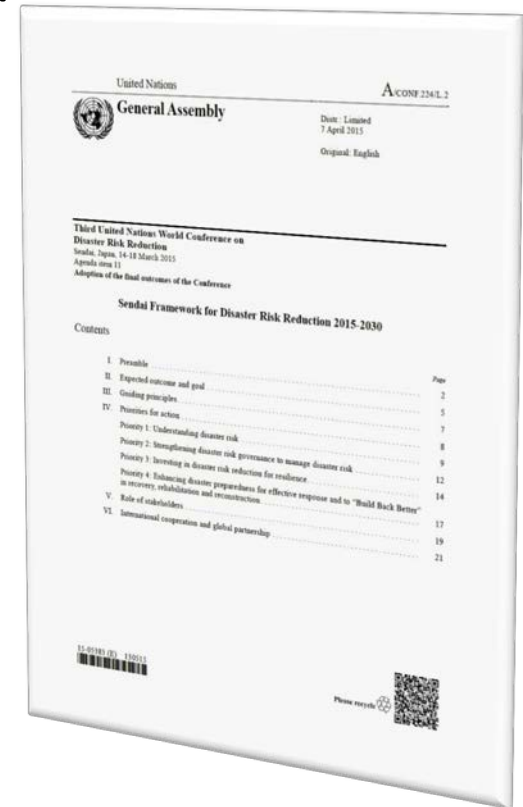


IRDR @ 3rd WCDRR: Review and Preview

Why 3rd WCDRR?

Governments and DRR stakeholders convene in Sendai, Japan, from 14-18 March 2015 to, among other things:

- Complete the assessment and review of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)
- Adopt a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. (see SC 13 Doc. 3.2)



Who was at 3rd WCDRR?

- > 6,500 delegates attended 150 intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder events
- > 40,000 at more than 350 Public Forum events
- 187 Governments officially represented
- 900 accredited journalists
- Over 25 Heads of State, Vice Presidents, and Heads of Government attended
- 42 intergovernmental organisations
- 236 non-government organisations
- 38 UN entities
- > 300 private sector representatives



“...the highest-level meeting on disaster risk reduction in history.” --- UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon

Where was IRDR?

Science & Technology Major Group (STMG)

- Alongside ICSU, acting as Organising Partner, IRDR led the 400-strong STMG delegation to the 3rd WCDRR.
- IRDR was integrally involved in the 3rd WCDRR preparations: PrepComs 1 & 2 in July / Nov. 2014, some 10 open expert session, incl. on capacity building, indicators and targets.



STMG delegation @ PrepCom1, 14-15
July 2015



STMG Delegation led by ICSU/IRDR @ 3rd WCDRR
PrepCom2, 17-18 November 2014

What about IRDR's Working Group output?



Displayed IRDR's publications at the designated STMG Booth within the main venue for duration of Conference.

What dialogues did IRDR help facilitate with Science & Technology Major Group?

Co-organiser of Multi-Stakeholder Segment Working Session:

Applying Science and Technology to DRR Decision-Making (15 March 2015)



- Establish an international S&T partnership by strengthening existing capacities and initiatives to support the implementation of the new Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (“4+2 formula”).
- Organising partners for session included: UNESCO, FAO, WMO, etc.

The S&T “4+2 Formula”

1. Assessment of current state of data availability and scientific knowledge on disaster risks and resilience
2. Synthesis of scientific evidence;
3. Scientific advice to decision-makers through close collaboration and dialogue;
4. Monitoring and review to ensure that new and up-to-date scientific information is used in data collection and monitoring progress towards DRR and resilience building.
5. Communication and engagement among policy-makers, stakeholders in all sectors and in the S&T domains themselves to ensure useful knowledge is identified, needs are met, and scientists are better equipped to provide evidence and advice.
6. Capacity development to ensure that all countries can produce, have access to and use effectively scientific information

What were IRDR's and STMG's core messages?



David Johnston, chair of the IRDR Science Committee, delivered the official STMG statement to the 3rd WCDRR on 17 March 2015.

"The success of the post-2015 framework hinges on creating and implementing policies that are built on the best available knowledge. The scientific community stands ready to provide that knowledge and to play its part beyond Sendai, and beyond 2015."

Excerpt from the STMG Statement delivered to the 3rd WCDRR, 17 March 2015 (see Doc. 3.3)

How were IRDR WGs promoted? Public Forum!

Public Forum event on 15 March 2015 :

Integrated Research on Disaster Risk: the Role of Science in Disaster Risk Reduction

Responding to calls for more effective use of scientific research for DRR, the Public Forum presented on the methodological advances, case studies and results from IRDR:

- **DATA:** presented on its two main activities, harmonising peril classifications, and guidance on human and economic loss impact indicators, and uptake in policy domain.
- **FORIN:** gave an overview of approaches to analyzing the social construction of risk and potential uses of FORIN to understand root causes and risk drivers of specific large disaster events, thereby curbing losses.
- **RIA:** profiled three approaches to integrating science with policy and practice, demonstrating the impact of established and emerging alliances across sectors.



What else did SC Members accomplish (A)?

Multi-Stakeholder Segment Working Session :

“Underlying Risk Factors (Priority 4)” (16 March 2015)



Attended by IRDR SC Vice-Chair and Vice-Chair of the **International Consortium of Landslides (ICL)**, **Irasema Alcantara-Ayala**, this session examined the causes of risk creation and accumulation, and what must be done to more effectively address the underlying drivers of risk so as to combat

rising economic losses and mortality.

During the session the ISDR-ICL Sendai Partnerships 2015-2025 for Global Promotion of Understanding and Reducing Landslide Disaster Risk was established by participating organisations, which will pursue prevention, provide practical solutions, education, communication and public outreach to reduce landslide disaster risk.

What else did SC Members accomplish (B)?

IGNITE Stage: *“African Higher Education Institutions in Advancing Disaster Risk Reduction: A model for post-2015 capacity-building”*



On behalf of the Periperi U Consortium (IRDR ICoE-REaL, IRDR SC member, **Djillali Benouar** (Algeria) showcased the consortium's accomplishments in strengthening human capacity in the disaster risk domain via Africa's higher education institutions.

- **Other IGNITE Stage** presentation: *“Public Investment in Infrastructure to Reducing Flood Disaster Risk in the District of Bab El Oued in Algiers”*

What else did SC Members accomplish (C) ?

Multi-Stakeholder Segment Working Session :

"Global Risk Trends" (15 March 2015)



This session presented the main findings of the **Global Assessment Report 2015 (GAR15)** and discussed its implications for sustainable development.

IRDR SC member and director of the ICoE-UR&S in Manizales, Colombia, **Omar Darío Cardona**, presented the progress in probabilistic risk modelling.

Research Reviews for UNISDR GAR 15

Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR)

Incentives for Disaster Risk Management

AIRDR Project Report No. 2



Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR)

Governance in Disaster Risk Management

AIRDR Project Report No. 3



Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR)

Transformative Development and Disaster Risk Management

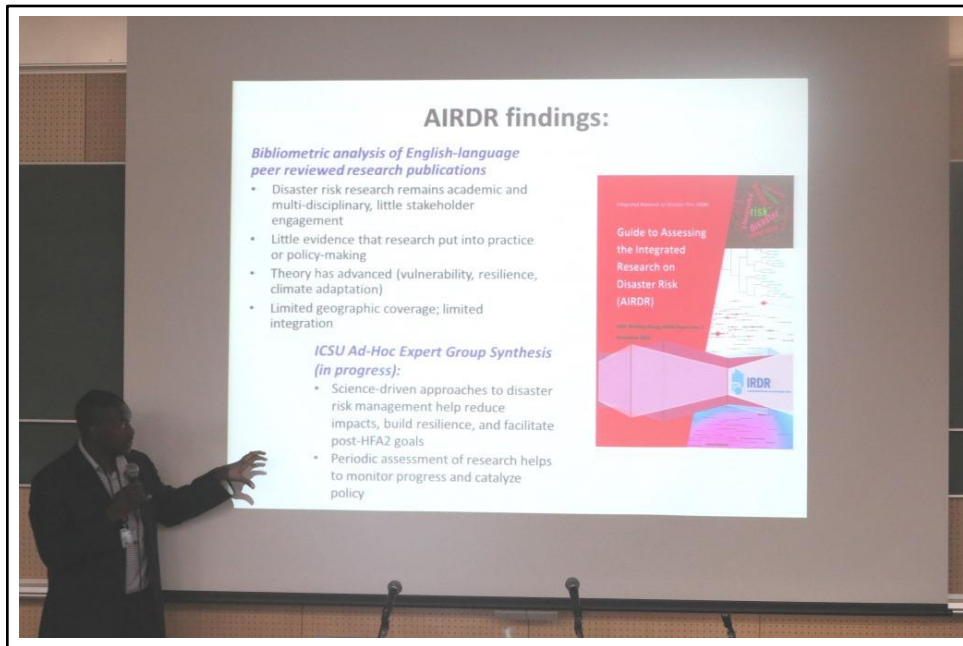
AIRDR Project Report No. 4



What else did SC Members accomplish (D) ?

APRU co-hosted Public Forum Event:

"Role of universities in DRR: science and practical DRR" (17 March 2015)



IRDR SC Vice-Chair, **Shuaib Lwasa**, presented on "Science and Practical DRR – the role of universities / academia" in this forum co-organized by the **Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU)**.

The forum discussed how the academic contribution to DRR can be strengthened.

What about IRDR's partners at RADI?

RADI-based CAS-TWAS SDIM co-hosted Multi-Stakeholder Working Session:
"Earth Observation and High Technology to Reduce Risks" (15 March 2015)



The session focused on the roles of Earth Observation (EO), Geospatial Information, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and Robotics for DRR.

Discussed White Paper, *"Earth Observations in support of national strategies for disaster-*

risk management." Co-organisers include UNOOSA/UN-SPIDER, UNESCAP, UNSD, UN-GGIM, UNITAR/UNOSAT, FAO, ITU, GEO, among others.

What about the other IRDR bodies?

Periperi U / IRDR ICoE-REaL co-organised Public Forum Side Event:

"Role of Higher-Education Institutions (HEIs) in advancing disaster risk knowledge and building capacity"

Co-organised with the Asian University Network of Environment and Disaster Management (AUEDM), this session heard 13 speakers from Africa, Europe, Japan and China, the UK, the Caribbean and the Pacific regions on the role of HEIs in advancing DRR and building local risk management capacity.

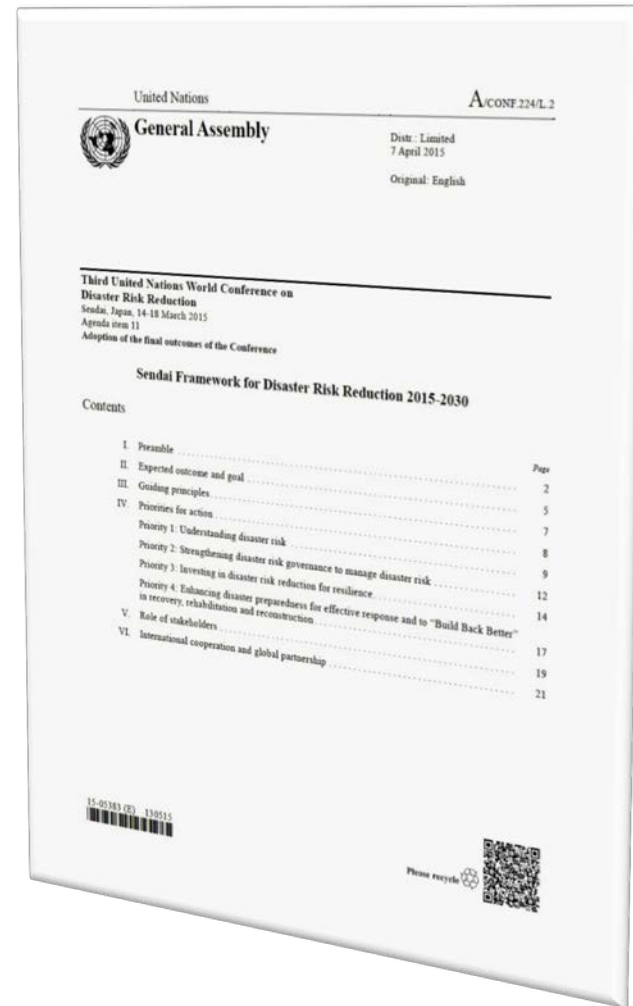


Many **IRDR National Committees** had co-organized events with their governments (for example: New Zealand, Japan, Germany), prepared dedicated publications (for example: France, Australia), etc.

What has 3rd WCDRR delivered?

What do signatories of the SFDRR expect?

- Adopt a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction
- The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030



4 PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

Priority 1 Understanding disaster risk

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.

Priority 2 Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk.

Priority 3 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

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

Priority 4 Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Strengthened disaster preparedness for response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction are critical to build back better

National and local dimensions

Regional and global dimensions

7 GLOBAL TARGETS

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

Thank You!

For more information visit: www.irdrinternational.org

Or email us: connect@irdrinternational.org