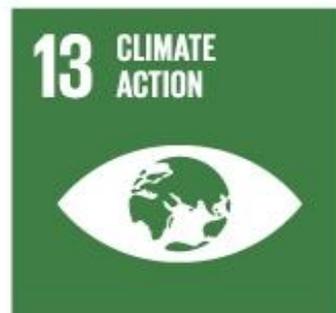
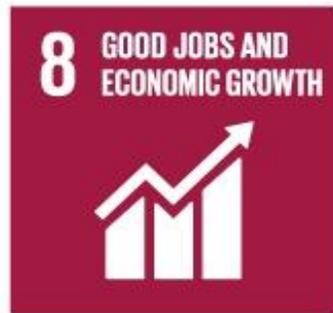


Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development



SFDRR: Goal



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

Scope and purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors

Expected 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

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

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

World Leaders have committed to 17 Global Goals and 169 Targets to achieve 3 extraordinary things in the next 15 years. **End extreme poverty.** **Fight inequality & injustice.** **Fix climate change.**

At least 4 goals have 7 clear targets on DRR and Climate Change Adaptation.

1 NO POVERTY



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

2 NO HUNGER



Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

13 PROTECT THE PLANET



Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

Linking the SDGs with SFDRR:

- *Integrate* DRR concerns into the global development agenda and contextualize within the national development and risk management context;
- *Harmonize* the SDGs and Sendai Framework targets and indicators to help synergize the implementation of SDGs and SFDRR at national and sub-national levels;
- *Strengthen* international cooperation on DRR and utilize the opportunity to increase partnerships at regional and global levels;
- *Develop* some uniform methodology for gathering information and data for SDGs and Sendai Framework indicators and their analysis, along with mutually accessible databases especially on DRR aspect;
- *Focus* targets and indicators on socio-economic, environmental and governance aspects as also on the community resilience aspects along with the physical impacts of disasters;
- *Establish* global, regional, national and sub-national baselines to monitor progress globally, regionally and nationally; and
- *Support* creation of composite indices to help make a comparative analysis with in-country progress as well as with countries/regions with a similar development and risk management context.

UNDP's support to Disaster Risk Management

Between 2005-2014, UNDP in Asia-Pacific invested US\$ 922.1 million in 37 countries, leading to the following results:

- **To better understand and communicate risk, UNDP:**
 - Supported risk assessments in 17 countries,
 - Set up damage and loss databases in 14 countries, and
 - Set up and early warning systems in 14 countries.
- **To reduce risk, UNDP :**
 - Strengthened institutional development on risk governance in 27 countries,
 - Supported the development of disaster management legal frameworks in 20 countries,
 - Supported the development of disaster management policy and strategy in 17 countries,
 - Mainstreamed disaster risk reduction into development in 19 countries, and
 - Supported local and urban risk management in 18 countries.
- **Recognizing that it's not possible to completely eliminate disaster risk, UNDP also works with countries to manage risk:**
 - Supported the development of disaster preparedness plans in 11 countries,
 - Conducted post disaster needs assessments in 12 countries, and
 - Built resilient recovery in 28 countries.

UNDP's comparative advantage:

- Valued for its technical expertise
- Demonstrated successes in community based and gender sensitive approaches to preparedness
- Plays a convening role with the ability of bringing diverse stakeholders together
- Leader and coordinator of early recovery interventions