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Water-related Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change

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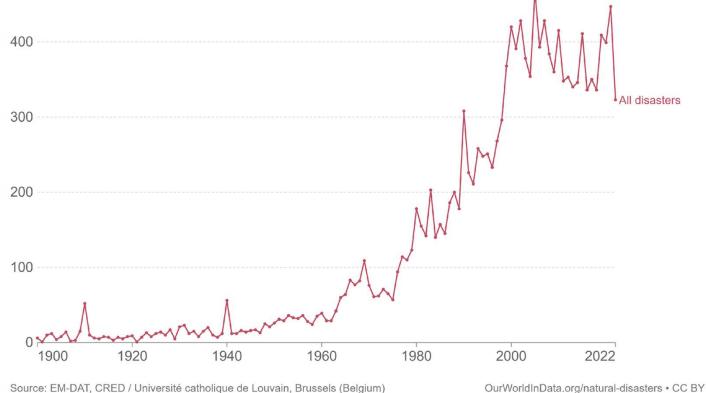
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Number of recorded natural disaster events, 1900 to 2022

Our World in Data

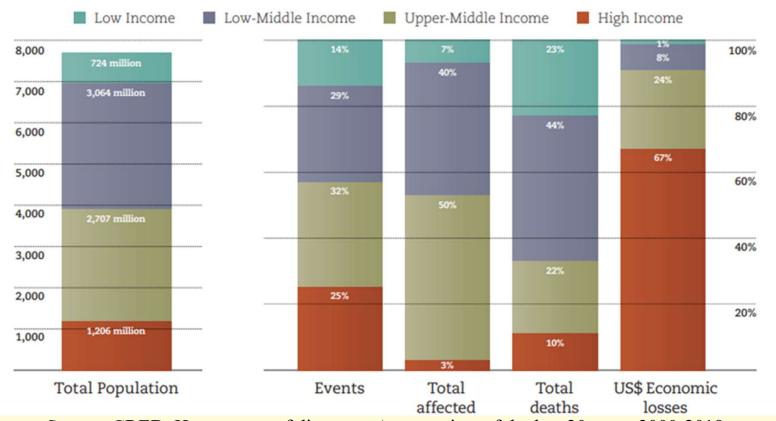
The number of global reported natural disaster events in any given year. This includes those from drought, floods, extreme weather, extreme temperature, landslides, dry mass movements, wildfires, volcanic activity and earthquakes.







Global population distribution Proportion of various types of impacts by income group (millions) on countries/territories by income group (2000-2019)



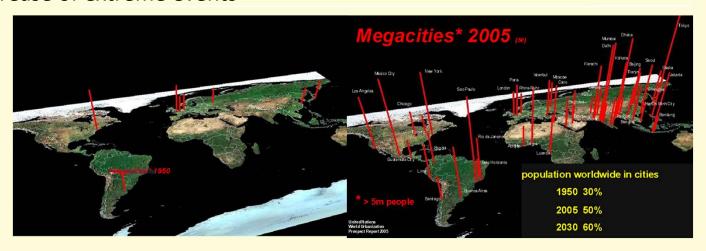
Source: CRED. Human cost of disasters- An overview of the last 20 years 2000-2019

Why are disasters increasing?

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

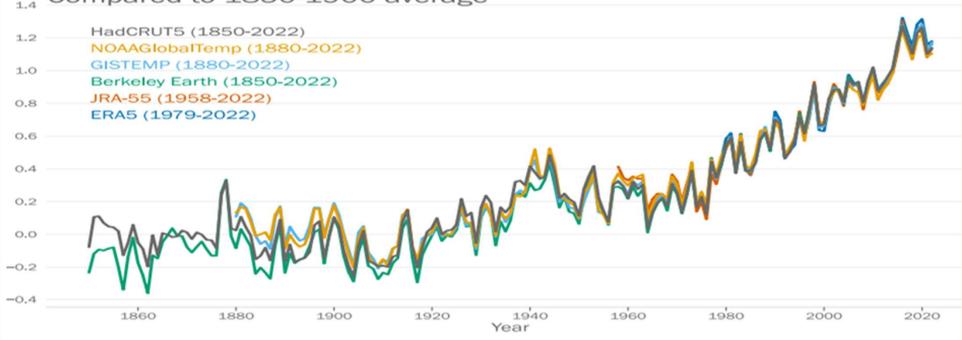


Increase of extreme events

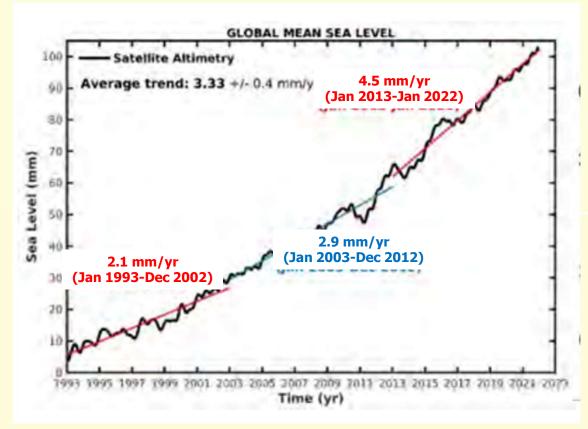


Global temperature & ENSO

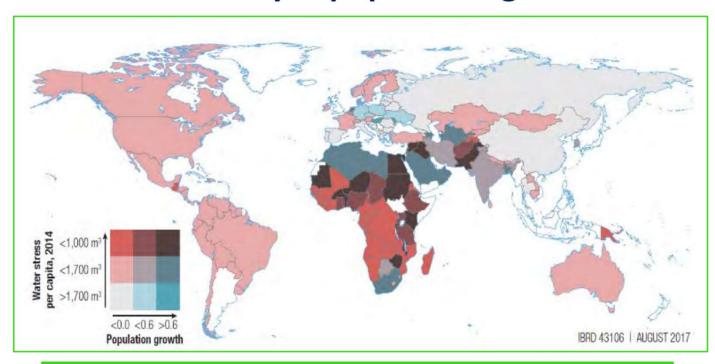




Global sea level rising at an increasing rate



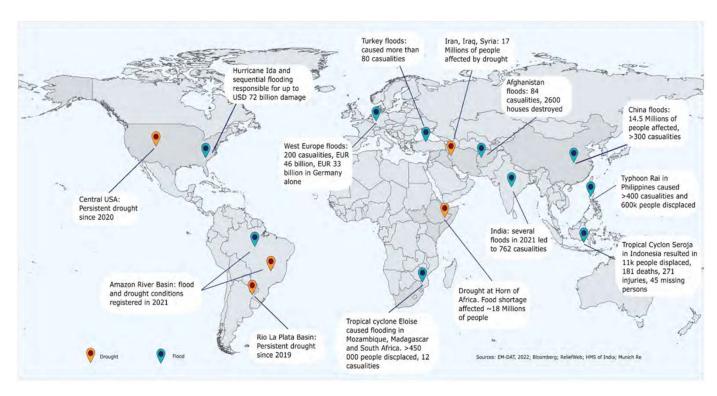
Water availability & population growth 2050



About 4 billion people, representing nearly two-thirds of the world population, experience severe water scarcity during at least one month of the year



High Impact Water Events 2021



Information on the events was collected from EM-DAT

2. How Disaster Risk Reduction would be Addressed

Global

 Sendai Framework indicators used for reporting on the SDGs

Regional

 Regional Platforms to engage DRR community in coherent implementation

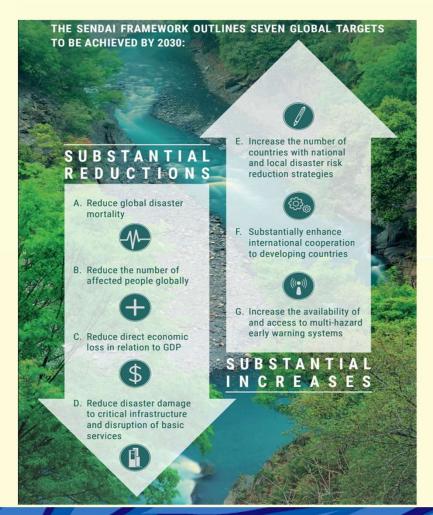
National

 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

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

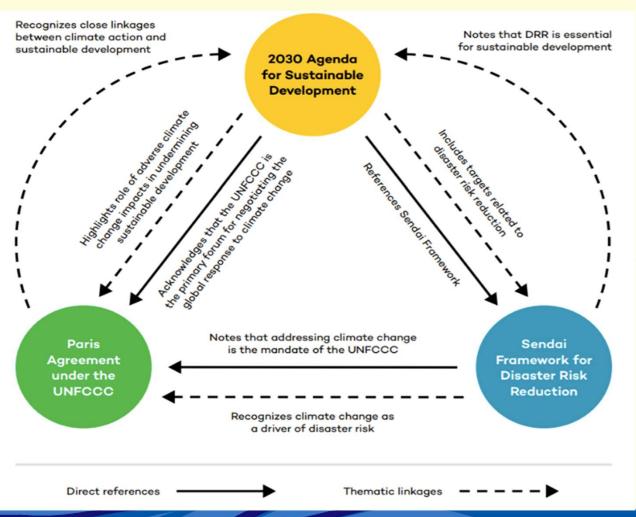


The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework)

- 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:

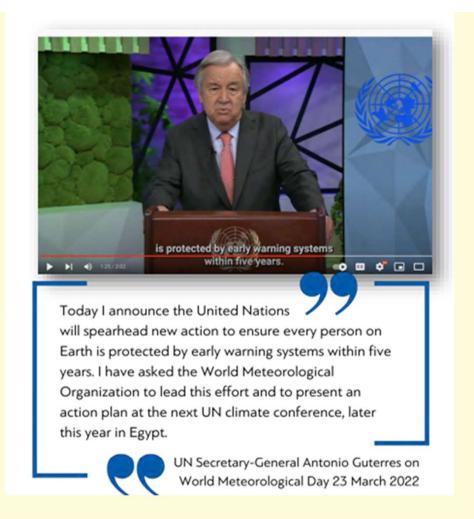
The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

DRR in Global Agendas



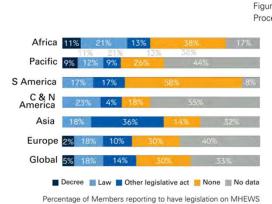
Early Warning for All

The UN Global Early Warning Initiative for the Implementation of Climate Adaptation



Current State of MHEWS Globally

- An enhanced data collection campaign (the WMO
 Performance Monitoring System) conducted since March
 2022 shows that significant MHEWS gaps remain globally
- A composite Early Warning Index will be developed with Members and key partners in the months ahead.



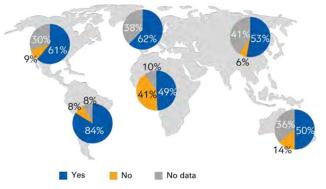


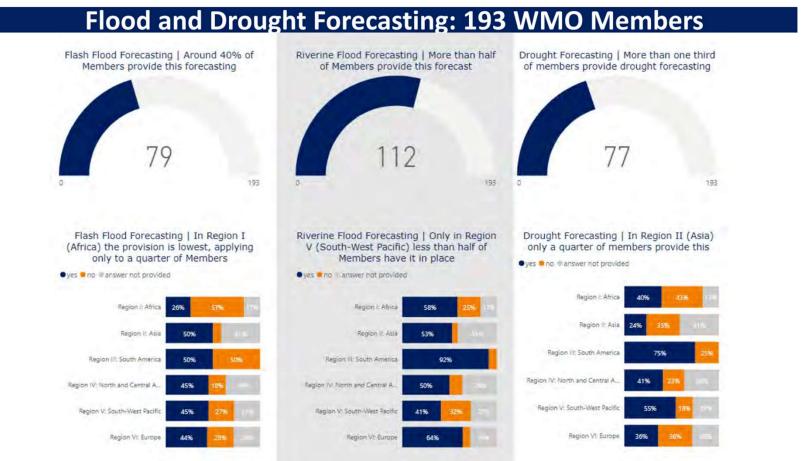
Figure 4: Percentage of countries reporting to have Standard Alerting Procedures (SAPs)

Ongoing data collection to coordinate with WMO data: The UNDRR **Sendai Framework Monitoring System**, as part of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 **Mid-Term Review**

Source: Presentation of Petteri Taalas, Professor, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), High-level Symposium on "Integrated Water Cycle Management in the post-COVID-19 era" at the 9th International Conference on Flood Management (ICFM9) in GRIPS, Tokyo, Japan on February 18th, 2023

Percentage of WMO Members reporting to have MHEWS

WMO OMM



2-2. Regional Level

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

2-2. Regional Level

Signing Partnership Agreement between HELP/GRIPS and UNCRD/DESA

Symposium Organianternational Symposium Com Water and Culture

- Hosts: Dr. Han Seung-soo, Chair of HELP, Mr. Akihiko Tanaka, President of GRIPS and Mr. Kazushige Endo, Director of UNCRD
- Signing Ceremony between GRIPS and DESA for hosting UNCRD Tokyo Satellite Office
- Message by Mr. Lie Zhenmin, UN-USG and Head of DESA







Source: Presentations of Kenzo Hiroki, Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies(GRIPS), Japan; and Coordinator, High-level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disasters(HELP) at UNCRD 50th Anniversary Commemorative Event Organized by UNCRD on 23 February 2022

2-3. National Level

Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM)

Last 20 years, WMO promotes the concept of Integrated Flood Management(IFM)

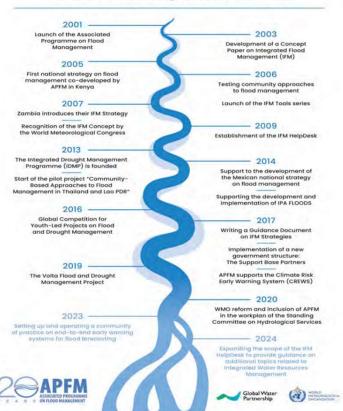


IFM integrates land use and water resources in a river basin, in accordance with Integrated Water Resources Management, with the objective of maximizing net benefits derived from the use of floodplains and minimizing loss of life due to flooding. IFM keeps in consideration environmental preservation, balancing development needs with flood risk towards sustainable development

http://www.floodmanagement.info



Milestones of the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM)



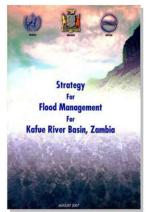
2-3. National Level

IFM Capacity Building and Training

- Training of Specific topics and contact with experts:
 - Integrated flood management,
 - urban flood management,
 - community-based approaches
- Development of National Strategies that apply the IFM concept

Training & Capacity Building







Nat

National strategy on IFM, Lao PDR

wмо омм https://www.floodmanagement.info/get-help/capacity-building/

2-4. Local Level

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.

3. Summary

- 1. The number of natural disasters has been increasing in recent years and their impact has been expanding. How to reduce disaster risk requires significant attention.
- 2. Effective disaster risk reduction requires joint efforts at the global, regional, national, and local levels.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Director, United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)

Kazushige Endo