



# Water-related Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change

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# The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework)

THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK OUTLINES SEVEN GLOBAL TARGETS  
TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2030:

## SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS

A. Reduce global disaster mortality



B. Reduce the number of affected people globally



C. Reduce direct economic loss in relation to GDP



D. Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services



E. Increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies



F. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries



G. Increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems



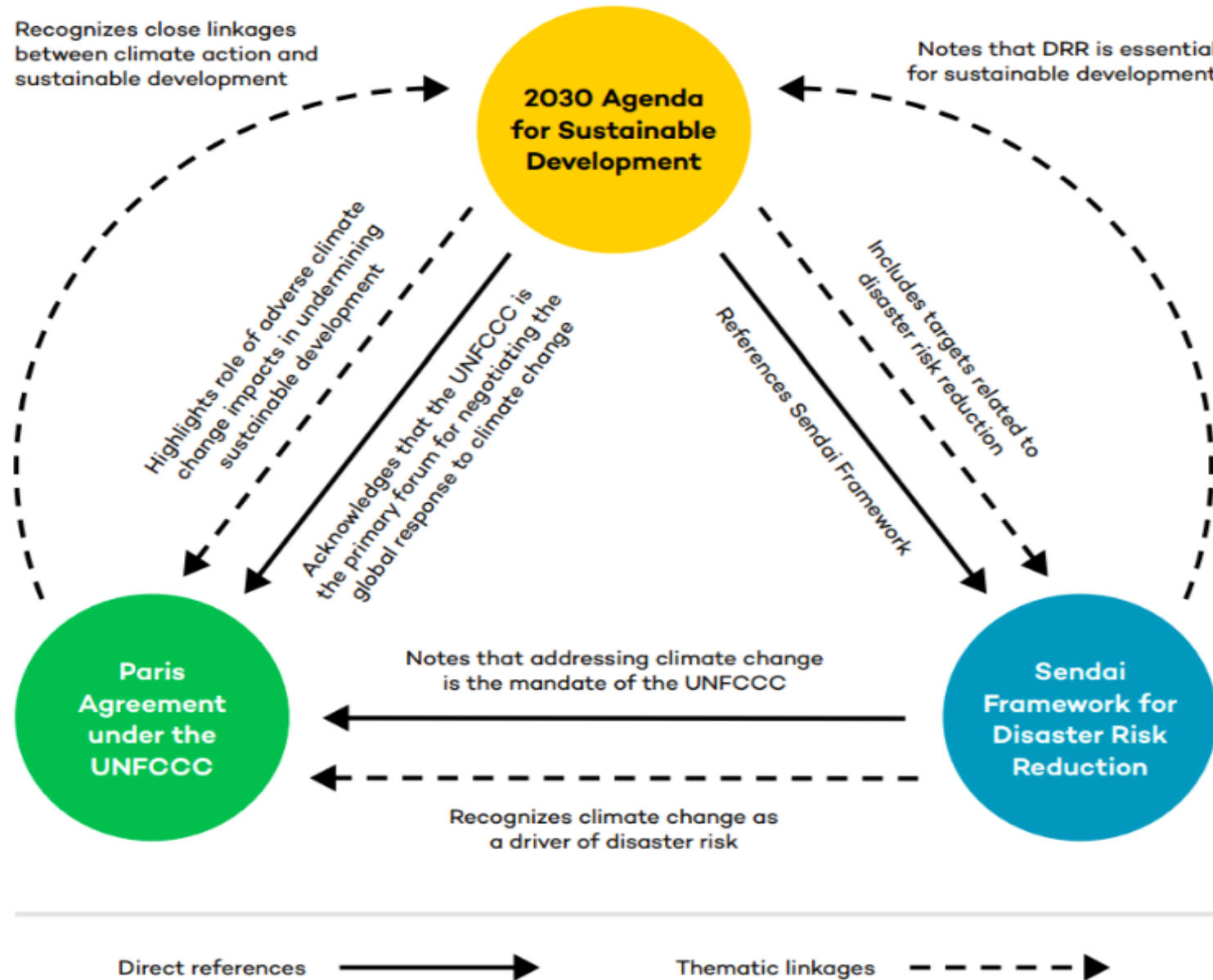
## SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES

# The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework)

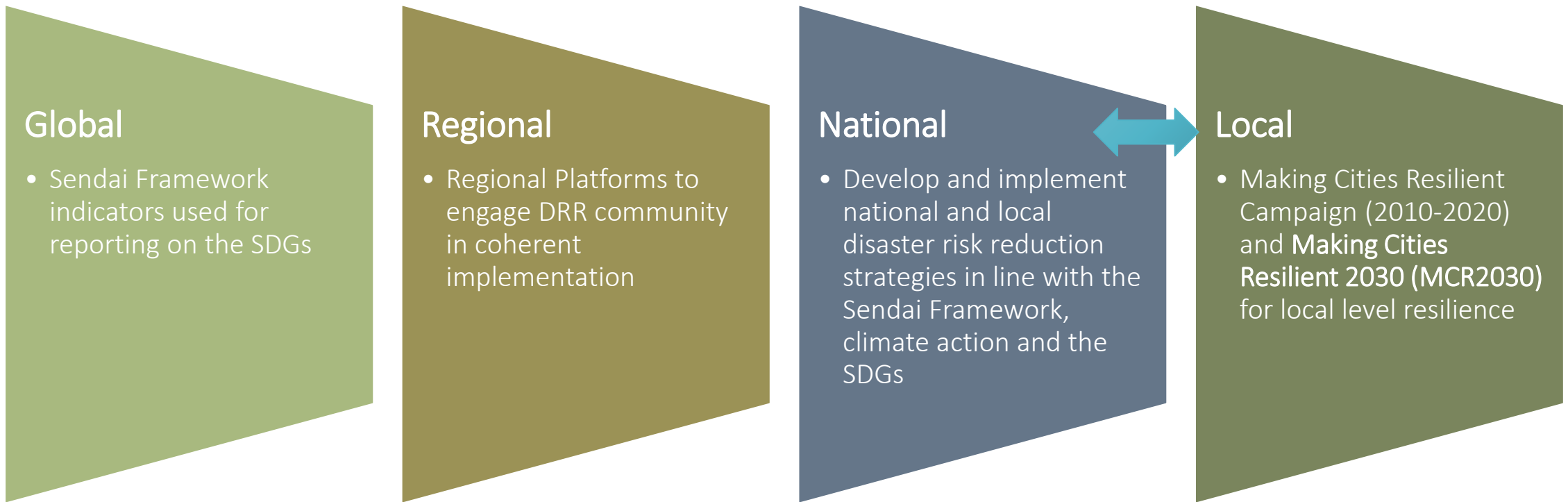
- First major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda and provides Member States with concrete actions to protect development gains from the risk of disaster
- Endorsed by the UN General Assembly following the 2015 Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR), and advocates for:

*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.*

# DRR in Global Agendas







### **Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030)**

- Unique cross-stakeholder initiative for improving local resilience through advocacy, sharing knowledge and experiences, establishing mutually reinforcing city-to-city learning networks, injecting technical expertise, connecting multiple layers of government and building partnerships.
- Through delivering a clear 3-stage roadmap to urban resilience, providing tools, access to knowledge and monitoring and reporting tools, MCR2030 supports cities on their journey to reduce risk and build resilience.
- MCR2030 aims to ensure cities become inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable by 2030, contributing directly to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDG11) “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”, and other global frameworks
- 331 Cities joined the initiative as of now.

# High-level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disasters (HELP)

# High-level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disasters (HELP)

## Objectives:

- ✓ Raise awareness and promote concrete actions to address the issue of water and disasters

## Global Position:

- ✓ Independent International Panel established by UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB) in 2007

Chair: Dr. Han Seung-soo, Former Prime Minister of Republic of Korea



Dr. Han Seung-soo  
Chair of HELP

## Members (20):

- ✓ Ministers of Namibia (AMCOW President), Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, and U.S.A.; Commissioner of European Union
- ✓ Heads of International Orgs of WMO, UNESCO, UNISDR, WB, ADB, KOICA, JICA, ESCAP, and OECD,
- ✓ Heads of Civil Society: GWP, WWC, NARBO, PSI, and BIT

## Advisors (10)

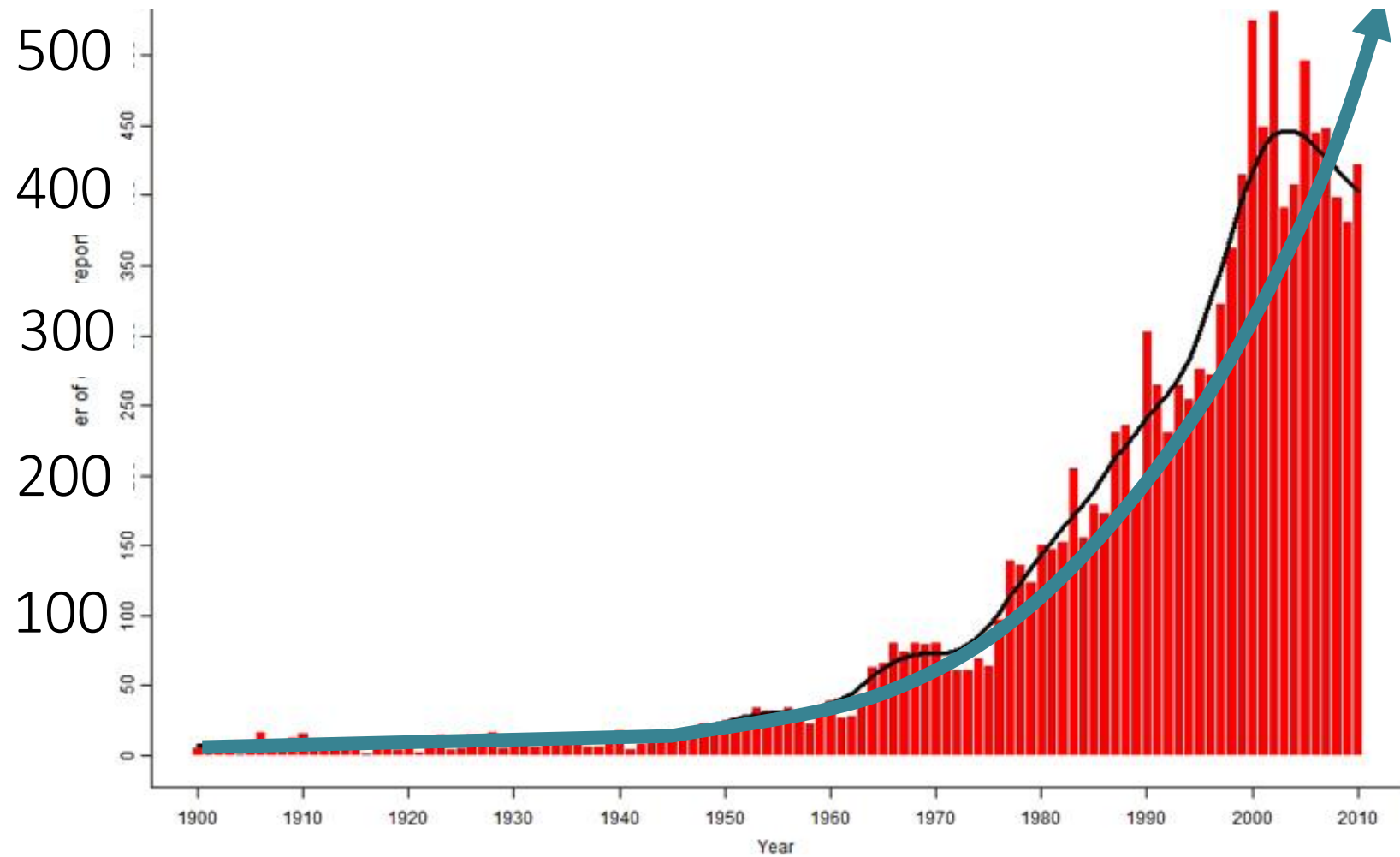
- ✓ ICHARM, Sichuan U, Deltares, Zurich Insurance, GWP, JWA, Japan, Korea, Myanmar, and the Netherlands,

Secretariat: GRIPS in collaboration with UNCRD

Disasters are increasing  
in numbers and impacts



# Number of reported natural disasters (1900-2010)

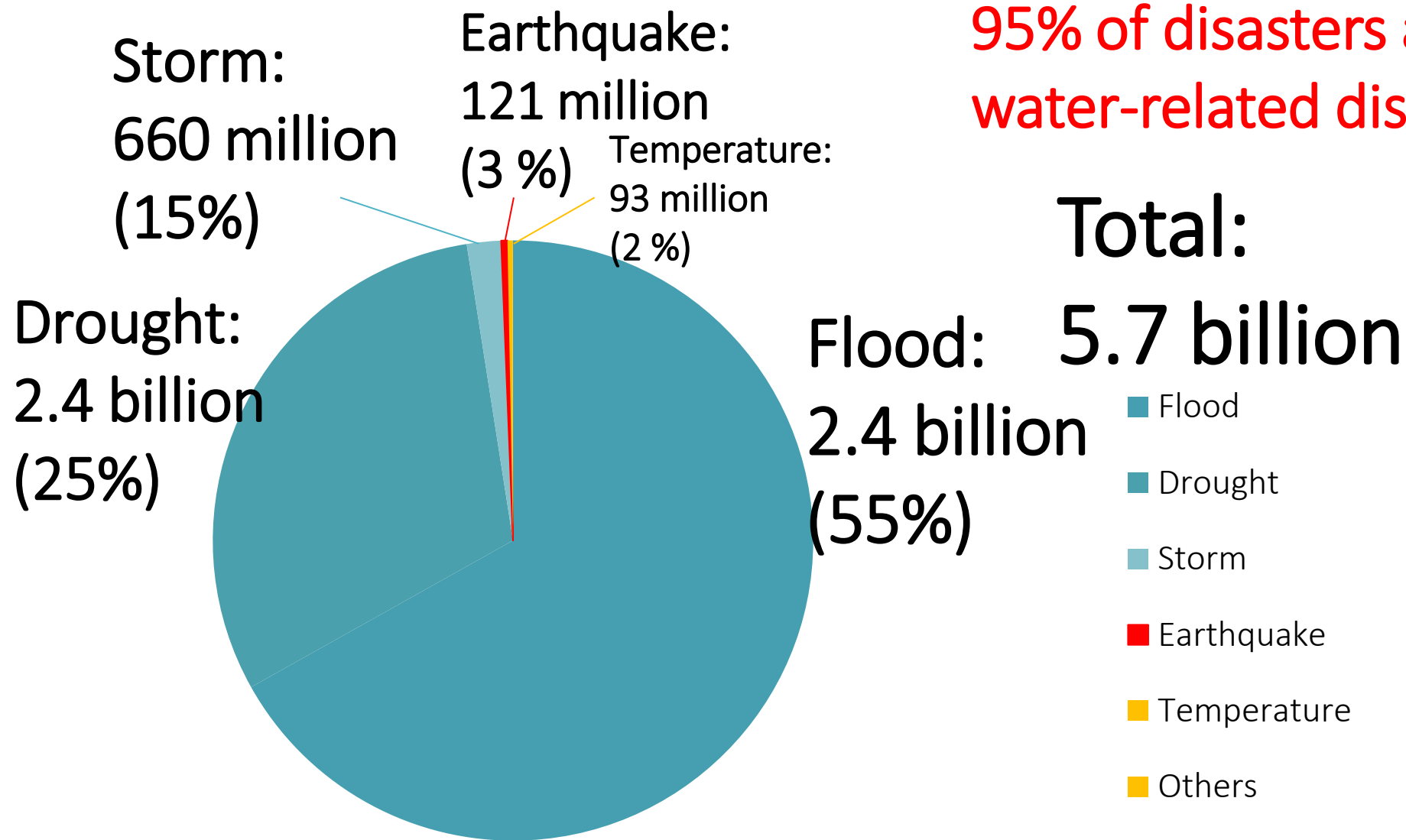


Year

EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database - [www.emdat.be](http://www.emdat.be) - Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels - Belgium

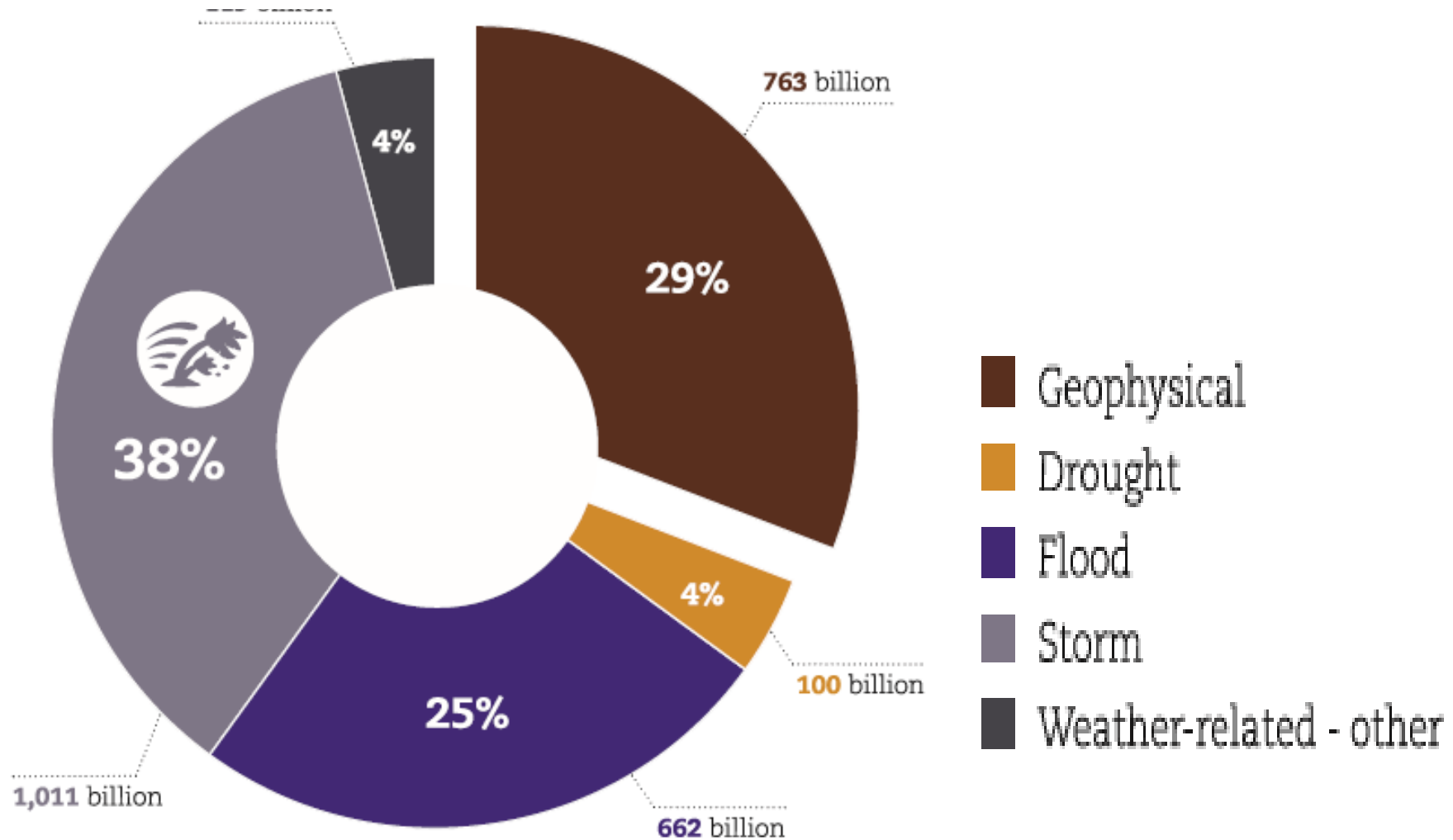
Source: ISDR "EM-DAT"

# Number of people affected by disasters (1994-2013)

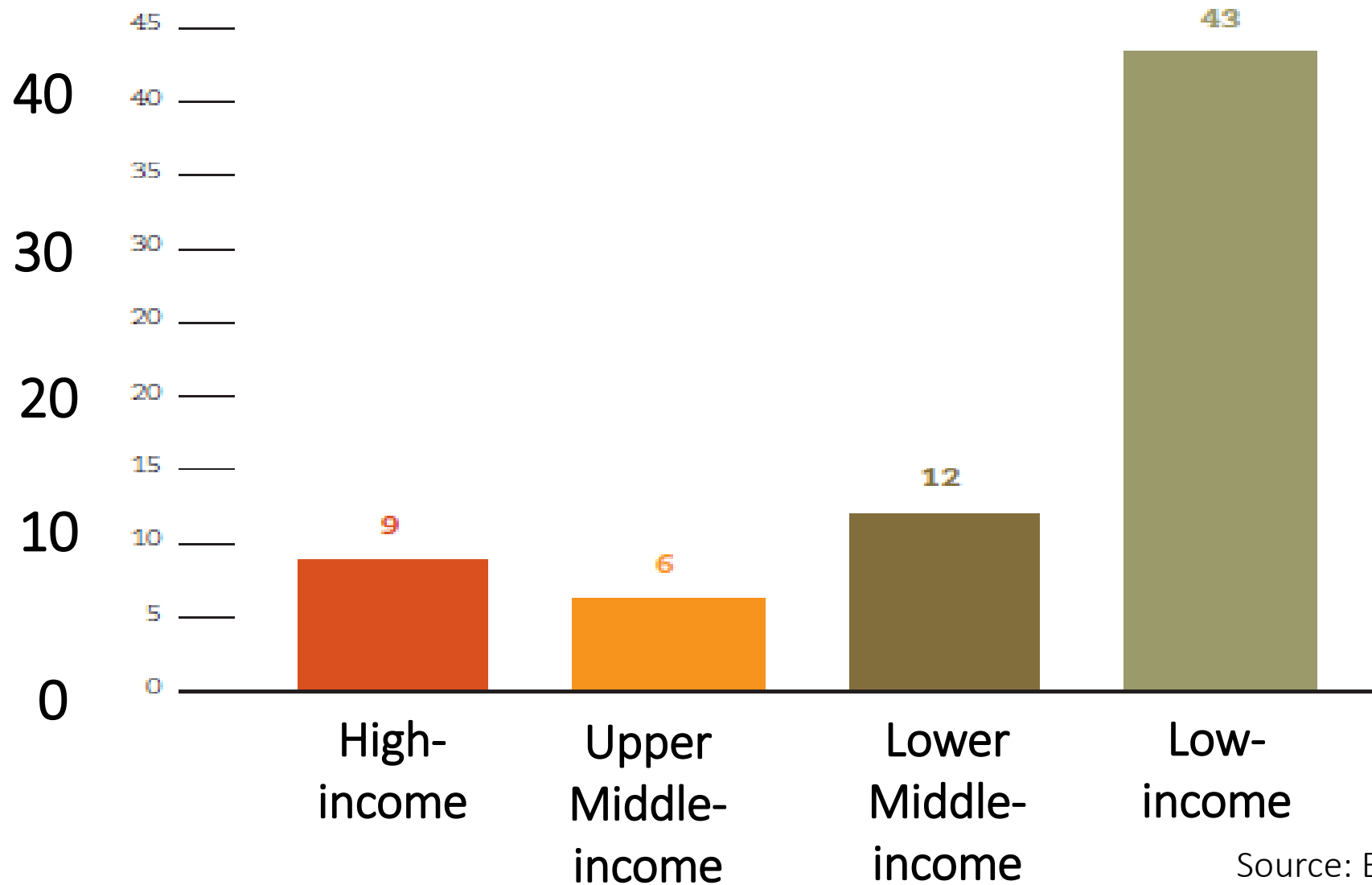


Source: CRED "The human cost of natural disasters 2015"

The world has **lost 2.7 trillion USD** in 20 years (1995-2015) by disasters. 70 % of the loss by water-related disasters



# Number of disaster deaths per one million inhabitants by income groups (1994-2013)



Source: EMDAT

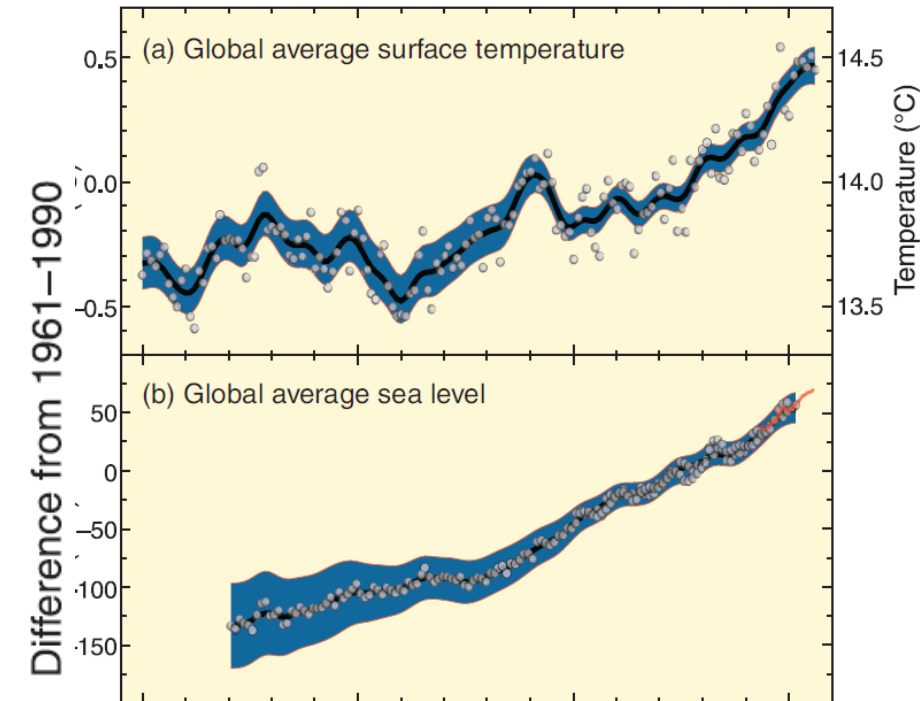
# Why disasters are increasing?

- The global population growth and urbanization
- Impact of climate change
  - Rising temperature & sea level

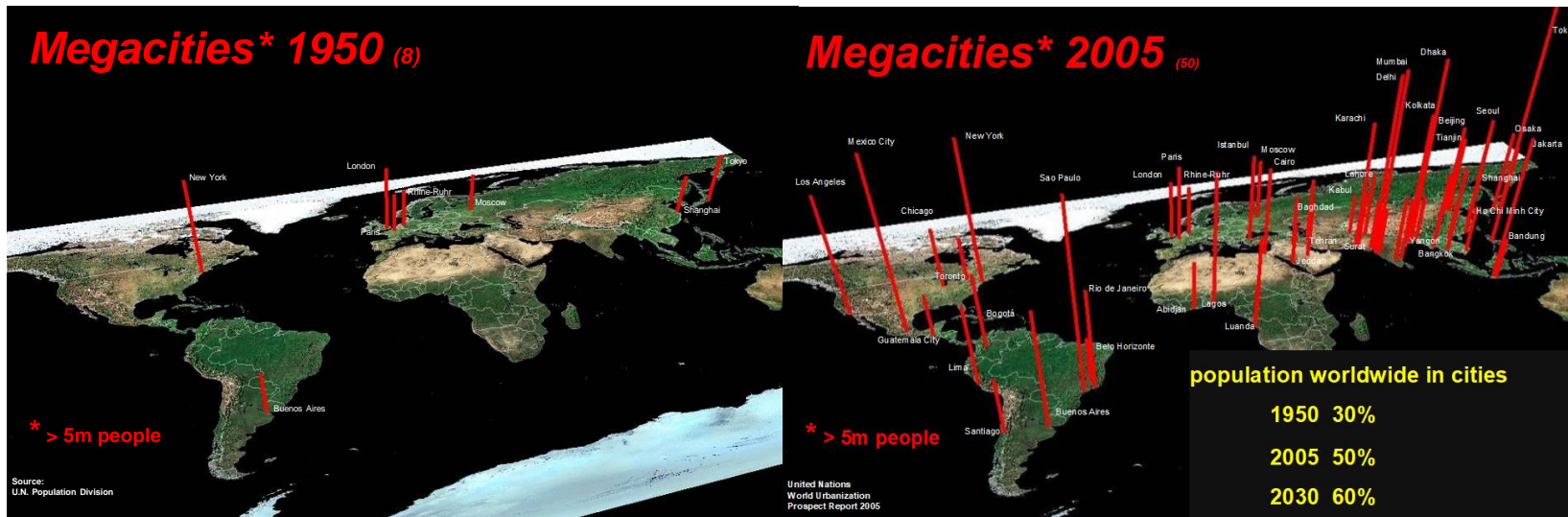


Increase of extreme events

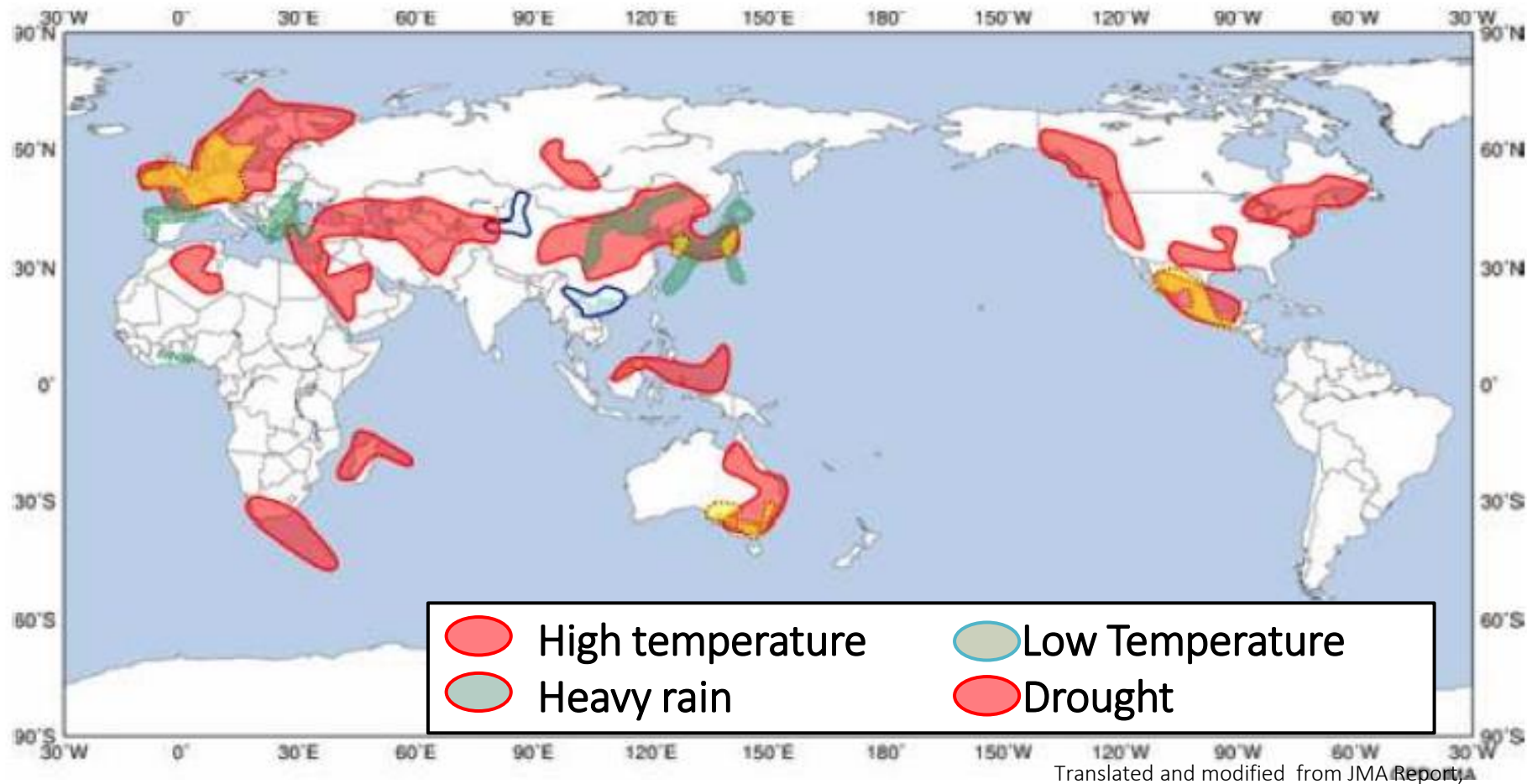
## Changes in temperature and sea level



Source: IPCC SR4



# Sharing Examples of Impacts by Climate Change



Unusual Climatic Events events in July 2017



# Water and Climate Leaders

- Launched on March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2021 to provide strategic guidance on integrating the water and climate agendas as well as maximizing synergies in designing and implementing actions to achieve SDGs 6 and 13 as well as to ensure effective climate action for adaptation and resilience.



**Mr. Emomali Rahmon**  
President, Republic of Tajikistan



**Mr. János Áder**  
President, Hungary



**Mrs. Hilda Heine**  
Past President, Republic of the Marshall Islands



**Mr. Komi Sélom Klassou**  
Past Prime Minister, Republic of Togo



**Mr. Han Seung-soo**  
Past Prime Minister, Republic of Korea



**Mr. Carl-Hermann Gustav Schlettwein**  
President AMCOW; Minister, Republic of Namibia



**Mr. Abdelkader Amara**  
Minister, Kingdom of Morocco



**Mrs. Hannele Pokka**  
Professor; Past Minister, Republic of Finland



**Mrs. Haydée Rodríguez**  
Vice Minister, Republic of Costa Rica



**Mr. Gilbert Houngbo**  
Chair UN-Water; President IFAD



**Mr. Petteri Taalas**  
Secretary General WMO



**Mr. Matthias Berninger**  
SVP Public Affairs & Sustainability  
BAYER



**Mr. Howard Bamsey**  
Chair Global Water Partnership



**Mrs. Lindsey Aldaco-Manner**  
World Youth Parliaments for Water



**Mr. Ernest Gibson**  
UN Secretary-General's Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change

- Key messages
  - Sustainable development requires integrated water, weather and climate solutions
  - Water information for saving lives is a global public good and must be freely accessible
  - International and intersectoral cooperation creates co-benefits for more resilience
  - Societal investment rationales will create action and ownership

# WMO's new report on Climate Indicators and Sustainable Development Released on September 2021

[illegible]

# Principles to address Water-related DRR under the COVID-19 Pandemic

# Principles to Address Water-related DRR under the COVID-19 Pandemic

## Rationale

- 💧 In the current COVID-19 environment, immediate attention has been placed on mitigating COVID-19 infections and treating those who become ill.
- 💧 However, the threats of water-related disasters remain as imminent now as before COVID-19.
- 💧 Competition and complications among DRR emergency responses and COVID-19 health care responses could magnify negative impacts in some countries and cities.
- 💧 Implementation of DRR strategies and pre-emptive actions that factor in the current pandemic are needed to protect areas impacted by water-related disasters from also becoming new epicenters or clusters of the pandemic.
- 💧 The Principles offer practical advice to political leaders, managers of DRR and COVID-19, and all stakeholders on how to prepare and respond to avoid magnified impacts due to co-occurring disasters.
- 💧 While these Principles are identified to address water-related disasters, they are equally applicable to other disaster types.

# Principles to Address Water-related DRR under the COVID-19 Pandemic

## 10 Principles

- 💧 Principle 1: Enhance leaders' awareness on disaster risk reduction (DRR) in the pandemic
- 💧 Principle 2: Integrate risk management of disasters and pandemics
- 💧 Principle 3: Provide clean water, sanitation, and hygiene sustainably during and after disasters
- 💧 Principle 4: Protect disaster risk management stakeholders from threat of COVID-19
- 💧 Principle 5: Protect scarce medical resources from disaster impact

# Principles to Address Water-related DRR under the COVID-19 Pandemic

- 🌀 Principle 6: **Protect disaster evacuees** from threat of COVID-19
- 🌀 Principle 7: **Protect COVID-19 patients** from threat of disasters
- 🌀 Principle 8: **Develop Specialized Evacuation Guidance** for Cities and Areas **under COVID-19 Lock-Down**
- 🌀 Principle 9: **Finance DRR actions under COVID-19** effectively to avoid economic catastrophe
- 🌀 Principle 10: **Strengthen global solidarity and international cooperation** to cope with these co-occurring challenges towards building our world back better



# Online consultation workshops to implement HELP Principles to Address Water-related DRR under COVID-19 pandemics in cooperation with GWP

## ● Objectives:

- To discuss and gain insights on how to practically implement key suggestions proposed in the HELP Principle to Address Water-related Disaster Risk Reduction under Covid-19 Pandemic.
- To exchanges among decision-makers, experts and practitioners in the country/region on how they can be better prepared for co-occurring disasters on water and health.

## ● Dates & countries/regions:

- Southeast Asia on July 30<sup>th</sup>, 2020
- Uzbekistan on February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2021
- Caribbean region on February 9<sup>th</sup>, 2021 with the participation of H.E. Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali, President of Guyana
- Georgia on February 24<sup>th</sup>, 2021
- Kyrgyz on February 26<sup>th</sup>, 2021







Thank you very much!

[www.uncrd.or.jp](http://www.uncrd.or.jp) / [www.wateranddisaster.org](http://www.wateranddisaster.org)