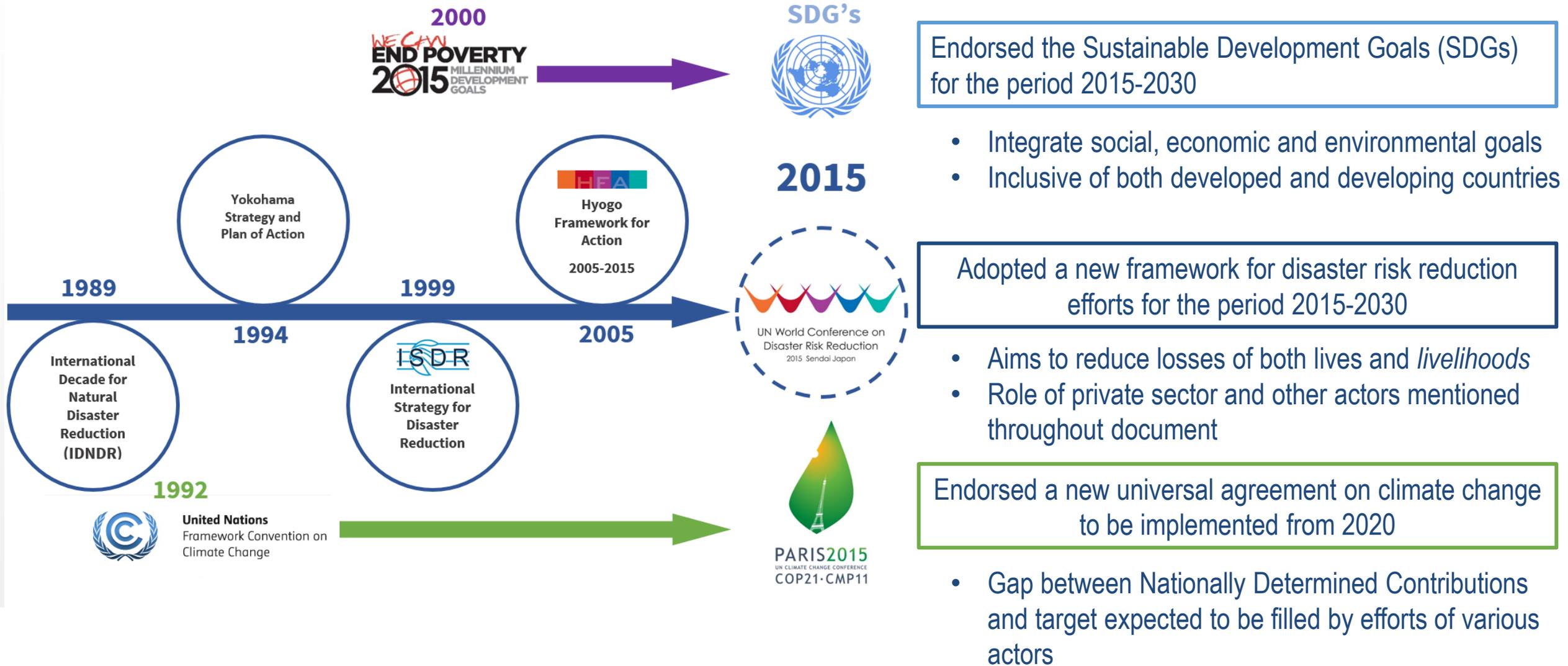


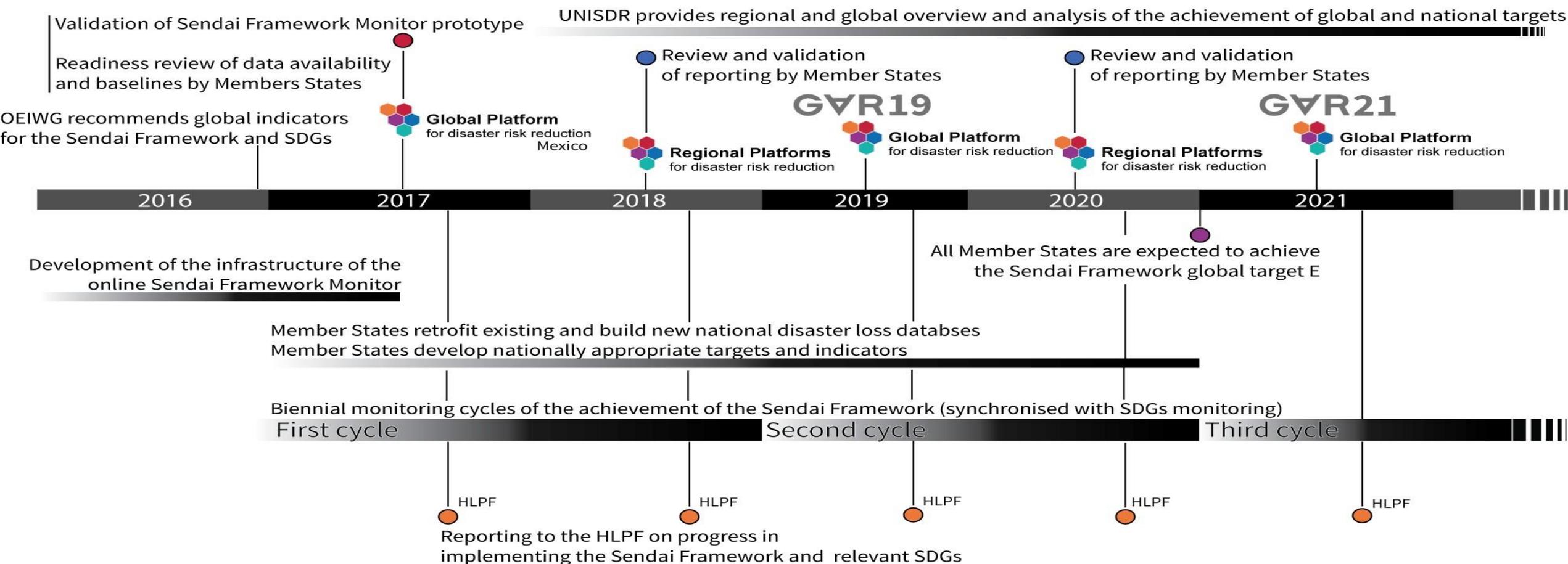
1

Background on global UN frameworks

Three linked intergovernmental events made '2015' a milestone year for defining the post-2015 sustainable development



Monitoring the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2016 - 2022



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

1 OUTCOME

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

1 GOAL

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

4 PRIORITIES

Understanding disaster risk

Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

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

7 TARGETS

- ↓ DISASTER MORTALITY BY 2030
- ↓ # of AFFECTED PEOPLE BY 2030
- ↓ ECONOMIC LOSS BY 2030
- ↓ INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGE BY 2030
- ↑ DRR NATIONAL/LOCAL STRATEGIES BY 2020
- ↑ INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION BY 2030
- ↑ EWS AND DR INFORMATION BY 2030

The business case for disaster risk reduction – over 33 private sector mentions in Sendai Framework, ubiquitous throughout the document, illustrate the level of partnership necessary for its implementation

IN 4 PRIORITIES

PRIORITY 1 Understanding disaster risk)

Build the knowledge of the private sector (24 g)

PRIORITY 2 Strengthening disaster risk governance

Mainstream and integrate DRR; i) address disaster risk in publicly owned, managed or regulated services and infrastructures, ii) promote and provide incentives for actions by businesses; iii) enhance relevant mechanisms and initiatives for disaster risk transparency, and iv) put in place coordination and organizational structures (27 a). Mechanisms and incentives for compliance with existing laws and regulations e.g. land use and urban planning, building codes (27 d). Quality standards, such as certifications and awards for DRM with the participation of the private sector (27 j)

PRIORITY 3 Investing in DRR for resilience

Public and private investment in DRR (29). Mechanisms for DRR and insurance, risk sharing (30 b). Disaster resilient private investments in critical facilities (30 c). Integration of DRR in financial and fiscal instruments (30 m). Increase business resilience throughout supply chains, continuity of services and DRM in business practices (30 o). Promote and integrate DRM in tourism industry (30 q). Develop new products and services (31c). Coordination between global and regional financial institutions (31d). Enhance the resilience of business to disasters (31i)

PRIORITY 4 Disaster preparedness for effective response and building back better

Train existing workforce (33 f). Ensure the continuity of operations and planning (33 g)

IN ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS

BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND PRIVATE SECTOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, INCLUDING FINANCIAL REGULATORS AND ACCOUNTING BODIES, as well as philanthropic foundations, to: INTEGRATE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT, INCLUDING BUSINESS CONTINUITY, INTO BUSINESS MODELS AND PRACTICES THROUGH DISASTER-RISK-INFORMED INVESTMENTS, especially in micro, small and medium-sized enterprises... (36c)

OTHER (KEYWORDS)

Small and medium enterprises disasters (4). Lack of regulations and incentives for private DRR investment (6). Complex supply chains (6). Need for businesses to integrate disaster risk into their management practices (6). Clear articulation of responsibilities across public and private stakeholders, including business (19 e)

2

Current developments:

- Intergov. process
- ARISE
- Words into action

Intergovernmental process

- Para 50 of SFDRR recommended that UN General Assembly establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert working group for the development of:
 - a set of possible indicators
 - a terminologyto measure global progress in implementation
 - 1st formal session: Geneva, 29-30 September 2015
 - 2nd formal session: Geneva 10-11 February 2016
 - 3rd formal session: Geneva 14-18 November 2016
- (several informal intersessional meetings in between)



Terminology related to disaster risk reduction: technical non-paper (10 June 2016)

The Secretariat at the request and in support of the informal consultation of the Chair of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group (OEIWG) has prepared a technical non-paper on terminology.

The non-paper **builds on the previous reports on DRR terminology** developed through the work of the OEIWG, in particular the last Working Text issued in March 2016, as well as the Information Note on Comments received (Dec. 2015) and the Working Background Text (Oct. 2015).

Reviewing **all expert inputs and comments** received from Member States during formal sessions and inter-sessional periods.

The non-paper was widely **consulted** with the UNISDR Scientific and Technical Advisory Group (**STAG**).



Terminology related to disaster risk reduction: technical non-paper (10 June 2016)

The study focuses on terms and definitions where:

- differing views were presented by Member States.
- substantive changes were proposed by Member States.
- the need for additional clarification was expressed.

Three groups of terms:

1. **Contested terms:** it is suggested as the focus of today's informal consultation ([pages 4 to 36](#)).
2. **Terms that Member States may wish to consider not retaining in the working text** (including working definitions related to indicators, and terms not specific to DRR) ([pages 37 to 66](#)).
3. **Non-contested terms** or for which minor amendments were suggested by Member States ([pages 67 to 70](#)).

Group 1: Example of contested term (page 16)

Term
(including definition and annotation)

36. Disaster risk governance

The system of institutions, mechanisms, policy and legal frameworks and other arrangements to guide, coordinate and oversee disaster risk reduction and related areas of policy **[with established clear roles and responsibilities for governmental and non-governmental stakeholders]**.

Annotation:

Good governance needs to be transparent, inclusive, collective, and efficient to reduce existing risks and avoid creating new ones.

[Alt. Annotation:

The leading, regulatory and coordination role of Governments, having political power to address the underlying causes of vulnerability to disasters, to engage all relevant stakeholders at all levels, in the design and implementation of policies, plans and standards for DRR needs to be underlined in order to avoid depoliticisation of these processes and improper balancing of governmental and non-governmental stakeholder roles and responsibilities.]

Recommendation

Disaster risk governance

The system of institutions, mechanisms, policy and legal frameworks and other arrangements to guide, coordinate and oversee disaster risk reduction and related areas of policy.

Annotation: Retain original text.

Justification

Disaster risk governance that is effective usually includes established clear roles and responsibilities. However, weak or inefficient governance environments may lack these and yet the term disaster risk governance would hold. Therefore, the definition of the term itself does not require this qualification, which indicates an ambition of good disaster risk governance.

The annotations add dimensions of principles of risk governance which are useful to expand the definition further. The focus provided in the alternative text for annotations is strongly on government roles, which does not correspond with the way the definition is presented.



Sendai Framework

[Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#)

[Intergovernmental Expert Working Group](#)

[Commitments](#)

[Words Into Action](#)

[Terminology](#)

[Sustainable Development and DRR](#)

Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction

Latest News

Second informal consultations of the Chair (10-11 October 2016, Room XXV, Palais des Nations, Geneva, 3pm-6pm each day)

Third Session of the OIEWG (14-18 November 2016, Room XIX, Palais des Nations, Geneva, 10am - 1pm and 3pm - 6pm each day)

[See informal report, technical non-papers and presentations for the informal consultations](#) ▶

Secretariat has developed a technical collection of concept notes on indicators

- Support discussion by Member States on the selection of indicators to monitor achievement of the global targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
- Responds to the request for additional information in respect of the indicators for Targets A to E and G by member States at the second session of the OEIWG in February 2016
- Concept notes:
 - Recommended indicators;
 - Technical requirements;
 - Applicable Definitions and Terminology;
 - Computation Methodology;
 - Sources, data collection and statistical processing

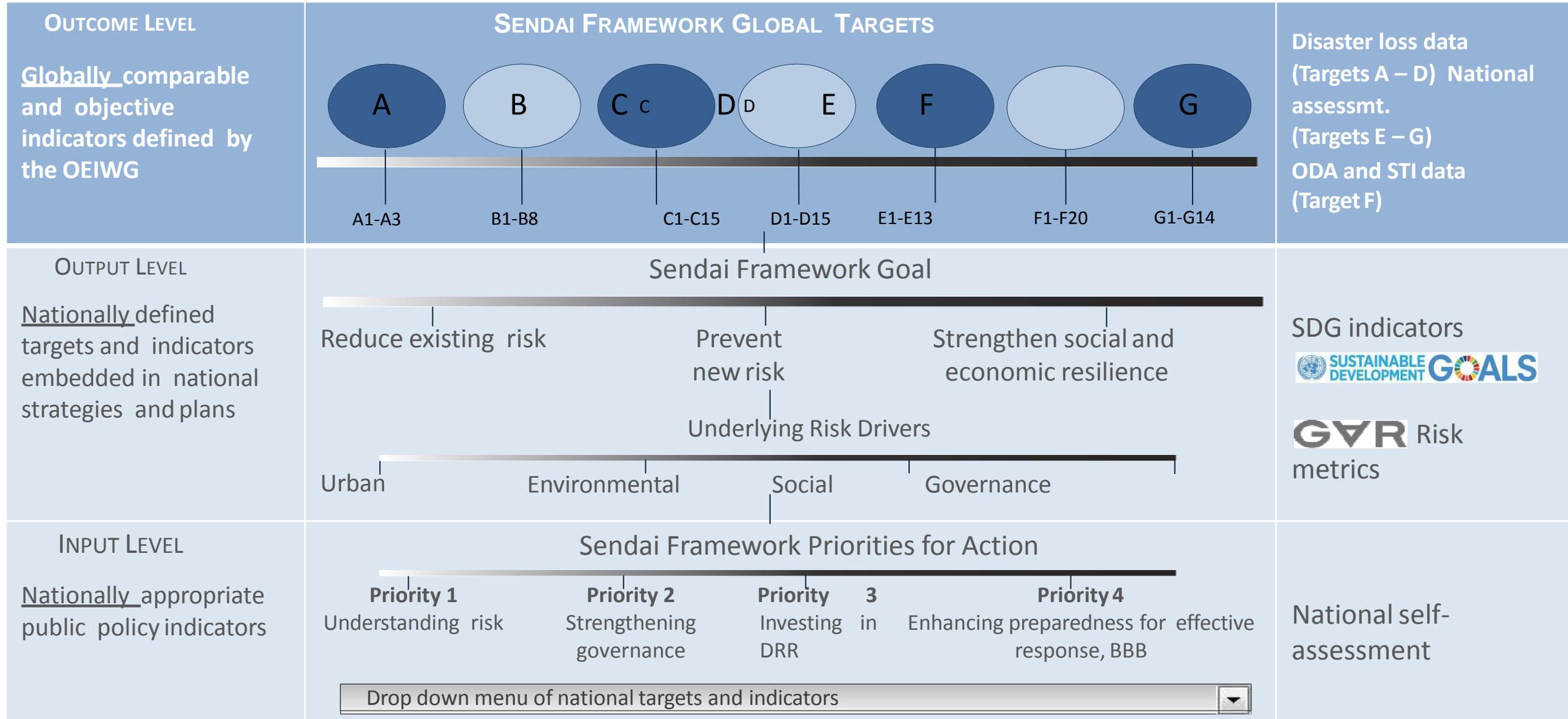
Architecture of the Sendai Framework Monitoring System at National Level

Sendai Framework Outcome

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

PROCESS

DATA



Categories of indicators

Compound indicator	Methodology Available	Data Available	Indicator Category
Category I (Global application) Indicators for which a methodology exists, or has been proposed, and for which data are already widely available in a significant number of countries	Y	Y	1
Category II (National application, potential migration to global level): Indicators for which a methodology exists, or has been proposed, but for which data are not easily available	Y	N	2
Category III (Require long term development) : Indicators for which a methodology has not yet been developed nor is data easily available	N	N	3

Global Target (d) - Substantially reduce *disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services*, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.

D-1 (D-2 to D-#)	Damage to critical infrastructure due to hazardous events.
D-2	Number of health facilities destroyed or damaged by hazardous events.
D-3	Number of educational facilities destroyed or damaged by hazardous events.
D-4	Number of transportation units and infrastructures destroyed or damaged by hazardous events.
D-7	Number of security service structures destroyed or damaged by hazardous events.
D-#	Number of electricity plants and transmission towers destroyed or damaged by hazardous events.



Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE)

PRESENTATION OF A UNISDR INITIATIVE

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

The business case for disaster risk reduction – ARISE as an implementer of the Sendai Framework

THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK

- Reducing disaster risk is a cost-effective investment in preventing future losses. Effective disaster risk management contributes to sustainable development. (paragraph 3)
- There is a need for the public and private sectors and civil society organizations, as well as academia and scientific and research institutions, to work more closely together and to create opportunities for collaboration, and for businesses to integrate disaster risk into their management practices. (paragraph 6)

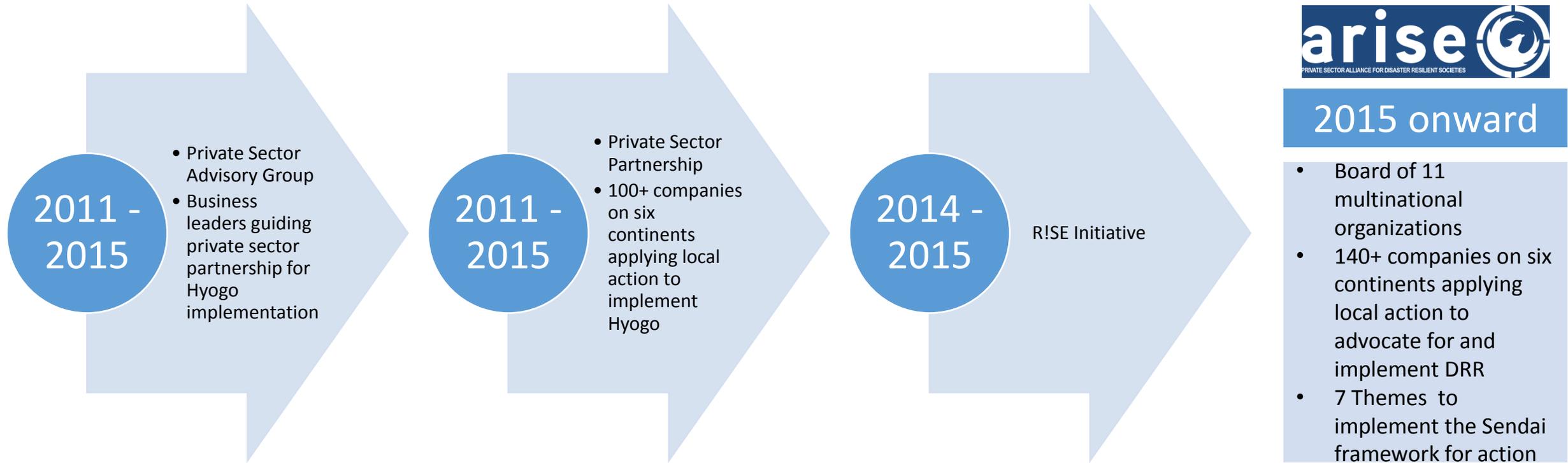


MISSION STATEMENT



“To create risk-resilient societies by energising the private sector in collaboration with the public sector and other stakeholders to achieve the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework in a transparent and inclusive way that delivers local and measurable impact.”

History of ARISE



Themes and Actions 2011 – 2015

- Membership (140 members as of April 2016)
- Global, voluntary collaborative work by themes
- Initiatives and projects
- Advocacy towards private sector, governments



Improvements to ARISE (2015 onward)

- UNISDR ownership – Special Representative of the Secretary General Co-Chairs the board
- Regional and national networks

ARISE is a UNISDR initiative created to ‘Energise The Private Sector to deliver tangible contributions across Sendai Framework Themes’



Implement tangible projects and activities through existing and new initiatives, in collaboration with, or in support of, governments and other stakeholders, towards the national- and local-level implementation to achieve the targets of the Sendai Framework.

ARISE activities are organized around 7 Themes under which projects are performed.

WS1: DRM Strategies

1. **Build** partnerships between public and private sectors to assess disaster risks and develop appropriate risk management strategies and plans. Management strategies include preventing the creation of new risks through risk-sensitive investment, reducing existing risks through corrective actions and strengthening resilience, through business continuity planning and insurance.

WS2: Investment Metrics

2. **Promote** the development and integration of disaster risk and resilience metrics into the planning and evaluation of financial, investment and accounting decisions in both the public and private sector as well as drive the integration of disaster risk and resilience into the broader financial and accounting system.

WS3: Benchmarking & Standards

3. **Support** the development of new and amending of existing industry benchmarks and voluntary standards for disaster risk management in all industries

WS4: Education & training

4. **Collaborate** with leading universities, training institutions, professional associations, and educational outreach programs in all regions to introduce or improve disaster risk management into the curricula of education and training services.

WS5: Legal & Regulatory

5. **Better integrate** and recognize disaster risk and resilience in regulatory frameworks.

WS6: Urban Risk Reduction & Resilience

6. **Support** local business communities and governments to increase awareness of and understanding for improving disaster resilience in the urban and built environment, and will inter alia address critical infrastructure and basic service delivery, transportation, energy and utilities services, and information and communications technology.

WS7: Insurance

7. **Expand** collaboration with (re)insurance industry entities to: make use of their disaster risk reduction expertise, increase access to accessible and effective disaster insurance solutions in underserved markets; to develop risk transfer approaches that provide incentives for disaster risk sensitive private (and public) investment and to leverage the industry's capabilities in the development and sharing of risk information.

Data and Modelling: Themes will require credible and accurate data and information on disaster risks and metrics.

Monitoring and Learning Systems: ARISE will develop systems to monitor progress in each Theme, as well as the measurable impact of the Initiative as a whole.

ARISE regional networks work with UNISDR regional offices; local (country) member networks are encouraged as bases for peer-to-peer collaboration towards implementation of the Sendai Framework



ARISE is not limited in scope by any national/ regional boundaries: projects can be deployed anywhere across the globe working collaboratively with national and sub-national authorities

Words Into Action

Implementing the
Sendai Framework

Words into action:

- Guidance on how to implement SFDRR
- Provide worldwide access to expertise, communities of practice, professional networks and platforms
- To support training, national programs and capacity building
- Most guides will be 10 - 60 pages + complementary info through: online packages, wiki-type platforms, etc
- May be updated every few years, or more frequently
- Five guides by Summer 2017 + 3 late 2017. Available on PreventionWeb as well as a printed version. More to follow.
- About 1 year from start to finish.

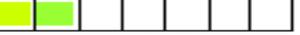
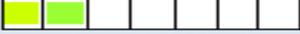
Work Group status

Work Group	Status
Leveraging Science for Policy Making Through Capacity Development and Research Local Authorities	 Planning & Work on Initial Concepts
Governance & Accountability	 Development of Draft Versions
Business, professional associations & private sector financial institutions	 Preparing & Configuring Work Group
Civil society, volunteers, organized voluntary work & community-based organizations	 Development of Draft Versions
Fostering the Engagement of Children and Youth in Sendai Framework Implementation at National and Local Levels	 Planning & Work on Initial Concepts
Critical infrastructure (target 4) - critical infrastructure	 Preparing & Configuring Work Group
Critical infrastructure (target 4) - promoting and implementing school safety	 Preparing & Configuring Work Group
Cultural heritage	 First Structured Outline of Guide
Ecosystems-based disaster risk reduction	 Development of Draft Versions
Finance, insurance and risk transfer - disaster risk in the financial system	 Preparing & Configuring Work Group
Finance, insurance and risk transfer - insurance and risk transfer	 Preparing & Configuring Work Group
Health systems and disaster risk reduction	 Preparing & Configuring Work Group

Work Group status

Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience (priority 3)	 First Structured Outline of Guide
Land use and urban planning	 Planning & Work on Initial Concepts
Local authorities	 Planning & Work on Initial Concepts
Media	 Planning & Work on Initial Concepts
Man-made and technological hazards	 Planning & Work on Initial Concepts
Multi-stakeholder approach, inclusion and empowerment of stakeholders	See Civil Society
National and local platforms for disaster risk reduction - national platforms	 Quality Control and Final Draft
National and local platforms for disaster risk reduction - supplement on the private sector	 Preparing & Configuring Work Group
National and local strategies (target 5) - for national governments, dealing with disaster management, risk reduction, planning, finance, urban or local development	 Preparing & Configuring Work Group
National and local strategies (target 5) - for local government leaders, mayors, city managers	 Planning & Work on Initial Concepts
Parliamentarians	 Preparing & Configuring Work Group

Work Group status

Peer review among countries	 Planning & Work on Initial Concepts
Build Back Better in Recovery	 Planning & Work on Initial Concepts
Social protection	 Planning & Work on Initial Concepts
Standards	 Planning & Work on Initial Concepts
Preparedness for Response	 Planning & Work on Initial Concepts
Tourism	 Planning & Work on Initial Concepts
Understanding disaster risk (priority 1) - National risk assessment	 First Structured Outline of Guide
Understanding disaster risk (priority 1) - National loss database	 Preparing & Configuring Work Group
NEW GUIDE Construction policy and practice	 First Structured Outline of Guide
Multi-hazard early warning systems (Sendai Framework target 7)	 Preparing & Configuring Work Group