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 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

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Recognizes close linkages between climate action and sustainable development
- Notes that DRR is essential for sustainable development
- Highlights role of adverse climate change impacts in undermining sustainable development
- Acknowledges that the UNFCCC is the primary forum for addressing the global response to climate change

Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC

- Recognizes climate change as a driver of disaster risk

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

- Includes targets related to disaster risk reduction
- References Sendai Framework

Direct references — Thematic linkages
Global
• Sendai Framework indicators used for reporting on the SDGs

Regional
• Regional Platforms to engage DRR community in coherent implementation

National
• Develop and implement national and local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, climate action and the SDGs

Local
• Making Cities Resilient Campaign (2010-2020) and Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) for local level resilience

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

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)

Source: ISDR “EM-DAT”
Number of people affected by disasters (1994-2013)

- Flood: 2.4 billion (55%)
- Drought: 2.4 billion (25%)
- Storm: 660 million (15%)
- Earthquake: 121 million (3%)
- Temperature: 93 million (2%)

Total: 5.7 billion

95% of disasters are water-related disasters!

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)

- High-income: 9
- Upper Middle-income: 6
- Lower Middle-income: 12
- Low-income: 43

Source: EMDAT
Why disasters are increasing?

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

Increase of extreme events

Megacities* 1950 (8)
- Tokyo
- Shanghai
- Moscow
- London
- Paris
- Rhine-Ruhr
- New York
- Buenos Aires

Population Trends
* > 5m people

Megacities* 2005 (10)

Changes in temperature and sea level

Source: IPCC SR4
Sharing Examples of Impacts by Climate Change

Unusual Climatic Events events in July 2017

Translated and modified from JMA Report, 2018.
Water and Climate Leaders

- **Launched on March 3rd, 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.

- **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

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<th>Climate indicators and relevant Sustainable Development Goals</th>
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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 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 30th, 2020
- Uzbekistan on February 2nd, 2021
- Caribbean region on February 9th, 2021 with the participation of H.E. Dr. Mohamed Irfaan Ali, President of Guyana
- Georgia on February 24th, 2021
- Kyrgyz on February 26th, 2021
Thank you very much!
www.uncrd.or.jp / www.wateranddisaster.org