



**INTERNATIONAL  
COUNCIL  
FOR SCIENCE**

**Global Platform for DRR**  
**22-26 May 2017, Moon**  
**Palace Arena, Cancún, Mexico**

*Anne-Sophie Stevance*



# Sendai follow up



- ICSU in partnership with IRDR coordinated the S&T Major Group for the Sendai Conference
- Commitment made in Sendai to strengthen the dialogue with policy-makers and DRR practitioners, to identify needs and knowledge gaps, co-design, co-produce and co-deliver new knowledge, and make science more readily available and accessible.
- UNISDR S&T conference in January 2016 to adopt a roadmap and launch a partnership
- 1<sup>st</sup> Asian S&T conference for DRR, August 2016



22-26 MAY, 2017 | CANCUN, MEXICO  
**2017 GLOBAL PLATFORM**  
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

---

FROM COMMITMENT TO ACTION

---

# List of sessions



## Plenaries

National and local disaster risk reduction strategies integrated with climate change and sustainable development plans.  
*Samuel Ayonghe*

Reducing Vulnerability of Countries in Special Situations  
*James Terry*

Sendai Framework Monitoring

Coherence between the Sendai Framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development  
*Tony Oliver-Smith*  
*Anne-Sophie Stevance*

## Special sessions

Availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information  
*Irasema Alcántara-Ayala*  
*Bapon Fakhruddin*  
*Samuel Ayonghe*

Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction  
*Virginia Jimenez Diaz*

# List of sessions



<b>Working sessions</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction Governance <i>Ann Bostrom</i>	Critical Infrastructure	International Cooperation	Risk Insurance to Build Resilience	Sendai Indicators & Terminology
	Risk Information and Disaster Loss Databases <i>Bapon Fakhruddin</i>	Community Resilience <i>Bapon Fakhruddin</i>	Inclusive and People Centred Disaster Risk Reduction <i>Samuel Ayonghe</i>	Private Sector's Engagement to contribute to the achievement of the priority 2020 Sendai target	Science and Technology's engagement to contribute to the achievement of the priority 2020 Sendai target <i>Virginia Murray</i> <i>Anne-Sophie Stevance</i>
	Local Authorities' Engagement to contribute to the achievement of the priority 2020 Sendai target	Health and Disaster Risk Reduction <i>Samuel Ayonghe</i>	Cultural heritage and Indigenous Knowledge for Disaster Risk Reduction	Ecosystem Protection and Management and Resilient Agriculture	Urban, Land-use and Spatial Planning <i>Mark Pelling</i>

# COMMENT

**CITIES** Which places could house the planet's next billion people? **p.808**

**CITIES** Together urban centres are a powerful force for learning and change **p.811**

**CITIES** A life of Jane Jacobs, pioneering urban thinker **p.814**

**METEOROLOGY** Mobile-phone networks help to monitor weather **p.817**



The central shopping area of Manta, a city in Ecuador, was destroyed by a strong earthquake in April.

## Boost resilience of small and mid-sized cities

Smaller settlements are growing faster than megacities — and they need more protection from extreme events, write **Joern Birkmann** and colleagues.

It is fitting that the United Nations Habitat III conference in October will be held in Quito, Ecuador. In April, the city and nearby Portoviejo and Manta suffered an earthquake that killed more than 660 people and injured at least 10,000. Around 73,000 people were displaced. Some 700,000 needed emergency assistance, such as drinking water, sanitation and hygiene kits. Many water-supply systems

and hospitals were destroyed or disrupted. Insurance companies estimated the damage at US\$2.5 billion, of which only 16% was insured. Three months after the quake, 11,000 people still lacked basic services.

Such devastation highlights how susceptible many cities are to natural hazards, from flooding to drought, heat, storms, earthquakes, tsunamis and landslides. To minimize suffering, cities need to be able to

anticipate, absorb, recover and learn quickly from adverse events.

At Habitat III, around 170 countries will adopt the UN's New Urban Agenda, which calls on governments to make cities more inclusive, sustainable and resilient. The declaration is not legally binding, but signatories will commit to global standards for sustainable urban development. These include promoting social cohesion (especially in times ▶

## What inputs from IRDR?



INTERNATIONAL  
COUNCIL  
FOR SCIENCE

### Publications

### Targeted policy briefs (1st draft: end of Feb)

1. Coherence between the Sendai Framework, the SDGs, the Climate Agreement, New Urban Agenda (Virginia, Joern, Prof. Guo, Peng Cui with inputs from Mark and Rajib)
2. Developing a framework for assessing STI capacities (2016 IRDR and Future Earth Asia report) – Rajib
3. Understand root causes of disasters (application of FORIN) (Irasema, Tony)
4. Cities and DRR (Mark, IRDR china report, Shuaib)
5. Disaster loss data (Bapon, Virginia)
6. IRDR focus (Rajib and Shuaib)

Reviewer: Salvano

# COMMENT

**CITIES** Which places could house the planet's next billion people? [p.808](#)

**CITIES** Together urban centres are a powerful force for learning and change [p.811](#)

**CITIES** A life of Jane Jacobs, pioneering urban thinker [p.814](#)



**METEOLOGY** Mobile-phone networks help to monitor weather [p.817](#)

## What inputs from IRDR?



INTERNATIONAL  
COUNCIL  
FOR SCIENCE

## Possible partners (Future Earth)

- World Economic Forum
- C40 (network of world's megacities to address climate change)



The central shopping area of Manta, a city in Ecuador, was destroyed by a strong earthquake in April.

## Boost resilience of small and mid-sized cities

Smaller settlements are growing faster than megacities — and they need more protection from extreme events, write **Joern Birkmann** and colleagues.

**I**t is fitting that the United Nations Habitat III conference in October will be held in Quito, Ecuador. In April, the city and nearby Portoviejo and Manta suffered an earthquake that killed more than 660 people and injured at least 10,000. Around 73,000 people were displaced. Some 700,000 needed emergency assistance, such as drinking water, sanitation and hygiene kits. Many water-supply systems

and hospitals were destroyed or disrupted. Insurance companies estimated the damage at US\$2.5 billion, of which only 16% was insured. Three months after the quake, 11,000 people still lacked basic services.

Such devastation highlights how susceptible many cities are to natural hazards, from flooding to drought, heat, storms, earthquakes, tsunamis and landslides. To minimize suffering, cities need to be able to

anticipate, absorb, recover and learn quickly from adverse events.

At Habitat III, around 170 countries will adopt the UN's New Urban Agenda, which calls on governments to make cities more inclusive, sustainable and resilient. The declaration is not legally binding, but signatories will commit to global standards for sustainable urban development. These include promoting social cohesion (especially in times ▶

## Next steps



- Clarify the role IRDR wants to play in the Sendai follow-up (taking into account IRDR's recent science policy work at regional level)
- Identify IRDR's possible contributions building upon IRDR's
- Prepare for IRDR's participation (registration still open)
- European consultation on the Global Platform on 09 December 2016 (expert group: working sessions, leaders forum and outcome doc)
- Comments sought from UNISDR on Leaders' Forum on *Investing in resilience to protect investments and reduce economic loss*