

PROCEEDINGS

THIRD UN WORLD CONFERENCE ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

14-18 March 2015 / Sendai - Japan



United Nations



UN World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Sendai Japan

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“The Sendai conference outcome represents the first step of our journey to a new future”.

Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations

Acknowledgments

The United Nations Office For Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) expresses its deep appreciation to donors that have provided financial support for the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction: Australia, Colombia, Finland, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, the United States of America, and the European Union; including private sponsors such as AECOM, AXA Group, Kokusai Kogyo, the Nippon Foundation and the UPS Foundation. Our thanks also go to donors who contribute un-earmarked funding to UNISDR: Argentina, China, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden; a portion of their contribution was used to support the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

UNISDR expresses its deep gratitude to the large number of organizations, individuals and volunteers who contributed to the Conference. Appreciation is also reserved for Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Italy, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Spain, Thailand who hosted preparatory regional events.

The support of Japan and the city of Sendai was essential in organising the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

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Heads of Government &
Vice Presidents

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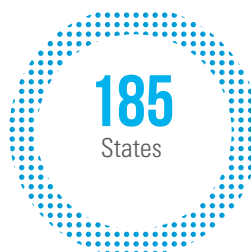
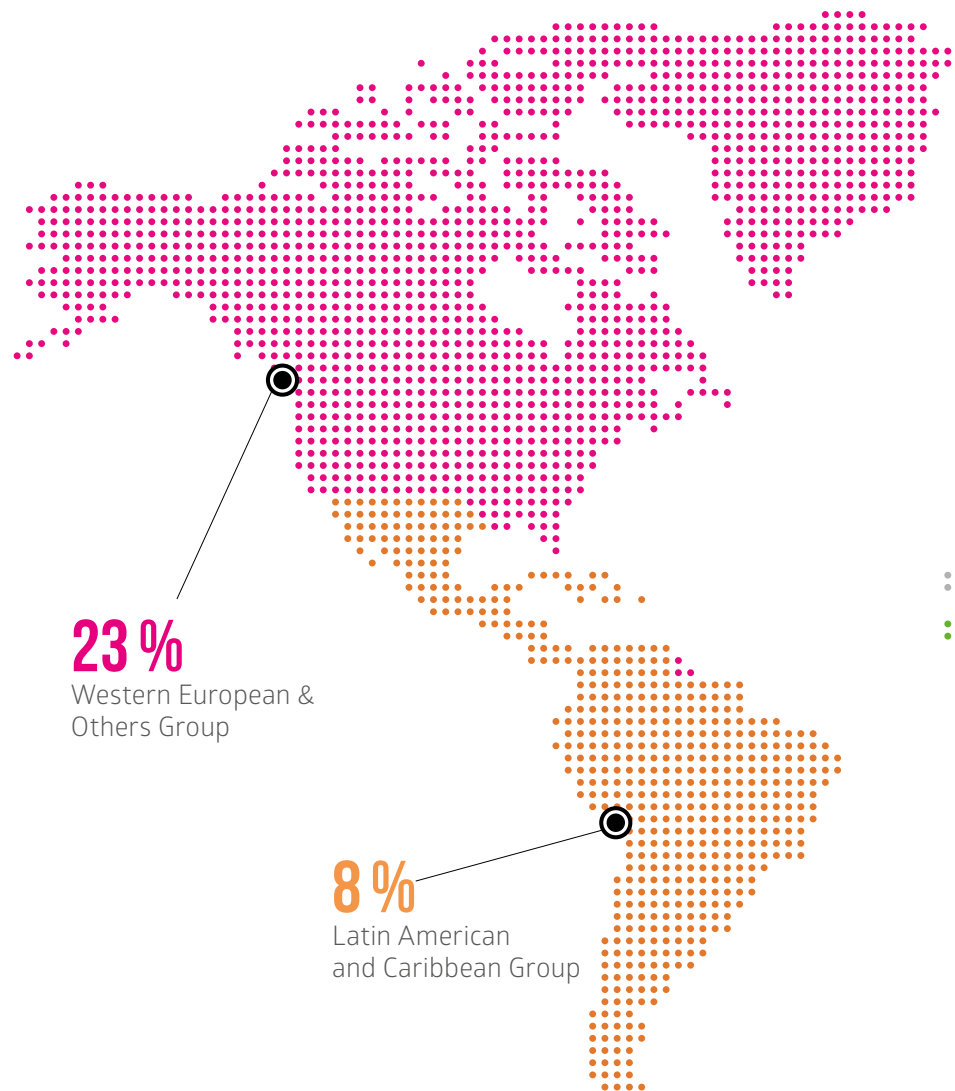
Official Sessions

340

Side Events

65 000

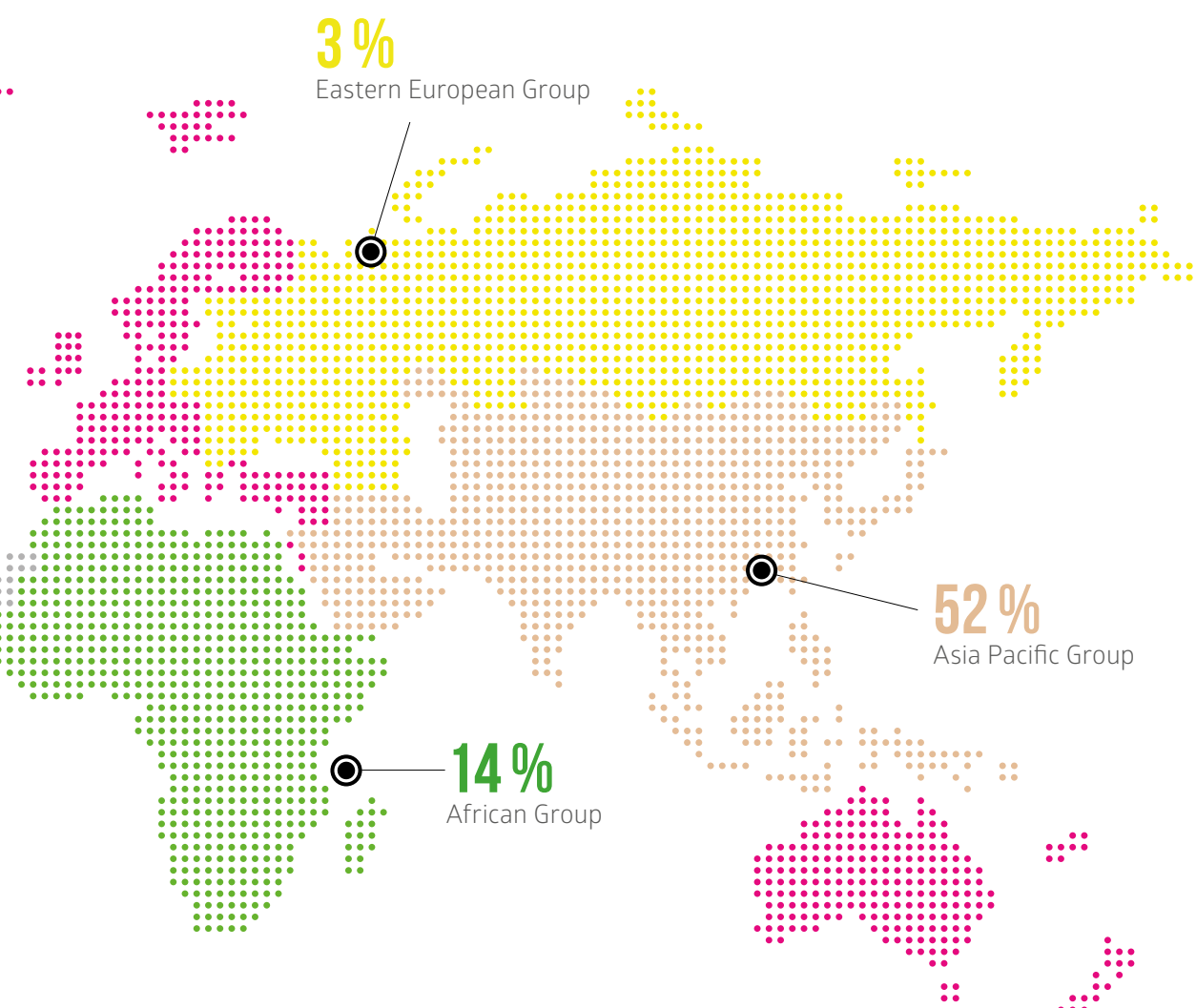
Tweets



Greening

Many efforts were made by the organizers and the participants to ensure a green conference. More than 2500 of them used the electronic conference box where 3 500 documents were available for electronic distribution. As a result, around ten million pages-worth were not printed, the equivalent of 124 trees. Many participants also used the electric bicycles provided by Sendai City for their transportation among the venues and several hundred travelers to Sendai voluntary carbon offset their flights.

Origin of Participants



Accessibility

The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction focused on accessibility which was recognized and appreciated by participants. Several initiatives were developed to ensure the inclusion of the participants living with disabilities.

- English real-time captioning was provided in plenary sessions and English and Japanese real-time captioning in a number of other meetings. In addition, twenty tablets were provided to participants living with disabilities to ensure an easier access to captioning.
- International Sign Language (ISL) as well as Japanese Sign Language (JSL) were provided on an on-demand basis and the Government of Japan provided mid-room and back-of-room display screens to allow participants living with disabilities to view ongoing sessions.
- The on-site electronic document portal for the Preparatory Committees and the Conference was audited for accessibility and modified according to recommendations.
- Support for travel costs was offered for participants living with disabilities and their respective personal assistants for the Preparatory Committees and the Conference. Accessible transport from Sendai City was provided on request.
- Promotion of issues related to disability and inclusion was ensured and a specific accessibility guide was developed and distributed at the venue of the Conference.

These initiatives were made possible with the support of the Nippon Foundation.



Margareta Wahlström

United Nations
Special Representative of the
Secretary-General
for Disaster Risk Reduction

Foreword

The Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was a seminal event in the calendar of the post-2015 development agenda, a fact which was underlined by the presence of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan at the opening ceremony, alongside representatives from 185 States including over 25 Heads of State, Vice Presidents, and Heads of Government.

This World Conference took place amidst growing concern about the sustainability of development efforts in the context of increasing vulnerability and exposure to disaster events which are now costing the global economy between US\$250 billion to US\$300 billion annually.

The human consequences of this were powerfully brought home by the President of the Republic of Vanuatu, H.E. Mr. Baldwin Lonsdale, whose address to the Conference coincided with one of the most powerful storms ever to hit a Small Island Developing State, Category 5 Cyclone Pam, which claimed several lives and laid waste to 90% of the island's agriculture. The President of Kiribati, H.E. Mr. Anote Tong, said that if his country had taken a direct hit from Cyclone Pam, it could have faced extinction.

Disaster risk reduction is not just about survival in the face of calamities such as Cyclone Pam or a strong earthquake such as the one which has devastated Nepal just over four weeks after the close of the Conference, it is about building resilience in the fullest sense of the term. This means developing the innate coping capacities of communities to manage the risks in their environment in a way that keeps them safe from harm and improves their quality of life.

This is the driving force behind the outcome of the World Conference. It has resulted in a 15-year plan of action with seven global targets and four priorities for action: the "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030".

The Sendai Framework can have a revolutionary impact on sustainable development because of its far-reaching inclusive nature. The Sendai Framework builds on the solid achievements of the last decade of implementing the "Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters" and zooms in on the need to switch emphasis from disaster management to managing the risks. The outcome document also makes clear that far greater attention must be paid to social and health-related issues in the implementation.

The States backing this agreement recognise that progress depends on a whole-of-society approach which must be inclusive of key stakeholder groups including women, persons living with disability, youth and children, older persons, indigenous people, the private sector and civil society in all its diversity. All the while emphasising that States have primary responsibility for reducing disaster risk.

At the opening of the Conference, the UN Secretary-General stated that "Sustainability starts in Sendai". 2015 is the year of opportunity to make concrete progress on a universal vision and plan for sustainability. The Sendai Framework is a start. It will be followed later in 2015 by agreements on climate change and a set of sustainable development goals which will be critical to efforts to reduce disaster risk and to implementation of the Sendai Framework.

A determined and sustained momentum will be required to achieve the targets set for 2030.





01

Sendai Framework for
Disaster Risk Reduction
2015-2030

Sendai Declaration

1

We, the Heads of State and Government, ministers and delegates participating in the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, have gathered from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai City of Miyagi Prefecture in Japan, which has demonstrated a vibrant recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011. Recognizing the increasing impact of disasters and their complexity in many parts of the world, we declare our determination to enhance our efforts to strengthen disaster risk reduction to reduce disaster losses of lives and assets from disasters worldwide.

2

We value the important role played by the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters during the past ten years. Having completed the assessment and review of and considered the experience gained under its implementation, we hereby adopt the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. We are strongly committed to the implementation of the new framework as the guide to enhance our efforts for the future.

3

We call all stakeholders to action, aware that the realization of the new framework depends on our unceasing and tireless collective efforts to make the world safer from the risk of disasters in the decades to come for the benefit of the present and future generations.

4

We thank the people and the Government of Japan as well as the City of Sendai for hosting the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and extend our appreciation to Japan for its commitment to advancing disaster risk reduction in the global development agenda.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

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I. Preamble

1. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 was adopted at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Miyagi, Japan, which represented a unique opportunity for countries:

- (a) To adopt a concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented post 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;
- (b) To complete the assessment and review of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters;¹
- (c) To consider the experience gained through the regional and national strategies/institutions and plans for disaster risk reduction and their recommendations, as well as relevant regional agreements for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action;
- (d) To identify modalities of cooperation based on commitments to implement a post 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;
- (e) To determine modalities for the periodic review of the implementation of a post 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

2. During the World Conference, States also reiterated their commitment to address disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience² to disasters with a renewed sense of urgency within the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and to integrate, as appropriate, both disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience into policies, plans, programmes and budgets at all levels and to consider both within relevant frameworks.

Hyogo Framework for Action: lessons learned, gaps identified and future challenges

3. Since the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action in 2005, as documented in national and regional progress reports on its implementation as well as in other global reports, progress has been achieved in reducing disaster risk at local, national, regional and global levels by countries and other relevant stakeholders, leading to a decrease in mortality in the case of some hazards.³ Reducing disaster risk is a cost-effective investment in preventing future losses. Effective disaster risk management contributes to sustainable development. Countries have enhanced their capacities in disaster risk management. International mechanisms for strategic advice, coordination and partnership development for disaster risk reduction, such as the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, as well as other relevant international and regional forums for cooperation, have been instrumental in the development of policies and strategies and the advancement of knowledge and mutual learning. Overall, the Hyogo Framework for Action has been an important instrument for raising public and institutional awareness, generating political commitment and focusing and catalysing actions by a wide range of stakeholders at all levels.

1. A/CONF.206/6 and Corr.1, chap. I, resolution 2.

2. Resilience is defined as: "The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions", United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), "2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction", Geneva, May 2009 (<http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/terminology>).

3. Hazard is defined in the Hyogo Framework for Action as: "A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards can include latent conditions that may represent future threats and can have different origins: natural (geological, hydrometeorological and biological) or induced by human processes (environmental degradation and technological hazards).

4. Over the same 10 year time frame, however, disasters have continued to exact a heavy toll and, as a result, the well-being and safety of persons, communities and countries as a whole have been affected. Over 700 thousand people have lost their lives, over 1.4 million have been injured and approximately 23 million have been made homeless as a result of disasters. Overall, more than 1.5 billion people have been affected by disasters in various ways, with women, children and people in vulnerable situations disproportionately affected. The total economic loss was more than \$1.3 trillion. In addition, between 2008 and 2012, 144 million people were displaced by disasters. Disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change and which are increasing in frequency and intensity, significantly impede progress towards sustainable development. Evidence indicates that exposure of persons and assets in all countries has increased faster than vulnerability⁴ has decreased, thus generating new risks and a steady rise in disaster-related losses, with a significant economic, social, health, cultural and environmental impact in the short, medium and long term, especially at the local and community levels. Recurring small-scale disasters and slow-onset disasters particularly affect communities, households and small and medium-sized enterprises, constituting a high percentage of all losses. All countries – especially developing countries, where the mortality and economic losses from disasters are disproportionately higher – are faced with increasing levels of possible hidden costs and challenges in order to meet financial and other obligations.

5. It is urgent and critical to anticipate, plan for and reduce disaster risk in order to more effectively protect persons, communities and countries, their livelihoods, health, cultural heritage, socioeconomic assets and ecosystems, and thus strengthen their resilience.

6. Enhanced work to reduce exposure and vulnerability, thus preventing the creation of new disaster risks, and accountability for disaster risk creation are needed at all levels. More dedicated action needs to be focused on tackling underlying disaster risk drivers, such as the consequences of poverty and inequality, climate change and variability, unplanned and rapid urbanization, poor land management and compounding factors such as demographic change, weak institutional arrangements, non-risk-informed policies, lack of regulation and incentives for private disaster risk reduction investment, complex supply chains, limited availability of technology, unsustainable uses of natural resources, declining ecosystems, pandemics and epidemics. Moreover, it is necessary to continue strengthening good governance in disaster risk reduction strategies at the national, regional and global levels and improving preparedness and national coordination for disaster response, rehabilitation and reconstruction, and to use post-disaster recovery and reconstruction to “Build Back Better”, supported by strengthened modalities of international cooperation.

7. There has to be a broader and a more people-centred preventive approach to disaster risk. Disaster risk reduction practices need to be multi-hazard and multisectoral, inclusive and accessible in order to be efficient and effective. While recognizing their leading, regulatory and coordination role, Governments should engage with relevant stakeholders, including women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, poor people, migrants, indigenous peoples, volunteers, the community of practitioners and older persons in the design and implementation of policies, plans and standards. 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.

8. International, regional, subregional and transboundary cooperation remains pivotal in supporting the efforts of States, their national and local authorities, as well as communities and businesses, to reduce disaster risk. Existing mechanisms may require strengthening in order to provide effective support and achieve better implementation. Developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, need special attention and support to augment domestic resources and capabilities through bilateral and multilateral channels in order to ensure adequate, sustainable, and timely means of implementation in capacity-building, financial and technical assistance and technology transfer, in accordance with international commitments.

4. Vulnerability is defined in the Hyogo Framework for Action as: “The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards”.

9. Overall, the Hyogo Framework for Action has provided critical guidance in efforts to reduce disaster risk and has contributed to the progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Its implementation has, however, highlighted a number of gaps in addressing the underlying disaster risk factors, in the formulation of goals and priorities for action,⁵ in the need to foster disaster resilience at all levels and in ensuring adequate means of implementation. The gaps indicate a need to develop an action-oriented framework that Governments and relevant stakeholders can implement in a supportive and complementary manner, and which helps to identify disaster risks to be managed and guides investment to improve resilience.

10. Ten years after the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action, disasters continue to undermine efforts to achieve sustainable development.

11. The intergovernmental negotiations on the post 2015 development agenda, financing for development, climate change and disaster risk reduction provide the international community with a unique opportunity to enhance coherence across policies, institutions, goals, indicators and measurement systems for implementation, while respecting the respective mandates. Ensuring credible links, as appropriate, between these processes will contribute to building resilience and achieving the global goal of eradicating poverty.

12. It is recalled that the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in 2012, entitled “The future we want”,⁶ called for disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience to disasters to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and, as appropriate, to be integrated at all levels. The Conference also reaffirmed all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.⁷

13. Addressing climate change as one of the drivers of disaster risk, while respecting the mandate of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,⁸ represents an opportunity to reduce disaster risk in a meaningful and coherent manner throughout the interrelated intergovernmental processes.

14. Against this background, and in order to reduce disaster risk, there is a need to address existing challenges and prepare for future ones by focusing on monitoring, assessing and understanding disaster risk and sharing such information and on how it is created; strengthening disaster risk governance and coordination across relevant institutions and sectors and the full and meaningful participation of relevant stakeholders at appropriate levels; investing in the economic, social, health, cultural and educational resilience of persons, communities and countries and the environment, as well as through technology and research; and enhancing multi-hazard early warning systems, preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. To complement national action and capacity, there is a need to enhance international cooperation between developed and developing countries and between States and international organizations.

15. The present Framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

5. The Hyogo Framework priorities for action 2005-2015 are: (1) ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation; (2) identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning; (3) use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels; (4) reduce the underlying risk factors; and (5) strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

6. A/RES/66/288, annex.

7. Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

8. The climate change issues mentioned in this Framework remain within the mandate of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change under the competences of the Parties to the Convention.

II. Expected outcome and goal

16. While some progress in building resilience and reducing losses and damages has been achieved, a substantial reduction of disaster risk requires perseverance and persistence, with a more explicit focus on people and their health and livelihoods, and regular follow-up. Building on the Hyogo Framework for Action, the present Framework aims to achieve the following outcome over the next 15 years:

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.

The realization of this outcome requires the strong commitment and involvement of political leadership in every country at all levels in the implementation and follow-up of the present Framework and in the creation of the necessary conducive and enabling environment.

17. To attain the expected outcome, the following goal must be pursued:

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.

The pursuance of this goal requires the enhancement of the implementation capacity and capability of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, including the mobilization of support through international cooperation for the provision of means of implementation in accordance with their national priorities.

18. To support the assessment of global progress in achieving the outcome and goal of the present Framework, seven global targets have been agreed. These targets will be measured at the global level and will be complemented by work to develop appropriate indicators. National targets and indicators will contribute to the achievement of the outcome and goal of the present Framework. The seven global targets are:

- (a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;
- (b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;⁹
- (c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030;
- (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;
- (e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020;
- (f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030;
- (g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.

⁹ Categories of affected people will be elaborated in the process for post-Sendai work decided by the Conference.

III. Guiding principles

19. Drawing from the principles contained in the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action¹⁰ and the Hyogo Framework for Action, the implementation of the present Framework will be guided by the following principles, while taking into account national circumstances, and consistent with domestic laws as well as international obligations and commitments:

- (a) Each State has the primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through international, regional, subregional, transboundary and bilateral cooperation. The reduction of disaster risk is a common concern for all States and the extent to which developing countries are able to effectively enhance and implement national disaster risk reduction policies and measures in the context of their respective circumstances and capabilities can be further enhanced through the provision of sustainable international cooperation;
- (b) Disaster risk reduction requires that responsibilities be shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders, as appropriate to their national circumstances and systems of governance;
- (c) Managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property, health, livelihoods and productive assets, as well as cultural and environmental assets, while promoting and protecting all human rights, including the right to development;
- (d) Disaster risk reduction requires an all-of-society engagement and partnership. It also requires empowerment and inclusive, accessible and non discriminatory participation, paying special attention to people disproportionately affected by disasters, especially the poorest. A gender, age, disability and cultural perspective should be integrated in all policies and practices, and women and youth leadership should be promoted. In this context, special attention should be paid to the improvement of organized voluntary work of citizens;
- (e) Disaster risk reduction and management depends on coordination mechanisms within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders at all levels, and it requires the full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels and a clear articulation of responsibilities across public and private stakeholders, including business and academia, to ensure mutual outreach, partnership, complementarity in roles and accountability and follow-up;
- (f) While the enabling, guiding and coordinating role of national and federal State Governments remain essential, it is necessary to empower local authorities and local communities to reduce disaster risk, including through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities, as appropriate;
- (g) Disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of disaggregated data, including by sex, age and disability, as well as on easily accessible, up-to-date, comprehensible, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, complemented by traditional knowledge;
- (h) The development, strengthening and implementation of relevant policies, plans, practices and mechanisms need to aim at coherence, as appropriate, across sustainable development and growth, food security, health and safety, climate change and variability, environmental management and disaster risk reduction agendas. Disaster risk reduction is essential to achieve sustainable development;
- (i) While the drivers of disaster risk may be local, national, regional or global in scope, disaster risks have local and specific characteristics that must be understood for the determination of measures to reduce disaster risk;
- (j) Addressing underlying disaster risk factors through disaster risk-informed public and private investments is more cost-effective than primary reliance on post-disaster response and recovery, and contributes to sustainable development;

¹⁰ A/CONF.172/9, chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

- (k) In the post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, it is critical to prevent the creation of and to reduce disaster risk by “Building Back Better” and increasing public education and awareness of disaster risk;
- (l) An effective and meaningful global partnership and the further strengthening of international cooperation, including the fulfilment of respective commitments of official development assistance by developed countries, are essential for effective disaster risk management;
- (m) Developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income and other countries facing specific disaster risk challenges, need adequate, sustainable and timely provision of support, including through finance, technology transfer and capacity-building from developed countries and partners tailored to their needs and priorities, as identified by them.

IV. Priorities for action

20. Taking into account the experience gained through the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, and in pursuance of the expected outcome and goal, there is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas:

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk.

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

21. In their approach to disaster risk reduction, States, regional and international organizations and other relevant stakeholders should take into consideration the key activities listed under each of these four priorities and should implement them, as appropriate, taking into consideration respective capacities and capabilities, in line with national laws and regulations.

22. In the context of increasing global interdependence, concerted international cooperation, an enabling international environment and means of implementation are needed to stimulate and contribute to developing the knowledge, capacities and motivation for disaster risk reduction at all levels, in particular for developing countries.

Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk

23. Policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment. Such knowledge can be leveraged for the purpose of pre-disaster risk assessment, for prevention and mitigation and for the development and implementation of appropriate preparedness and effective response to disasters.

National and local levels

24. To achieve this, it is important:

- (a) To promote the collection, analysis, management and use of relevant data and practical information and ensure its dissemination, taking into account the needs of different categories of users, as appropriate;
- (b) To encourage the use of and strengthening of baselines and periodically assess disaster risks, vulnerability, capacity, exposure, hazard characteristics and their possible sequential effects at the relevant social and spatial scale on ecosystems, in line with national circumstances;

- (c) To develop, periodically update and disseminate, as appropriate, location-based disaster risk information, including risk maps, to decision makers, the general public and communities at risk of exposure to disaster in an appropriate format by using, as applicable, geospatial information technology;
- (d) To systematically evaluate, record, share and publicly account for disaster losses and understand the economic, social, health, education, environmental and cultural heritage impacts, as appropriate, in the context of event-specific hazard-exposure and vulnerability information;
- (e) To make non-sensitive hazard-exposure, vulnerability, risk, disaster and loss-disaggregated information freely available and accessible, as appropriate;
- (f) To promote real time access to reliable data, make use of space and in situ information, including geographic information systems (GIS), and use information and communications technology innovations to enhance measurement tools and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data;
- (g) To build the knowledge of government officials at all levels, civil society, communities and volunteers, as well as the private sector, through sharing experiences, lessons learned, good practices and training and education on disaster risk reduction, including the use of existing training and education mechanisms and peer learning;
- (h) To promote and improve dialogue and cooperation among scientific and technological communities, other relevant stakeholders and policymakers in order to facilitate a science-policy interface for effective decision-making in disaster risk management;
- (i) To ensure the use of traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and practices, as appropriate, to complement scientific knowledge in disaster risk assessment and the development and implementation of policies, strategies, plans and programmes of specific sectors, with a cross-sectoral approach, which should be tailored to localities and to the context;
- (j) To strengthen technical and scientific capacity to capitalize on and consolidate existing knowledge and to develop and apply methodologies and models to assess disaster risks, vulnerabilities and exposure to all hazards;
- (k) To promote investments in innovation and technology development in long-term, multi-hazard and solution-driven research in disaster risk management to address gaps, obstacles, interdependencies and social, economic, educational and environmental challenges and disaster risks;
- (l) To promote the incorporation of disaster risk knowledge, including disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation, in formal and non-formal education, as well as in civic education at all levels, as well as in professional education and training;
- (m) To promote national strategies to strengthen public education and awareness in disaster risk reduction, including disaster risk information and knowledge, through campaigns, social media and community mobilization, taking into account specific audiences and their needs;
- (n) To apply risk information in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity and exposure of persons, communities, countries and assets, as well as hazard characteristics, to develop and implement disaster risk reduction policies;
- (o) To enhance collaboration among people at the local level to disseminate disaster risk information through the involvement of community-based organizations and non-governmental organizations.

Global and regional levels

25. To achieve this, it is important:

- (a) To enhance the development and dissemination of science-based methodologies and tools to record and share disaster losses and relevant disaggregated data and statistics, as well as to strengthen disaster risk modelling, assessment, mapping, monitoring and multi-hazard early warning systems;
- (b) To promote the conduct of comprehensive surveys on multi-hazard disaster risks and the development of regional disaster risk assessments and maps, including climate change scenarios;
- (c) To promote and enhance, through international cooperation, including technology transfer, access to and the sharing and use of non-sensitive data and information, as appropriate, communications and geospatial and space-based technologies and related services; maintain and strengthen in situ and remotely-sensed earth and climate observations; and strengthen the utilization of media, including social media, traditional media, big data and mobile phone networks, to support national measures for successful disaster risk communication, as appropriate and in accordance with national laws;
- (d) To promote common efforts in partnership with the scientific and technological community, academia and the private sector to establish, disseminate and share good practices internationally;
- (e) To support the development of local, national, regional and global user-friendly systems and services for the exchange of information on good practices, cost-effective and easy-to-use disaster risk reduction technologies and lessons learned on policies, plans and measures for disaster risk reduction;
- (f) To develop effective global and regional campaigns as instruments for public awareness and education, building on the existing ones (for example, the “One million safe schools and hospitals” initiative; the “Making Cities Resilient: My city is getting ready” campaign; the United Nations Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction; and the annual United Nations International Day for Disaster Reduction), to promote a culture of disaster prevention, resilience and responsible citizenship, generate understanding of disaster risk, support mutual learning and share experiences; and encourage public and private stakeholders to actively engage in such initiatives and to develop new ones at the local, national, regional and global levels;
- (g) To enhance the scientific and technical work on disaster risk reduction and its mobilization through the coordination of existing networks and scientific research institutions at all levels and in all regions, with the support of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Scientific and Technical Advisory Group, in order to strengthen the evidence-base in support of the implementation of the present Framework; promote scientific research on disaster risk patterns, causes and effects; disseminate risk information with the best use of geospatial information technology; provide guidance on methodologies and standards for risk assessments, disaster risk modelling and the use of data; identify research and technology gaps and set recommendations for research priority areas in disaster risk reduction; promote and support the availability and application of science and technology to decision-making; contribute to the update of the publication entitled “2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction”; use post-disaster reviews as opportunities to enhance learning and public policy; and disseminate studies;
- (h) To encourage the availability of copyrighted and patented materials, including through negotiated concessions, as appropriate;
- (i) To enhance access to and support for innovation and technology, as well as in long-term, multi-hazard and solution-driven research and development in the field of disaster risk management.

Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

26. Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is of great importance for an effective and efficient management of disaster risk. Clear vision, plans, competence, guidance and coordination within and across sectors, as well as participation of relevant stakeholders, are needed. Strengthening disaster risk governance for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation is therefore necessary and fosters collaboration and partnership across mechanisms and institutions for the implementation of instruments relevant to disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.

National and local levels

27. To achieve this, it is important:

- (a) To mainstream and integrate disaster risk reduction within and across all sectors and review and promote the coherence and further development, as appropriate, of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies, which, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide the public and private sectors in: (i) addressing disaster risk in publicly owned, managed or regulated services and infrastructures; (ii) promoting and providing incentives, as relevant, for actions by persons, households, communities and businesses; (iii) enhancing relevant mechanisms and initiatives for disaster risk transparency, which may include financial incentives, public awareness-raising and training initiatives, reporting requirements and legal and administrative measures; and (iv) putting in place coordination and organizational structures;
- (b) To adopt and implement national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, across different timescales, with targets, indicators and time frames, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk and the strengthening of economic, social, health and environmental resilience;
- (c) To carry out an assessment of the technical, financial and administrative disaster risk management capacity to deal with the identified risks at the local and national levels;
- (d) To encourage the establishment of necessary mechanisms and incentives to ensure high levels of compliance with the existing safety-enhancing provisions of sectoral laws and regulations, including those addressing land use and urban planning, building codes, environmental and resource management and health and safety standards, and update them, where needed, to ensure an adequate focus on disaster risk management;
- (e) To develop and strengthen, as appropriate, mechanisms to follow up, periodically assess and publicly report on progress on national and local plans; and promote public scrutiny and encourage institutional debates, including by parliamentarians and other relevant officials, on progress reports of local and national plans for disaster risk reduction;
- (f) To assign, as appropriate, clear roles and tasks to community representatives within disaster risk management institutions and processes and decision-making through relevant legal frameworks, and undertake comprehensive public and community consultations during the development of such laws and regulations to support their implementation;
- (g) To establish and strengthen government coordination forums composed of relevant stakeholders at the national and local levels, such as national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction, and a designated national focal point for implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. It is necessary for such mechanisms to have a strong foundation in national institutional frameworks with clearly assigned responsibilities and authority to, inter alia, identify sectoral and multisectoral disaster risk, build awareness and knowledge of disaster risk through sharing and dissemination of non-sensitive disaster risk information and data, contribute to and coordinate reports on local and national disaster risk, coordinate public awareness campaigns on disaster risk, facilitate and support local multisectoral cooperation (e.g. among local governments) and contribute to the determination of and reporting on national and local disaster risk management plans and all policies relevant for disaster risk management. These responsibilities should be established through laws, regulations, standards and procedures;

- (h) To empower local authorities, as appropriate, through regulatory and financial means to work and coordinate with civil society, communities and indigenous peoples and migrants in disaster risk management at the local level;
- (i) To encourage parliamentarians to support the implementation of disaster risk reduction by developing new or amending relevant legislation and setting budget allocations;
- (j) To promote the development of quality standards, such as certifications and awards for disaster risk management, with the participation of the private sector, civil society, professional associations, scientific organizations and the United Nations;
- (k) To formulate public policies, where applicable, aimed at addressing the issues of prevention or relocation, where possible, of human settlements in disaster risk-prone zones, subject to national law and legal systems.

Global and regional levels

28. To achieve this, it is important:

- (a) To guide action at the regional level through agreed regional and subregional strategies and mechanisms for cooperation for disaster risk reduction, as appropriate, in the light of the present Framework, in order to foster more efficient planning, create common information systems and exchange good practices and programmes for cooperation and capacity development, in particular to address common and transboundary disaster risks;
- (b) To foster collaboration across global and regional mechanisms and institutions for the implementation and coherence of instruments and tools relevant to disaster risk reduction, such as for climate change, biodiversity, sustainable development, poverty eradication, environment, agriculture, health, food and nutrition and others, as appropriate;
- (c) To actively engage in the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction and the thematic platforms in order to forge partnerships, periodically assess progress on implementation and share practice and knowledge on disaster risk-informed policies, programmes and investments, including on development and climate issues, as appropriate, as well as to promote the integration of disaster risk management in other relevant sectors. Regional intergovernmental organizations should play an important role in the regional platforms for disaster risk reduction;
- (d) To promote transboundary cooperation to enable policy and planning for the implementation of ecosystem-based approaches with regard to shared resources, such as within river basins and along coastlines, to build resilience and reduce disaster risk, including epidemic and displacement risk;
- (e) To promote mutual learning and exchange of good practices and information through, inter alia, voluntary and self-initiated peer reviews among interested States;
- (f) To promote the strengthening of, as appropriate, international voluntary mechanisms for monitoring and assessment of disaster risks, including relevant data and information, benefiting from the experience of the Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor. Such mechanisms may promote the exchange of non-sensitive information on disaster risks to the relevant national Government bodies and stakeholders in the interest of sustainable social and economic development.

Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

29. Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. These can be drivers of innovation, growth and job creation. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation.

National and local levels

30. To achieve this, it is important:

- (a) To allocate the necessary resources, including finance and logistics, as appropriate, at all levels of administration for the development and the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies, policies, plans, laws and regulations in all relevant sectors;
- (b) To promote mechanisms for disaster risk transfer and insurance, risk-sharing and retention and financial protection, as appropriate, for both public and private investment in order to reduce the financial impact of disasters on Governments and societies, in urban and rural areas;
- (c) To strengthen, as appropriate, disaster-resilient public and private investments, particularly through structural, non-structural and functional disaster risk prevention and reduction measures in critical facilities, in particular schools and hospitals and physical infrastructures; building better from the start to withstand hazards through proper design and construction, including the use of the principles of universal design and the standardization of building materials; retrofitting and rebuilding; nurturing a culture of maintenance; and taking into account economic, social, structural, technological and environmental impact assessments;
- (d) To protect or support the protection of cultural and collecting institutions and other sites of historical, cultural heritage and religious interest;
- (e) To promote the disaster risk resilience of workplaces through structural and non-structural measures;
- (f) To promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessments into land-use policy development and implementation, including urban planning, land degradation assessments and informal and non-permanent housing, and the use of guidelines and follow-up tools informed by anticipated demographic and environmental changes;
- (g) To promote the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessment, mapping and management into rural development planning and management of, inter alia, mountains, rivers, coastal flood plain areas, drylands, wetlands and all other areas prone to droughts and flooding, including through the identification of areas that are safe for human settlement, and at the same time preserving ecosystem functions that help to reduce risks;
- (h) To encourage the revision of existing or the development of new building codes and standards and rehabilitation and reconstruction practices at the national or local levels, as appropriate, with the aim of making them more applicable within the local context, particularly in informal and marginal human settlements, and reinforce the capacity to implement, survey and enforce such codes through an appropriate approach, with a view to fostering disaster-resistant structures;
- (i) To enhance the resilience of national health systems, including by integrating disaster risk management into primary, secondary and tertiary health care, especially at the local level; developing the capacity of health workers in understanding disaster risk and applying and implementing disaster risk reduction approaches in health work; promoting and enhancing the training capacities in the field of disaster medicine; and supporting and training community health groups in disaster risk reduction approaches in health programmes, in collaboration with other sectors, as well as in the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) of the World Health Organization;
- (j) To strengthen the design and implementation of inclusive policies and social safety-net mechanisms, including through community involvement, integrated with livelihood enhancement programmes, and access to basic health-care services, including maternal, newborn and child health, sexual and reproductive health, food security and nutrition, housing and education, towards the eradication of poverty, to find durable solutions in the post-disaster phase and to empower and assist people disproportionately affected by disasters;

- (k) People with life-threatening and chronic disease, due to their particular needs, should be included in the design of policies and plans to manage their risks before, during and after disasters, including having access to life-saving services;
- (l) To encourage the adoption of policies and programmes addressing disaster-induced human mobility to strengthen the resilience of affected people and that of host communities, in accordance with national laws and circumstances;
- (m) To promote, as appropriate, the integration of disaster risk reduction considerations and measures in financial and fiscal instruments;
- (n) To strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction;
- (o) To increase business resilience and protection of livelihoods and productive assets throughout the supply chains, ensure continuity of services and integrate disaster risk management into business models and practices;
- (p) To strengthen the protection of livelihoods and productive assets, including livestock, working animals, tools and seeds;
- (q) To promote and integrate disaster risk management approaches throughout the tourism industry, given the often heavy reliance on tourism as a key economic driver.

Global and regional levels

31. To achieve this, it is important:

- (a) To promote coherence across systems, sectors and organizations related to sustainable development and to disaster risk reduction in their policies, plans, programmes and processes;
- (b) To promote the development and strengthening of disaster risk transfer and sharing mechanisms and instruments in close cooperation with partners in the international community, business, international financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders;
- (c) To promote cooperation between academic, scientific and research entities and networks and the private sector to develop new products and services to help to reduce disaster risk, in particular those that would assist developing countries and their specific challenges;
- (d) To encourage the coordination between global and regional financial institutions with a view to assessing and anticipating the potential economic and social impacts of disasters;
- (e) To enhance cooperation between health authorities and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen country capacity for disaster risk management for health, the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) and the building of resilient health systems;
- (f) To strengthen and promote collaboration and capacity-building for the protection of productive assets, including livestock, working animals, tools and seeds;
- (g) To promote and support the development of social safety nets as disaster risk reduction measures linked to and integrated with livelihood enhancement programmes in order to ensure resilience to shocks at the household and community levels;
- (h) To strengthen and broaden international efforts aimed at eradicating hunger and poverty through disaster risk reduction;
- (i) To promote and support collaboration among relevant public and private stakeholders to enhance the resilience of business to disasters.

Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

32. The steady growth of disaster risk, including the increase of people and assets exposure, combined with the lessons learned from past disasters, indicates the need to further strengthen disaster preparedness for response, take action in anticipation of events, integrate disaster risk reduction in response preparedness and ensure that capacities are in place for effective response and recovery at all levels. Empowering women and persons with disabilities to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction approaches is key. Disasters have demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of a disaster, is a critical opportunity to “Build Back Better”, including through integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures, making nations and communities resilient to disasters.

National and local levels

33. To achieve this, it is important:

- (a) To prepare or review and periodically update disaster preparedness and contingency policies, plans and programmes with the involvement of the relevant institutions, considering climate change scenarios and their impact on disaster risk, and facilitating, as appropriate, the participation of all sectors and relevant stakeholders;
- (b) To invest in, develop, maintain and strengthen people-centred multi-hazard, multisectoral forecasting and early warning systems, disaster risk and emergency communications mechanisms, social technologies and hazard-monitoring telecommunications systems; develop such systems through a participatory process; tailor them to the needs of users, including social and cultural requirements, in particular gender; promote the application of simple and low-cost early warning equipment and facilities; and broaden release channels for natural disaster early warning information;
- (c) To promote the resilience of new and existing critical infrastructure, including water, transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, educational facilities, hospitals and other health facilities, to ensure that they remain safe, effective and operational during and after disasters in order to provide life-saving and essential services;
- (d) To establish community centres for the promotion of public awareness and the stockpiling of necessary materials to implement rescue and relief activities;
- (e) To adopt public policies and actions that support the role of public service workers to establish or strengthen coordination and funding mechanisms and procedures for relief assistance and plan and prepare for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction;
- (f) To train the existing workforce and voluntary workers in disaster response and strengthen technical and logistical capacities to ensure better response in emergencies;
- (g) To ensure the continuity of operations and planning, including social and economic recovery, and the provision of basic services in the post-disaster phase;
- (h) To promote regular disaster preparedness, response and recovery exercises, including evacuation drills, training and the establishment of area-based support systems, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective response to disasters and related displacement, including access to safe shelter, essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate to local needs;
- (i) To promote the cooperation of diverse institutions, multiple authorities and related stakeholders at all levels, including affected communities and business, in view of the complex and costly nature of post-disaster reconstruction, under the coordination of national authorities;
- (j) To promote the incorporation of disaster risk management into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes, facilitate the link between relief, rehabilitation and development, use opportunities during the recovery phase to develop capacities that reduce disaster risk in the short, medium and long term, including through the development of measures

such as land-use planning, structural standards improvement and the sharing of expertise, knowledge, post-disaster reviews and lessons learned and integrate post-disaster reconstruction into the economic and social sustainable development of affected areas. This should also apply to temporary settlements for persons displaced by disasters;

- (k) To develop guidance for preparedness for disaster reconstruction, such as on land-use planning and structural standards improvement, including by learning from the recovery and reconstruction programmes over the decade since the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action, and exchanging experiences, knowledge and lessons learned;
- (l) To consider the relocation of public facilities and infrastructures to areas outside the risk range, wherever possible, in the post-disaster reconstruction process, in consultation with the people concerned, as appropriate;
- (m) To strengthen the capacity of local authorities to evacuate persons living in disaster-prone areas;
- (n) To establish a mechanism of case registry and a database of mortality caused by disaster in order to improve the prevention of morbidity and mortality;
- (o) To enhance recovery schemes to provide psychosocial support and mental health services for all people in need;
- (p) To review and strengthen, as appropriate, national laws and procedures on international cooperation, based on the Guidelines for the Domestic Facilitation and Regulation of International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance.

Global and regional levels

34. To achieve this, it is important:

- (a) To develop and strengthen, as appropriate, coordinated regional approaches and operational mechanisms to prepare for and ensure rapid and effective disaster response in situations that exceed national coping capacities;
- (b) To promote the further development and dissemination of instruments, such as standards, codes, operational guides and other guidance instruments, to support coordinated action in disaster preparedness and response and facilitate information sharing on lessons learned and best practices for policy practice and post-disaster reconstruction programmes;
- (c) To promote the further development of and investment in effective, nationally compatible, regional multi-hazard early warning mechanisms, where relevant, in line with the Global Framework for Climate Services, and facilitate the sharing and exchange of information across all countries;
- (d) To enhance international mechanisms, such as the International Recovery Platform, for the sharing of experience and learning among countries and all relevant stakeholders;
- (e) To support, as appropriate, the efforts of relevant United Nations entities to strengthen and implement global mechanisms on hydrometeorological issues in order to raise awareness and improve understanding of water-related disaster risks and their impact on society, and advance strategies for disaster risk reduction upon the request of States;
- (f) To support regional cooperation to deal with disaster preparedness, including through common exercises and drills;
- (g) To promote regional protocols to facilitate the sharing of response capacities and resources during and after disasters;
- (h) To train the existing workforce and volunteers in disaster response.

V. Role of stakeholders

35. While States have the overall responsibility for reducing disaster risk, it is a shared responsibility between Governments and relevant stakeholders. In particular, non-State stakeholders play an important role as enablers in providing support to States, in accordance with national policies, laws and regulations, in the implementation of the present Framework at local, national, regional and global levels. Their commitment, goodwill, knowledge, experience and resources will be required.

36. When determining specific roles and responsibilities for stakeholders, and at the same time building on existing relevant international instruments, States should encourage the following actions on the part of all public and private stakeholders:

- (a) Civil society, volunteers, organized voluntary work organizations and community-based organizations to participate, in collaboration with public institutions, to, inter alia, provide specific knowledge and pragmatic guidance in the context of the development and implementation of normative frameworks, standards and plans for disaster risk reduction; engage in the implementation of local, national, regional and global plans and strategies; contribute to and support public awareness, a culture of prevention and education on disaster risk; and advocate for resilient communities and an inclusive and all-of-society disaster risk management that strengthen synergies across groups, as appropriate. On this point, it should be noted that:
 - (i) Women and their participation are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing and implementing gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes; and adequate capacity building measures need to be taken to empower women for preparedness as well as to build their capacity to secure alternate means of livelihood in post-disaster situations;
 - (ii) Children and youth are agents of change and should be given the space and modalities to contribute to disaster risk reduction, in accordance with legislation, national practice and educational curricula;
 - (iii) Persons with disabilities and their organizations are critical in the assessment of disaster risk and in designing and implementing plans tailored to specific requirements, taking into consideration, inter alia, the principles of universal design;
 - (iv) Older persons have years of knowledge, skills and wisdom, which are invaluable assets to reduce disaster risk, and they should be included in the design of policies, plans and mechanisms, including for early warning;
 - (v) Indigenous peoples, through their experience and traditional knowledge, provide an important contribution to the development and implementation of plans and mechanisms, including for early warning;
 - (vi) Migrants contribute to the resilience of communities and societies, and their knowledge, skills and capacities can be useful in the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction;
- (b) Academia, scientific and research entities and networks to focus on the disaster risk factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in the medium and long term; increase research for regional, national and local application; support action by local communities and authorities; and support the interface between policy and science for decision-making;
- (c) 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; engage in awareness-raising and training for their employees and customers; engage in and support research and innovation, as well as technological development for disaster risk management; share and disseminate knowledge, practices and non sensitive data; and actively participate, as appropriate and under the guidance of the public sector, in the development of normative frameworks and technical standards that incorporate disaster risk management;

- (d) Media to take an active and inclusive role at the local, national, regional and global levels in contributing to the raising of public awareness and understanding and disseminate accurate and non-sensitive disaster risk, hazard and disaster information, including on small-scale disasters, in a simple, transparent, easy-to-understand and accessible manner, in close cooperation with national authorities; adopt specific disaster risk reduction communications policies; support, as appropriate, early warning systems and life-saving protective measures; and stimulate a culture of prevention and strong community involvement in sustained public education campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society, in accordance with national practices.

37. With reference to General Assembly resolution 68/211 of 20 December 2013, commitments by relevant stakeholders are important in order to identify modalities of cooperation and to implement the present Framework. Those commitments should be specific and time-bound in order to support the development of partnerships at local, national, regional and global levels and the implementation of local and national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans. All stakeholders are encouraged to publicize their commitments and their fulfilment in support of the implementation of the present Framework, or of the national and local disaster risk management plans, through the website of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.

VI. International cooperation and global partnership

General considerations

38. Given their different capacities, as well as the linkage between the level of support provided to them and the extent to which they will be able to implement the present Framework, developing countries require an enhanced provision of means of implementation, including adequate, sustainable and timely resources, through international cooperation and global partnerships for development, and continued international support, so as to strengthen their efforts to reduce disaster risk.

39. International cooperation for disaster risk reduction includes a variety of sources and is a critical element in supporting the efforts of developing countries to reduce disaster risk.

40. In addressing economic disparity and disparity in technological innovation and research capacity among countries, it is crucial to enhance technology transfer, involving a process of enabling and facilitating flows of skill, knowledge, ideas, know-how and technology from developed to developing countries in the implementation of the present Framework.

41. Disaster-prone developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, warrant particular attention in view of their higher vulnerability and risk levels, which often greatly exceed their capacity to respond to and recover from disasters. Such vulnerability requires the urgent strengthening of international cooperation and ensuring genuine and durable partnerships at the regional and international levels in order to support developing countries to implement the present Framework, in accordance with their national priorities and needs. Similar attention and appropriate assistance should also be extended to other disaster-prone countries with specific characteristics, such as archipelagic countries, as well as countries with extensive coastlines.

42. Disasters can disproportionately affect small island developing States, owing to their unique and particular vulnerabilities. The effects of disasters, some of which have increased in intensity and have been exacerbated by climate change, impede their progress towards sustainable development. Given the special case of small island developing States, there is a critical need to build resilience and to provide particular support through the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway¹¹ in the area of disaster risk reduction.

43. African countries continue to face challenges related to disasters and increasing risks, including those related to enhancing resilience of infrastructure, health and livelihoods. These challenges require increased international cooperation and the provision of adequate support to African countries to allow for the implementation of the present Framework.

¹¹. General Assembly resolution 69/15, annex.

44. North-South cooperation, complemented by South-South and triangular cooperation, has proven to be key to reducing disaster risk and there is a need to further strengthen cooperation in both areas. Partnerships play an additional important role by harnessing the full potential of countries and supporting their national capacities in disaster risk management and in improving the social, health and economic well-being of individuals, communities and countries.

45. Efforts by developing countries offering South-South and triangular cooperation should not reduce North-South cooperation from developed countries as they complement North-South cooperation.

46. Financing from a variety of international sources, public and private transfer of reliable, affordable, appropriate and modern environmentally sound technology, on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, capacity-building assistance for developing countries and enabling institutional and policy environments at all levels are critically important means of reducing disaster risk.

Means of implementation

47. To achieve this, it is necessary:

- (a) To reaffirm that developing countries need enhanced provision of coordinated, sustained and adequate international support for disaster risk reduction, in particular for the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, through bilateral and multilateral channels, including through enhanced technical and financial support and technology transfer on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, for the development and strengthening of their capacities;
- (b) To enhance access of States, in particular developing countries, to finance, environmentally sound technology, science and inclusive innovation, as well as knowledge and information-sharing through existing mechanisms, namely bilateral, regional and multilateral collaborative arrangements, including the United Nations and other relevant bodies;
- (c) To promote the use and expansion of thematic platforms of cooperation, such as global technology pools and global systems to share know-how, innovation and research and ensure access to technology and information on disaster risk reduction;
- (d) To incorporate disaster risk reduction measures into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes within and across all sectors, as appropriate, related to poverty reduction, sustainable development, natural resource management, the environment, urban development and adaptation to climate change.

Support from international organizations

48. To support the implementation of the present Framework, the following is necessary:

- (a) The United Nations and other international and regional organizations, international and regional financial institutions and donor agencies engaged in disaster risk reduction are requested, as appropriate, to enhance the coordination of their strategies in this regard;
- (b) The entities of the United Nations system, including the funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, through the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and country programmes, to promote the optimum use of resources and to support developing countries, at their request, in the implementation of the present Framework, in coordination with other relevant frameworks, such as the International Health Regulations (2005), including through the development and the strengthening of capacities and clear and focused programmes that support the priorities of States in a balanced, well-coordinated and sustainable manner, within their respective mandates;
- (c) The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, in particular, to support the implementation, follow-up and review of the present Framework by: preparing periodic reviews on progress, in particular for the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, and, as appropriate, in a timely manner, along with the follow-up process at the United Nations,

supporting the development of coherent global and regional follow-up and indicators, and in coordination, as appropriate, with other relevant mechanisms for sustainable development and climate change, and updating the existing web-based Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor accordingly; participating actively in the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators; generating evidence-based and practical guidance for implementation in close collaboration with States and through the mobilization of experts; reinforcing a culture of prevention among relevant stakeholders through supporting development of standards by experts and technical organizations, advocacy initiatives and dissemination of disaster risk information, policies and practices, as well as by providing education and training on disaster risk reduction through affiliated organizations; supporting countries, including through national platforms or their equivalent, in their development of national plans and monitoring trends and patterns in disaster risk, loss and impacts; convening the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and supporting the organization of regional platforms for disaster risk reduction in cooperation with regional organizations; leading the revision of the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience; facilitating the enhancement of, and continuing to service, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Scientific and Technical Advisory Group in mobilizing science and technical work on disaster risk reduction; leading, in close coordination with States, the update of the publication entitled "2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction", in line with the terminology agreed upon by States; and maintaining the stakeholders' commitment registry;

- (d) International financial institutions, such as the World Bank and regional development banks, to consider the priorities of the present Framework for providing financial support and loans for integrated disaster risk reduction to developing countries;
- (e) Other international organizations and treaty bodies, including the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, international financial institutions at the global and regional levels and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to support developing countries, at their request, in the implementation of the present Framework, in coordination with other relevant frameworks;
- (f) The United Nations Global Compact, as the main United Nations initiative for engagement with the private sector and business, to further engage with and promote the critical importance of disaster risk reduction for sustainable development and resilience;
- (g) The overall capacity of the United Nations system to assist developing countries in disaster risk reduction should be strengthened by providing adequate resources through various funding mechanisms, including increased, timely, stable and predictable contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction and by enhancing the role of the Trust Fund in relation to the implementation of the present Framework;
- (h) The Inter-Parliamentary Union and other relevant regional bodies and mechanisms for parliamentarians, as appropriate, to continue supporting and advocating disaster risk reduction and the strengthening of national legal frameworks;
- (i) The United Cities and Local Government organization and other relevant bodies of local governments to continue supporting cooperation and mutual learning among local governments for disaster risk reduction and the implementation of the present Framework.

Follow-up actions

49. The Conference invites the General Assembly, at its seventieth session, to consider the possibility of including the review of the global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 as part of its integrated and coordinated follow-up processes to United Nations conferences and summits, aligned with the Economic and Social Council, the High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development and the quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycles, as appropriate, taking into account the contributions of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction and the Hyogo Framework for Action Monitor system.

50. The Conference recommends to the General Assembly the establishment, at its sixty-ninth session, of an open-ended intergovernmental working group, comprising experts nominated by Member States, and supported by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, with involvement of relevant stakeholders, for the development of a set of possible indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the present Framework in conjunction with the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group On Sustainable Development Goal Indicators. The Conference also recommends that the working group consider the recommendations of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Scientific and Technical Advisory Group on the update of the publication entitled “2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction” by December 2016, and that the outcome of its work be submitted to the Assembly for its consideration and adoption.

Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Scope and purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors

Expected 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

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

Targets

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030	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	Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020	Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030	Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030, through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030
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Priorities for Action

There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas.

Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4
<p>Understanding disaster risk</p> <p>Disaster risk management needs to be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment</p>	<p>Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</p> <p>Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is vital to the management of disaster risk reduction in all sectors and ensuring the coherence of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide, encourage and incentivize the public and private sectors to take action and address disaster risk</p>	<p>Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience</p> <p>Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. These can be drivers of innovation, growth and job creation. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation</p>	<p>Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</p> <p>Experience indicates that disaster preparedness needs to be strengthened for more effective response and ensure capacities are in place for effective recovery. Disasters have also demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, is an opportunity to «Build Back Better» through integrating disaster risk reduction measures. Women and persons with disabilities should publicly lead and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the response and reconstruction phases</p>

Guiding Principles

<p>Primary responsibility of States to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation</p>	<p>Shared responsibility between central Government and national authorities, sectors and stakeholders as appropriate to national circumstances</p>	<p>Engagement from all of society</p>	<p>Full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels</p>	<p>Empowerment of local authorities and communities through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities as appropriate</p>	<p>Decision-making to be inclusive and risk-informed while using a multi-hazard approach</p>
<p>Coherence of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development policies, plans, practices and mechanisms, across different sectors</p>	<p>Accounting of local and specific characteristics of disaster risks when determining measures to reduce risk</p>	<p>Addressing underlying risk factors cost-effectively through investment versus relying primarily on post-disaster response and recovery</p>	<p>«Build Back Better» for preventing the creation of, and reducing existing disaster risk</p>	<p>The quality of global partnership and international cooperation to be effective, meaningful and strong</p>	<p>Support from developed countries and partners to developing countries to be tailored according to needs and priorities as identified by them</p>

WC

Sendai, 14-

Third UN W
on Disaster



DRR

18 March 2015

World Conference
Disaster Risk Reduction



UN World Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Geneva, 18-22 March



Representatives from 185 States adopted the Sendai Framework for
Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 at the Third UN WCDRR.

Official Programme of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

14-18 March 2015 / Sendai - Japan



Room		Saturday 14 March				Welcome reception hosted by the Government of Japan (Venue and time to be confirmed) (By invitation only)
Exhibition hall 1		Spillover 11:00-13:30		High Level Partnership Dialogue (C,W) Mobilizing Women's Leadership in DRR 15:00-18:00		
Exhibition hall 2		Opening & Official Statements (C,W) 11:00-13:30		Official Statements (C,W) 15:00-18:00		
Room 1&2						
Main hall		Spillover 11:00-11:30	Working Session Technological Hazards: From Risk Reduction to Recovery 13:00-14:30	Uniting Nations, Actions and People for Resilience 15:00 - 16:30	Working Session Commitments to Safe Schools 17:00-18:30	
Hagi Hall		Spillover 11:00-11:30	Working Session Disaster Risk Transfer & Insurance 13:00-14:30	Working Session (a) Risk Identification and Assessment (HFA) 15:00 - 16:30	Working Session (b) Early Warning (HFA) 17:00 - 18:30	
Room		Sunday 15 March				Reception hosted by Sendai City (Hotel Metropolitan Sendai) 19:00 - 21:00 (By invitation only)
Exhibition hall 1		Working Session Lessons from Mega Disasters 10:00-11:30	Working Session Earth Observations & High Technology to Reduce Risks 12:00-13:30	Working Session Resilient Cultural Heritage 14:00-15:30	Working Session Reducing Risk of Epidemics & Pandemics 16:00-17:30	
Exhibition hall 2		Official statements (C,W) 10:00-13:00		Official statements (C,W) 15:00-18:00		
Room 1&2		Ministerial Roundtable (W) (By invitation only) Reconstructing after Disasters: Build Back Better 10:00-13:00		Ministerial Roundtable (W) (By invitation only) International Cooperation in support of a post-2015 framework for DRR 15:00-18:00		
Main hall		Working Session Governance & Development Planning (HFA) 10:00-11:30	Working Session Global Risk Trends 12:00-13:30	Working Session Applying Science and Technology to DRR Decision-Making 14:00-15:30	Working Session Reducing Disaster Risk to Alleviate Poverty 16:00-17:30	
Hagi Hall		Working Session Building Resilient Futures for Rural Areas 10:00-11:30	Working Session Integrated Water Resource Management 12:00-13:30	Working Session DRM for Healthy Societies 14:00-15:30	Working Session Ecosystems Management & Resilience 16:00-17:30	

Room	Monday 16 March						
Exhibition hall 1	Working Session Education and Knowledge in Building a Culture of Resilience (HFA) 10:00-11:30	Working Session Communities Addressing Local Risks 12:00-13:30	High Level Partnership Dialogue (C,W) Risk-Sensitive Investment: Public Private Partnerships 15:00-18:00		Private Sector & Local Governments Reception (Sendai Kokusai Hotei) 19:30 - 21:00 (By invitation only)		
Exhibition hall 2	Official statements (C,W) 10:00-13:00		Official statements (C,W) 15:00-18:00				
Room 1&2	Ministerial Roundtable (W) (By invitation only) Governing Disaster Risk: Overcoming Challenges 10:00-13:00		Ministerial Roundtable (W) (By Invitation only) Reducing Disaster Risk in Urban Settings 15:00-18:00				
Main hall	Working Session Business & Private Sector: Investing in Resilient Infrastructure 10:00-11:30	Working Session Disaster Risk in the Financial System 12:00-13:30	Working Session Economic Aspects of DRR 14:00-15:30	TV Documentary Film Festival Ceremony 16:00-17:00			Risk Award Ceremony 18:00-19:00
Hagi Hall	Working Session Underlying Risk Factors (HFA) 10:00-11:30	Working Session Towards a Resilient Tourism Sector 12:00 -13:30	Working Session Preparing for Disaster-Induced Relocation 14:00-15:30	Working Session Land-Use Planning for DRR 16:00-17:30			

Room	Tuesday 17 March						
Exhibition hall 1	High Level Partnership Dialogue (C,W) Inclusive DRM: Governments, Communities & Groups Acting together 10:00-13:00		Working Session Children & Youth "Don't decide my future without me" 14:00-15:30	Working Session (C) Proactive Participation of Persons with Disabilities in inclusive DRR for All 16:00-17:30	Sasakawa Award Ceremony Main Hall 18:30-20:30 (Open to accredited participants)		
Exhibition hall 2	Official statements (C,W) 10:00-13:00		Official statements (C,W) 15:00-18:00				
Room 1&2	DRR Champions Meeting 10:00 - 12:00		Ministerial Roundtable (W) (By invitation only) Public Investment strategies for DRR 15:00-18:00				
Main hall	Working Session Disaster and Climate Risk: Accelerating National and Local Initiatives 10:00-11:30	Working Session Food Security, Disaster Resilient Agriculture and Nutrition 12:00-13:30					
Hagi Hall	Working Session Measuring and Reporting Progress 10:00-11:30	Working Session Preparedness for Effective Response (HFA) 12:00-13:30	Working Session Standards for DRR including Building Codes 14:00-15:30	Working Session From Crisis Response to Building Resilience 16:00-17:30			

Room	Wednesday 18 March	
Exhibition hall 1	Spillover 10:00-13:00	
Exhibition hall 2	Adoption of a Post-2015 Framework for DRR (C,W) 10:00-12:00	Closing Ceremony (C,W) 12:00-13:00
Room 1&2		
Main hall	Spillover 10:00-13:00	
Hagi Hall	Spillover 10:00-13:00	

02 Opening Ceremony



H.E. Eriko Yamatani, President of the Conference

I thank you for the honour of electing me as President of the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Ten years have already passed since the Second World Conference adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action, (HFA). Since then, progress has been achieved in reducing disaster risk at local, national, regional and global levels with efforts of countries and other stakeholders. International mechanisms have also been supporting such progress.

Overall, the HFA has been functioning as a guideline for all. Over the same ten-year time, however, disasters have continued to cause loss and damages in various places in the world, including here, in the Tohoku area, which was hit by the Great East Japan Earthquake four years ago. In addition, recent phenomena such as urbanization, climate change, and globalization are generating new disaster risks. Reviewing the past ten years, we see the progress, but a number of gaps still remain in the HFA's implementation such as addressing the underlying disaster risk factors and ensuring adequate means of implementation.

It is now urgent to further promote disaster risk reduction to protect more effectively persons, communities and countries, livelihoods, health, cultural heritage, socio-economic assets and ecosystems. It is crucial, therefore, to develop a successor to the HFA, an action-oriented framework that will guide investment in disaster risk reduction for resilience.

This year 2015 will see other important instruments, in the post-2015 development agenda. Ensuring effective links with these instruments will lead to mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in international cooperation and development policies, and contributing to the global goal to eradicate poverty.

Today, I am pleased to see many distinguished delegations, including many Heads of State and Government and Ministers in charge of disaster risk reduction gathering here in Sendai.

Five days from today will be dedicated to the development of a new framework for disaster risk reduction, political declaration and commitments for implementation. There will be also discussions on addressing emerging risks in a multi-stakeholder manner.

I would now like to invite all of you to join active discussions based upon the experiences and knowledge in your countries towards successful outcomes of the Conference.

Your opinions and active participation are valuable and will make this conference a turning point for disaster risk reduction.



H.E. Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations

On behalf of the United Nations, I am honoured to welcome all partners to Sendai. I thank the Government of Japan for hosting this important Conference and the citizens of Sendai for their warm hospitality.

I am particularly honoured by the presence of Their Majesties and their strong support for this important issue, disaster risk reduction, and I thank Your Majesties.

Ladies and gentlemen, Japan has made immense contributions to the United Nations and our world.

I also thank donors to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, so ably led by my Special Representative, Ms. Margareta Wahlstrom.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, you have made this the highest-level meeting on disaster risk reduction in history. This is the first step on our journey to a new future to put our people of the world and this world onto a sustainable path.

Disaster risk reduction advances progress on sustainable development and climate change. An ambitious outcome from this meeting will put us on a path to a new sustainable development agenda with a set of sustainable development goals; a universal, meaningful climate change agreement; and financing to turn plans into actions. Success here will drive the momentum for the July meeting in Addis Ababa on financing; the September sustainable development

special summit meeting in New York; and the Paris climate change summit meeting. Sustainability starts in Sendai.

We meet just days after the solemn fourth anniversary of the Great East Japan Earthquake. Ladies and gentlemen, just now, tropical Cyclone Pam is bearing down on Vanuatu and beyond. Overnight, the eye of the storm passed very close to the capital, Port Vila. We are not yet clear on the impact of the disaster, but we fear the destruction and damage could be widespread. I hope there will be minimal loss of life. I extend my deepest condolences and sympathy to the people of Vanuatu and their representatives.

I just met the President of Vanuatu this morning, and I conveyed my personal and, on behalf of the United Nations, our deepest condolences, as well as our strong commitment and solidarity to the people of Vanuatu.

What we are discussing here is very real for millions around the world. We must keep their needs in sharp focus during the negotiations on this agreement. Our thoughts are with all disaster victims. Our best possible tribute will be to make this Conference a great success.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, the Hyogo Framework for Action adopted a decade ago has saved thousands of people's lives. Now we must respond to the world's growing needs by empowering individuals, supporting communities and backing promises with resources.

We must especially help the poorest and most vulnerable people. Climate change is intensifying the risks for hundreds of millions of people, particularly in Small Island Developing States and coastal areas. Disasters put persons with disabilities and older persons in grave danger. Nine out of ten disaster fatalities are in low- and middle-income countries. Those States need our special attention. But disaster risk reduction is in everybody's interest – and it is everybody's business.

In this globalized economy, our world is smaller than ever. An earthquake in one country shakes up financial markets in another. Tropical storms in one region cause economic turbulence in another. Disaster risk reduction is a frontline defence against the impact of climate change. It is a smart investment for business and a wise investment in saving lives.

The global annual price tag in damage now exceeds US\$300 billion. We can watch that number grow as more people suffer. Or we can dramatically lower that figure and invest savings in development.

Six billion dollars allocated each year can result in savings of up to US\$360 billion by 2030. Resilience is not just a matter of strong buildings that can withstand earthquakes. True resilience comes from strong bonds among countries and communities. That is why we are meeting here in Sendai.

The United Nations is committed to strengthening these bonds with a unified Plan of Action. I count on your engagement.

Let us act in a spirit of global solidarity to make our world safer and more prosperous for all.



H.E. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of the host country

On the occasion of the opening of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, I would like to express my sincere warm welcome to all the participants.

The Great East Japan Earthquake of March 2011 was of unprecedented scale, devastating us with approximately 20,000 lives lost and huge impacts on the livelihood of the Japanese people.

We are greatly moved by the assistance from many countries including rescue teams and donations. I would like to take this opportunity to express sincere appreciation from the Japanese people.

I would also like to report that reconstruction is in progress, based on your assistance and exhaustive efforts in the affected area.

Japan is a disaster-prone country and has been working hard on disaster risk reduction for a long time. When Tokyo was built 400 years ago, the ruler protected the city by shifting a river stream away. The construction work, which took 60 years, would have been very difficult given the level of engineering technology at that time.

Japan emphasizes the importance of “Build Back Better”. It is a new expression, but we have been working on this for a long time.

Using floods as an example, we have been taking “Build Back Better” measures such as revising flood management plans, re-enforcing weirs, constructing channels, and conducting thorough disaster education.

These efforts are paying off. Sixty years ago, large scale flooding with more than 1,000 lives lost quite often hit Japan. Today we experience floods with no more than 100 lives lost.

In Japan, we also have an oral tradition to help save our lives, developed from our experiences with tsunamis. That is “If tsunami rushes, save yourself, and evacuate to a higher ground in a hurry”.

The teaching is “don’t fail to evacuate, believe your separated family does the same, and see each other again at the higher ground.”

In the case of the Great East Japan Earthquake, students who had inherited this oral tradition started to evacuate by themselves and assisted younger children to evacuate. As a result, many lives were saved.

Since the last World Conference in Hyogo, our disaster management has advanced.

On the other hand, the Kashmir Earthquake, Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar, the Great Sichuan Earthquake in China, the Haiti Earthquake, and many other disasters have struck us.

Sharing and passing down the lessons from these disasters is important.

In this Conference, we will share current and past experiences and lessons from every part of the world, confirm activities built on “the Hyogo Framework for Action”, discuss utilization of new technology, seek effective collaboration with various stakeholders, and then establish a new framework.

As we pass on the achievement of Hyogo to Sendai, we establish a new global framework.

I welcome your enthusiastic participation and hope this World Conference will be a fruitful event.

Last but not least, taking this opportunity of visiting Sendai, please enjoy the rich nature, history, culture, food, and livelihood of the Tohoku Region.

Your visit encourages the reconstruction in every part of the tsunami-affected Tohoku Region. Your support would be highly appreciated.



H.E. Laurent Fabius, Incoming President of the twenty-first session of the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

It is a great honour to be able to address to you as the incoming President of the 21st United Nations Climate Conference COP21, which will be held in December 2015 in Paris.

Before I begin, I would like, Madame President, to honour the memory of the victims of the tsunami which hit the coast a few kilometers away four years ago, almost to the day. We will not forget them.

The conference of Sendai today, and the Paris conference in December, will deliberate on two seemingly separate matters: disaster risk reduction on the one hand, and combatting climate change on the other. In fact these two matters are inseparably linked. Today it is estimated in fact that more than 70 percent of natural disasters are linked to climate change, twice as many as twenty years ago, and this figure will increase in the future.

In total more than 70 countries have been identified as particularly vulnerable: they are exposed to extreme climate events such as typhoons, flooding, sand storms or snow. These countries are also exposed to extreme climate change events: heightened drought in Africa, rising sea levels threatening the coastal areas in Asia, jeopardizing the existence of small island developing States. And wealthy countries are not left unscathed, as Japan knows to its costs. However, it is the poorest of countries that are the most vulnerable, because they have fewer resources with which to deal with these effects of climate change. We must particularly show our solidarity with these countries.

It's clear we must not mix the negotiations, they have their own rules and balances, but efforts for disaster risk reduction which we have been working on for several years, and for which we are working on a new international strategy, are also related to climate. Disaster risk reduction and combatting climate change should go hand in hand, because the solutions are so often the very same.

Allow me to give two examples. When you put in place a natural disaster warning system we are contributing to adaptation to climate change. When we take into account for example, the risks of climate change as we design our buildings and as we plan the use of coastal areas, this is also a contribution to adaptation to climate change. We must therefore consider these problems together and not separately.

Recently, at the end of 2014 I went with the French President to New Caledonia, which is today threatened by a typhoon, for a summit with the leaders of island states in the region, the Alliance of Small Island States group.

They told us of their needs for an ambitious outcome for Sendai, and an ambitious outcome on climate in Paris which allow a 2 degree limitation for global warming, indeed if possible a 1.5 degree limitation for global warming, because for Small Island -Developing States their very survival is at risk. They all spoke of the need for support by the international community to set up or to strengthen disaster warning and response systems.

In this area we know that valiant efforts have already been made by countries and organizations represented here. And I wish to welcome them and thank you. New actions will be announced in the next few days, but let's note that we are still far from universal coverage, we need a common objective around which we can structure our efforts.

Human and capital problems could have been avoided in the Philippines if there had been such a system functioning during the typhoon in 2013, and many countries do not have such a system in place. That's why I would like to launch an appeal here in Sendai, so that as quickly as possible the inhabitants of the most vulnerable countries might have access to a global mechanism which we could call "climate disaster warning". The objective of this will be to provide all concerned countries with meteorological data that many countries are able to take from their meteorological surveillance network, implanted throughout the whole world. This will require financing the acquisition of computer means and communication to be able to process such data and disseminate them, and to support the generalization of SMS sending systems. This is possible, France is ready to play its role.

What we are seeking to construct for COP21 in Paris in December with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, whom I would like to thank for his involvement in this task, is a "Paris Climate Alliance", based on four pillars: First of all, a universal and differentiated agreement limiting climate change to 2 degrees; second, national contributions, which should have been published before; thirdly, financial means which will be a pledge of fair treatment for an effective agreement; and finally, what we call a "solutions agenda", which will allow us to bring together all stakeholders - cities, regions, companies, civil society - which along with governments, will work on the ground.

Ladies and gentlemen, information published yesterday itself by the International Energy Association noted that after over 40 years, the carbon dioxide emissions in 2014 did not increase, despite 3 percent economic growth on average across the world. This shows that such positive change is possible and it fills us with hope for COP21, and for the whole of this year, which must be the year of sustainable development. I would like to state here how important the Sendai conference outcome will be for beginning this year on an excellent basis and to add that this success will help to the outcome of the Paris conference.

Thank you so much.



Ms. Regina Pritchett, Representative of the nine Major Groups

It's an honour to be here with you and to be standing before you this morning--its a little surreal, to be honest.

I've been in Japan just over a week and its been giving me new life! One visit to the local communities led to two thoughts I want to share with you this morning as they relate to the task before us this week, in finalizing and adopting the next post-2015 framework.

So, to me, I am rather lucky. This line of work is undoubtedly hard if you haven't hardened or distanced yourself from the realities of what it means to lose loved ones, your home, your livelihood and the levels of trauma that people experience. But in this line of work, I work with networks of women leaders, young and old to support their resilience building activities, recovery and reconstruction efforts. So I see some of the coolest things--women in the slums of Uganda making smokeless, energy efficient charcoal from banana peel, or rural women in Kenya building bio gas tanks and stoves to power their rural homes, or grassroots women in Central America, working across communities and countries to partner with the regional UNISDR office to train mayors on resilient cities and how to work with their local communities. I go to work every day working with some of the most powerful women in the world, leading movements of 55,000 people in Zambia, 100,000 women's groups India and national federations of the poor in the Philippines.

So this morning, you'll hear me evoking their names, their work, their countries, because I want you to start to imagining them up here with me--I hope you meet some of them this week, they have come. But mostly I want you to know, I don't come before you alone.

So our first question to this morning, is what are communities organizing to do in your country. I'll give you a hint: they (and there is a collective they--whether you can see them or know them) are doing a lot. Especially the ones we keep hearing are vulnerable--the women, the disabled, the youth.

Let me get back to telling you about how Japan is giving me new life right now. I work with the Huairou Commission and in partnership with our local Japanese hosts, Women's Eye and JANIC, we held a grassroots academy, with women in Minami Sanriku-cho, Fukushima and Iwate who were effected by the Great Eastern Japan Earthquake, tsunami and nuclear disaster. We were hosted graciously and generously by the municipality of Minami Sanriku in the prefecture of Miyagi (go if you decided to spend an extra day in Japan and don't know exactly you're doing for that day, meet these people and stay at Hotel Kanyo and you can thank me later).

So the first place we stopped in Miyagi was the temporary relocation settlement outside of town. We met Myiumi. She was telling us about how the older women in a temporary housing settlement met regularly for a tea from a camelia flower in a community space to make postcards and these pins that I am wearing today with a camelia flower on them. She tells us that the camelia flower is indigenous to the area and how it is able to live in highly salinated areas and survive a tsunami, so it's meaningful to them. Tsunamis happen roughly every 50 years there and it will take 50 years for the camelia flower to fully mature--the metaphors are strong and she talks about how, just like planting the camelia flower, recovery and reconstruction are long processes that take years and lots of care.

That's all she initially told us.

But we asked a few more questions. She starts telling us how she is actually a Shinto priestess, using the proceeds from the postcards to go towards buying and planting bulbs of the flowers that will line an escape route for the community. An escape route? Wait then there is more, there are levels to this. The Camelia Development Group decided they couldn't meet alone and began reaching out to the larger community. They organized children from the community to plant the trees that will line the future escape route, so they know the routes, but also so they know their culture and history. This is intergenerational resilience of place and culture. The Camelia Development Group also works with Miyagi prefecture to incorporate the escape routes into local planning in the area, and even when new development happens and interrupts an escape route, the Camelia group works with local government to uproot the plants and plan alternative routes. This is partnership, local planning, community education, awareness and preparedness.

This is amazing. Those women are amazing. The local government is amazing for recognizing the potential of its people and partnering with them to make the community more secure and carry forth its heritage.

But what do I want you to away from experience with the Camelia Development Group. Here are my two thoughts--and they are divergent, so you've been warned:

1. First is that most of the world's major faith traditions have a notion of interconnectedness, or that we are part of a whole, we are not alone, we are not individuals. The Hindu concept of Maya warns of us an illusion that we are separated from the whole and our work is to realize the whole.
2. We here are apart of a whole group of people who are working to make the world safer and more resilient--if you can't see the connection,--seek it out! I hope this next post-2015 framework makes provisions to facilitate these connections between stakeholders and to make DRR inclusive, so that we don't fall victim to the illusion that we in our silos can do this work alone. This is not a problem we can buy our way out of, staff our way out of. There is no amount of nicely designed programs that will do the work that needs to be done--communities are the ones that are left, when the show is over and lights have gone off and people go home--but they need to be connected and supported by others. Scale up their efforts.
3. Act like an artist. What did I say? Act like an artist. From time to time, step back. We get very involved in working on our issues and seeing them there in the document--like an artist painting a detailed tree or person on a canvas,--you have to step back from time to time to see the composition in its entirety and understand the real impact of what you are making. So practically this means, this process, where for those of us who have been involved or followed know that we have at times gone line by line--or even word by word. This week, take a moment and step back and ask our selves what on the whole are we creating with this framework. Ask yourself what are we building together. What will be your role when it is done? What will this mean for communities who are effected by disasters? Is this framework building new ways of working together, new ways of partners and new ways of relating to one another?

So this is what I am offering:

Communities are doing a lot.

Don't fall trap to the illusions of separation, let's build an inclusive framework.

Let's remember to step back and think of the big picture.



H.E. Emiko Okuyama, Mayor of Sendai City

I am Emiko Okuyama, Mayor of the City of Sendai. Allow me to extend a heartfelt welcome to Sendai.

On March 11, Sendai and the Tohoku region entered the fifth year since the Great East Japan Earthquake. In this unprecedented disaster, our city alone saw the loss of nearly 1,000 lives; in total, over 20,000 people died or are missing. The people of the disaster-affected areas of Tohoku look back on these four years with a variety of thoughts and feelings; at the same time, we have a renewed determination to achieve complete recovery at the earliest date possible.

However difficult our journey to this point has been, we will never forget our gratitude for the heartwarming support and encouragement we received from around the world. On behalf of the disaster-affected areas, allow me to express my sincerest gratitude.

I believe Sendai's strength, our disaster risk reduction efforts that utilize the power of our citizens and communities, will be an edifying example for every country and region in the world. This disaster also reminded us that it is necessary to include women, children, the elderly, private companies, and other stakeholders in planning, and to utilize their power.

For this reason, in the Public Forum we have prepared Thematic Pavilions on the themes of Civil Society Collaboration and Disaster Risk Reduction and Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction to share the efforts of our city and others. In addition, we have established a Great East Japan Earthquake Forum and a Tohoku Reconstruction and Disaster Risk Reduction Pavilion, and will hold over 350 symposiums and seminars, which we invite you to attend.

The disaster-affected areas of the Tohoku region are now incorporating our experiences and the lessons we learned from the disaster into reconstruction initiatives for more resilient cities. We hope you will participate in the study tours, visit the disaster-affected areas, and see their ongoing recovery efforts with your own eyes.

The city of Sendai is honoured to host this important conference in which you will adopt a post-2015 framework that will set policies for future international disaster risk reduction strategies. We ardently hope that the experiences and lessons we learned from the disaster at the expense of precious lives will be reflected in the new international disaster risk reduction strategies formulated here, and that in this way we can offer our thanks to the countries of the world for their support. It is my heartfelt prayer that this conference will yield bountiful fruit.

03 Official Statements



“We are more informed, we have more data, knowledge and experience to understand risks in a much wider scope, covering both existing, new and potential risks” - H.E. Numan Kurtulmus, Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey.

A total of 197 Official Statements were delivered by Member States and stakeholders at the Plenary Meetings of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. Ten years after the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), the delegates affirmed that the HFA has been an important guiding instrument for governments in handling disasters. The HFA brought about important changes in addressing disaster risks and improving resilience. In essence, HFA remains relevant, with many countries shifting from crisis management to risk management. Moreover, ten years ago, the focus was “what to do” but has now shifted to “how to do” disaster risk.

Some examples of progress reported during the past decade of the HFA included: a raised level of public awareness; strengthened disaster preparedness; school education; risk assessment; enhanced early warning systems; and strengthened local capacity and community-based DRR activities and recovery actions.

Statements reflected concern with the trends of disasters that have continued to cause unprecedented damage which left an enormous impact on lives, assets, and socio-economic development. Furthermore, unplanned urbanization, climate change, and unsustainable development are creating new risks. Most statements called for scaling up of existing efforts and actions to combat disaster and mitigate risks. The shift from response to a combination of prevention and preparedness is overdue.

Statements supported a new comprehensive and inclusive framework based upon the continuation of the HFA. Areas identified for further development included: incorporating disaster risk into investment decisions; greater attention to the nexus between risk reduction and climate change; strengthening institutions, legal frameworks, education and training; enhancing collaboration with local governments, private companies, non-governmental organizations, research institutes, and the media; and fine-tuning reconstruction “build back better” for a more resilient society.

Statements honoured the memory of those who lost their lives on 11 March 2011 in the Great East Japan Earthquake, and expressed sincere gratitude to Their Majesties – the Emperor and Empress – for honouring the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction with their presence. Appreciation was given to the Government of Japan and people of Japan, to the City of Sendai, and to the Secretariat for the preparations, planning and organizing the Conference. Appreciation was also accorded to the co-chairs of the negotiating process, the Permanent Representatives of Thailand and Finland, respectively.

All statements are available on the WCDRR website:
www.wcdrr.org/conference/programme/statement

04 Ministerial Roundtables

Reconstructing after Disasters: Build Back Better



Chair: H.E. Numan Kurtulmuş, Deputy Prime Minister, Turkey

Statements by: Algeria, the United Arab Emirates, Australia, Bangladesh, China, Colombia, the Czech Republic, the Dominican Republic, France, Finland, Grenada, Iceland, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Qatar, Serbia, South Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank Group, and the Japan Civil Society Organizations Coalition.

Based on Turkey's strong and active engagement in disaster risk reduction, Turkey was honoured to chair this important roundtable, which will have important effects on the outcomes of the third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Participants highlighted the many challenges associated with build back better, including poverty, growing urbanization, lack of institutional mechanisms, lack of predictable financing, and secondary hazards from industrial units.

Participants agreed that for effective implementation of build back better there is a need to further develop and consolidate actions to build a strong basis to ensure recovery and reconstruction efforts address future disaster risks.

Participants raised the following measures in support of the implementation of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction:

- Promoting the institutionalization of post disaster assessments and recovery planning to enhance risk governance, strengthen coordination of governments, civil society, and other stakeholders, and increase efficient and effective recovery and reconstruction programs;
- Ensure the involvement of all sectors in the recovery and reconstruction planning, to ensure a multi-hazard and inclusive approach;
- Involve civil society and ensure the recovery plan includes not only structural aspects, but also non-structural aspects to help communities, especially for livelihoods and continuing economic development and plan separately for complex disasters;
- Strengthening capacity for recovery planning and monitoring at the national, local, and community level, and establishing clear roles and responsibilities for

all actors including national and local governments, private sector, academia, and civil society organizations;

- Building greater financial resilience and predictability within government to manage and respond to disasters, and formalized strategic and resource commitments toward recovery planning, implementation and performance management, including insurance;
- Strengthening mechanisms for cooperation and mutual assistance, both within the nations but also through regional mechanisms, in areas of recovery and reconstruction that include sharing rosters of experts, capacity building, dissemination of tools and guidelines, progress monitoring; and post-disaster assessments and recovery planning;
- Development and adoption of national and international standards to inform and guide recovery strategies and projects;
- Maintaining an institutional continuum between preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation and sustainable development measures. Learn from experiences of countries; share the experiences to better inform future recovery and reconstruction planning; and
- Ensure consideration of climate change in the recovery and reconstruction planning, with the aim of sustainable development. Consider recovery as part of the development agenda, to protect economic growth.

Participants committed to promoting these measures for the effective implementation of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

Watch the session online:
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/851

International Cooperation in Support of a Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction



Chair: H.E. Rajnath Singh, Minister of Home Affairs, India

Statements by: Austria, Bhutan, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Georgia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, the Netherlands, Romania, Peru, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Viet Nam, the European Union, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the World Bank Group, the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the representatives of the Japan International Cooperation Agency, the Green Climate Fund, and the International Disability Alliance.

Reflecting on the development challenges associated with disaster risk, participants underscored the significance the year 2015 presents; the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, financing for development agreement, the sustainable development goals, and a global agreement on climate. These processes offer an opportunity to build a coherent and strengthened development agenda.

Participants highlighted the importance of international cooperation and emphasized the necessity to enhance and strengthen the resilience of countries with limited capacity and high vulnerability, in particular the least developed countries, Small Island Developing States and landlocked developing countries, and African countries.

The opportunities international cooperation offers, such as the exchange of knowledge and information; technology transfer; capacity building and training; cooperation among national platforms; the application of risk assessments; and cooperation to tackle trans-boundary disaster risk issues, among other issues, were highlighted.

Recognizing the increasing emphasis on bilateral and multilateral cooperation programmes, and private foundation initiatives, now give to disaster risk reduction, participants called for greater coordination among these interventions.

The importance of integrating disaster risk considerations into multilateral and bilateral development assistance, including investments from the International Financial Institutions, the work of the United Nations system and other international organizations was underscored.

The emerging architecture of international cooperation through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, in addition to bilateral cooperation, was raised by many participants. Expanding new and innovative tools to support cooperation was also mentioned. The role of the private sector was emphasized.

Participants called for enhanced investment and financing mechanisms to support resilient development, particularly in light of the challenges associated with increasing disaster risk and the impacts of climate changes.

Countries underscored the need for the United Nations system to ensure greater coordination among the funds, programmes, offices and specialized agencies in order to achieve greater coherence, effective implementation and to reduce transaction costs as it relates to development programming.

While there are undoubtedly new opportunities, the importance of working within existing mechanisms to mainstream disaster risk reduction, such as through ministries of finance and planning, were noted. Participants agreed that disaster risk reduction is an asset to development and must be part of the broader international cooperation discourse.

As a follow-up to the agreement we have reached here, in order to provide impetus to its implementation in Asia, India will host the next Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2016.

Watch the session online:
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/849

Governing Disaster Risk: Overcoming Challenges

Chair: H.E. Maria del Pilar Cornejo, Minister, National Secretariat for DRR, Ecuador

Statements by: the United Arab Emirates, Botswana, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ghana, the Holy See, Hungary, Italy, Indonesia, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nauru, New Caledonia, Spain, the State of Palestine, the Philippines, the Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Uganda, the United States, the Istanbul Governorship, the African Union, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Special Advisor on Post-2015 Development Planning, the representative of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the United Nations Development Programme, and Duryog Nivaran (CSO).

Governing disaster risk at the national and local levels has become a priority in view of the escalating impact of disasters linked to the exacerbating impact of climate change, increased urbanization and accelerated demographic population growth. A lot of effort have been placed by Governments in establishing or strengthening relevant institutional mechanisms, including national platforms for disaster risk reduction in conjunction with the development or review of national legislation and policy reforms in support of disaster risk governance.

Strong emphasis was placed on integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change to bring coherence and harmonize the post-2015 frameworks for DRR, sustainable development goals and climate change agenda. This integration process is even more required to consolidate the outcomes in view of the Sustainable Development Goals in September 2015, Ocean 21 and COP21 discussions in Paris at the end of 2015, and should take place at national and global levels.

There was concern about corruption in procurement during disaster. In relationship with this, the importance of transparency within governing disaster risk was stressed to be relevant.

The following elements were highlighted as means to improve governance of disaster risk:

- Decentralization of disaster risk reduction down to district or village level was crucial for building effective self-protection and resilient communities. Empowering local authorities and communities through capacity building, including training and peer reviews should be a core element of this new approach. A specific focus on families was made as one principal sources of resilience and behavioural change, taking care of the needs of people with disabilities; and remembering that at the local level, the people themselves are the first responders and afterwards the first to work on the recovery.
- A strong political will and budget allocation is required to improve disaster risk governance. Addressing the root causes of disasters, in particular through poverty alleviation, urban development, effective land-use planning with appropriate slums risk reduction, environmental degradation and natural resources management should be the starting point of any disaster risk governance strategy.
- Promoting a multi-stakeholder approach, in particular the involvement of the private sector, the civil society, children and youth, and local authorities. Governing

disaster risk is everybody's business. Nobody should be left behind. Women's empowerment is indispensable. A stronger involvement of the private sector in DRR is required as well as climate change adaptation strategies.

Trans-boundary cooperation is crucial for the reduction of risk of hydro-meteorological nature, in particular floods and climate change impacts. Nuclear disasters and the development of early-warning systems and review of vulnerability maps and building codes are also areas requiring enhanced trans-boundary cooperation efforts. Disaggregated data collection, an easy access to information and the development of databases across countries remains a priority in this context.

Education and building a global culture of resilience were felt as core elements to understand risk and achieve behavioural change in support of disaster risk governance, starting at school level with the integration of DRR as part of school curriculum, the recognition of traditional knowledge and solidarity, and general public awareness-raising campaigns. Also relevant is the capacity-building of public servants in disaster risk reduction not only for prevention but also for the recovery period.

Watch the session online :
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/848

Reducing Disaster Risk in Urban Settings



Chair: H.E. Pravin Jamnadas Gordhan, South Africa

Statements by: Armenia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, the Netherlands, the Niger, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zambia, the Governor of Hyogo Prefecture, the City of Aqaba (Jordan), the University of Brasilia, the European Parliament, the International Organization for Migration, the World Bank Group, and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

Participants highlighted the multitude of challenges in addressing urban risk, many of which are aggravated by a changing climate and the rapid pace of urbanization. Noting that most urbanization will take place in developing countries, across Asia and Africa, participants recognized the additional challenges both national and local governments will face.

Participants acknowledged urbanization and related exposure is growing faster than anticipated. To effectively address these risks, there is a need to further develop and consolidate key actions.

The following measures were highlighted as ways to address urban risks through the implementation of post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction:

- National and local governments need to cooperate and establish stronger urban policies to reduce the concentration of economic opportunities and public services. Local governments need the tools and financing to implement risk-informed decisions;
- Building codes, standards, rehabilitation and reconstruction practices at the national and local level need to be revised or established, as appropriate, to ensure applicability in local contexts, particularly in informal settlements. Reinforcing the capacity to implement, survey and enforce codes can directly foster disaster-resilient structures and sustainable buildings. The use of innovative or traditional techniques was recognized;
- Informal settlements, many that are in high risk areas, should be upgraded based on risk-informed interventions and with the involvement of all sectors and in particular community groups;

- Disaster risks need to be periodically reviewed, assessed and communicated to ensure existing, emerging and new sources of risks, vulnerability and exposure are understood. Educating citizens and business on risk should be prioritised.
- Local government officials' roles and responsibilities should be defined and their capacity strengthened to support their full engagement with stakeholders. Regulatory frameworks provide important guidance to stakeholders;
- Land-use policy development and implementation must be informed by disaster risk assessments, risk maps and risk data. Factoring anticipated demographic and environmental change into urban planning is critical to managing future risks.
- International and regional cooperation provides an important additional layer of support to local governments. Existing regional centres can be used to enhance collaboration.

Participants emphasized the importance of taking a people-centred approach to urban development. The poor and vulnerable suffer the most and face the highest risks. This can only be addressed by reducing inequality.

Participants agreed that while legislative frameworks are important, effective implementation remains the paramount challenge. Disaster risk is not a theoretical or abstract concept and must be addressed through practical and targeted measures at the local level.

Watch the session online:
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/850

Public Investments Strategies for Disaster Risk Reduction

Chair: H.E. Raed Arafat, Secretary of State of Emergency Situations, Romania

Statements by: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Myanmar, Panama, the Philippines, Tajikistan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, the Secretariat of the East African Community, the Nablus Municipal Council, Keidanren (Japan Business Federation), the Association of Caribbean States, the World Meteorological Organization, the Economic Commission for Europe, the District Institute of Risk Management and Climate Change of Bogota, and Youth Beyond Disasters.

Public infrastructure and services are critical for the development and economic solvency of nations and their people. Without them, economic sectors could not function properly and basic services for society and its development would not be available. Consequently, public investment strategies for DRR are an indispensable building block to reducing the human, economic, and environmental losses caused by disasters.

Participants recognized that trillions of dollars will be invested over the next decades in infrastructure and services around the world. This offers a great opportunity to ensure a prospective approach to public investment is adopted by national governments and the private sector in such a way as to minimize the creation of new risks and revert the current trend of increasing economic losses due to disasters, and human inaction or omission.

Participants raised areas where public investments in disaster risk reduction have promoted an integrated approach, including:

- Incorporating disaster risk factors in public and private investment as a key strategy to reduce future risks and as an enabling factor of prosperity and sustainable development;
- Comprehensive strategies to reduce the fiscal impact of disaster risk and develop adequate financial protection mechanisms;
- Robust building codes and norms and risk-sensitive land use policies. However, obstacles preventing or limiting the integration of disaster risk reduction in fiscal planning were also highlighted, including:
- Lack of an integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and the availability of evidence-based information for decision making by ministries of economy and finance;
- Insufficient resources invested in disaster risk reduction, particularly in developing countries; and
- Insufficient technical capacities and appropriate training of public officials dealing with infrastructure projects, including in monitoring and financial tracking, was reiterated.
- Some initiatives to overcome these obstacles were proposed by participants, including:
- Promoting Private-Public Partnerships for disaster risk reduction to bring forward investments;

- Utilizing probabilistic risk models that facilitate the identification and estimation of potential disaster losses and financial requirements;
- Developing early warning systems as effective mechanisms to reduce potential losses and save lives;
- Engaging scientific research and development and the use of disaster risk reduction solutions such as those offered by integrated information networks and development of new technologies;
- Developing procedures and regulations to ensure transparency as well as the effective and efficient use of the financial resources; and
- Promoting an inclusive multi-stakeholder approach including the participation of community based organizations and the private sector.

Watch the session online:

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/852

05 High Level Multi-stakeholder Partnership Dialogues

Mobilizing Women's Leadership for Disaster Risk Reduction



Co-chairs: H.E. Ms. Sanae Takaichi, Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications, Japan; H.E. Ms. Loren Legarda, Senator, the Philippines

Keynote speaker: H.E. Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan

Moderator: Mr. Riz Khan

Panellists: H.E. Ms. Tarja Halonen, Former President of Finland; Hon. Ms. Emiko Okuyama, Mayor of Sendai city; Ms. Kristalina Georgieva, Vice-President of the European Commission for Budget and Human Resources; Ms. Ertharin Cousin, Executive Director of World Food Programme; Mr. Babatunde Osotimehin, Executive Director, United Nations Population Fund; Ms. Adi Vasulevu Merewalasi, FemLINKPACIFIC

The dialogue welcomed a keynote address by H.E. Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan, reaffirming Japan's commitment to mobilising women's leadership in disaster risk reduction, which will be a key element of the Sendai Cooperation Initiative announced at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

Participants viewed the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and the process to developing a new framework for disaster risk reduction as a key opportunity to highlight the essential role of women in reducing risk and building resilience. Participants called for the outcomes of Sendai to become a turning point by recognising women's indispensable role in disaster preparedness, management, response and recovery.

Numerous examples were shared by participants illustrating how women at every level play a constructive and productive role in disaster risk reduction historically and today. Women and girls possess skills and capacity to build resilience, prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters. Examples ranged from grass-roots actions, awareness raising, early warning, to city planning, firefighting, as well as adopting gender-markers in international financing for emergencies and providing resources to promote this issue and facilitate the engagement and leadership of women in disaster risk reduction efforts.

Participants called for actions that ensure governments scale up the degree and scope of engagement of women in building resilience at national and local level with accountability mechanisms and indicators to track progress. Women should not just be educated and informed, they need to be empowered and heard, and

opportunities should be provided to share the knowledge and vision they have to reduce disaster risks. Education, equal access to training, capacity building, and information are critical to strengthen the engagement and participation of women in disaster risk reduction, including in the areas of science, technology and innovation.

Participants acknowledged that the Hyogo Framework for Action over the past ten years facilitated the promotion of gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction. However, much remains to be done to translate words into action. The disaster risk reduction and development communities need to further advance this agenda, and bring gender equality and women's empowerment to the core of risk sensitive development. Mobilising women's leadership in disaster risk reduction requires dedicated, sustained and targeted actions. Both long term efforts to break down barriers such as gender inequality and discrimination against women, which systematically hinder women's equal participation and leadership, as well as efforts to increase women's opportunities, resources and capacities to engage in disaster risk reduction and overcome these barriers.

Accountability needs to be strengthened through monitoring progress with clear indicators in implementing Sendai outcomes in a gender-responsive manner with linkages to international frameworks, agreements and commitments related to gender equality and disaster risk reduction e.g. reporting on the Convention the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Commission on the Status of Women and related resolutions, Beijing Agenda for Global Action on Gender-Sensitive DRR, and others.



The participants of the Working Sessions contributed actively to the discussions during the Third UN WCDRR.

It is equally important for all actors to ensure gender analysis is a core component in development and disaster risk reduction planning and programming. Using sex- and age-disaggregated data and gender analysis is an essential planning tool for developing local and national development and risk reduction plans. Taking measures to address women's sexual and reproductive needs and to prevent gender-based violence including human trafficking in the events of disasters, when women are found to be at higher risk of victimisation, is necessary and the United Nations is committed to continue working on these areas.

Strengthening women's leadership in disaster risk reduction requires addressing the issue of resources, technical and financial, including gender budgeting in disaster risk reduction, the issue of representation at all levels, in all sectors and in all risk reduction analysis, planning and implementation, and finally the fundamental issue of rights to ensure that women's rights are respected. Inequality itself is a risk factor undermining disaster risk reduction. Participants strongly emphasised the need to depart from traditional views of incapability and stereotyping of women as vulnerable groups.

Participants voiced commitments to support empowerment of women, to be inclusive and engage men and women in actions, to develop capacity and knowledge of women and girls, to support, engage and provide resources to women and grassroots leaders, to invest in order to make increased availability of sex- and age- disaggregated data, to prevent gender-based

violence and to ensure that disaster risk management investments are 100% gender-sensitive.

Participants reaffirmed that investment in empowering women and strengthening their leadership role being at the frontline in disaster risk reduction is critical for the resilience of the community at large and will benefit everyone, men and women. Resilient women will lead to resilient nations and communities.

Watch the session online:

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/854

Risk Sensitive Investments: Public-Private Partnerships



Chair: Mr. Fuat Oktay, President of the Prime Ministry Emergency & Disaster Management Presidency, Turkey

Keynote speaker: Ms. Gaelle Olivier, CEO General Insurance, AXA Asia

Moderator: Mr. David Eades

Panellists: Mr. Henk Ovink, Special Envoy for International Water Affairs for the Kingdom of the Netherlands; Ms. Sandra Wu, Chairperson and CEO of Kokusai Kogyo; Mr. Toshiyuki Shiga, Representative Director and Vice Chairman of Nissan Motor Co., Ltd; Ms. Shamshad Akhtar, Executive Secretary, UNESCAP; Mr. Christian Friis Bach, Executive Secretary, UNECE

Discussions pointed to the need for close cooperation and building of trust between the private sector and government bodies throughout development planning and disaster management cycles at national and local levels. Successful disaster risk reduction relies on new partnerships between business and governments to become a driving force for sustainable development. The solutions exist and they are not as costly as the losses incurred by recurring disasters.

A range of good practice examples were discussed in which close collaboration between the private and public sectors has contributed to a better understanding of disaster risk, open data and information sharing, and more effective implementation of regulation and voluntary standards. Despite these good examples, however, there is still hesitation by some governments to embrace close cooperation with the private sector, questioning its motives.

Participants agreed that trust was a prerequisite for effective public private partnerships and could only be gained by bringing different actors together early on in the process of investment and development planning, particularly at the local level. Private sector participants made concrete pleas to governments to bring the private sector into the process from the very start so that they could contribute to building a "positive cycle of reinforcement for resilience".

Participants finally noted the need to develop resilient solutions across industries in support of social and economic development that is inclusive and engages various stakeholders like women and persons with disability. For this, specific groups need to be offered specific solutions

that are developed with them, not for them: "Bridging the gap between public and private also means bridging the gap between institutions and the people."

Some specific proposals and commitments were made by participants. The Chair of the Private Sector Partnership of UNISDR confirmed that the 96 members of this existing partnership are committed to making available their risk management expertise to local and national governments to support the implementation of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. She further reinforced the commitment of all members to employ the tools developed within the partnership and to engage closely with the UN system and other organizations and bodies at the international level.

The Netherlands proposed to continue the discussion at the UN Financing for Development Conference to be held in Addis Ababa in July 2015 specifically on effective mechanisms for public-private cooperation in concrete project implementation and financing terms.

Specific statements of support and new commitments to engage in disaster risk reduction through the RISE Initiative were made by several panellists. Private sector participants expressed their commitment to provide expertise and technology to risk reduction and disaster management efforts of the public sector in support of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

Watch the session online :

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/853

Inclusive Disaster Risk Management – Governments, Communities and Groups Acting Together



Co-chairs: H.E. Mr. Noel Arscott, Minister of Local Government & Community Development of Jamaica

Keynote speaker: H.E. Mr. Anote Tong, President, Republic of Kiribati

Moderator: Ms. Veronica Pedrosa

Panellists: H.E. Ms. Laila Iskander, Minister of Urban Renewal and Informal Settlements, Egypt; Hon. Ms. Fatematou Abdel Malick, Mayor of Tevragh-Zeina, Mauritania; Hon. Mr. Nicola Valluzzi, President of the Province of Potenza, Italy; Mr. Anthony Lake, Executive Director, UN Children's Fund; Mr. Carlos Kaiser Mansilla, Inclusiva (ONG); Ms. Josephine Basibas Castillo, Damanyan ng Maralitang Piipinong Api Inc.

It is essential to understand individual perspectives on inclusiveness and resilience. No one should be left behind. For many people in the Pacific islands and other Small Island Developing states, for instance, inclusiveness means addressing disaster and climate change risks in an integrated manner. For many disaster survivors, it is about building back better, even after many years of disasters. For people with disabilities, inclusiveness is about taking away the invisibility and getting them involved in the decision-making process. Progress has been achieved through the HFA implementation in this respect, but a lot remains to be done.

The discussion highlighted that inclusiveness requires a true spirit of solidarity. Inclusiveness will only become a reality when the needs of different groups and individuals are genuinely taken into account, regardless of their background, conditions, attitudes and beliefs.

The specific and differentiated needs of groups that are disproportionately affected by disasters, such as the poor, children, women, people with disabilities, refugees and others must be clearly addressed if safety, security and dignity are to be ensured. Disaggregated statistics, data and information are crucial to understand the needs of different groups.

Communities, with their unique knowledge and capacities must be engaged, not only as implementers, but also in the planning, monitoring, and decision-making stages. Where communities work with local and national governments and other actors, fast and better recovery has been observed in the aftermath of disasters. There are success stories of child-centred disaster risk management which can be scaled up. Grassroots women's organizations who

work for the benefit of their community also benefit government policies and programmes.

Where the political will of national and local governments translates into policies, institutional arrangements and collaborative partnerships involving academia, the private sector, media and others, a meaningful participation of communities and vulnerable groups has been observed.

All of the above examples point to some common critical success factors of inclusive disaster risk management: (i) the acknowledgement of the needs, but also unique and complementary added value of all stakeholders; (ii) strong political commitment resulting in policies and programmes that incorporate the perspectives and priorities of vulnerable groups and foster their leadership in disaster risk management; and (iii) innovative partnerships that build the capacity of communities and support their initiatives, as well as learning and knowledge sharing.

Inclusiveness requires each individual and organization to think beyond their individual mandate and responsibilities to work together.

Participants welcomed the post-2015 framework for its inclusive approach, recognizing that DRR is a shared responsibility between Governments and relevant stakeholders. It is important that the richness and authenticity of this dialogue be reflected the framework and translated into concrete action and implementation.

We should also use the latest communication technology available, including social media, to keep this dialogue alive and to build on the existing momentum.

The following opportunities and commitments for actions were presented during the dialogue:

- Enhance the engagement of communities. Addressing the needs of communities has proved effective both before and in the aftermath of disasters, where there is clear understanding of roles and responsibilities and acknowledgement of people's experience.
- Strengthen institutions and partnerships that recognise the capacities and contribution of all stakeholders and ensure their meaningful engagement.
- Develop technical standards to effectively engage people with disabilities. Networks are committed to work together to develop such standards, for which support from the private sector and other organizations is also required.
- Strengthen the role of the media. As an immediate step, media stakeholders announced their willingness to launch a global warning and DRR communication campaign to prepare the media to communicate more effectively on disaster risk reduction.
- Ensure that data collected by the scientific and academic communities is usable. Data must not only be collected from communities but must also be transmitted back and made relevant and useful.
- Engage the private sector through initiatives such as developing integrated information system and business continuity planning.

Watch the session online :

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/855

06 Working Sessions

Applying Science and Technology to Disaster Risk Reduction Decision-making

Chair: Dr. Carlos Nobre, Director, Centro Nacional de Monitoramento e Alertas de Desastres Naturais, Brazil and Member of UN Secretary General's Scientific Advisory Board

Moderator: Dr. Flavia Schlegel, Assistant Director-General for the Natural Sciences, UNESCO

Panellists: Professor Takashi Onishi, President, Science Council of Japan; H.E. Ms. Tumusiime Rhoda Peace, Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture at the African Union; Dr. Roger Pulwarty, Director, National Integrated Drought Information at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Dr. Wadid Erian, Expert Scientist, League of Arab States; Dr. Vladimir Sucha, Director General, Directorate Joint Research Center, European Commission; Prof. Gordon McBean, President, ICSU

The session discussed the critical role of science and technology in disaster risk reduction and agreed to establish an international partnership of Science and Technology to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

By mobilising relevant institutions, networks and initiatives, the international partnership shall implement the actions identified in the Sendai Framework through voluntary commitments in the following areas:

- Assessment - provide analytical tools to assess and advance our knowledge of risks, underlying risk drivers but also a regular, independent, policy-relevant assessment of science on DRR, to achieve a more comprehensive view of disaster risks.
- Synthesis and actionable research - develop the co-design and co-production of research involving policy-makers and practitioners for better forecasting, develop scenarios and identify options to manage risks and test solutions.

Science advice - provide advisory capabilities jointly with practitioners and policy-makers, to translate knowledge into solutions.

Monitoring and review - support the development of science-based indicators, common methodologies information to promote their availability and use at different scales.

Communication and engagement - build closer partnerships and better communication to enhance the use of scientific knowledge - for evidence-based decision-making.

Developing capacity - to advance risk literacy through curricular reform, in professional training and by life-long learning, and scientific and technical capacities to support a more effective use of risk information.

Building Resilient Futures for Rural Areas

Chair: Ms. Mayling Chan, Global Program Director, OXFAM Hong Kong

Panellists: Mr. Mitiku Kassa Gutile, State Minister, Disaster Risk Management and Food Security, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia; Mr. Joseph Ole Simel, Executive Director, Mainyoto Pastoralis Integrated Development Organization, Kenya; Ms. Haydee Rodriguez, President, Las Brumas Cooperatives, Nicaragua; Ms. Godavari Dange, Maharashtra Agricultural Producer, India; Ms. Grace Balawag, Deputy Coordinator, Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education), Philippines; Ms. Maria Patek, Department Head, Ministry of Land and Forests, Austria

Representatives of government ministries, indigenous peoples, community-based organizations and civil society came together to share their experiences on DRR and resilience as a strategy for social well-being and forge a vision for resilience in rural areas.

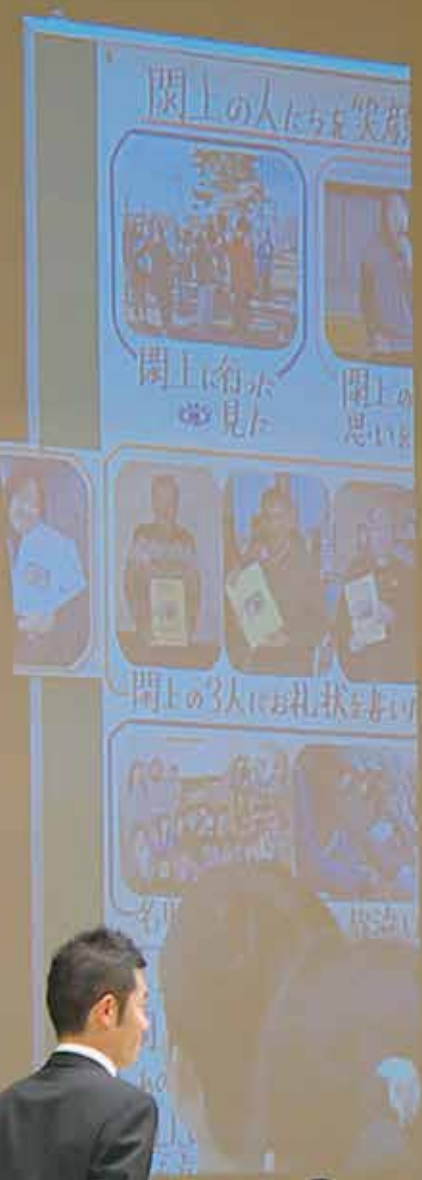
Good practices were presented of efforts to overcome climate-related hazards aimed at strengthening rural resilience. These experiences demonstrated how community-based innovation practices, alternative uses of natural resources and traditional knowledge are enabling communities to overcome environmental degradation and changing climate-related hazards. The session highlighted how efforts by grassroots women, indigenous peoples and other rural community leaders have led to robust public-private partnerships and multi-stakeholder initiatives, that have strengthened local economic development, livelihoods, land tenure, food

security and active involvement in political venues and decision-making.

This session served to highlight advances in knowledge generation and transfer supported by transnational cooperation across the globe and based on local community initiatives, political alliances with national and regional actors and decision-makers, mobilisation of resources, diversification, a systematic approach to data and information collection, natural resource management in response to climate risk and soil susceptibility to sustainable agriculture with appropriate and innovative technologies.

Commitments / Further Work

There is a call for a major shift in humanitarian and poverty -reduction work to account for disaster risk reduction and the rights and needs of the most vulnerable groups.



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The Third UN WCDRR permitted active participation of children & youth including simulations.



Business & Private Sector: Investing in Resilient Infrastructure

Chair: Mr. Naohiro Nishiguchi, President, Japan Bosai Platform, Executive Managing Director Japan Innovation Network

Panellists: Mr. Toshiyuki Shiga, Chairman of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association; Ms. Ladawan Kumpa, Deputy Secretary General Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, Thailand; Ms. Cornelia Richter Managing Director, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Germany; Mr. Scott Williams Director RISE Initiative, PwC; Mr. Aris Papadopoulos Advisor, Titan America LLC.

The key message from the Working Session was that spending on disaster risk reduction is not a cost but an investment. The private sector has three main roles in disaster risk reduction: business continuity planning; provider of solutions to the challenges of DRR; and as an innovator to address DRR challenges. The private sector can promote the solutions and innovations needed to reduce disaster risk.

The private sector is fully committed to ensure reduction of disaster risks in its investments through the promotion of business continuity planning, development of practical and innovative solutions for risk reduction, improved standards and risk analysis of investments, and through collaboration with the public sector. The private sector needs to establish a platform to lead and coordinate the risk reduction agenda.

Commitments / Further Work

The private sector to:

- Share information on assessment, monitoring, prediction, forecasting and early warning between the public and private sectors.
- Support national and local training and capacity building, and demonstrate opportunities where resilience building and DRR is a sound economic strategy, with attractive returns and competitive advantages.
- Support the development and strengthening of standards and appropriate regulations and policies that enhance DRR and improve resilience.

Children and Youth - “Don’t Decide My Future Without Me”

Moderator: Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi, Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth, United Nations

Keynote Speaker: Mr. Tony Lake, Director-General, UNICEF

Panellists: Ms. Maria del Pilar Cornejo, Minister for Disaster Risk Management, Ecuador; Mr. Mohammad Abdul Qayyum, National Project Director - Comprehensive Disaster Management Program, Bangladesh; Mr. Baltz Tribunalo, Cebu Community Leader, Philippines; Children and youth representatives from Peru (Debora), Japan (Hinata) and Cambodia (Ien); Ms. Lydia Cumiskey, Co-chair Children and Youth Forum, Water Youth Network, Ireland

The Working Session provided an opportunity for children and youth to showcase their achievements and contribution to disaster risk reduction and to establish a dialogue with today’s leaders and decision-makers regarding their aspirations to advance an ambitious disaster risk reduction agenda for a safer tomorrow. Children and youth representatives called the local governments and national governments representatives for new avenues to participate in disaster risk reduction policy design, implementation, monitoring and review. A “Quipu” was presented as voices of children and youth from around the world for a safer world for all.

Children and youth were recognised as major agents for change and as part of the solution for managing disasters. Preparing children and youth for disasters can include innovative ideas such as swimming lessons, safe schools assessment exercises, equipping them with knowledge and giving support to implement youth-/children-led community actions or evacuation drills as practical steps towards effective DRR.

Educating children and youth are critical steps in reducing risks for the extended community. They represent a major investment for the future; educating them and providing them with the necessary life-saving skills and opportunities to contribute to decision-making will allow

them to become active and well-informed citizens of the world and build the resilience of their communities. Children and youth are “an asset to save the future.” Themes also raised in the debate included budget allocation for youth engagement; the importance of youth in volunteering; global solidarity; inter-generational equity and links to human rights.

Commitments / Further Work

National and local governments to:

- Increase opportunities for children and youth to participate in decision-making, planning and monitoring processes for disaster risk reduction.
- Enhance capacity-building and mentoring in disaster risk reduction for children and youth.
- Use children and youth as partners in particular in translating scientific knowledge and technology into the needs of communities and in using the social media for disaster risk reduction promotion and mobilisation process.
- Provide a legal basis, resources and safe learning environment for the protection of children and youth, including in conflict-stricken areas.

Commitments to Safe Schools

Welcoming remarks: Ms. Tarja Halonen, former President of Finland.

Keynote Speakers: H.R. H. Princess Margriet, Netherlands; Mr. Numan Kurtulmus, Deputy Prime Minister, Turkey

Moderator: Ms. Sung-Joo Kim, President of Korean Red Cross

Panellists: H.E. Mr. Mallam Ibrahim Shekarau, Minister of Education, Nigeria; Mr. Willem Rampangilei, Deputy Minister for Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture, Indonesia; Mr. Reynaldo Laguda, Assistant Secretary, Department of Education, Philippines; Dr. Fuat Oktay, Head of AFAD, Prime Ministry, Disaster and Emergency Management Authority, Turkey; Mr. Ali Shahri, General Director, Office of Planning for Reconstruction and Equipping Schools, Ministry of Education, Islamic Republic of Iran; Ms. Flavia Schlegel, Assistant Director-General for Sciences, UNESCO; Ms. Alicia Dela Rosa Bala, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

School safety was highlighted during the Working Session as a moral imperative and a priority in addressing DRR. Building on the principle that “disaster risk reduction begins at school”, the Working Session benefitted from high-level Government commitments to the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools, its holistic approach to school safety and to implementing the Istanbul Roadmap. The Working Session urged Governments to join the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools as a unique global Government-led initiative promoting political commitment and action for comprehensive school safety globally and as an opportunity for the sharing of experiences and good practices on school safety globally.

A strong recognition and reconfirmation was made of the importance to ensure the safety of schools and educational facilities as a contribution to protecting future generations, achieving sustainable development and building a safer world for all. Many valuable country experiences and good practices were shared in this respect.

Schools represent education havens and as such must be safe to protect school children and the overall education system. One of the best ways to protect children in disaster situations is to ensure school safety and continuity. Conflict situations and related flow of students was also raised as a major challenge to school safety. Investing in school children and in their educational environment represents sound and long-term investment for the future. It is urgent to invest today for a safer tomorrow for all.

- UNESCO, on behalf of the Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector, committed to provide tools and technical support to interested Governments for school safety implementation according to the three pillars of the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools.

- ASEAN Safe School Initiative endorsed as a regional contribution to the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools.

- All Governments to scale up teachers training for disaster risk reduction education and school preparedness.

- All Governments to forge innovative partnerships with the private sector, local Governments and communities to enhance school safety at local and national level, in support of the Istanbul Roadmap implementation.

- Seek further engagement of the private sector in school safety and the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools implementation through the sharing of innovative technologies and financial support to retrofitting work.

- Call made by Indonesia, Finland and Turkey to other Governments to join the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools and to enhance international cooperation and partnership for school safety implementation globally.

Commitments / Further Work

- Finland, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nigeria, the Philippines and Turkey officially reconfirmed their commitment to the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools.
- Turkey committed that all schools in Turkey will be safe by 2018, to provide technical support on school safety to selected South Eastern Europe and Central Asian countries in 2016 and to complete disaster management and emergency plans as well as risk analysis of all schools by 2017.
- Indonesia committed to pursue allocation of 20% of its annual development budget to education (and school safety)
- The Islamic Republic of Iran committed to provide technical support to other countries on school safety and to host the second meeting of Safe School Leaders by the end of 2015.

Communities Addressing Local Risks

Chair: Mr. Manu Gupta, Chair, Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network

Moderator: Mr. Tanaji Sen, Executive Director of RedR, India

Panellists: Ms. Joyce Rosemary Nangobi, Director, Slum Women's Initiative for Development, Uganda; Mr. Adolfo Millabur Ñancuil, Mayor of Tirua, Chile; Mr. Takuya Tasso, Governor of Iwate Prefecture, Japan; Ms. Nada S. Yamout, City Councilor, Beirut, Lebanon; Mr. Eduardo Martinez, President, The UPS Foundation; Ms. Maria (Malu) Fellizar-Cagay, Deputy Executive Director, Center for Disaster Preparedness, the Philippines; Mr. Claus Sørensen, Director-General, European Union Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (EC ECHO)

Resilient communities are the building blocks of resilient nations. For this to occur, communities must be empowered to be systematically involved in planning and decision making, using their knowledge and have the platforms to articulate their choices. The Working Session discussed experiences of where communities have led and contributed to disaster risk reduction and the roles of different actors in creating an enabling environment for strengthened role of communities.

Examples were presented to demonstrate that communities have developed critical knowledge of the diverse range of disasters they face, both every day and extraordinary, and have developed unique capacities to address these risks. They are the frontline responders. There has begun to be a shift in recognising the role of communities and in facilitating their actions for DRR. But more can be done to create an enabling environment.

A number of factors were identified to be critical to support communities addressing local risks. These included the need to understand risk from the perspective of communities, the main risk bearers; leave no one behind; empower communities and build their leadership capacities; collaborate with the common goal of supporting community resilience; and mobilise resources for locally-led community action.

Commitments / Further Work

- Civil Society Organizations to play six key roles to support communities: knowledge broker, capacity builder, connector, implementer, advocate and monitor.
- IFRC/national Red Cross societies in the Pacific region to ensure that local communities are included in the development and implementation of DRR plans.
- Local government to create an enabling environment for communities' leadership.
- The private sector to help fill information and technology gaps as part of their core business to build the resilience of their staff and customers.
- Donors to work on a different approach that engages communities, better understands real life on the ground, works across sectors, and streamlines financial support to meet the needs of funding community-led initiatives.
- Promotion of an open source data platform to ensure that all actors have access to local perspectives of risks.
- Build leadership capacity for communities.

Disaster and Climate Risk: Accelerating National and Local Initiatives

Chair: Mr. Phil Evans, Director of Government Services, Meteorology Office, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Panellists: Mr. Chris Field, Co-Chair of IPCC Working Group II on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability and Director, Department of Global Ecology, Carnegie Institution for Science; Ms. Lucille Sering, Commissioner for Climate Change, The Philippines; Mr. Mohammad Shahid Ulla Mia, Additional Secretary, Head of Disaster Management Wing, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Bangladesh; Mr. José Ernesto Betancourt Lavastida, Head of Disaster Reduction Department Cuban Civil Defence Headquarters, Cuba; Mr. Harvey Siggs, Councillor, Committee of the Regions, EU's Assembly of Regional and Local Representatives; Mr. Peter Höpfe, Head of Geo Risks Research/Corporate Climate Centre; GEO/CCC1 MunichRe

The Working Session highlighted that climate change poses risks to sustainable development and to increasing losses associated with disaster impacts. The session also emphasised that climate change is altering the face of disaster risk and adding complexity to disaster risk management. Scientific evidence from IPCC reports confirmed these linkages.

The session underscored that disaster risk and climate change are felt differently by different countries and communities. All regions and almost all countries on the

planet will be impacted by climate change one way or another. These impacts will in turn affect poverty, health, social development, economic growth, demographics and migration, and environmental protection.

Information and data were shared on the disaster risk linkages to climate change, how adaptation plans have been used to address disaster risk or vice versa and highlighted the importance of risk-informed decisions when dealing with climate change.

Panellists and participants shared experiences in strengthening land use planning, early warning systems, community preparedness, improving climate information services, addressing vulnerability and hazard exposure and investing in the development and expansion of databases on climate related hazards, hydro-meteorological related disasters and disaster losses as carried out by the Reinsurance Industry.

Participants shared good practices including the use of diagnostic tools to analyse the impact of climate change at the local level, improving national planning based on risk information, allocating resources in the national and local budgets for disaster risk reduction and updating hazards and risk maps based on climate variability.

Commitments / Further Work

- Building resilient and sustainable societies means addressing both climate and disaster risks, and integrating these risks, as well as potential opportunities, into development planning and budgeting. The integrated approach offers an opportunity to make investments that deal with climate variability and DRR and also support climate adaptation efforts.
- Action is taken at local level to address disaster risk; therefore risk management is more effective when tailored to local contexts. Disaster risk management should be planned and implemented with a multi-stakeholder approach that brings in expertise from all sectors including private sector and civil society.
- DRR and climate change mitigation and adaptation share a common objective: building the resilience of communities for sustainable development. Holistic approaches to resilient and risk-sensitive development enable governments to leverage the knowledge, skills and technologies of DRR in ways that both reduce losses and promote sustainable growth in a changing climate.

· Baseline data on risk, disaster losses, vulnerability and hazard exposure is critical to understand climate change associated risk. Policies, plans and tools should have strong scientific reference (evidence-based) to inform national and local actions and the decision-making process in the public and private sectors.

· Few countries, cities and sub-regions have started to develop (or consider developing) joint disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation plans and strategies. These efforts remain limited and dependent on financial support to integrated planning and implementation at national and local level. It is critical that the acknowledgment of the importance of integrating risk reduction and climate change adaptation is manifested through national and local implementation plans, translating commitments into actions, and adopting coordinated approaches by governments, international and regional organizations, and stakeholders.

· There is a lot of value in coordinated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation that translates into practical actions locally and nationally. This requires more coherent and sustained efforts to build capacities for tailoring climate information to decision making and improving the integration of climate services into national and local adaptation plans, public and private sector investments, local and national development and land-use plans. The National Adaptation Plans are one of the tools to align national efforts on climate change adaptation with disaster risk management and long term resilience building.

· The year 2015 offers an opportunity for coherence in addressing disaster risk in the context of climate change as the world considers a post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, new post-Kyoto Climate Change Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals. The coherence can come through national and local level actions that will help to meet and implement international agreements and guidance.



International Sign Language and real time captioning were available in several sessions of the Third UN WCDRR.

Disaster Risk in the Financial System

Moderator: Mr. Robert Muir-Wood, Chief Research Officer of Science and Technology Research, Risk Management Solutions, Inc.

Keynote Speaker: Mr. Dominic Casserley, Chief Executive Officer, Willis Group Holdings.

Panellists: Mr. Gil Buenaventura, President and CEO of the Development Bank of the Philippines; Mr. George Brady, Deputy Secretary-General, International Association of Insurance Supervisors; Mr. Gordon McBean, President, ICSU; Mr. Shaun Tarbuck, Chief Executive, International Cooperative and Mutual Insurance Federation; Mr. Takejiro Sueyoshi, Special Advisor, UNEP Finance Initiative, Japan

The Working Session highlighted that the numerical value of disaster risk is under-represented in information used by financial decision makers. This perpetuates the creation of new risk that is then not systemically accounted for. The panellists articulated concrete steps, based on proven insurance industry modelling and analytics experience, to make the invisible visible in order to price risk correctly.

In particular, regulation can create the incentives for integrating standard global risk metrics into capital investment, such as enabling increased insurance coverage as a result of lowered risk levels, but also by establishing accounting mechanisms and reporting requirements on capital exposure to disaster risk. Change is underway, not least through the availability of new evidence that highlights the role of risk in financial systems. Results from cutting-edge probabilistic risk assessments (GAR15) allow risk metrics to be understood for the first time in relation to key economic metrics. This is a major new achievement - such risk metrics can have a transformational effect for regulation and capital resilience.

Commitments / Further Work

- The 1-in-100 Initiative – Willis under the UN Secretary-General Office and with support of UNISDR and

others. Develop 1-in-100 and 1-in-20 analysis to enable understanding of levels of resilience across all capital and support for adoption of standards by global regulators by 2020.

- Planet-smart investments initiative - ICMIF and IIS. The insurance industry will define planet-smart investments and provide a framework which will enable the integration of disaster and climate risk and resilience considerations across all asset classes and catalyse US\$420bn of planet-smart investment by the insurance industry by 2020.
- Resilience Modelling & Mapping Forum - Willis, ICSU, the World Bank, the UN and other partners to coordinate research programmes and data collection; maintain common standards; and support shared, open, modelling and mapping platforms for maximum accessibility by December 2015.
- Disaster risk in the International Integrated Reporting Framework - the International Integrated Reporting Council to work with companies, financial institutions, the public sector and other stakeholders to reflect material risks related to climate and natural hazards.

Disaster Risk Management for Healthy Societies

Moderator: Mr. Steve Kraus, Regional Director Asia and Pacific, UNAIDS

Panellists: Dr. Bruce Aylward, Assistant Director General, WHO; Mr. Elhadj As Sy, Secretary General, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Ms. Lianne Dalziel, Mayor of Christchurch, New Zealand; Dr. Somia Okued, Director General of Emergency and Humanitarian Responses, Federal Ministry of Health, Sudan & Deputy of Health, Environment and Population Committee; Dr. Ali Ardalan, Advisor to Deputy Minister, Director of Disaster Risk Management Office Ministry of Health and Medical Education, Iran; Mr. Luis Felipe Puente Espinosa, General Coordinator of Civil Protection, Mexico

The Working Session emphasised that health is central to DRR, healthy people are resilient people and more resilient health systems are essential to reduce the risks of disasters. Communities must be central to the development and implementation of emergency and the reduction of risk for health. Action by all sectors is required to reduce health risks from all hazards. In particular, hospitals should be built safely to withstand hazards and remain operational in disasters. The increased focus on health in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was welcomed.

Commitments / Further Work

- To strengthen all-hazards, whole of society approach.
- To apply lessons from all types of emergencies, including epidemics, to inform risk management measures.
- To enhance capacities in disaster recovery.
- To scale up national programmes for safe hospitals.
- WHO to implement the new policy framework on emergency and disaster risk management for health.

Disaster Risk Transfer and Insurance

Moderator: Mr. Arup Chatterjee, Principal Financial Sector Specialist, Asian Development Bank

Panellists: Mr. Gerry Brownlee, Minister of Defence, Minister of Canterbury Earthquake Recovery, New Zealand; Mr. Roberto Tan, National Treasurer and Under-Secretary of Finance, Department of Finance, the Philippines; Mr. Nelson Chege Kuria, Group Chief Executive Officer, CIC Insurance Group, Kenya; Mr. Erdal Altuncu, Head of Department, General Directorate of Insurance, Undersecretariat of Treasury, Turkey; Mr. Kengo Sakurada, Chairman, General Insurance Association of Japan; Mr. Michael J. Morrissey, President and Chief Executive Officer, International Insurance Society; Ms. Rachel Kyte, Vice President and Special Envoy for Climate Change, The World Bank

Insurance can work as an economic agent, surveying and bringing societal risk within tolerable limits, but it cannot be optimally effective unless overall risks are prevented and/or reduced. The Working Session called for collective development of public and private risk data to inform differential risk-based pricing of insurance solutions; compelling governments and businesses to introduce approaches that reduce the existing stock of risk, avoid the creation of new risk and strengthen societal and economic resilience.

The Working Session also called for proportionate regulatory arrangements recognising mutual, cooperative and joint stock companies, etc. to encourage a risk management culture for low income populations and promote consumer protection. Finally, sustainable insurance is essential to achieve a secure and resilient society, and thus the platform for sustainable growth and development.

Commitments / Further Work

- UNEP Finance Initiative, Principles for Sustainable Insurance – launched “United for Disaster Resilience” to help build disaster-resilient communities and economies. The PSI initiative additionally called on individual insurance organizations to help implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 by making voluntary, specific, measurable and time-bound commitments.
- World Bank to screen 100 percent of all World Bank funding for climate and disaster risk.

Early Warning (HFA Priority 2)

Moderator: Mr. Jeremiah Lengoasa, Deputy Secretary-General, WMO

Keynote speaker: Mr. Phil Evans, UK Met Office Executive Member, Director of Government Services

Panellists: Mr. Hilary Onek, Minister for Disaster Preparedness, Relief and Refugees, Uganda; Dr. P.K. Mohapatra, Special Relief Commissioner and Ex-officio Special Secretary to Government Odisha, India; Mr. Masahi Nagata, Director-General, Meteorological Institute, Japan; Ms. Gwendolyn Pang, Secretary-General, Philippine Red Cross; Mr. Rick Bailey, Head of Tsunami Warning & Ocean Services, Australian Bureau of Meteorology

The Working Session discussed issues and lessons learnt in early warning from the implementation of HFA Priority 2, and approaches to promoting and enhancing multi-hazard early warning systems. The discussions highlighted the importance of an holistic and integrated approach to multi-hazard early warning systems as a key component of national strategies for DRR and climate change adaptation.

Such an approach should include multi-hazard early-warning systems that are underpinned by: legal and regulatory frameworks and long-term political commitment; ensure financial sustainability and promotes interoperability and harmonization of early warning systems; incorporate risk and impact information and apply recent advances in information and communication technologies and Earth observations; ensure routine use of a single, recognized authoritative voice when issuing warnings so that they are trusted and acted upon by those at risk; and ensure that warnings and advisories are tailored to specific user needs with gender perspectives.

Commitments / Further Work

- Countries, key UN agencies, and civil society actors committed to work together to respond to the call of States to strengthen and invest in multi-hazard early warning systems and to achieve the proposed global targets in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
- The session recommended the pursuit of multi-stakeholder partnership and international cooperation in multi-hazard early warning systems through a proposed International Network for multi-hazard early warning systems, with expressions of support from China, France, Germany, and India.

Earth Observations and High Technology to Reduce Risks

Chair: Mr. Mohammad Abdul Wazed, Director General, Department of Disaster Management Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Bangladesh

Moderator: Professor Ryosuke Shibasaki, Center for Spatial Information Science, University of Tokyo

Speakers: Ms. Barbara Ryan, Secretariat Director, Group on Earth Observations; Mr. Toru Nagayama, Secretary General, International Steering Committee for Global Mapping; Dr. Cosmas Zavazava, International Telecommunication Union, Chief of Department, Project Support and Knowledge Management Telecommunication Development Bureau; Prof. Satoshi Tadokoro President-Elected, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers - Robotics and Automation Society

Panellists: Ms. Simonetta Di Pippo, Director, UNOOSA; Ms. Sandra Wu, Chair, Private Sector Advisory Group of UNISDR; Mr. Said Faisal, Executive Director, ASEAN Coordinating Centre For Humanitarian Assistance; Dr. Renato U Solidum JR, Director of the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology; Prof. Gerald Steinbauer, Professor, Graz University of Technology, Austria; Dr. Shamika Sirimanne, Director, Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division, UNESCAP

The Working Session focused on the roles of Earth Observation, Geospatial Information, Information and Communication Technologies and Robotics in reducing disaster risk.

The Working Session came up with the following commitments to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030:

- The Partners involved in Earth Observation technologies will launch an international partnership to facilitate the use of earth observation and related satellite-based technology through a variety of efforts including the provision of technical advisory support for application.
- The partners representing ICT will encourage the use

of best ICT practices and will convene workshops to develop or to update existing ICT applications consistent with the Smart Sustainable Development Model proposed by ITU.

- Institutions promoting the use of Geospatial Information will launch a web portal of urban hazard maps of major cities and update it regularly. The Geospatial Information industry will support the application of Geospatial Information technology, and transfer best practices to other countries.

- Institutions involved in Robotics will establish a committee to accelerate the implementation of Robotics and ICT for national disaster management plans and regulations.

Economic Aspects of Disaster Risk Reduction

Moderator: Ms. Samantha Chard, Assistant Secretary, Emergency Mgmt Policy Branch Attorney-General's Department

Keynote Speaker: Mr. Kiyoshi Kodera, Vice President, JICA, Japan

Panellists: Mr. Reinhard Mechler, Deputy Program Director, Risk Policy and Vulnerability Program, Austria; H.E. Milton Henriquez, Minister of Interior, Panama; H.E. Didier Dogdey, Minister of Environment, Seychelles; H.E. Arsenio Balisacan, Minister of Socioeconomic Planning, Philippines; Mr. Stephane Hallegate, Senior Economist, World Bank; Mr. Stephane Jacobzone, Counsellor, Public Governance and Territorial Development, OECD

The Working Session explored how economics can be utilised to support decision making to deepen understanding of risk and its impact on the economy and to reduce existing risk, prevent new risk generation and strengthen resilience.

Risk-sensitive public investment planning and financing strategy is critical to reduce disaster risk. Evidence to explain cost-efficiency of DRR investment is required to facilitate more investment.

The session discussed probabilistic risk assessments, fiscal stress testing and how they can successfully project income into economic cost-benefit analysis. Several economic analytical tools can be utilised in combination to support decision making. Consideration was given to critical risk and contingent liabilities is paramount to making risk as an economic and fiscal issue.

Examples of Indian Ocean countries having implemented budget review and identified the budget dedicated to DRR

were presented. Finally, there was emphasis on the private sector's engagement to increase climate change resiliency, invest in data and help provide incentives.

Commitments / Further Work

- Latin American Network for Disaster Risk and Climate Change in Public Investment committed to a more systemic approach to DRR and climate change adaptation through the development of capacities and mutual learning, including for regulations expanded to the Caribbean.

- World Bank, IIASA, OECD, JICA, IFRC, MunichRe and Willis-Re committed to provide further support for capacity building, including workshops, technical advice to countries requesting.

- Continued and more substantive platform for financial protection in South Indian Ocean Region.

Ecosystems Management and Resilience

Keynote Address: H.R.H. Princess Magriet of the Netherlands

Moderator: Ms. Cristiana Pasca Palmer, Head of Climate Change, Environment Natural Resources and Green Economy Unit, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (European Commission, DG DEVCO)

Panellists: Mr. Pa Ousman Jarju, Minister of Environment, Climate Change, Water Resources, Parks and Wildlife, Gambia; Ms. Alta Jean Baptiste, Head, Directorate of Civil Protection, Haiti; Dr. Naoki Ishii, Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson, GEF; Ms. Jane Madgwick, Chief Executive Officer, Wetlands International; Mr. Ivo Menzinger, Managing Director, Head Asia Pacific, Swiss Reinsurance

The Working Session focused on the growing knowledge of the role that ecosystems play in reducing disaster risk and the importance of mainstreaming ecosystem-based solutions with DRR. This will require stronger coordination between different actors and institutions, institutional framework, involvement of community organisations and the private sector and making a stronger economic case for ecosystem-based solutions to reducing disaster risk.

During the opening, Her Royal Highness Princess Magriet of the Kingdom of the Netherlands underscored the progress in early warning and action as a result of the growing awareness of communities in disaster risk. However, in order to further local solutions, new partnerships across sectors and scales are required that will enable risk information at the local level to feed into international planning and appropriate financial support to reach communities.

Panellists from national government agencies cited different examples of ecosystem-based solutions for disaster risk reduction including integrated water resource management in Gambia and integrated coastal management in Haiti. These practices demonstrate multiple benefits by reducing disaster risk and providing ecosystem services to communities. During the discussion, the panellists underscored that the lack of investment in sustainable environmental management has significant implications on human security. They have called for 'win-win' holistic planning processes that acknowledge the interdependence of ecological systems and infrastructure.

Panellists from IGOs and the private sector affirmed opportunities for scaling-up and mainstreaming ecosystem-based solutions with disaster risk reduction. But first, this will require addressing underlying risk drivers such as environmental degradation and stronger global commitment to harmonising human development and environmental systems particularly in the case of urban development. Sustainable management of wetlands, floodplains and deltas, mangroves and peat lands also offers an opportunity to reduce water-related hazards. What is important is to capture the knowledge of communities living around these areas and to stimulate sharing and optimise solution design in policies and planning. Analyzing disaster and climate risk options through cost-benefit analysis is also an effective approach in promoting and scaling-up ecosystem-based solutions which is considered a cost-effective measure in reducing risks.

Commitments / Further Work

- Wetlands International commits to invest 50 million in the global south to better enable and equip CSOs to bring together government and communities, and bring policies to scale-up influencing risk-informed development.
- GEF will invest US\$100 million in sustainable city initiatives to incorporate sustainable development into long-term planning.



Panellists of the Working Session on Economic Aspects of DRR.



Several sessions of the Third UN WCDRR focused on the role of women in DRR.

Education and Knowledge in Building a Culture of Resilience

Moderator: Mr. Alexander Leicht, Head, Education for Sustainable Development Section, UNESCO

Keynote Speaker: Prof. Kevin R Ronan, Professorial Research Fellow, School of Human, Health and Social Sciences, CQ University Australia; Bushfire and Natural Hazards Cooperative Research Centre

Panellists: Ms. Elvira Sarieva, Minister of Education and Science, Kyrgyzstan; Mr. Tohizo Ido, Governor of Hyogo Prefecture, Japan; Mr. Armen Grigoryan, Head, Emergency Rescue Department, Armenia; Ms. Dorkas Kapembe, Secretary General of Namibia Red Cross; Ms. Ien Sophoeurn, Child from Cambodia

The Working Session celebrated the progress made during the HFA in strengthening knowledge and education in disaster risk reduction towards building a global culture of safety and resilience. The Working Session highlighted the successful integration of disaster risk reduction as part of the school curriculum at primary and secondary level, and recognised the encouraging developments in higher education with the increasing number and diversity of university degrees and teachers training on disaster risk reduction and the use of innovative e-learning platforms. The session also commented on the important link between disaster risk reduction education and education for sustainable development and called for closer cooperation with climate change education process to meet the Sustainable Development Goals' objective on Education.

The Working Session underscored the importance of building on the local knowledge, traditional wisdom, storytelling and art performances to foster trans-generational learning, exchange of experiences and good practices on risk. It is essential to involve local communities, including children and youth, in risk assessment and planning for a better understanding of risks and to ensure the sustainability of education and awareness-raising activities within the community. Lessons from the past should not be forgotten. Commemorations of past disasters were strongly encouraged. Informal learning through the involvement of media-based activities (media clips, TV documentary, press articles) also represent a major tool for building knowledge and a better understanding and learning process of risks that should be further promoted globally.

Commitments / Further Work

- Japan and IFRC to improve and scale up disaster risk reduction community-level education through common messaging on risk reduction, hazard specific education, the creation of local committees, an enhanced recognition of traditional knowledge and the involvement of children as part of kids' clubs on disaster risk reduction, art performances etc.
- IFRC to scale up community education work with local communities.
- Call from Ms. Ien Sophoeurn to parents to encourage their children to be involved in educational and awareness-raising activities so to become knowledgeable about disaster risk reduction and play an active role in preparing the community to future disasters.
- Strengthen link between Disaster Risk Reduction Education with Education for Sustainable Development and Climate Change Education.
- Promote commemorations of past disasters as a basis for a new learning process and a better understanding of risks.
- Foster more systematic preparedness drills at community, school and family levels for a better application of disaster risk knowledge.
- Promote the media's contribution to community risk education through the training of journalists and media technology innovation for disaster risk.

Food Security, Disaster-Resilient Agriculture and Nutrition

Moderator: Mr. Amir Abdulla Deputy Executive Director World Food Programme

Setting the Scene: Mr. Dominique Burgeon Director, Emergency and Rehabilitation Division, FAO

Panellists: H.E. M. Shameem Ahsan Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Bangladesh Permanent Mission, Geneva, Switzerland, Bangladesh; Dr. David A. Farrell Principle Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology Barbados; H.E. Mitiku Kassa Gutile State Minister, Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia; Dr. Makoto Kitanaka, Director General, Agriculture and Rural Development, JICA, Japan; Mr. James Oduor Chief Executive Officer National Drought Management Agency

Having assessed disaster-induced loss and damage in the agriculture sector, and its implication for food security and nutrition, the panellists outlined key issues of food security, disaster-resilient agriculture and nutrition. Bangladesh mentioned increasing vulnerability of the agriculture sector that employs two-third of the working population who get impacted due to increasing magnitude and frequency of disasters. Limited awareness and understanding of early warning by such populations was highlighted by Barbados.

Japan outlined three suggestions to enhance investment in prevention, build-back-better for risk-informed recovery, and forge effective partnership and coordination. Ethiopia shared its experiences on addressing disaster risks, poverty and food insecurity through a safety net mechanism that has a component of risk transfers that enables the translation of early warning into early action. Bangladesh highlighted efforts to enhance food availability through scientific farming methods while reducing post-harvest losses, while Barbados underlined the significance of the end-users for effective sharing of early warning information.

Kenya shared its experiences with implementation of its 'Ending Drought Emergencies' strategy through integration at horizontal (across sectors), vertical (within each pillar) and temporal (linking short-term humanitarian responses with long-term DRR) levels. At the local level, the Namibian Red Cross emphasised capacity development at local levels and of small landholders. The World Farmers' Organization highlighted the need for involving farmers in decision-making processes. In conclusion, the Working Session highlighted the need to concentrate on small farmers through enhancing the outreach of extension and sharing of good practices.

Commitments / Further Work

- FAO committed to strengthening the database on loss and damage in agricultural sector and issuing an annual publication on the impact of disasters on agricultural sector.
- WFP committed to continuing integration of DRR as a core component of all programmes and support governments as well as farmers and communities.

From Crisis Response to Building Resilience

Opening Remarks: Ms. Kyung-Wha Kang, Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, OCHA

Moderator: Ms. Jemilah Mahmood, Coordinator, World Humanitarian Summit Secretariat

Closing Remarks: Ms. Izumi Nakamitsu, Assistant Secretary-General, UNDP

Panellists: Mr. Hilary Onok, Minister for Disaster Preparedness, Relief and Refugees, Uganda; Ms. Ina Lepel, Deputy Director-General for Global Issues, Federal Foreign Office, Germany; Mrs. Gbene Horace-Kollie, Deputy Minister, Operations, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Liberia; Ms. Kae Yanagisawa, Vice President, JICA, Japan; Dr. Fuat Oktay, President, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency, Turkey; Mr. Jagan Chapagain, Asia Regional Director, IFRC

The Working Session discussed how to create a momentum for a paradigm shift from reactive crisis response to anticipatory risk management in high-risk countries and complex situations, to building resilience.

The key issues include the role of preparedness in joint risk management; what type of legal frameworks are needed to enhance this agenda; the specific needs of crisis response in fragile contexts; and resilience in the context of protracted crisis. The session elaborated on the linkages between the Third UN WCDRR (and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction) with the World Humanitarian Summit to be held in 2016 in Istanbul.

Commitments / Further Work

- Re-grouping at the World Humanitarian Summit to review operational solutions to managing risk

between governments, humanitarian, development and DRR communities.

- Using the time between Sendai and Istanbul to continue the dialogue between actors, find concrete entry points for comprehensive risk management.
- Exploring new ways of working on DRR in fragile and complex contexts through context specific and people-centered approaches that address root causes of vulnerability.
- Empowering governments to lead on risk management and localise preparedness and response at all levels, jointly supported by international humanitarian and development systems.
- WHO to implement the new policy framework on emergency and disaster risk management for health.



One of the exhibitions dedicated to the Great East Japan Earthquake during the Public Forum of the Third UN WCDRR.

Global Risk Trends

Chair: Ms. Michelle Gyles-McDonnough, UN Resident Coordinator in Malaysia and UNDP Resident Representative for Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam

Panellists: Mr. Andrew Maskrey, Chief Risk Knowledge Section, UNISDR; Mr. Omar Dario Cardona, Representative INGENIAR and CIMNE and Professor, National University of Colombia; Mr. Allan Lavell, Coordinator, Social Study of Disaster Risk Programme, Secretary General's Office of the Faculty for Social Sciences Latin America; Mr. Ilan Noy, Professor, Victoria University Wellington, New Zealand; Ms. Priyanthi Fernando, Executive Director, Center for Poverty Analysis, Sri Lanka; Mr. Shinichi Takemura, Professor, Kyoto University of Art and Design and Director, Earth Literacy Programme, Japan

The Working Session presented the main findings of the Global Assessment Report 2015 (GAR15) and discussed its implications for sustainable development. While the HFA has focused political commitment for disaster preparedness and response, it has not been fully fit for purpose to address the underlying drivers of risk. A reinterpretation of disaster risk management is required, placing it at the core of development processes.

Results for the world's first probabilistic risk assessment with global reach now provide decision-makers with the metrics to understand risk in relation to key economic

and social investments. High levels of inequality, poverty and marginalisation continue to undermine effective accountability and create new risks. The focus on mortality and direct economic costs has to be balanced by a better understanding of risk drivers and impact on human prosperity.

Commitments / Further Work

- Renewed effort in revealing drivers of risk to transform the current development paradigm.

Governance and Development Planning at National and Local Levels (HFA Priority 1)

Moderator: Mr. Rolf Alter, Director, Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, OECD

Panellists: Dr. Pramod Kumar Mishra, Additional Principal Secretary to Prime Minister, India; Dr. Ibrahim Chahrour, Head of the Department of Planning and Programming, Council for Development and Reconstruction, Lebanon; Mr. Fuat Oktay, Director-General, AFAD, Turkey; Ms. Christelle Pratt, Deputy Secretary-General, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat; Mr. Ryosei Akazawa, State Minister of the Cabinet Office of Japan

The Working Session determined that Governments must demonstrate leadership and raise awareness of risks. Transparency, inclusive decision making and accountability matter for effective risk governance. Governing disaster risks requires a coherent whole-of-government approach to policy formulation, implementation and review. Governing risk requires a comprehensive understanding of risk management, risk-informed planning and investment, and engagement with the private sector. Addressing existing and future risks, promoting accountability and fighting impunity are policy imperatives for current and future legal and regulatory frameworks.

Successful governing of risk is built on capacity for policy implementation at subnational level and full whole-of-society engagement. Managing risks should be a priority for sustainable development as an opportunity for building greater resilience. Disasters need to be seized as an opportunity to improve institutional structures, and align governance arrangements. We need to engage in further sharing and learning together to improve risk governance in the future.

Integrated Water Resource Management

Moderator: Ms. Ursula Schaefer-Preuss, President, Global Water Partnership

Welcome remarks: Mr. Michel Jarraud, Chair, UN Water; Mr. Ted Chaiban, Director, Emergency Programs, UNICEF; Ms. Flavia Schlegel, Assistant Director-General for Natural Sciences, UNESCO

Panellists: Mr. Jos Van Alphen, Delta Committee, Netherlands; Mr. Leonard Hango, Senior Hydrologist and Basin Control Officer, Namibia; Mr. Michael Glantz, Director, Consortium for Capacity Building, INSTAAR/ University of Colorado, USA; Mr. Pervaiz Amir, Global Water Partnership, Pakistan; Mr. Joseph Hess, Vice-Director, Federal Office for the Environment, Switzerland

An important driver of increasing losses from water-related hazards has been population and economic growth, particularly in urban settings, and a broad failure to embrace approaches to prevent losses that arise from most water-related extreme events. Increased emphasis on prevention, through adoption of structural and non-structural measures, is required to stem the rising tide of losses. Such efforts should reflect the influence of climate change and include strong linkages with ever-improving early warning systems to alert communities as to when levels of protection may be exceeded, thereby allowing a timely commencement of emergency preparedness measures.

Two examples of partnerships were cited in the Working Session that help society advance in the application of integrated approaches to managing water-related

extremes, namely the Associated Programme on Flood Management and the Integrated Drought Management Programme. Such existing partnerships should be used and further strengthened when moving forward with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Commitments / Further Work

- UNESCO to strengthen education and capacity building to help Member States better cope with the hydrological extremes of floods and droughts.
- Government of the Netherlands to launch the "Delta coalition" as a platform to exchange lessons learnt and best practices regarding the sustainable management of deltaic areas.

Land-Use Planning for Disaster Risk Reduction

Chair: Mr. Carlos Ivan Marquez, Director of the National Disaster Risk Management Unit of the Presidency of the Republic of Colombia

Panellists: Ms. Selaima Maitoga, Acting Chief Executive Officer, Lami Town Council, Fiji; Mr. Mathijs van Ledden, Director Business Development Flood Risk Reduction at Royal HaskoningDHV, The Netherlands; Ms. Dienaba Sidibe, President of the Board of Women Pastoralists/herders of Senegal; Dr. Shipra Narang Suri, Vice-President of Technical Cooperation, The International Society of City and Regional Planners

The Working Session described typical challenges regularly faced by fast-growing cities located in areas highly exposed to natural hazards that at the same time face problems related to poverty, inequality, weak governance, informal settlements, ecosystem degradation and conflict-related issues.

There was a general recognition that land use planning is a key pillar of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development. The complexity of land use planning processes and the broad range of stakeholders involved were recognised as a challenge that should be approached through consultative processes and inclusive participation of all those involved.

The particular situation and needs of the rural population as well as of refugees or displaced persons that are frequently not taken into account in the planning process was underlined. Regional land use planning practice was mentioned as a possible answer to tackling these issues. Furthermore the difficulties surrounding no-build zones and relocation programmes were addressed, as was the issue of land tenure.

The Working Session outlined that land-use planning should be carried out in an integrated manner within the overall framework of sustainable development. Governments at national, regional and local levels need a robust institutional and normative framework and resources to carry out land use planning in an effective manner. To that end, support for capacity building of local government officials on sound land-use planning practices was highlighted.

Emphasis should be placed on avoiding the creation of new risks and managing existing or accumulated risk. Access to evidence-based information on historic events will help the projections of future scenarios. The environmental assets and the effects of climate change need to be taken into account in land use planning processes.

Private-Public Partnerships are required to enhance capacity to reduce risk. Furthermore, the public sector, the private sector and the communities need to incorporate disaster risk reduction measures in all their development-related activities and initiatives. Cultural considerations and ancestral knowledge need to be taken into consideration.

Commitments / Further Work

- The International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISOCARP) will promote the integration of hazard risk and climate change information in city and regional planning through its membership (80 countries worldwide) and partners. This involves developing science material, engaging in research, and introducing disaster risk reduction in its annual Congress.
- ISOCARP will also integrate disaster risk reduction in the technical support it provides to cities, and in its capacity building activities of young professionals and mid-level professionals.

Lessons from Mega-Disasters

Moderator: Mr. Syamsul Maarif, Minister of Disaster Management, Chief of the National Agency for Disaster Management, Indonesia

Welcome Remarks: Mr. Akihiro Nishimura, State Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan

Panellists: Mr. Noritake Nishide, Director-General of the Japan Meteorological Agency; Mr. Eduardo Mesina, Deputy Director, Port Works Division Ministry of Public Works, Chile; Mr. Shi Peijun, Deputy Director, Expert Board of the National Commission on Disaster Reduction, China; Mr. Ismail Gunduz, District Governor of Adapazari-Sakarya, Turkey; Mr. Vladimir Ryabinin, Executive Secretary, UNESCO/IOC

Government and other stakeholders need to actively reduce the impact and risk of mega disasters, and also focus on climate-related mega disasters as these are likely to increase in the future.

The Working Session highlighted the need to further enhance our understanding of climate-related mega disasters, their underlying factors, impact on livelihoods, and identify ways to adapt and respond to these disasters in the future.

Early-warning systems are key to reduce the impact of mega-disasters, and should be managed by individual countries based on their natural hazard and risk profiles. In order to make early-warning systems effective, they should be complemented by disaster preparedness measures at the community level, such as evacuation plans, drills and simulation exercises.

The impact of mega disasters on the world economy needs to be better measured and understood. Joint efforts between national and local governments, the private sector, the media and the scientific community are required in order to achieve this goal. Governments also need to recognise, promote and regulate the role of the private sector to reduce the impact of mega disasters.

The international community needs to further consider the psychological and social impact of mega disasters, and help disaster-affected communities overcome social losses and psychological impacts of mega disasters throughout recovery and reconstruction processes.



Audience of a Working Session during the Third UN WCDRR.

Measuring and Reporting Progress

Chair: H.E. Ms. María del Pilar Cornejo, Minister for Disaster Risk Management, Ecuador

Keynote Speaker: H.E. Wayne McCook, Ambassador, Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations in Geneva

Panellists: Mr. Joaquin Daniel Roa Burgos, Minister of National Emergencies, Paraguay; Mr. Taito Vainio, Ministerial Adviser, Ministry of the Interior, Finland; Mr. Hussein Alhasanat, Head of DRR Unit, Petra Authority, Jordan; Mr. Kamal Kishore, Member, National Disaster Management Authority, India; Hon. Raj Dayal, Minister of Environment, Mauritius

The Working Session explored practices of measuring progress in disaster risk reduction, moving from “only for reporting” to a “political decision making support tool”. In order to achieve this outcome, effective periodic review mechanisms need to be based on reliable disaster statistics. All countries need then to have disaster loss databases in place to develop baselines.

The session discussed the importance of moving from monitoring input only to monitoring both input and outcome by determining loss and impacts. The session acknowledged that several sectors are advanced in capturing progress in disaster risk reduction. The sectoral

expertise and knowledge should be further mobilised.

Indicators should be considered and applicable particularly for local governments as they are main implementers of DRR action. Indicators need to be developed with a participatory and inclusive approach. Data needs to be disaggregated for that purpose.

Peer reviews have helped countries to improve their work based on third party opinions of peer governments. Such measuring and reporting should be expanded in future.

Proactive Participation of Persons with Disabilities in Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction for All

Moderator: Mr. Monthian Buntan, United Nations Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Opening: Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, Chairman, The Nippon Foundation, Japan

Panellists: Mr. Paul Njoroge, Senator, Kenya; Ms. Sonia Margarita, World Federation of Deaf Blind, Honduras; Ms. Marcie Roth, Federal Emergency Management Agency, United States of America; Ms. Satoko Akiyama, Urakawa Bethel's House, Japan; Mr. Setareki Macanawai, Chair, Pacific Disability Forum, Fiji

Closing: Ms. Zanda Kalniņa-Lukaševica, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Latvia

Over 15% of the world's population, or approximately 1 billion persons, live with disabilities. When compared to the general population, persons with disabilities face higher risks and are disproportionately affected in disaster, emergency, and conflict situations. Universal design and accessibility of infrastructures and services will benefit the communities but in particular older adults, children, women, and people living in extreme poverty.

A whole community approach requires full participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organizations in preparedness activities and programs at all levels, ensuring a rights-based approach meeting the equal access and functional needs of all individuals. The approach includes:

Adopting a non-discriminatory/rights-based approach to inclusive planning, ensuring equal and active participation of all.

Adopting universal design and accessibility across all actions including access to infrastructure, communication, information and decision making processes.

Strengthening evidence-based information, data and knowledge about disability inclusion in DRR.

Commitments / Further Work

- Disability-inclusive disaster management to be addressed by different core stakeholders (individuals, civil society and Governments).
- Strengthen cooperation between stakeholders on inclusive approaches to DRR.
- Integrate the relevant aspects of needs of persons with disabilities into policy development, risk assessments, disaster management plans and other instruments.

Preparedness for Response (HFA Priority 5)

Moderator: Ms. Kyung-Wha Kang, Assistant Secretary-General, OCHA

Chair: Ms. Corazon Soliman, Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare, the Philippines

Panellists: Mr. Casmiro Abreu, Deputy Director, National Institute for Disaster Risk Management, Mozambique; Lt. Col. Zineddine Ammoumou, Director Emergency Planning, General Directorate of Civil Protection, Ministry of Interior, Morocco; Mr. Shigeru Sugawara, Mayor of Kesenuma, Japan; Mr. Claus Haugaard Sørensen, Director-General, EC ECHO

In Priority 5; strengthening preparedness for response at all levels, the HFA highlighted the essential role that disaster preparedness can play in saving lives and livelihoods. Recognising achievements made against HFA Priority 5, panellists highlighted innovative, scalable good practice at community, national, regional and international levels.

Mozambique demonstrated how institutionalising a national coordination structure replicated to the provincial level has improved response, saving lives and infrastructure in recurring floods. The International Search and Rescue Advisory Group and its efforts to ensure quality standards through a peer to peer certification process provided a good model as to how national capacity can be strengthened through the institution of international standards and practice. The European Region has adopted the HFA, fostering regional collaboration for response preparedness. India presented a national system for ensuring funds are available, including from the private sector, for national response.

In most disasters, the first responders are from the

affected community itself. Japan demonstrated how it was getting youth ready to lead the response at the community level.

In conclusion, the need to ensure all voices are heard, including from women, disabled, indigenous groups was well noted. Risk-informed preparedness is important as well as the participation of communities.

Commitments / Further Work

Germany to improve response preparedness by implementing a Plan of Action that will ensure that actionable climate risk data informs preparedness actions at the country level.

UNICEF to ensure that the business case for preparedness is well known through disseminating results of its return on investment study, which provided concrete data on how spending on preparedness not only saves lives, but also time and money.

The Philippines to take forward a hazard-specific manual at the national level and to share this with other interested countries.

Preparing for Disaster-Induced Relocation

Chair: Lieutenant General (Ret.) Nadeem Ahmed, Former Chairman, National Disaster Management Authority, Former Deputy Chairman, Earthquake Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Authority, Pakistan

Panellists: Mr. Alexander Pama, Under-Secretary, National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council, the Philippines; Mr. William Lacy Swing, Director General, International Organization for Migration; Ms. Sanjula Weerasinghe, Research Associate, Institute for the Study of International Migration, Georgetown University, USA; Mr. Walter Kaelin, Envoy of the Chairmanship of the Nansen Initiative, Nansen Initiative Secretariat; Ms. Elena Correa, Independent Expert

The Working Session underscored that relocation is often the most difficult component of disaster risk reduction and response. It was highlighted that planned relocation, whether it is at the pre- or post-disaster stage, needs to be taken only as a measure of last resort, and as part of a comprehensive disaster risk reduction and development strategy, not as an isolated measure.

The session was informed of practical examples of pre-disaster risk assessments that guide authorities' decisions on temporary relocation in the context of disasters. The importance of providing livelihood support and the need to halt the rise of new socio-economic vulnerabilities in the place of relocation was also underscored. Legal frameworks, a rights-based approach, participation and capacity building of local authorities and communities are critical to successful relocation operations. There is a need to develop international guidelines for planned relocation, particularly in the context of climate change adaptation.

Commitments / Further Work

- Distinguish planned relocation from evacuation and ensure that it remains a measure of last resort.
- Engage in a holistic approach to address the multi-dimensional challenges of relocation;
- Ensure local communities are engaged in planned relocation.
- Build human and institutional capacities, including through training, in order to carry out relocation effectively.
- Continue to produce and disseminate knowledge on relocation to help build capacities and raise awareness.

Reducing the Risk of Epidemics and Pandemics

Moderator: Dr Bruce Aylward, Special Representative of WHO Director-General for the Ebola Response, and Assistant Director-General, Emergencies, WHO

Panellists: Prof. Rajata Rajatanavin, Minister of Public Health, Thailand; Dr. Michel Sidibé, Executive Director, UNAIDS; Dr. Yasuhiro Suzuki, Assistant Minister for Technical Affairs, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan; Dr. Miatta Gbanya, Manager, Health Sector Resource Pool, and Deputy Incident Manager of the National Ebola Incident Management System, Liberia; Ms. Helena Lindberg, Director General of the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency

Outbreaks of Ebola, SARS, and H1N1 and H5N1 influenza, and the protracted HIV pandemic, have demonstrated that biological hazards cause severe impacts on people's health and socio-economic development of countries.

The panellists outlined the determinants of increasing risks of epidemics which included climate change, urbanisation, deforestation and weak health and social systems. WHO, the moderator, concluded "we are not adequately prepared to deal with pandemics". The inclusion of epidemics and pandemics in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was welcomed.

Commitments were made to improve management of epidemics and pandemics and increase resilience to all biological hazards through:

- Implementation of community-based approach, including applying lessons learned from the HIV pandemic;
- Intersectoral collaboration, through the One Health and whole of society approach, and international support for epidemic preparedness and response;
- Implementation of the International Health Regulations as complementary to the Sendai Framework;
- Using post-Ebola recovery to strengthen all-hazards disaster risk management.

Reducing Underlying Risk Factors

Chair: Mr. Kamal Kishore, Member NDMA, Government of India

Moderator: Mr. Badaoui Rouhban, Independent Expert

Panellists: Mr. José Ramon Avila, Executive Director of the Association of Non-Governmental Organizations of Honduras; Ms. Dwikorita Karnavati, Rector, Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia; Mr. Masahiko Isobe, Vice President Kochi University of Technology and President of Japan Society of Civil Engineers; Mr. Carlos Nobre, National Secretary for R&D Policies at the Ministry of Science, Technology & Innovation of Brazil; Mr. Mauricio Xerinda, Director, National Institute for DRM, Government of Mozambique

The Working Session explored the discrepancy between increasing investment in disaster risk management and increasing risk levels by highlighting underlying risk factors.

Risk drivers are neglected in the areas of poverty reduction, environmental management, governance, accountability, equality and inclusion. They are often invisible and manifest in low-impact, high-frequency events that erode development gains.

Major drivers of risk include corruption, for example in the construction sector where public investment is matched or overshadowed by private investment. Thus disaster risk can only be effectively reduced over time, requiring systemic change and risk-informed decision-making.

Inclusive approaches are needed to put people, especially children and disabled persons, at the centre of planning. Suggestions included: a) fostering 'socio-entrepreneurs', combining co-benefits of public goods and private gain for low-income communities; b) two-level hazards approaches, combining local structural with region-wide non-structural measures; and c) bouncing forward by combining local risk assessment and long-term perspectives.

Commitments / Further Work

- Announcement of Sendai Partnership for Understanding and Reducing Landslide Risk with 16 governments, NGOs and academic institutions.

Resilient Cultural Heritage

Welcoming remarks: Dr. Koichiro Matsuura, Former Director General UNESCO

Moderator: Dr. Stefano De Caro, Director-General, ICCROM

Panellists: Dr. Masanori Aoyagi, Commissioner, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Government of Japan; Mr. Pierpaolo Campostrini, Managing Director, CORILA; Dr. Webber Nodoro, Director, African World Heritage Fund; Ms. Corinne Wegener, Cultural Heritage Preservation Officer, Smithsonian Institute; Mr. Giovanni Boccardi, Chief, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Culture Sector, UNESCO; Ms. Galina Angarova, Tebtebba, Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education

The Working Session provided a vision for the protection and safeguarding of cultural heritage in disasters and conflicts and promoted its recognition as an important element of community resilience and local development.

Cultural heritage was recognized as a driver of resilience by virtue of its perseverance over time. The built and natural cultural heritage reflects the collective memory but also the identity of a people yet is susceptible to disasters and conflict as well as the effects of climate change. The session pointed to the ways in which cultural heritage provides important insights and opportunities for enhancing disaster risk reduction, post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery, building back better and for stimulating local economic and social development.

Experiences such as the discovery of cultural heritage sites in Japan post-earthquake and the initiatives of the African World Heritage Fund illustrated the virtue of partnerships across sectors, the mutual benefits of knowledge sharing and training, and the added value of promoting local development plans and processes that include cultural heritage.

Highlighting the local commitment for promoting resilience with innovative solutions in which cultural heritage is an integral component of DRR planning and response, the experience of Venice, a role model in the Making Cities Resilient campaign, further served to showcase the direct correlation between cultural heritage and DRR and the benefits of securing the built and natural environment and cultural patrimony.

The importance of traditional and indigenous knowledge, beliefs and practices provided insight into a diversity of proven strategies for, among others, early warning and monitoring and drew attention to the value of actively involving community leaders in trainings, investing in communities and sharing experiences. The session reminded that crimes against cultural heritage are now recognized as crimes against humanity and is also recognized as an important means for strengthening human resilience.



Delegates at the opening ceremony of the Third UN WCDRR.

Risk Identification and Assessment (HFA Priority 2)

Chair: Ms. Florika Fink-Hooijer, Director of policy, strategy and international, EC ECHO

Moderator: Mr. Francis Ghesquiere, Manager, GFDRR, The World Bank

Panellists: Ms. Lianne Dalziel, The Mayor of Christchurch, New Zealand; Mr. Juma Al'Maskari, Director General of Meteorology, Public Authority for Civil Aviation, Oman; Mr. Gavin Iley, Senior International Development Manager, UK Met Office (On behalf of Mr. Khalid Muwembe, Principal Meteorologist, Uganda Meteorology; Department under Ministry of Water, Lands, and Environment, Uganda); Mr. Hisaya Sawano, Chief Researcher of International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management, PWRI, Japan; Mr. Louis Gritzko, Vice President of Research at FM Global, USA

When targeted and authoritative hazard and risk information is available, decision makers are better able to develop and implement policies that reduce disaster risks. A stock take of HFA progress clearly showed that despite advances in science and technology and modelling risk, significant challenges remain in ensuring that the process of developing and communicating risk information actually enables decision makers to make better decisions.

Discussions identified six critical elements that lead to successful risk identification and implementation process under the following three phases:

Initiation Phase:

1. Political will and ownership
2. Definition of the purpose.

Development Phase:

3. Data availability and open data

Delivery Phase:

4. Communicating results
5. Actionable risk assessment
6. Capacity-Building

Commitments / Further Work

- Any risk identification endeavour should be designed and implemented with the clear objective of having certain use and application in disaster risk management and the results should be presented in a format that is understandable and relevant to the context of the target audience, another key element in the success of a risk assessment.
- Expand the global and regional level exchange of experiences in using risk identification at various levels for disaster risk reduction purposes.
- More collaboration among various disciplines of science, engineering, economics, social sciences and policy is required to develop risk information that meets the needs of decision makers.
- More collaborative efforts using consensus based science and methodologies, open data, and open source tools are needed to facilitated access to transparent, trusted, and usable risk information. Collaboration of governments with such global initiatives is critical to provide data, and guidance for production of usable risk information.
- Tapping private sector technical capacity to enhance the process of risk identification and to tackle the challenge of technical capacity required for conducting and using risk information.
- Making open data and data sharing a responsibility of all stakeholders with serious attention to designing tools and processes for facilitating data sharing.

Standards for Disaster Risk Reduction Including Building Codes

Moderators: Mr. Garry de la Pomerai, Chair Global Task Force for Building Code; Mr. Kevin Knight, OA Chair ISO Risk Management Committee and Member Technical Management Boards ISO, Australia

Panellists: Mr. Takashi Sugito, Deputy Director General, Housing Bureau, Ministry of Land Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan; Mr. Amod Mani Dixit, Executive Director, NSET, Nepal; Ms. Helena Lindberg, Director General, Swedish Civil Contingency Agency, Sweden; Mr. Frans Vreeswijk, General Secretary and CEO, International Electrotechnical Commission; Mr. David Place, CEO, SAFECOM; Mr. Christian Friis Bach, Executive Secretary, UN Economic Commission for Europe; Mr. Ede Ijjasz-Vasquez, Senior Director of the Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice, World Bank; Mr. Qunli Han Director, Director, Division of Ecological and Earth Sciences, UNESCO; Mr. Louis A. Gritzko, Vice President - Research FM Global

The Working Session agreed that International Standards provide immediate benefits through improved efficiency and safety of vital functions and are most effective when integrated in regulatory frameworks. International Standards are a transformational force in strengthening accountability, organizational, and infrastructure resilience and are critical to ensure development gains are not eroded. Developing countries have expressed a need for International Standards that are supported with appropriate training contextualised to their needs. To accomplish this they are encouraged to participate more in the international standardisation process.

For building codes the session identified the need to address the wider sectors of both new construction and built environment beyond just codes to include a retrofit and maintenance strategy for existing buildings embracing standards. To create a comprehensive inventory of transparent data, supporting regulatory capacity with the

aim to institutionalise quality assurance and compliance and to broaden the scope of the global task force of building codes.

Commitments / Further Work

- Continue and enhance the collaborative initiative between member states, UN agencies and International Standards Organizations to develop a strategy for the effective use of International Standards for disaster risk reduction and building resilience.
- Initiate a collaborative global mapping exercise to identify existing best practice code and standards applications and compliance strategies.
- Support and establish indicators to monitor progress for compliance strategies and best practices.

Technological Hazards: from Risk Reduction to Recovery

Keynote Address: Ms. Helen Clark, Administrator, UNDP

Moderator: Mr. Elhadj As Sy, Secretary-General, IFRC

Panellists: Mr. Sergei Rakhmanov, Ambassador of Belarus to Japan, Mr. Boronov Kubatbek Ayilchievich, Minister for Emergency Situations, Kyrgyzstan, Mr. Mahafaly Solonandrasana Olivier, Minister of the Interior and Decentralization, Madagascar; Mr. Tetsuya Yamamoto, Deputy Director General, Nuclear Disaster Management Bureau, Japan; Mr. Amedeo Cicala, Mayor of Viggiano, Italy

Urbanisation, industrialisation and climate change will likely result in increased frequency, complexity and severity of technological disasters. Accidents at industrial installations and nuclear facilities, whether due to human error or through the cascading effects of natural hazards, can have dire and lasting human, societal, economic and environmental consequences. With the adoption of new technologies and the increasing complexity of infrastructure – particularly in coastal areas – the face of future technological risk is changing.

The Working Session introduced a range of technological hazards including chemical and nuclear, and the measures underway by national and local governments to address these risks.

The session drew attention to technological hazards in Kyrgyzstan, potentially affecting up to 14 million people across several countries in Central Asia; the risks from use of chemicals in Madagascar; the experience from Chernobyl where 6 million people are still living in affected areas; and

the lessons learned from four years of recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake. Panellists underlined the need for governments to assess and take ownership of such risks, together with civil society. Measures such as disaster reponse planning for communities, industries and critical infrastructure can and are being taken.

Lack of risk assessment and risk disclosure can lead to a false sense of security and safety. Participants called for citizen's engagement, proactive risk assessment and transparent disclosure of risk as well as multi-stakeholder engagement and partnerships. This includes promoting public engagement, raising awareness, and advocating to governments to include a consideration of technological risk in national DRR frameworks.

Commitments / Further Work

- Belarus to share their experiences with other countries and inform the next phase of cooperation among the Chernobyl-affected countries.

- The City of Viggiano to share its experience in the local-level management of technological hazards with other interested cities.
- Civic society organizations in Japan to share their experience and have formulated guidance that can be shared widely to promote community engagement and risk disclosure.
- The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to ensure emerging risks, in particular technological hazards, are included in discussions leading up to the World Humanitarian Summit.



Panellists of a Working Session during the Third UN WCDRR.

Towards a Resilient Tourism Sector

Moderator: Ms. Veronica Pedrosa, Presenter/Correspondent

Panellists: Mr. Thomas Silberhorn, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany; Mr. Jorge Alberto Angulo Ruiz, National Director of Protection, Ministry of Tourism, Cuba; Ms. Filomena Nelson, Assistant CEO, Disaster Management Office, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Samoa; Dr. Dirk Glaesser, Director, Sustainable Development Programme, United Nations World Tourism Organization; Ms. Carolyn Thompson, Director, Education, Research and Training, Australian Emergency Management Institute; Mr. Masato Takamatsu, Managing Director and Chief Research Officer, Japan Tourism Marketing Co; Ms. Jayne MacDougall, Director of Risk Management and Loss Prevention, Le Meridien Hotels

The tourism sector has experienced a remarkable growth in the past few years, and is one of the sectors that will suffer most from more frequent and severe disasters in the future. A resilient tourism sector is an important asset to any country but in particular in Small Island Developing States where local resorts and hotels are owned and operated by local communities with limited access to resources. The tourism sector has much to offer in DRR efforts including preparing and implementing disaster risk management plans, access to resources to assist large numbers of people in times of disaster, training personnel, business continuity planning and in communications.

Commitments / Further Work

- Foster partnership dialogues and policies that will integrate the tourism sector and disaster risk management to increase tourism destination resilience.
- Promote collaboration with the tourism sector and develop standards, tools, and business continuity management approaches to improve disaster risk management capacities and strengthen their resilience.
- Recognise and utilise the significant resources, functions, skills, strengths and capacities available in the tourism sector, particularly the hotel industry, to be utilised and contribute to increasing national, community and business resilience.
- Implement actions: thinking is not enough and the lack of resources is not an excuse. Even if resources are limited, actions can still be taken to build resilience.

Reducing Disaster Risk to Alleviate Poverty

Moderator: Mr. Ebenezer Kofi Ofori Portuphy, National Coordinator, National Disaster Management Organization, Ghana

Panellists: Ms. Helen Clarke, UNDP Administrator; Ms. Amina J. Mohammed, UN Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Post-2015 Development Planning; Mr. Milton Rondó Filho, Coordinator-General of International Actions in the Fight Against Hunger, Ministry of External Relations, Government of Brazil; Mr. Abdullah Dilsiz, Prime Ministry Disaster and Emergency Management Authority, Republic of Turkey; Ms. Veronica Katulushi, National Coordinator, Zambian Homeless and Poor Peoples Federation; Mr. Emmanuel Esguerra, Deputy-Director General, National Economic and Development Planning Authority, Government of the Philippines; Mr. Eduardo Martinez, President, UPS Foundation

The Working Session discussed opportunities for a more equitable, just, sustainable, and rational approach to dealing with fundamental aspects of the vulnerabilities and human cost of poverty. The panellists touched on the social, economic and environmental setbacks to development resulting from disasters. Most importantly, the Working Session noted that the poor suffer disproportionately from disasters. Disparities in wealth and access to resources, opportunities and decision-making are significant contributing factors to disaster risk vulnerability. In order to succeed in eradicating poverty will require commitment by policy-makers, planners, politicians, private practitioners, and opinion makers, that support local communities and grassroots organizations to be at the forefront of efforts, dialogue, agreements and action plans.

The session focused on the importance of integration; the integration of social and corporate responsibility, of innovative technological and traditional knowledge and solutions, of multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral and inclusive platforms and venues as equitable arenas for dealing with issues. The success of the integration will determine whether we move forward in a business as usual approach or whether we will indeed succeed in forging ahead in a true spirit of cooperation and common interest in eradicating poverty.

As Sendai leads the way to agreements on DRR, the Sustainable Development Goals and financing for development, climate change adaptation and environment this session served to highlight the importance of our shared commitment to ensuring that poverty is not only alleviated but fully eradicated and that DRR and resilience be at the forefront of such agreements and action.

Commitments / Further Work

- Align Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 to the post-2015 development agenda.
- Apply DRR and resilience-building tools in selected cities from Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States that face chronic poverty and extreme events.
- Develop, adopt and implement legislation that supports poverty eradication measures thus enhancing community resilience.
- Support national integrated cross-sectoral, bottom-up approaches that clearly reduce underlying risk factors and provide opportunities for grassroots' organizations to inform decisions that directly affect the poor.



07 Special Meetings & Ceremonies

Uniting Nations, Actions and People for Resilience

The UN Secretary General Ban-Ki-moon and eight UN Executive Heads addressed, in an open discussion, the challenges for the UN System in its engagement with countries and partners, to achieve the goals and priorities set out in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

A key challenge being to scale-up effective models of cooperation and to ensure coherent and collective support to countries' and communities' efforts to build resilience.

Through the commitments made by the UN at the event, both collectively and individually, the organization as a whole is looking to position disaster and climate risk primarily as a sustainable development issue.

UN organizations, ranging from scientific and technical institutions working on risk analysis, early warning and climate services through to development and sector agencies referred to the need to have risk information drive their country programming. Stronger accountability to their constituents, through their respective governing bodies on how they are addressing risk in their respective operations will also be needed.

Finally, the UN is taking measures to become more agile in responding to the volatility and uncertainties of climate change and disaster impacts, collecting and internalizing the lessons from effective initiatives.

(See section 13)

Disaster Risk Reduction Champions Meeting

Disaster Risk Reduction Champions appointed by UNISDR play an important role in advocating for building resilient communities and reducing risks in their city, country and region.

In order to scale-up the engagement of these Champions in the Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, UNISDR and Sendai City jointly hosted a

meeting of the Disaster Risk Reduction Champions on 17 March.

Joined by local government leaders, parliamentarians and champions from the private sector, the meeting discussed on the role of the Champions in the implementation of post 2015 framework for DRR and endorsed the "Declaration of Local and Sub national governments".

TV Talk Show with Private Sector



Moderated by BBC World News' David Eades, the TV Talk Show involved a panel of key business and government leaders to discuss whether the global building industry needs to make urgent and radical changes in order to protect communities from the impacts of disasters. With the private sector soon responsible for up to 80% of investment in all urban infrastructure, the panel discussed whether improved building standards could help save the lives of millions of people.

The panellists were Toshiyuki Shiga, Vice-Chairman of Nissan, Senator Loren B Legarda from the Philippines, Aris Papadopoulos, Former CEO, Titan America and former Chair of PSAG/PSP, Minister Gerry Brownlee, Minister of Defence and Minister for Canterbury Earthquake Recovery from New Zealand, and Martyn Parker, Chairman Global Partnerships, Swiss Re.

Toshiyuki Shiga argued that supply chain disruptions were one of the major damages to the automobile industry during the 2011 Great East Japan earthquake, as SMEs faced difficulties in restarting production. Nissan's Business Continuity Plan now includes all suppliers up to tier ten level, which are often small companies, located in various countries. This is one way through which global companies can support SME in both developed and developing countries to become more resilient. Aris Papadopoulos invests in building chains of resilience, that include a company's employees, reach throughout the supply chain, and also include customers.

Watch the session online :
www.wcdrr.org/media/debate

Sasakawa Award Ceremony

The highly respected DRR researcher and practitioner Mr Allan Lavell was awarded the Laureate for the 2015 United Nations Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Head of the Sasakawa jury, Prof. Dr. Murat Balamir, told the ceremony that Mr Lavell bore the hallmark of excellence demanded of this year's award – the theme being "Shaping the Future" – demonstrating a combination of influence, reach, permanency, innovation, efficiency and collaboration.

"The enduring and most influential individual effort of Mr Lavell, in undertaking various roles in a multi-actor environment, makes him a leader in the DRM community (...) A timeless model, a model for all times," Prof. Dr Balamir said.

Mr Yohei Sasakawa, the Chairman of The Nippon Foundation, which sponsors the award, said it was pleasing to see past winners of the Sasakawa Award continuing to be leaders in the fast-changing world of disaster risk reduction.

The Sasakawa jury awarded two Certificates of Distinction: first, to Jeffrey Town Farmers' Association, of Jamaica, which uses agriculture as a platform for sustainable development and as a means to redress risk; and second to the Australian Business Roundtable for Disaster Resilience and Safer Communities, which brings together six leading CEOs to influence public policy via evidence-based reporting on the unsustainable cost of disasters on life, property and the economy.

The award attracted nominations of 88 individuals and organizations from 44 countries. The independent jury comprised: Prof. Murat Balamir, Franklin McDonald, Rowena Hay and Tam Hoang.





Scene of the show given during the Sasakawa Award Ceremony 2015 at the Third UN WCDRR.

TV Documentary Film Festival Ceremony



The first United Nations co-organized International Awards for the Best TV Documentaries on DRR were organized as part of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

During a special ceremony, the documentary “Rebuilding Sichuan” received the inaugural award, besting competition that included films on topics that ranged from floods in Pakistan and Great Britain to the devastating earthquake and tsunami that struck the communities in Japan’s northeast region in 2011.

The film chronicles the monumental effort of the engineers and designers to rebuild entire new cities from scratch following the 2008 earthquake in China’s Sichuan Province. Producer Sen Zhang collected the award for the film, broadcast on Discovery Channel.

“The Kamaishi Miracle”, by NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation), won the Best Human Story Category. It recounted how 184 students from a school survived the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011.

“It’s Time” by GMA Network Philippines won Best Investigative Story. The film profiles the frenetic pace of modern life and asks ‘could nature itself be up against a deadline’ to highlight the over-consumption of the planet’s natural resources.

“Vets in the Disaster Zone” by Dragonfly Film and Television Productions won the Most Innovative Documentary category.

The awards aimed to honour those filmmakers, producers and broadcasters that are working to make documentaries that can help to protect vulnerable communities from the risks posed by future disasters. UNISDR, together with its partners, the Asia Broadcasting Union and the European Broadcasting Union chose the winners from among nearly 100 films that have been broadcast on television since 2005.

Risk Award Ceremony



The Risk Award Ceremony organized by Munich Re Foundation in partnership with UNISDR and the Global Risk Forum in Davos presented an innovative and people-centred disaster risk reduction project that was selected out of 145 applications from 60 countries.

The All India Institute of Local Self-Government will support slum-dwellers, and in particular women and children, to adopt disaster risk management practices. All the key drivers of risk are present in the Indian city of Pune where 25,000 people living in ten slums will benefit from the project which won a grant of €100,000. Ms. Shweta Gupta, Senior Project Coordinator of the All India Institute of Local Self-Government, said: “We are honoured to accept this year’s Risk Award which will help develop a cadre of community volunteers as master trainers in disaster risk management. We will place particular emphasis on mobilising women and developing child-friendly information, education and communication tools.”

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction Margareta Wahlström underlined the importance of community-level engagement for disaster risk reduction: “the All India Institute of Local Self-Government is a worthy winner of this Award and is tackling one of the most pressing issues of our times, rapid urbanisation and its consequences for impoverished people living in informal settlements.”

More information on the Risk Award is available on the website : www.risk-award.org

Preparatory Committee III

The third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was held on Friday 13 March 2015. The Preparatory Committee adopted its agenda and recommended to continue the negotiations on the draft post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and the draft political declaration in the Main Committee.

The Preparatory Committee also recommended that statements be made by the Prime Minister of the host country, the incoming President of the twenty first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Mayor of Sendai.

Preparatory Meetings

A large number of consultative and preparatory meetings were organized by the Regional Offices of UNISDR and other stakeholders on Friday 13 March 2015, prior to the official opening of the Conference:

Africa Regional Meeting
 Americas Regional Meeting
 Arab States Regional Meeting
 ASEAN Ministerial Meeting
 Central America Preparatory Meeting
 Disability Caucus
 Disability Stakeholder Preparatory Meeting
 Earth Observation Preparatory Meeting
 Europe Regional Platform Members Preparatory Meeting
 Information Knowledge Management for DRR
 IPU Parliamentarians Meeting (*See section 13*)
 IRP Steering Committee
 Local Governments Roundtable (*See section 13*)
 Major Groups Preparatory Meeting
 Ministerial Dialogue for CASC Region
 National Platforms Forum
 North East Asia Regional Meeting
 Pacific Delegation Preparatory Meeting
 Pacific Heads of States and Ministers Preparatory Meeting
 Private Sector Preparatory Meeting
 SAARC Preparatory Meeting
 Science and Technology Preparatory Meeting
 Steering Committee of the Resilient Cities Campaign
 Towards a Safer World

08 Study Tours & Excursions

At the World Conference, 25 study tours were organized for participants. Tours included areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunami in the Tohoku region, including the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, the Tohoku University, the city of Ishinomaki, and the city of Sendai.

The tours shared the experiences of the affected communities and some of the lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

A key highlight was the commitment and progress made to “build back better” including the resurrection of the natural environment and agricultural production in the affected areas.



Visits of evacuation towers and areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake were part of the Study Tours.



09 Exhibitions & Forums



The Secretary-General of the United Nations and Madam Yoo (Ban) Soon-taek at the Children & Youth Forum.

Children & Youth Forum

The UN Major Group on Children and Youth and UNISDR facilitated the participation of 350 international and local children and youth through the organization of a forum on disaster risk reduction. The event was a core component of the Public Forum events at the World Conference.

The Children & Youth Forum was officially opened with guest speakers, including Her Royal Highness Princess Margriet of Netherlands, the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth; Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi; Ms. Emiko Okuyama, Mayor of Sendai City; Ms. Sarah Stuart-Black Director of Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management of New Zealand; and Ms. Christel Rose from UNISDR. The Forum included interactive workshops, inter-generational discussions and inter-professional panels that provided a platform for young people to interact with other stakeholder groups and DRR experts and professionals. The issues addressed included policy and governance, understanding risk, enhancing preparedness, investing in resilience, communication and awareness and resilient recovery & response. The Forum provided opportunities for children and youth to raise their views and innovative ideas about disaster risk reduction, to define common actions plans at the global, national and local levels and to build solid commitments for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Among key events in the Forum, a Children's Day hosted with the help of the Children in a Changing Climate Coalition highlighted DRR efforts. Also, an interactive session took place between children and youth and the UN Secretary-General, accompanied by his wife Madam Yoo (Ban) Soon-taek and UN Youth Envoy, Mr. Ahmad Alhendawi. The session focused on the world's needs and attention to children and youth's role in globalisation as well as their vision and critical action, as agents for change and citizens of the world, in reducing disaster risk. The session benefited from a young deaf violinist and the handing over of a Quipu reflecting world children and youth's aspirations for a safer world as a gift to the Secretary-General.



The Tangible Earth Exhibition presented in the Sendai City Museum during the Third UN WCDRR.

Tangible Earth Exhibition

The Tangible Earth Exhibition was composed of five digital globes (Tangible Earths) including a wall projection, presenting the new global risk and disaster data that underpin the 2015 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as case studies and in-depth analyses from all four reports published to date, presented through these innovative tools. Around 1,000 participants visited the exhibition.

The Tangible Earth dynamically visualises scientific data and allows users to interact with it by spinning the globe, querying the data presented, and zooming in on locations and events of interest.

“We are the first generation who came to understand the exceptional beauty, dynamism and rareness of our planet in the context of the universe. We need to convey this message”; said Professor Shin-ichi Takemura from the Earth Literacy Programme.

As an innovative and pedagogic tool, the Tangible Earth contributes to new ways of communicating about disaster risk reduction, which was concretely demonstrated during the exhibition in Sendai.

HFA Celebration Video Clips

In the lead up to the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction called for celebratory stories about the successes of the 10-year Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). By the start of the Conference on 14 March, UNISDR had received 251 submissions from 78 countries and 12 regional/international bodies with details about implementation of the HFA according to its Five Priorities for Action.

The case studies are part of a growing global trend to use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels. Despite strong community leadership and innovative ideas, there is no initiative that is driven by one individual or a community in isolation. All citizen-based initiatives at start-up require some form of external support before becoming autonomous or self-reliant. National, local and municipal governments, the United Nations system, and other international organizations typically provide such support.

DRR thus becomes the interconnected and multidisciplinary ‘all of society’ approach that the HFA intended it to be.

Watch the clips on the conference website: wcdrr.org/celebrating



Emergency simulations were a successful attraction of the Outdoor Exhibitions.

Outdoor Exhibitions

The Sendai Disaster Prevention Square 2015 and the International Exchange Square showcased evacuation and emergency simulations as well as an exhibition of fire-fighting equipment. The general public engaged in workshops but also enjoyed world cuisine and live music, and watched projection of pictures from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Thematic Pavilions

The pavilions were structured around two themes: Civil Society Collaboration and Disaster Risk Reduction; and Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction. A number of symposia and exhibitions were organized by civil society groups. The pavilions included a space for exchange and information linked to gender equality. The experiences and challenges from the Great East Japan Earthquake was a common theme.

Tohoku Reconstruction and Disaster Risk Reduction Pavilion

The pavilion hosted a large exhibition which showcased the efforts, knowledge and lessons from the experiences of the Great East Japan Earthquake. The four affected prefectures of Tohoku (Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima) and Sendai City presented their own damage status and reconstruction plans.

Great East Japan Earthquake Forum

The forum was organized under the theme of Sharing Experiences and Lessons of the Great East Japan Earthquake with the World and consisted of ten sessions jointly organized by the Government of Japan and the Sendai Committee. The sessions highlighted the need to promote the efforts to “build back better” and the importance of a new and higher level of disaster resilience and sustainability.

Exhibition of Disaster Risk Reduction Industry

The BOSAI Industry Fair introduced and presented a large panel of innovations related to disaster risk reduction. The main feature was the exhibition of new technologies and products for earthquake resistance and seismic solutions.

Events by Municipalities affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake

The municipalities of Aomori, Fukushima, Iwate and Miyagi organized symposia and shared lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Poster Exhibitions

Governmental organizations, international organizations, academic/research institutes, NGOs and community groups presented their work on DRR, recovery and rehabilitation through a large poster exhibition. Details about the Poster Exhibitions are available on the conference website: www.wcdrr.org/programme. Also, some pictures in this publication give examples of the exhibitions. (See page 106, 113)

Solutions for Local Resilience

The exhibition highlighted potential solution that could be implemented by cities to address urban resilience. Under the banner of UNISDR's Making Cities Resilient Campaign, Rebuild by Design (USA), Relevant design for Disaster (Israel) including city of Sendai and Hyogo (Japan) presented good practices and practical options that cities have and could adopt to implement the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient. Rebuild by Design exhibited new models for collaborative planning that help for address urban flooding. Relevant design for Disaster, showcased the earthquake protection school table which could withstand 1000kg. City of Hyogo and Sendai, presented practices and major innovation that have been implemented following the 1999 Great Hanshin and the Great East Japan Earthquake





第3回国連防災世界会議

WCDRR | Sendai Japan 2015.3 14/18

Public Forum



- comomo
- NTT 東日本
- SUNTORY
- 77 七十七銀行
- 仙台建設業協会
- 東北電力

株式会社京セラ / 三菱航空機株式会社 / JFE エンジニアリング株式会社株式会社バスコ / 東日本旅客鉄道株式会社 / 日立造船株式会社 / 三菱地所株式会社
三菱重工環境・化学エンジニアリング株式会社 / 宮城県解体工事業共同組合

10 Side Events

Around 350 Side Events were held during the Third UN WCDRR. More information about the events and details provided by the organizers are available on the conference website: www.wcdrr.org

A Workshop for Considering Handing Down the Lessons of the Great East Japan Earthquake to the Future

People and life; buildings and towns that were never lost to tsunamis

ABU (Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union) /NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation)

ABU 2015 Global News Forum in Sendai

ACT Alliance

Community-based DRR from a faith-based perspective - sharing best practices

ActionAid Bangladesh

Beyond inclusion: Empowering women as leaders in DRR

African Risk Capacity (ARC)

Catalysing Investment in Disaster Risk Management: Innovation in the Development of Standards to Guide Private Sector Investment

Agency for Cultural Affairs

International Symposium Cultural Heritage and Disaster Resilient Communities

AIR Worldwide

Models as the Universal Currency for Disaster Risk Financing and Management

Anglo-Japanese Centre for International Intellectual Exchange Asia-Pacific; CIIE.asia

Japan's disaster resilience: sharing its secrets and challenges with the world

APEC Division; Economic Affairs Bureau; Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Good practices of women's entrepreneurship in local communities in the process of disaster reconstruction

Arab Urban Development Institute

Arab Urban Development Institute-MENA Region: Making Cities Safer; Competitive and Resilient

Architectural Institute of Japan

Designing for a safe and secure home and community

Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management

The forefront of disaster response with private sector partnership: innovations to achieve DRR; response; and reconstruction beyond sectors and national borders

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

Bridging the gap of science applications for disaster risk management

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)

Climate Services and Applications for Disaster and Climate Risk Management in Changing Environment

Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN) and Japan CSO Coalition for 2015 WCDR

Road to Sendai

Asian Disaster Reduction Center

The Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction

Asian Disaster Reduction Center

Efforts to promote disaster resilience of the private sector in the Asia-Pacific region

Asian University Network of Environment and Disaster Management (AUEDM); Periperi U Consortium; (Partners enhancing resilience for people exposed to risks) Africa; Association of Pacific Rim of Universities (APRU); Pan Asia Risk Reduction

Role of Higher-Education Institutions (HEIs) in advancing disaster risk knowledge and building capacity

Association for Resilience Japan

Japan Resilience Awards Ceremony and Commemorative Symposium

Association of Regional Disaster Prevention Utilizing Advanced ICT

The role of information-communication technology and regional radio broadcast in a disaster

Association of Seawalls to Think for Teenagers of Sendai

Proposal for a Pleasant Disaster Prevention Park at Gamo; Sendai

Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (Indonesian DM Authority)

Mainstreaming DRR into Development through Practical DM Planning at the Local Level: Lessons Learned from BNPB and JICA Initiatives in Indonesia

Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (Indonesian DM Authority)

Symposium on Strengthening Disaster Information System

Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (Indonesian DM Authority)

JITU Pasna Post-Disaster Needs Assessment: Indonesia Experience

Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (Indonesian DM Authority)

Ina-DRI Indonesia-Disaster Recovery Index

BBC Media Action Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction Netherlands Red Cross Plan International

Media and communication for resilience: Showcasing innovation

BCP Consortium

BECS (Building Emergency Communications System) Forum

Beijing Normal University and UNISDR-STAG

Global Disaster Risk Assessment and Mapping

BNPB (National Disaster Management Authority; Indonesia); JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) and ADRC (Asian Disaster Reduction Center)

Building Resilience at the Local Level - Learning from the Experiences in the Efforts for Sustainable Community-based DRR Activities in Asia

Business Continuity Advancement Organization (BCAO) International Research Institute of Disaster Sciences; Tohoku University

Progress and Future of Business Continuity Management in Japan - Based on the Lessons Learnt after the Great East Japan Earthquake

Cabinet Office of Japan

Forum on Model Communities for Community Disaster Management Plan

Cabinet Secretariat; Government of Japan National Strategy Office of Information and Communications Technology

Disaster Prevention measures using SMS and others

CANEUS International

New global framework for sharing space technology & data standards for disaster management: UN-Global-Sat Initiative

Canon Marketing Japan Inc. / Tohoku University / Information services International-Dentsu; LTD. Joint hosting.

Business-academia collaboration for earthquake disaster 3D data archive and disaster-prevention education using latest Virtual Reality technology

Care Miyagi; Plan Japan

Introduction to psycho-social support in emergency-with a case study from Tohoku disaster

Caritas Internationalis (Caritas Confederation in Asia)

Caritas Confederation's models and recommendations on climate and disaster risk proofing; environmental restoration; strengthening risk proof livelihoods and preparedness through multi-stakeholder coordination and cooperation

Center for Disaster and Humanitarian Assistance Medicine (CDHAM)

Health and large scale disasters - An effective all-hazards approach to resilience

Center for Education and Research on Science for Global Safety; Tohoku University

Symposium on Educating Future Leaders in Global Safety: Lessons and Practice in the Affected Areas of Great East Japan Earthquake

Center for Northeast Asian Studies; Tohoku University

Disaster Mitigation by Radar Technologies and Collaboration with Local Governments

International Centre of Comparative Environmental Law (CIDCE)

Disaster and Human Rights

International Centre of Comparative Environmental Law (CIDCE)

Disaster and displaced persons

International Centre of Comparative Environmental Law (CIDCE)

Health and human rights: questions about nuclear accidents

China National Commission for Disaster Reduction Co-organized with UNISDR Asia Pacific Office

Integrated Risk Governance and Government Roles

Chiyoda Engineering Consultants Co. Ltd

Rehabilitation and community development and disaster measures in the future

CIGIDEN

Rethinking post-disaster response in Chile: Educational; logistic and participatory challenges in developing contexts

CIL Tasuketto / Relief Headquarters for Persons with Disabilities of Tohoku-Kanto Great Earthquake

Screening of the documentary film nigeokureru hitobito

City of Sendai

2014 DRR Symposium: 10th Citizens' Forum for Strengthening Communities Against Disasters

City of Sendai

Collective Relocation for Disaster Prevention and Creation of a New Community: Creation of a New Smart Community and Issues

City of Sendai

Role of Entrepreneurs in Disaster Recovery

City of Sendai

2015 Sendai Symposium on Sewerage Works DRR

City of Sendai

Recollections of the Disaster

City of Sendai

Forum: Post 3.11 Education for DRR

City of Sendai

Traces and Experiences of Past Tsunami Disasters in the Pacific Rim and The Succession of Knowledge

City of Sendai

Symposium for the Reduction of Water Service Disaster Risk: Connecting together to the Water of Life

City of Sendai

Symposium: Restoration of City Gas Following the Great East Japan Earthquake

City of Sendai

Symposium on learning from the 3.11 disaster to build a resilient community

City of Sendai; International Research Institute of Disaster Science at Tohoku University (IRIDeS); Kahoku Shimpo Publishing; Dentsu Group; Tohoku Region Development Association

Developing Multi-tiered Tsunami Evacuation Measures

City of Sendai; Sendai City Industrial Promotion Organization

Role of Industry Support Organizations in Disaster Recovery

City of Sendai; Sendai City Social Welfare Council

Forum: Volunteering for Disaster Relief

City of Yokohama & CITYNET Yokohama Project Office

Strengthening Community Resiliency Through City-to-City Cooperation: Yokohama Initiatives for Asia Pacific

Civic Participation and Empowerment Project of Zest for Living in Disasters International Research Institute of Disaster Science; Tohoku University

Symposium on Civic Participation and Empowerment of Zest for Living in Disaster

Co-hosted by Human Security Unit (HSU); United Nations and Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Japan (MOFA)

DRR and Human Security: Effective Responses to Strengthen Resilience and Protect and Empower People in Response to Natural Disasters

Code for Shiogama;Yomigaere! Shiogama; Children of the Sea

Civic Tech empowers Shiogama!

Columbia Water Center; the Earth Institute; Columbia University

Introducing a Research Project: Making Supply Chain Resilient to Disasters

Community Organizing Japan

Public Narrative by Community Leaders

Consortium for Lightning Risks

Risk of damage caused by lightning and comprehensive measure

Consortium on Design of Disaster Prepared Information Society

Design of Disaster Prepared Information Society VISION 2020

Council for Science; Technology and Innovation

Innovations in DRR

Daiwa Lifenext Co.; Ltd

Disaster Management and Risk Reduction in Condominiums and Local Community

Department of Disaster Management; MoDMR

Resilient Future: Bangladesh Paving the Way for Reducing Risk of Disaster and Climate Change

Deutsche Gesellschaft furInternationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH in joint cooperation with UNISDR

Achieving disaster resilience; advancements in development partner policy and practice

Deutsche Gesellschaft furInternationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH in joint cooperation with UNISDR

“Hotel Resilient” - Strengthening Resilience in the Tourism Sector

Development Bank of Japan Inc.

Financial initiatives for building the resilient society: Financial sector roles for DRR from lessons of The Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011

Disability-inclusive DRR Network

Reflecting on disability-inclusion within the HFA: Transforming commitments into action post-2015

Disaster Nursing Global Leader Degree Program

Education on Disaster Nursing in the World

Disaster Recovery International and DRI Japan/ BCAO

Implementing resilience with private-sector partnerships through business continuity

Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution (DRI); Hyogo Prefecture TeLL-Net (Telling Live Lessons of Disaster) Forum Executive Committee

International Forum on Telling Live Lessons from Disasters

Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS); Ministry of Agriculture

Towards Resilience Building: A case study from Ethiopia



More than 100 Poster Exhibitions were organized during the Public Forum of the Third UN WCDRR.



Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment

Building an international alliance for integrated and resilient delta management

DYNAX Urban Environment Research Institute

Gathering for Disaster Prevention Activity and Volunteer in SENDAI-2015 (Hosted by Cabinet Office)

Earth Observatory of Singapore

Enhancing Disaster and Climate Resilience in Asia's Key Tourism Destinations

East Japan Railway Company Sendai Branch Office

Restoration from the Great East Japan Earthquake and challenges we face

East Nippon Expressway Company Limited

Early recovery of expressway from the Great East Japan Earthquake and further strengthening of countermeasures against the disaster

Ecosystem Adaptability Center; Graduate School of Life Science; Tohoku University

Wise use of coastal Ecosystems for DRR: Mainstreaming and problems

EMERCOM of Russia

Roundtable on Cooperation between Crisis management centers as an effective instrument to strengthen the global system of DRR

European Commission

European Union putting policy into practice: innovation; finance and community preparedness

European Commission JRC; DPRI; UNEP/OCHA JEU and ADPC

Towards disaster resilience: reduction of risks from technological accidents triggered by natural hazards (Natech)

eVigilo Ltd.

Chile - Earthquake & Tsunami Case Study

Faculty of Safety Science; Kansai University

Workshop on Emerging Trends in DRR

Fidea Holdings Co. Ltd.

The mission of regional banks for disaster prevention in the region

Fisheries Agency; Government of Japan

Symposium on the disaster reduction by Tsunami for the fishery communities

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

Post 2015: Enhancing DRR through Sectoral Engagement & Lessons Learnt from Agriculture; Forestry and Fisheries

Forum for supporting the children in MIYAGI (FSCM)

Ways to support children and families in and after great disasters

French Ministry of Ecology; Sustainable Development and Energy

Paris saved from the water (Paris sauvée des eaux)

Fukkou University Alliance

Presentation by students who learned and worked towards the reconstruction

Fukkou University Disaster Volunteer Station

Symposium on 'Internship for Reconstruction Assistance': The Role of Students in Cross-Sector cooperation

Fukushima CSO Coalition for WCDRR

Lessons from Fukushima and the process of community building in the region: From the viewpoint of local CSOs

Fukushima Medical University

FMU's Response to the Nuclear Accident and the Health of Fukushima Residents

Fukushima University

For the Building Back Better -Challenge and Contribution by Fukushima University

Geological Survey of Japan; AIST

2015 International Workshop on Earthquake and Volcanic Hazards and Risks in Asia-Pacific Region

German Committee for Disaster Reduction (Deutsches Komitee Katastrophenvorsorge e.V. (DKKV))

Flooding in Europe : New risks and strategies to build resilience

Global Alliance on Accessible Technologies and Environments (GAATES)

Accessible Broadcasting; Communication and Evacuation of Persons with Disabilities in an Emergency: A Planning Guide

Global Alliance on Accessible Technologies and Environments (GAATES)

Universal Design and Inclusive DRR

Global Alliance on Accessible Technologies and Environments (GAATES)

Working with Disabled Persons Organizations

Global Collaboration Center

Community-based disaster risk management and transfer local knowledge

Global Fund for Education Assistance | BEYOND Tomorrow

Power of Youth in Tohoku and Asia - Young survivors' voices

Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)

Frontline: Local Risk profiling and monitoring to strengthen resilience

GNDR - Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction

Understanding Disaster Resilience: A Reality Check

Graduate School of Arts and Letters; Tohoku University

Disaster and Role of Religious Ministers

Graduate School of Biomedical Engineering; Tohoku University

Medical Device Innovation Center - Creation of New industry from Disaster Area

Graduate School of Education; Tohoku University Yagiyama Alliance for Disaster Prevention

The U-18 World Conference on DRR

Graduate School of Information Sciences; Tohoku University

How should Tohoku impart the experience of the earthquake disaster?

GSMA Disaster Response

Mobile Communications in a Disaster: What really happens?

Hitachi Ltd.

Hitachi's resilient idea and plan preparing for national disaster prevention and mitigation

Hosei University

Responding to multiple urban risks towards resilient city by scenario workshop in Sendai

Huairou Commission

Scaling up grassroots women innovations for resilience Humanitarian Practice Network; Overseas Development Institute (ODI) Good Practice Review 9: DRR

IEEE Robotics and Automation Society; Tohoku University; International Rescue System Institute; COCN Disaster Robot Project; Japan Cabinet Office ImpACT Project; JSME Robotics and Mechatronics Division TC on Disaster Robotics

Social Implementation of Disaster Robots and Systems - Application Record and Challenge for the Future

IEEE Robotics and Automation Society; Tohoku University; International Rescue System Institute; COCN Disaster Robot Project; Japan Cabinet Office ImpACT Project; JSME Robotics and Mechatronics Division TC on Disaster Robotics

Social Implementation of Disaster Robots and Systems - Current State; Gap and Action Plans for the Future

Information Support Pro Bono Platform (iSPP)

Making Information Action Common Rules for Disaster Management

InformationSystems Inc.

Earthquake prediction reaches a possible level disaster risk

Institute for Social Safety Science; Japan; Korean Society of Hazard Mitigation; Korea; Disaster Management Society of Taiwan; Taiwan

Workshop on Practice on Disaster Reduction in Asia Pacific Region

Institute of Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage; Ritsumeikan University

Symposium on Disaster Mitigation of Cultural Heritage and Historical Cities; Sendai

Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR)

Integrated Research on Disaster Risk: The Role of Science in DRR

International Association for Wind Engineering

Necessity and efficiency of full-scale storm simulators for wind-related DRR

International Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction

Built Environment DRR Research Forum

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Enhancing community resilience and safety through integrated disaster preparedness and risk reduction

International Federation Of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DRR; Mainstreaming and Decentralisation - South Asia & South East Asia Government approaches

International Labour Organization Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

ILO Seminar on Resilient Livelihoods and Employment Recovery: Lessons from Japan; the Philippines; Pakistan and New Zealand

International Organization for Migration

Migrants in cities; risk and resilience

International Planned Parenthood Federation

ISP* saves lives and prevents illness; trauma & disability; especially among women and girls (*Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health)

International Post-Graduate Program in Human Security; Tohoku University

Disasters and Human Security

International Recovery Platform

Effective Implementation of Recovery Plans and Programs: Bridging academic findings and country experiences

International Recovery Platform

Actions on Engaging Private Sector in Recovery: Ensuring greater impacts of recovery programs at the community level

International Research Institute of Disaster Science (IRIDeS); Human and Social Response Division; International Disaster Resilience Lab; University of Dortmund; University of Illinois; and GFDRR

Recovery after mega-disasters: People, Community and Planning

International Research Institute of Disaster Science (IRIDeS); Tohoku University

Role of universities in DRR: Science and practical DRR

International Research Institute of Disaster Science (IRIDeS); Tohoku University

Private Civil Partnership: From business to community resilience

International Research Institute of Disaster Science (IRIDeS); Tohoku University Institute of Fluid Science (IFS); Tohoku University IBM Research - Tokyo

Technology and their social implementation to actualise disaster prevention/mitigation

International Research Institute of Disaster Science; Tohoku University

Typhoon; storm surge; and wave modelling and damage assessment

International Research Institute of Disaster Science; Tohoku University

Think Geopark on Stricken Area: Disaster and Gift of Geo

International Research Institute of Disaster Science; Tohoku University

Lessons learned from recent water-related disasters in Southeast Asia - How to save lives?

International Research Institute of Disaster Science; Tohoku University

Medical and Public Health Preparedness for Large Scale Disaster

International Research Institute of Disaster Science; Tohoku University

Archiving and Memorialising Disasters International Workshop

International Research Institute of Disaster Science; Tohoku University

Resilient Communities: Our Home; Our Communities; Our Recovery

International Research Institute of Disaster Science; Tohoku University

Tsunami risk researches and educational activities for disaster prevention

International Research Institute of Disaster Science; Tohoku University Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Japan Aerospace and Exploration Agency (JAXA) German Aerospace Center; UN-SPIDER

Enhancing Disaster Resilience by Fusion of Simulation; Sensing and Geospatial Information

International Research Institute of Disaster Science; Tohoku University Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Japan Aerospace and Exploration Agency (JAXA) German Aerospace Center UN-SPIDER

Fast estimation of the disaster debris for immediate recovery from disasters

International Research Institute of Disaster Sciences; Tohoku University Japan Association for Education on DRR; Disaster Education Japan Liaison Network for UNWCDRR Disaster Management Bureau; Cabinet Office, Government of Japan

Development of a Resilient Community and Improving Disaster Education and Regional Disaster Preparedness

International Telecommunication Union

Information and Communication Technologies for DRR

International Youth Exchange Division; Cabinet Office; Government of Japan

World Youth Forum: Let's Think about DRR

Ishinomaki Senshu University

Workshop in Studies for Reconstruction Volunteers

Islamic Relief Worldwide; Bangladesh

Promising safer future for next generation

Islamic Relief Worldwide; Philippines

Active Private Sector Engagement: Need for a Paradigm Shift in Resilience Building

IT Disaster Assistance Response Team (IT DART)

A workshop on an expert information assistance team in an acute disaster phase

Italians for Tohoku

Support Activities for Rikuzentakata-City by Italians for Tohoku

Iwate University

Resilience of local community and capacity building by Iwate University

Japan Association of Corporate Executives (JACE) Sendai Association of Corporate Executives (SACE)

Role and Action Expected of the Corporate in the midst of Natural Disasters

Japan Association of Nursing Academies

Activities of Japanese Nursing Academies related to recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami; and Restoration of Daily Living

Japan Broadcasting Corporation Sendai Station

The role of media and information in disaster situations

Japan Committee for UNICEF

UNICEF Symposium: Building Resilient Society with Children

Japan CSO Coalition for 2015 WCDRR (JCC2015)

Global Conference on DRR for Civil Society (CSC)

Japan Federation of Shiho-Shoshi Lawyer's Association; Legal-Support Adult Guardian Center; Miyagi Shiho-Shoshi Lawyer's Association; Fukushima Shiho-Shoshi Lawyer's Association; Iwate Shiho-Shoshi Lawyer's Association

Roles and Responsibilities of Guardians in Large-scale Disasters

Japan Habitat Association

Essential Human Factors for Risk Reduction and Recovery: Lessons of March 11/2011

Japan International Cooperation Agency Tohoku

JICA: Facilitators for the Community Network in Reconstruction and Local Revitalization.

Japan International Cooperation Agency Tohoku

JICA: Connecting with the world makes a change in my hometown. JICA: Young leaders in Tohoku & Asia challenging for a new social model!

Japan International Cooperation Agency Tohoku

JICA: Classroom is open to the world: the teacher meets a developing country

Japan Iraq Medical Network (JIM-NET)

Risk reduction in nuclear disasters through citizens' participation

Japan NPO Center; The National Council of YMCAs of Japan

Needs and Issues of mental health care for the personnel working for the disaster responses

Japan RQ Disaster Education Center

Disaster and Education - Education for Building a Resilient Society

Japan Science and Technology Agency

For Creation of Robust and Resilient Society toward Disasters - New Paradigm of Disaster Management Research and the Role of Funding Institutions

Japan Society of Disaster Nursing

Message to the next Generation Lessons Learned from Nurses on Disaster around the world

Japan Sustainable Free Powered Energy System; Exploit & Promotion Association

Industry-university cooperation and resilient towns development: Learning from earthquakes

Japan Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Call for National Disaster Response Coordination Mechanism in Japan -The Role of Japan Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster

Japan Women's Network for DRR; Public Interest Incorporated Foundation; Japan Association for Women's Education

Women as a Force for Change - Gender and DRR

Japanese Ministry of the Environment; United Nations University & International Union for Conservation of Nature

Mainstreaming Ecosystem-based DRR

Japanese Society for Active Fault Studies

Active Faults: Understand the Nature and Prepare for Disasters

Kahoku Shimpo Publishing CO.; Sendai City

DRR and the Media: What Can the Media Do To Prevent Casualties?

Kobe Gakuin University

The way of the disaster prevention education that is effective at the time of a disaster

Kobe University; Tohoku University and Iwate University; Partnership among Universities involved in Post-Disaster Reconstructions

Community-Based Reconstruction of Society and University Involvement: East- Japan lessons compared with Kobe; Aceh; and Sichuan

Kokoro no Kakehashi Iwate (NPO)

Long-term mental health support for affected communities after the catastrophic disaster

Korea Ministry of Public Safety and Security

Web-based Platform to Share DRR Technology

Kotobuki Corporation

BOUSAI 3.0: Building Not Just Smart but Safe, Happy, and Sustainable Next Generation Communities

LEAD Pakistan and CDKN

Challenges and opportunities of implementing the new risk reduction framework in South Asia: Finance, monitoring and accountability

League of Arab States/UN World Food Programme (combined submission)

Strengthening Capacities for Effective Risk Management in the Arab Region

Leibniz Supercomputing Centre of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Humanities (LRZ)

Environmental Supercomputing and DRR

Mansion Life Continued Support Association

Building disaster resistant apartments

Mayors for a Nuclear Power Free Japan

Nuclear DRR and the Role of Local Government: Lessons and Challenges

Mercy Corps

Building Resilience through DRR: Strengthening Governance and Market Systems in Asia and Africa

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand and Ministry of Interior of Thailand

Dealing with disasters: enhancing community resilience and mainstreaming DRR in everyone's agenda

Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications of Japan

The overview and effects of ICT for disaster management

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan; Water and Disaster Management Bureau

Extreme Flood Measure Symposium focused on low-lying urban areas

Ministry of the Environment; Government of Japan

Measures for waste management system against massive natural disasters

Miyagi Gakuin Women's University

Passing on Lessons from 3.11 from the Experience of Miyagi Prefecture

Miyagi General Construction Association

Towards the future - roles that the construction industry plays for urban development and junior high school student reporters speak for the concept of disaster prevention

Miyagi Headquarters Office of New Komeito

Roles of politics in disasters

Miyagi International Association

Stories from non-Japanese residents living in areas affected by the 3.11 earthquake

Miyagi Jo-Net; Matsusaka City (Co-organizers)

Working to mainstream disaster prevention by vulnerable beneficiaries with diversity

Miyagi Prefectural Government; Tohoku University; The Japan Civil Engineering Consultation Association

Lessons learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake: implementing a multiple defence system in community development

Miyagi Prefecture; Miyagi Prefectural Consultative Assembly Network for Human Rights Enlightenment Activities

Changing Solidarity into Power: Expanding Support Efforts in Responding to the Voices of Disaster Affected Women

MRN; on behalf of ONRN Agreement (PPP Partnership)

Platforms for risk data sharing and participative governance; from national to local

MS&AD Insurance Group

DRR by Organization - Let's try to develop a BCP with the Miyagi Model

Nagoya University

Redesigning for resilient national land using big data of environment and disasters

National Disaster Management Authority NDMA; Pakistan

Pakistan Road to Resilience

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies

Disaster Management Policies - Preparedness against Large Tsunamis and Earthquake

National Institute for Environmental Studies

Symposium on Disasters and the Environment "The Discipline of Environmental Emergency Research" following the 2011 Tohoku Disaster

National Institute of Disaster Management (Ministry of Home Affairs; Govt. of India)

Policy Dialogue on Sustainability Issues in Disaster Risk Management - Recent Advances

National Land Afforestation Promotion Organization

Learn; Nurture; Coastal disaster prevention forest for securing life and assets

National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention

5th Award Ceremony for Disaster Management Contest and Symposium of Community Disaster Prevention Activities

National Society for Earthquake Technology - Nepal
Panel Discussion on School Earthquake Safety

National Society for Earthquake Technology - Nepal
Symposium on Experiences and Lessons of Building Code Enforcement

National Society for Earthquake Technology - Nepal
Panel Discussion on Promoting Public Private Partnership for Disaster Risk Management

National Women's Education Center of Japan (Co-Organizer: NPO PhotoVoice Project)
PhotoVoice & Archives: Creating Collective Knowledge for Effective Disaster Prevention; Response and Reconstruction

Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium
Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium Side Meeting

Netherlands Red Cross on behalf of the 'Partners for Resilience' alliance
Partners for Resilience: Practical experiences from an integrated approach towards DRR

Network for the Public forum of the 3rd World Conference on DRR
Share our experience with the world for facing mega-disasters

NGO Equalnet Sendai; NGO Participation Planning Iwate; NGO Citizens' Media Equal
Bridging the Gender Gap: Lessons from Miyagi; Iwate and Fukushima

NHK Sendai Station
How media can provide life-saving information in disaster situations: The latest trials of GENSAI; Disaster Mitigation

Nihon Safety Co.; Ltd.
Measures against Great East Japan Earthquake in the Ishinomaki Medical Zone and future preparation and the introduction of self-seating toilet

Nihon University
Nihon University N.RESCUE -To be able to contribute to society by University Research

Niigata prefecture
Sharing Disaster Experiences from Niigata to Tohoku: Multiple Lines of Defense

Nippon Sport Science University
Believe in the immeasurable possibility of sports we can do it; we must do it

Nonprofit organization Bousaishikai -Miyagi
Utilizing a Picture Book to Teach DRR and Prevention

Nonprofit Organization: Hito-to-Michi Study Group
Disaster-Prone Country Disaster Prevention System in Japan: Model Cases of Michi-no-Eki

NPO Tonomagokoronet
Saving Lives Through the Practice of Disaster Prevention with Communities

Office for Disaster Reduction Research; Research and Development Bureau; Ministry of Education; Culture; Sports; Science and Technology
Debriefing session on Project for the study on support of local disaster-damage prevention measure

Orchestrate & Go LTD.
Turning Agony into Sustainable Opportunity "Modular Construction for Disaster Recovery: Doing it RIGHT"

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Risk Governance and Resilient Cities

Overseas Development Institute
Incentives for investment: A new business case for disaster risk management

Overseas Development Institute
Measuring Disaster Resilience

Practical Action
Hackathon: Making communities resilient to floods? - What does it take?

Project Tohoku
Discussion and recommendations: A new way of society after 3.11

Province of Potenza
From DRR to Resilience in land-use government policies: proposals and actions at local level

Public Interest Incorporated Association Japan Water Works Association
Save Water for Our Life : Let's think about earthquake resistant waterworks facilities

Public Interest Incorporated Foundation Sendai City Health Welfare Organization
Symposium: Disaster Prevention and the Elderly

Public Services International Japan Council (PSI-JC)
The lesson of Great East Japan Earthquake to the next generation



Children & youth contributed to several Side Events of the Third UN WCDRR.



Libraries with literature about DRR were installed in different venues of the Public Forum of the Third UN WCDRR.

R3ADY Asia-Pacific

A Framework for Action: Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships for Resilience

R3ADY Asia-Pacific

Global Approaches for Coastal Resilience

R3ADY Asia-Pacific

Partnerships for Effective Disaster Management: Lessons from Multi-Sectoral Leaders in the U.S. and Japan

Rainwater Network Tohoku

Disaster Preparedness from Studying A Water Cycle

RCE Greater Sendai

The Great East Japan Earthquake and Sustainable DRR Education

Reconstruction Forum Execution Committee; Soma Area Council of Local Governments

Community resilience and recovery after the nuclear disaster: A health protection in Fukushima

Regional Innovation Research Center; Graduate School of Economics and Management; Tohoku University

Restoration of Industries and Communities in the Tohoku Region

Research Laboratory for Tsunami and Marine Hazards

Tsunami coastal hazard on ships and marine environment

Resilient ICT Research Center; National Institute of Information and Communications Technology

Disaster Resilient ICT Research Symposium: Aiming for establishing disaster resilient information and communications technology

Rikkyo University Centre for Asian Area Studies

A cultural understanding of disasters in Japan and Indonesia

SABO department; MLIT

International Sabo Symposium 2015 in Sendai

Save the Children

Lessons Learned from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami through Manga: Cases of Child-Centered DRR Education

Save the Children Japan

Psycho-social support for children and their care givers -child friendly emergency relief works-

Secretaria de Gestion de Riesgos, Unasur and Caprade

Building Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change for Sustainable Development in the Pacific

SEGOB-CNPC

30 years of the National System of Civil Protection in Mexico

Sekisui Chemical Co. Ltd.

Symposium for Building Disaster Prevention-sustaining the Functions of Buildings

Sekisui Chemical Co. Ltd.

Symposium for Disaster Prevention Engineering Works - Aim to Construct Strong Utilities Network

Sendai Cultural Foundation

Art as Children's Therapy after the Great East Japan Earthquake

Sendai funeral hall communication meeting

The experiences and lessons from the Great East Japan Earthquake - How can we keep dignity of funeral?

Sendai International Relations Association

Forum for Multicultural Disaster Prevention

Sendai National College of Technology

The Practice of the Education for Disaster Prevention and Support of Regional Recovery by Institutes of National College of Technology

Sendaikankyo Kaihatsu Co. Ltd. & the Public Interest Incorporated Foundation for International Peace

Proposal for Solutions to Problems of Disaster Waste Management in the Great Earthquake in East Japan, contribution to Resilient Community of Japan

SESRIC and Islamic Development Bank

Developing Capacities for Effective Disaster Risk Management in Low-Income OIC Member Countries

Soka Gakkai International (SGI)

Strengthening resilience in Northeast Asia through DRR cooperation

Soka Gakkai Tohoku Youth Peace Conference

Youth Forum for Tohoku Restoration "Power and Potential of Youth in DRR and Restoration"

Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance Inc.

Puppet shows and experience-oriented workshops on disaster prevention

Specified Nonprofit Corporation HOME-FOR-ALL City of Sendai

Symposium: The Great East Japan Earthquake; Community and Architecture

Swing Corporation

Mitigating disasters through an Interactive and up-to-date weather information system

Taisei Corporation

Future Session Resilience for The Future in Sendai

TEAMS: Tohoku Ecosystem-Associated Marine Sciences Graduate School of Agricultural Science; Tohoku University

The effect of the Great East Japan Earthquake on marine ecosystems

The Committee of the International Symposium on Disaster Reduction and Religion for WCDRR

The International Symposium on DRR and Religion

The General Insurance Association of Japan

Disaster Prevention Education for Children Exploration for Disaster Prevention Program: The Past 10 Years & The Coming Decade

The General Directorate of Civil Defense of Qatar

Implementing a Building Evacuation for Safety Managers and Building Owners

The General Insurance Association of Japan

Earthquake Insurance Forum: What happens after an earthquake? How to continue living!

The Geneva Association/Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.

Insurance as contributor to problem solving and impact reduction

The Institution of Professional Engineers; Japan

The Role of Engineers Prepare for Catastrophic Natural Disasters

The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction & Give2Asia

Private Philanthropy and Community-managed DRR: Roles and Opportunities in a post-2015 framework for DRR

The Japan Scientists' Association

Symposium to get smarter from experience of the NE Japan Disaster

The Japan Society of Community Disaster Management Plan

Community Disaster Management Plan and local Capacities to Mitigate and Cope with Disasters

The Japan Society of Community Disaster Management Plan

Restoration of Industries and Communities in the Tohoku Region

The Nansen Initiative

Displacement and the Post-2015 Framework for DRR: What are the Inter-linkages between DRR and Human Mobility?

The Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research - TNO, UNISDR

Using each other's strengths: How can (national) civil, military and private parties effectively build and maintain cooperation for DRR?

The Nippon Foundation joint hosting the Corporate Volunteer Network

Private Sector: Building Multi-sector Partnerships - Experiences of Japan's Volunteer Network Model

The Nippon Foundation; Sendai-City Welfare Association For the Disabled; Sendai Initiative Study Group on DRR for People with Disabilities

Post-2015 Inclusive DRR : Building resilient society by the whole-community approach including persons with disabilities

The Royal Society

Resilience to extreme weather: Science and policy

The Sendai chamber of commerce and industry

Local economies recovery and reconstruction for the future from the Great East Japan Earthquake

Tohoku Alliance (organized by Development Bank of Japan Inc. Tohoku Branch)

Building Disaster Resilience through Alliances and Mutual Cooperation of Multi-stakeholders in Tohoku and Beyond: Region-wide initiatives by the Tohoku Alliance

Tohoku Community Cancer Services Program; Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine

How we managed cancer patients after the Great East Japan Earthquake?

Tohoku Economic Federation

Tourism Forum: Exploring New Attractive Features in the Reconstruction of Tohoku

Tohoku Economic Federation

Establishing ILC Project and Creating International Science City with Disaster Functions

Tohoku Institute of Technology

The Suggestions from the Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster-Initial Measures and Restoration Supports by on-site Institute: Tohtech at Sendai

Tohoku Life-Saving Green Embankment Promotion Council

Symposium: Creating the Forested Coastal Embankments

Tohoku Reconstruction Agricultural Science Center (TASCR); Graduate School of Agricultural Science; Tohoku University

Challenges to "model villages": creating an agricultural friendly, safe and secure rural life style

Tohoku Regional Agricultural Administration Office; Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Japan; Japan & National Institute for Rural Engineering (NIRE); National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO); Japan & Miyagi Prefectural Government City

Symposium for improvement of disaster prevention capability in agriculture and rural areas

Tohoku Regional Bureau; Ministry of Land; Infrastructure; Transport and Tourism; Government of Japan

Symposium on the Great East Japan Earthquake Memorial Park

Tohoku Regional Bureau; Ministry of Land; Infrastructure; Transport and Tourism; Government of Japan

Global Knowledge Sharing of Lessons learned from the G.E.J. Earthquake for Infrastructure Managers.

Tohoku University

Our message to the future: the lessons of the Great East Japan Earthquake

Tohoku University Next Generation Advanced Mobility System Research Group

Transport Systems in Next Generation Regional Society

Tohoku University Tohoku Medical Megabank Organization

Emergency Preparedness in Maternal and Child Care: Reconstructing by creative collaboration between community medicine and public health care system

Tohoku University; Cyber Science Center Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS); Frontier Research and Development Committees; Construction of Resilient Social and Life Space

Workshop on Establishing Resilient Life-Space in the Cyber-Physical Integrated Society

Tohoku University; Graduate School of Arts and Letters

Symposium on Environmental Issues; Nuclear Disaster and Disaster Prevention

Tohoku University; Graduate school of Arts and Letters

Presenting the projects of "Let's say Hello and Chat on open corridor": an effort in temporary housing

Tohoku University; Graduate School of Arts and Letters

Symposium on Climate Change Action and Disaster Prevention

Tohoku University; International Research Institute of Disaster Science

Extreme Natural Disaster due to Climate Change : From Big Data to risk communication

Tohoku University: International Research Institute of Disaster Science; Science Council of Japan; Advanced Industrial Science and Technology

Capacity Building of Earth Sciences: establishing global networks for decreasing geohazards

Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co.Ltd.

Create a strong society for disasters - from a company perspective

Tomoni Project

From HERE to the World: Delivering the Voice of Women in Disaster Area

Tourism Promotion Division; Department of Culture Tourism and Sports; Okinawa Prefectural Government

Tourism Risk Management in Okinawa

Toward Reconstruction from the Great Disaster

Women's meeting to pass hope down to the future

U.S. Agency for International Development and U.S. National Platform

U.S. DRR Initiatives: An Opportunity to Build Resilience

UN DESA

UNDESA Forum on Disability-Inclusive DRR and Resilience: Inclusion Saves Lives

UN ESCAP

Establishment of a Basic Range of Disaster-Related Statistics in Asia and the Pacific

UN-Habitat

Building Resilience in Urban Areas and Fragile States

UN-OHRLLS

Building and empowering partnerships towards resilient SIDS in the post-2015 world

UNDP Drylands Development Centre

Building resilience in the drylands

UNESCO

The Looking Beyond Disaster Youth Toolkit

UNFPA

Building Community Resilience: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Gender within Community DRR

UNISDR

Essentials for Making Cities Resilient

UNISDR

Capacity Development for implementing Cities Resilience Action Plans

UNISDR

Accelerating Urban Resilience - Resilient Cities Connect



The Public Forum included a large range of side events, exhibitions and booths about DRR and also demonstrations of the culture of Japan, host country of the Third UN WCDRR.



UNISDR

GAR15 Global Risk Assessment

UNISDR

Towards risk-informed public policy for risk-sensitive investment

UNISDR

Technical workshop on Monitoring Mechanism for Post-2015 Framework for DRR

UNISDR

RISE Disaster Risk-Sensitive Investments

UNISDR and UNDP

Systematic collection of disaster loss data as essential asset in DRM

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The Institutionalization of Women's Leadership in DRR

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

Urban Resilience as an Agent for Learning; Change; Peace and Hope

United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS); Fukushima Global Communication Programme

Risk Reduction and the Transition from Response to Recovery: Lessons from Japanese Triple Disasters

United Nations University; Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (Tokyo)

Transdisciplinary Education for DRR: Launching the International Network for Advancing Transdisciplinary Education (INATE)

United Nations University; Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (Tokyo) and UNESCO IHE

Integrated Water Cycle Management for DRR and Sustainability

United Nations Volunteers programme

UNV: The power of ENGAGEMENT: volunteerism and DRR in view of the post-2015 agenda

University College London

Human Rights and Disaster Reduction

USAID; OFDA; Consortium for Capacity Building (CCB)

Lessons Learned about Lessons Learning about DRR in a Changing Climate

V-Low Multimedia Broadcasting local government liaison conference

New First Informer - Disaster Prevention Information by V-Low Multimedia Broadcasting

Weathernews, Inc.

The Future of Disaster Mitigation Using Social Media and Online communities

Working Group on DRR of Typhoon Committee

Learning Disasters from Past Disasters

World Animal Protection

Testing successful solutions: a collaborative approach to reducing animal losses from disasters

World Bank - GFDRR

Building Urban Resilience in Bangladesh: an integrated approach to policy and investment

World Bank - GFDRR

Asia Disaster Resilience Forum 2015 - Building ICT-enabled Disaster Resilient Societies in Asia from the grassroots

World Bank - GFDRR

Protecting Poor and Vulnerable Families from the Economic Shocks of Disasters: the Role of Social Protection

World Bank - GFDRR

Scoping Workshop for an Open Data for Resilience Platform & Launch of the Challenge Fund

World Bank - GFDRR

Striving Toward Disaster Resilient Development in Sub-Saharan Africa - High-Level Panel Discussion

World Bank - GFDRR

Step Forward for Building Disaster Resilience in the Philippines: emerging strategies for DRR and Financing

World Bank - GFDRR

Elders leading the way to inclusive community resilience

World Bank - GFDRR

Resilience Dialogue: Bringing Resilience to Scale for Post-2015 Goals

World Bank - GFDRR

Strengthening Disaster Recovery Systems for Resilience

World Bank - GFDRR

Enhancing Resilience of Small Island States

World Bank/GFDRR; UNESCO; UN-Habitat

Setting Standards on Infrastructure

World Gensai Industry Organization

World Junior Conference on DRR

World Health Organization

Protecting people's health from disaster risks

World Meteorological Organization

Expert Symposium on Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems and Services (MHEWS)

World Meteorological Organization; Japan Meteorological Agency

Earthquake/Tsunami-DRR by Early Warning and public awareness

World Resources Institute, Netherlands Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Swiss Federal Office for the Environment

Integrated global flood risk assessment; management; and resilience building

Yugenngaisya Zept

Real escape attraction: Escape from natural disaster

11 Exhibition Booths

Academic society liaison association corresponding to the Great East Japan Earthquake

Joint statement and cooperation of 30 disaster-related academic societies of Japan

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/26

ACT Alliance

Community-based disaster risk reduction from around the globe: how a faith-based network contributes to HFA II

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/798

ActionAid International

ActionAid International

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/936

AFAD, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency

Turkey

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/697

Algeria

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/617

Anti-Tsunami System Research

NPO Taro's Tsunami Hazard Report and ATSR's Tsunami Alarm & Anti-Tsunami System

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/418

Architectural Institute of Japan

Lost Homes Project: Commemoration by 1:500 scale models

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/434

Asia and Oceania Association of the International Cooperatives and Mutual Insurance Federation

Natural disasters in the Asian and Oceania regions and the roles of cooperative insurers

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/532

Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management

Case studies of multi-sector collaboration in disaster management in the Asia Pacific region

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/775

Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1003

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/424

Asian Disaster Reduction Center

For the Disaster Resilient Communities

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/718

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Resilient ASEAN Community

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/714

Australian Government

Disaster Resilient Australia

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/415

Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (Indonesian DM Authority)

Building Resilience at the Local Level

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/546

Cabinet Office of Japan

Development of a Resilient Community and Improving Disaster Education and Regional Disaster Preparedness : Introduction of Disaster Education in Japan

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/23

Cameroon association for the defence of accident victims

Working procedures: a productive factor in industrial risk management

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/43

Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency

Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/710

Caritas Internationalis (Caritas Confederation in Asia)

Caritas Confederation: Accelerating National and Local Initiatives on Disaster and Climate Risks

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/820

Center for Disaster Education and Recovery Assistance, Miyagi University of Education

Recovery Assistance through Student Volunteering for Disaster-hit Schools by Center for Disaster Education and Recovery Assistance

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/80

Center for Northeast Asian Studies, Tohoku University

Disaster Risk Reduction Anthropology for the Local Intangible Cultural Heritage

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/756

Children in a Changing Climate

Children in a Changing Climate Coalition

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/428

Cima Consultant Ltd.

Disaster prevention measures using the Thosu soil method
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/280

City of Ishinomaki

Ishinomaki 3.11 Tradition to the Future
www.wcdrr.org/www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/507

City of Nagoya

About "Marugoto Shien": Support for Rikuzentakata City from Nagoya City
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/566

City of Sendai

Energy Measures in Sendai's Reconstruction Plan
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/328

City of Sendai

Introduction to Sendai's Disaster Victim Support Database
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/330

City of Sendai

Panel Display: International Support After the Great East Japan Earthquake
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/333

City of Sendai

Disaster Support for Foreigners: Report on Activities at the Sendai Disaster Multilingual Support Center and the Sendai International Relations Association's Disaster Prevention Projects
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/335

City of Sendai

Citizens' Post-Disaster Cultural and Artistic Activities and the Sendai Cultural Foundation's Initiatives
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/336

City of Sendai

Sendai E-Action Presents E-AC×CON! You're the Reporter! & You're the Director!
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/344

City of Sendai

Assisting Stranded Commuters in the Sendai Station Area
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/907

City of Sendai

Museums and the Great East Japan Earthquake
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/355

City of Sendai

Exhibit: Books on the 3/11 Earthquake
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/356

City of Sendai

Home-for-All
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/358

City of Sendai

Restoration of City Gas Following the Great East Japan Earthquake
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/362

City of Sendai, International Research Institute of Disaster Science at Tohoku University (IRIDeS), Kahoku Shimpo Publishing, Dentsu Group, Tohoku Region Development Association

Developing Multi-tiered Tsunami Evacuation Measures
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/326

Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP II) and Department of Disaster Management, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Government of Bangladesh

Showcasing Bangladesh on DRR and Way Forward to Building Resilient Communities and Nation
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/520

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

Beyond Detecting Nuclear Explosions - Using CTBTO Data for Disaster Risk Reduction
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/707

Conservation Division, Forestry Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Recovery efforts and disaster prevention for coastal forests from the Great East Japan Earthquake
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/21

Cooperatives Japan

The roles of the cooperatives in the area devastated by the Great East Japan Earthquake
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/521

Disability-inclusive DRR Network (DiDRRN)

Disability-inclusive DRR
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/560

Disaster Prevention Safety Association

The cool Japan which was helpful at the time of a disaster presents its relief and disaster prevention products.
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/271

5-70

Secretaría de Gestión de Riesgos



5-69

U.S. National Platform

It's going to get hotter...



It's going to get hotter...



Exhibitions Booths at the Public Forum of the Third UN WCDRR.





Booth of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency.

Disaster Recovery International and DRI Japan / BCAO

Achieve resilience through business continuity
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/803

Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution (DRI), Hyogo Prefecture

Telling Live Lessons from Tsunami Disasters along the Pacific coast in Tohoku region
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/799

Dr. Eddie Bernard & Toho Mercantile Co., Ltd.

The tsunami technology to detect tsunami in the deep sea and tsunami flooding forecast in real-time
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/524

Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment

Preventive action for water-related Disaster Risk Reduction
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/802

East Nippon Expressway Company Limited

Early recovery of expressway from the Great East Japan Earthquake and further strengthening of countermeasures against the disaster
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/792

Edison Hardware Co., Ltd

Multilingual Information Loudspeaker to help save lives
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/11



Eight-Japan Engineering Consultants Inc.

Challenge of Disaster Debris Disposal and Sustainable Urban Development on the Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/551

EMERCOM of Russia

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/73

Environment and Child Concern Organization Nepal

Innovative coordination and partnership between government and DRR stakeholders in Nepal

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/22

European Commission

European Commission cooperation to enhance resilience and disaster risk reduction

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/725

eVigilo Ltd.

eVigilo SMART Alert

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/773

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Disaster risk reduction and resilience at the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/703

French Association for Earthquake Engineering: AFPS

French Association for Earthquake Engineering: activities and expertise contributing to the Seismic Risk Reduction

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/637

French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy

France

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/918

Fujita Corporation

Fujita corporation Technology of Disaster Prevention

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/325

Fukkou University Alliance

Fukkou University Alliance

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/816

Fukushima CSO Coalition for WCDRR

Fukushima CSO Coalition for WCDRR: information booth on CSO activities in Fukushima

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/928

Fukushima University

Building a better future for the affected people and communities in Fukushima

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/716

GEM Foundation

New frontiers in earthquake risk assessment and management

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/628

Gender and Disaster Network (GDN)

Gender and Disaster Network (GDN)

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/451

General house foundation resilience

Earthquake resisting house and reconstruction support
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/933

General Incorporated Association Earth Friendly Circulation

Donating ecological portable toilets for sustaining the environment and sanitation levels of developing countries and disaster-hit areas
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/925

Geological Survey of Japan, AIST

Chain impact of earthquake disaster based on geological evaluation
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/302

German Committee for Disaster Reduction (Deutsches Komitee Katastrophenvorsorge e.V. (DKKV))

German Partnership for Disaster Risk Reduction Reducing Risks – Strengthening Resilience
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1007

Global Alliance for DRR and Resilience in the Education Sector (GAD3RES)

Global Alliance for DRR and Resilience in the Education Sector (GAD3RES)
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/638

Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/970

Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)

Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/931

Global Risk Forum GRF Davos

Global Risk Forum GRF Davos
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/672

Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Tohoku University

Your garbage is energy!
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/262

Graduate School of Information Sciences, Tohoku University

Development of disaster damage prediction system for flotsam mixed tsunami and tsunami damage mitigation using offshore Mega-floating Structures
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/260

Hitachi Kokusai Electric Inc.

TVWS (Television Whitespace) band Broadband Wireless Communication Systems between Portable BS and MSs
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/553

InformationSystems Inc.

Protection of human life, property, and economic activity from disaster risk
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/457

Institute for Disaster Reconstruction and Regeneration Research, Tohoku University

The Institute for Disaster Reconstruction and Regeneration Research Tohoku University Reconstruction Action
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/794

Institute of Disaster Mitigation for Urban Cultural Heritage, Ritsumeikan University

Introduction to Disaster Mitigation of Cultural Heritage
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/814

International Council for Science (ICSU)

Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR)
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/292

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

Building safe and resilient communities
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/44

International Labour Organization (ILO) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

Resilient Livelihoods and Employment Recovery: Lessons from Japan
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/780

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Human mobility and DRR
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/704

International Planned Parenthood Federation

SPRINT Initiative- Sexual and Reproductive Health in Humanitarian Crisis
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/921

International Research Institute of Disaster Science, Tohoku University

The Great March Eleventh (3.11) Tsunami: Remembering for the Future
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/267

**International Research Institute of Disaster Science,
Tohoku University**

**Tsunami forecasting technology based on real-time
geodetic observation**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/269

**International Research Institute of Disaster Science,
Tohoku University**

**Experimental practices of reconstruction design in
Ishinomaki City**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/272

**International Research Institute of Disaster Science,
Tohoku University**

**Disasters in the World and Urban and Architectural
Design for Disaster Risk Reduction**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/273

**International Research Institute of Disaster Science,
Tohoku University**

**The 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami
Past and Future**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/274

**International Research Institute of Disaster Science,
Tohoku University Ministry of Internal Affairs and
Communications Japan Aerospace and Exploration
Agency (JAXA), German Aerospace Center, UN-
SPIDER**

**Technology demonstrations and exhibition on Enhancing
Disaster Resilience by Fusion of Simulation, Sensing and
Geospatial Information**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/268

**International Research Institute of Disaster Science,
Tohoku University, NPO Miyagi Shiryo Net**

**Passing on our historical heritage - the studies of Pre-
Disaster Activities to Preserve Historical Materials -**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/270

International Telecommunication Union

ITU - ICT4DRR Save Lives

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/821

Islamic Relief Pakistan

Building Disaster Resilient Communities

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/723

Islamic Relief Worldwide

Islamic Relief Worldwide

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/722

Islamic Relief Worldwide

Global Resilience Champions

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/800

Italians For Tohoku

**Support Activities for Rikuzentakata-City by Italians
For Tohoku**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/777

Iwate University

**Resilience of local communities and capacity building
by Iwate University**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/797

**Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency Committee on
Earth Observation Satellites**

**Earth Observations Satellite roles for disaster
risk reduction**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/396

Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology

JAMSTEC's research results on disaster risk reduction

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/377

Japan Association for the World Food Programme

**The Emergency Operations of the WFP: Relief Activities
of the Great East Japan Earthquake**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/527

Japan Bosai Platform

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/919

Japan CSO Coalition for 2015 WCDRR (JCC2015)

**Information booth of Japan CSO Coalition for 2015
WCDRR (JCC2015)**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/314

Japan Disaster Measures Organization

**High technology container solutions to promote disaster
prevention**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/913

**Japan Headquarters for the Rescue of Companion
Animals in Emergencies (JHRCAE)**

Rescue of Companion Animals in Emergencies

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/16

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Tohoku

JICA: Tohoku is moving together with the world!

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/778

Japan Science and Technology Agency

**JST's Activities for Creation of Robust and Resilient
Society toward Disaster**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/809

Japan Society of Civil Engineers

**What has been done by the Japanese Civil Engineers
since Mar. 11, 2011**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/390



Booth of the German Committee for Disaster Reduction.

Japan Society of Engineering Geology (JSEG) and Japan Landslide Society (JLS)

Challenges to Geohazards - Thrust for Earthquake Disaster Mitigation

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/88

Japan Sustainable Free Powered Energy System Exploitation & Promotion Association

Industry-university cooperation and resilient town development to learn about earthquakes

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/796

Japan Weather Association

Approach to quality improvement of disaster information with the infrasound monitoring system : a case study of the 3.11 Tsunami

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/368

Japanese Red Cross Society

Thank you, world ...

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/331

Japanese Trade Union Confederation

Face up to natural disaster in Solidarity by trade unions!

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/4

Kansai Students Innovation Association

To protect people from radioactive cesium! (Our project of protecting the world by using functional fabrics that do NOT adsorb cesium in the atmosphere)

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/403

Kobe University

Community-Based Reconstruction of Society and University Involvement

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/366

Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd.

Core business contributions and Public-Private-Partnerships for Disaster Risk Reduction

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/87

Local Community Revitalization Assistance

Learning at the Disaster-hit Areas at MUE

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/81

Mansion Life Continued Support Association

To create an apartment that can be evacuated at home

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/730

Ministry of Civil Affairs of China

Integrated Risk Governance and Comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/967

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan

Strengthening Earthquake Resistance and Reinforcing Disaster Protection at School Facilities

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/12

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan

Exhibition of teaching materials and educational content on Education for Disaster Prevention (MEXT and Board of Education)

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/897

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

New Zealand DRR: doing things differently together

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/301

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand and Ministry of Interior of Thailand

Building Disaster Resilience in Thailand.

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/818

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan

Disaster measures of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/610

Mitsubishi Electric Corporation

Disaster management solutions with information and satellite communication technologies

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/562

Miyagi Demolition Contractors Association

Preparation for acting immediately in an emergency

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/10

Miyagi General Construction Association

Activities after the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami and a Message for the Future

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/779

Miyagi University of Education

Four-year History of Recovery: 2011 Japan Disaster and Teacher Training at MUE

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/79

National Diet Library, Japan

NDL Great East Japan Earthquake Archive (HINAGIKU)

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/28

National Emergency Crisis and Disasters Management Authority

United Arab Emirates

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/97

National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Nigeria

National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Nigeria

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/966

National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)

Disaster Management Policies; Protect Lives from Earthquakes and Tsunamis (GRIPS and UNCRD)

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/934

National Institutes for Cultural Heritage, Agency for Cultural Affairs (ACA), UNESCO, ICCROM

Cultural Heritage and Disaster Resilient Communities

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/772

National Land Afforestation Promotion Organization

Restoration of coastal forests in view of disaster prevention

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/793

National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention

Latest Research Results of National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/41

Natori Reconstruction Support Association

Disaster sites for off grid trailer House

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/444

Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium

Resilience in Nepal

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/795

New Zealand Universities

Higher Education Opportunities in New Zealand: Disaster Risk Management Studies

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1276

Nigechizu Project Team

NIGECHIZU: Evacuation Topology and Time Map

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/575

Nihon Safety Co., Ltd

Introduction of a self sealing toilet, Wrappon

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/932

Niigata prefecture

Lessons from Niigata - Recovery Process of 2004 Earthquake in Provincial Regions

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/810



Booth of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Nippon Steel & Sumitomo Metal Co.Ltd Group

Technologies of prevention and reduction of natural disaster risk

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/90

NPO Operation Blessing Japan

Operation Blessing's Tohoku Experience: The role of an entrepreneurial NGO

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/561

Office of Civil Defense - National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

NDRRMC-Philippines: Why DRRM?

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/620

Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

Top 10 Disaster 'Must-Read' Publications

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/724

Panasonic Corporation Eco Solutions Company & Panasonic System Networks Co.,Ltd.

Participation of disaster prevention and management drill in ASEAN countries, and new disaster prevention system in Tohoku area

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/910

Partners for Resilience: Netherlands Red Cross (lead agency), Cordaid, CARE NL, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, Wetlands International

Partners for Resilience

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/636

Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction

Ecosystems for DRR and Resilience

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/673

Peace Boat

Peace Boat - UNISDR Making Cities Resilient Campaign

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/313

Postearthquake Quick Inspection of Damaged Buildings

Display: Postearthquake Quick Inspection of Damaged Buildings

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/345

Practical Action

Zurich Flood Resilience Program

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/82

Public Interest Incorporated Foundation Sendai City Health Welfare Organization

Disaster Prevention for the Elderly and Nursing Care Equipment

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/340

Reconstruction Agency

Current State and Initiatives of Reconstruction from the Great East Japan Earthquake

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/607

Reconstruction Forum Execution Committee, Soma Area Council of Local Governments

Nuclear Disaster: A community resilience and recovery in Fukushima

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/427

Religions for Peace, Japan

Religions for Peace, Japan: Collaborations of Various Religious Communities during the Great East Japan Earthquake

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/409

Research and Development Bureau, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology

Activities and Researches for Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/909

Research Institute of the National Rehabilitation Center for Persons with Disabilities

Disaster Planning Workshop for Persons with Disabilities –Take the First Step!–

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/406

Research Project on Disaster Preparedness for Persons with Disabilities and Inclusive Community

Disaster Preparedness for Persons with Disabilities and Inclusive Community

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/8

Resilient ICT Research Center, National Institute of Information and Communications Technology

Aiming for Establishing Disaster-Resilient Information and Communications Technology

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/729

Risk Management Solutions, Inc.

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/627

Save the Children Japan

Child-Centered Disaster Risk Reduction

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/430

Secretaría de Gestión de Riesgos

Ecuador: Basic references for risk management

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/721

Secretariat of Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP), Secretariat of Pacific Community (SPC), United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

Pacific Regional Organisations

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/819

SEEDS

The Wisdom of Asia: Local solutions for Disaster Risk Reduction

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/290

SEGOB-CNPC, Mexico

Mexico: Evolution from reaction to prevention

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/960

Sendai Mediatheque

Recording In Progress - archives exhibition and screenings : the center for remembering 3.11 -

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/908

Sendai Mediatheque

The Sendai Design League All-Japan Architectural Thesis Competition Archives 2003-2015

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/911

Shinnyo-en Relief Volunteers

SeRV Activities: The Power of People Working Together

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/495

Shiseido Co., Ltd.

Support through the eyes of women and potential of cosmetics

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/74

Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)

Transforming Development and Disaster Risk Reduction

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/401

Swing Corporation

Preventing disasters, how to mitigate damages by natural disasters

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/719

Takenaka Corporation

Prosperous, safe and secure urban creation toward the realization of a sustainable society

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/511

Terrasense Switzerland Ltd

Actions for Climate Risk Prevention - From Risk Assessment to Early Warning Strategy and Systems

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/288

The Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Tohoku District

Linking Together 514 Chambers of Commerce and Industry (Unused Machinery Matching Project)
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/29

The Federation of Consumer Goods Industries and Consumers Associations

Introduction of efforts for the Disaster Risk Reduction from the view point of consumer and citizens by Consumer Goods Industries and Consumer's Associations.
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/991

The Furukawa Battery Co. Ltd.

Mobile Power Supply at the time of disaster
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/927

The Governments of Norway and Switzerland in their capacity as the Chairmanship of the Nansen Initiative. In partnership with the governments of Costa Rica, Philippines, Kiribati, Cook Islands, the Norwegian Refugee Council, and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

Integrating Displacement into Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/938

The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction & Give2Asia

Community-managed DRR and Private Philanthropy: Partnerships for a Post-HFA World
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/912

The Japan Society of Seismic Isolation

Latest Seismic Isolation for protecting lives from earthquakes
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/3

The Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation Bureau, Animal Welfare and Management Office

The Guideline for the rescue for the pets in case of disaster
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/510

The Nippon Foundation

The Nippon Foundation's activities for recovery from 3.11 and DRR & Disability-inclusive DRR
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/91

The Nippon Foundation (joint hosting: the Corporate Volunteer Network (CVN))

Private Sector - Building Multi-sector Partnerships - Experiences of Japan's Volunteer Network Model
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/806

The Nippon Signal Co. Ltd.

Infra Doctor that contributes to disaster prevention; Micro-People-Mover for reconstruction of disaster area
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/72

TOA Corporation

Diversified transmission methods of disaster information by sound
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/926

Tohoku Fukushi University Team Bousaisi

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/407

Tohoku Institute of Technology

The Suggestions from the Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster: Initial Measures and Restoration Supports by on-site Institute; Tohtech at Sendai
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/923

Tohoku Regional Agricultural Administration Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Japan and National Institute for Rural Engineering (NIRE), National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO), Japan, and Miyagi Prefectural Government

Disaster prevention and mitigation measures of agriculture and rural areas
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/776

Tohoku Regional Agricultural Administration Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries(MAFF), Japan and National Institute for Rural Engineering (NIRE), National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO), Japan; Miyagi Prefectural Government

Disaster prevention and mitigation measures of agriculture and rural areas
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/917

Tohoku University

Support Office for Children in the Aftermath of the 2011 Japan Earthquake, Graduate School of Education, Tohoku University.
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1005

Tohoku University

Public presentation of the Tohoku University Library Earthquake Disaster Collection
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/376

Tohoku University Smithsonian Museum

Unintended Journeys – Human Displacements in the Wake of Environmental Disasters—
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/930

Tohoku University Next-Generation Advanced Mobility System Research Group

Transport Systems in Next-Generation Regional Society
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/771

Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Tokio Marine Group's "Disaster Prevention Lessons" and BELFOR's contribution during the Great East Japan Earthquake
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/922

Tokyo Gas Engineering Co., Ltd.

Disaster Management-TUMSY, a geographic information system for disaster management, and LaserMethane, a remote methane detector
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/53

Toray Industries, Inc.

Philippines Disaster Relief Utilizing Emergency Water Treatment Units
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/47

Toyama Prefectural Government

Universal Value of Tateyama Sabo from the Viewpoint of National Resilience
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/127

U.S. Agency for International Development and U.S. National Platform

United States of America USAID, SDR- US National Platform and US Based Partners
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/394

UNESCO

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/630

UNFPA

UNFPA's mandate in DRR
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/733

UNISDR

R!SE - Disaster Risk-Sensitive Investments
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/34

UNISDR

Making Cities Resilient
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/682

UNISDR

Private Sector Partnership
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/128

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), City of Sendai

UNDP's global and country experience in disaster risk reduction and recovery
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/924

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

UN-Habitat: Building Resilience in Urban Settlements
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/815

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

OCHA
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/680

United Nations University

University Network (UN-CECAR) to implement education and research programs for Disaster Risk Reduction under Climate Change
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/591

United Nations Volunteers

The power of ENGAGEMENT: volunteerism and disaster risk reduction in view of the post-2015 agenda
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/678

UPS Foundation

UPS supporting Resilient Communities through Private-Public Partnership
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/968

V-Low Multimedia Broadcasting local government liaison conference

The Broadcasting for Disaster Prevention and Life Safety V-Low Multimedia Broadcasting
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/580

Weathernews Inc.

The Future of Disaster Mitigation Using Social Media and Online communities
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/807

World Animal Protection

Animals - part of a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/706

World Bank

Building Disaster and Climate Resilience in Nations - World Bank - GFDRR - Tokyo DRM Hub
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/493



Local staff and volunteers were essential in organizing the Third UN WCDRR.

World Bank

Building Disaster and Climate Resilience in Nations - World Bank - GFDRR - Tokyo DRM Hub
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1000

World Food Programme

Fighting hunger worldwide: managing risks and building resilience
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/677

World Health Organization

Health and disaster risk management
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/720

World Humanitarian Summit Secretariat (UNOCHA)

World Humanitarian Summit
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/701

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Demonstration exhibit on forecasting and early warning capabilities
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/732

World Vision International

World Vision
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/515

York University

International Student Competition in Disaster Risk Management
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/182

Zenrosai

Efforts of disaster prevention and mitigation in Zenrosai
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/343

12 Ignite Stage Presentations



The Ignite Stage at the Third UN WCDRR.

AmeriCares

Integrating Public Health Considerations in the post-2015 framework for DRR

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1087

Amigos del Viento meteorología ambiente desarrollo

Summit of the Future: Children propose new perspectives on DRM

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1168

Arctik

ENHANCE - Partnership for risk reduction

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1122

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

Strengthening Resilience of Small and Medium Enterprises

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1146

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

iPrepare: Building awareness of disaster preparedness in communities

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1154

Bezalel Academy of Art and Design

The “Relevant Design for Disaster” Center – Design as a Tool for Disaster Risk Reduction

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1076

Bezalel Academy of Art and Design

Earthquake Protection Table: On the creation of a life-saving device

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1099

Brandz media.tv

Oil Pipeline Breaks in Nigeria: A Disaster Risk Reduction approach

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1144

Build Change

Using Cost-Effective Technology: The Case for Retrofitting

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1123

CADME (Coastal Area Disaster Mitigation Efforts)

Child-led DRR at vulnerable schools in India

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1093

Campaign advocate for making cities resilient in Uruguay

DRR in public investment – A case of a small town in Uruguay

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1176

Campinas (Local Government) and AISR, Brazil

Free software for managing urban risk

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1092

CEEPED - Center of Excellence for Studies and Research on Disasters (Duque de Caxias - RJ)

CEEPED – Technological research projects for DRR
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1126

Centre for Disability in Development (CDD) and CBM

Women with disabilities: A major player in DRR
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1078

ChildFund Australia

Youth Brigades in Vizayas, Philippines, help respond to hurricane Haiyan, Mark McPeak
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1169

City Government of Makati

Makati City's Convergence Approach to Enhancing Community Resilience
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1127

City of Rikuzentakata

Resilience for Tomorrow: Creating an Inclusive City out of Devastation
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1120

Civil defense of the state of Paraná

A computer-based management tool for municipal DRR in Brazil
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1100

Civil Protection Municipal Service, Portugal

Successful DDR Awareness programs in Amadora, Portugal
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1128

Collaborating Centre for Oxford University and CUHK for Disaster and Medical Humanitarian Response (CCOUC)

Community-resilience in Ethnic Minorities in Mainland China
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1118

Conservation International Japan

The engagement of local communities in ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1103

Crossroads

How Safe Is Your World? Disaster simulation
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1131

Department of Disaster Management & CDMP II, MoDMR

Interactive voice response (IVR): Early warning in Bangladesh
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/107

Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency

Risk-Based Approach to Floods In Turkey
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1167

Disaster Management Center - Dompot Dhuafa

Using "Radio-Streaming" to Stimulate Volunteers and Local Governments to Assume More Responsibility in DRR Advocacy
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1094

Dokuz Eylul University, Faculty of Architecture, Department of City and Regional Planning

Using open and green spaces for urban risk reduction
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1143

Duryog Nivaran

Risk Governance and Accountability: lessons from South Asia
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1112

Duryog Nivaran

Women in risk reduction and resilience building
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1129

Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative

Measuring Resilience: Results of Self-Assessment of Key Stakeholders in Metro Manila
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1121

European Commission

Nature-based solutions for DRR
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1079

European Commission Joint Research Centre

Global Flood Partnership - Joining forces
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1091

European Space Agency

A Synergy Framework for the integration of Earth Observation into Disaster Risk Reduction
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1198

Faculdade Cásper Líbero

Four risk communication models for resilient societies
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1081

Florida International University

RISE to the challenge
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1182

FMYY / Japan CSO Coalition for 2015 WCDRR

Role of community radio in all phases of disaster management
www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1188

GEA Search Rescue and Humanitarian Aid team and AFAD

Solidarity between Japanese and Turkish Children after the Tsunami disaster

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1110

GEM Foundation

Opening up the black box: assessing earthquake risk collaboratively across the globe

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1109

General Command of Mapping, Turkey

3D digital maps for natural hazard assessment

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1207

GIZ, Arken consulting

The need for unified Early Warning Alert Levels

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1125

Global Disaster Resilience Centre

Roadmap for European disaster resilience network for education - ANDROID

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1163

Graduate School of Human Sciences, Osaka University

'Pay-it-forward' network from survivors to rescuers

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1090

Habitat for Humanity International

PASSA: Participatory approach for safe shelter awareness

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1179

HelpAge International

Disaster Resilience in an Ageing World

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1172

Huairou Commission

Success stories of grassroots women

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1162

ICOMOS-ICORP and Marrion Fire & Risk Consulting PE, LLC

Protecting Cultural Heritage from Disasters

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1170

IDIGER - Bogota

SIRE - System of Information Risk Management and Climate Change

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1095

International Association of Applied Psychology, and the Psychology Coalition of NGOs accredited at ECOSOC at the United Nations

The Global Kids Connect Project: A model programme for youth to promote resilience

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1159

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

Regional cooperation on a flood information system in the Himalayas

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1138

International Disability Alliance

Inclusion of persons with disabilities in the post-2015 framework for DRR

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1175

International Panel on Climate Change

Impact, adaptation and vulnerability - Findings of the IPCC WG2

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1345

Istanbul Governorship Istanbul Project Coordination Unit

Istanbul Seismic Risk Mitigation and Emergency Preparedness Project (ISMEP)

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1161

Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality - Istanbul Fire Department

Mobile Fire&Smoke Experience Truck and Disaster Park Project for DRR

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1141

Istanbul Yeditepe University Hospital

How to survive when a building collapses

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1173

Iwate University

Capacity building by local universities for community resilience

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1183

Japan CSO Coalition for 2015WCDRR, CWS Japan

My lessons from the nuclear disaster

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1165

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Drought: Community-managed DRR approach in Sub-Saharan Africa

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1152

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Expanding Chilean and Japanese knowledge and experience on DRR to Latin America and the Caribbean

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1195

Japan International Cooperation Agency, Rural Development Department

Resilience building in African pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1149

Japan International Cooperation Agency / Grenada National Disaster Management Agency

Comprehensive Disaster Management Youth Championship Competition (CDMYCC)

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1148

Kenya Meteorological Service

Model flood warning system on River Nzoia, Kenya

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1115

Kocaeli University

10 steps for emergency planning in schools

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1185

Masa Group

Artificial Intelligence for DRR

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1111

Mashhad Municipality

Mashhad, the City of Community Contribution in DRR

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1098

Mehdi Zare

Advanced disaster management in Iran

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1346

Mercy Corps

How to develop and market disaster microinsurance

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1096

Mercy Corps

The role of rural banks in disaster preparedness

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1106

Ministry for Emergency Situation of Uzbekistan

Cooperation in the Ministry for Emergency Situation of Uzbekistan

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1344

Ministry of National Education of Turkey

Teachers' role in raising DRR awareness

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1158

Miyagi Jo-Net/Japan CSO Coalition for 2015 WCDRR

Women leaders during disasters

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1102

Nansen Initiative

Why the needs of people displaced by disasters have to be addressed in Sendai

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1347

National Delegation for Major Risks

Public Investment in Infrastructure to Reducing Flood Disaster Risk in the District of Bab El Oued in Algiers (Algeria)

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1203

National Institute for Geophysics and Volcanology of Italy

New knowledge for a more effective DRR through earth observation

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1184

National Protection and Rescue Directorate, Croatia

Developing a world centre of excellence on landslides

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1191

New Delhi Television

Should Disaster Management Acts be amended to give victims a legal right to compensation?

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1116

OISCA

Longterm strategies for longterm solutions

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1134

ONG ACHE Internacional (NCIF-ACHE-MCO)

Eco-efficiency and community engagement in Haiti, Cuba, and Dominican Republic

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1083

Orchestrate & Go Ltd.

Turning Agony into Sustainable Opportunity – Modular Construction for Disaster Recovery: Doing it RIGHT

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1088

Overseas Development Institute

Six steps to mainstream gender equality in Disaster Risk Reduction

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1157

Overseas Development Institute

Integration of gender, age, disability, and cultural perspectives in the post-2015 framework for DRR

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1160

Overseas Development Institute

Removing the blinkers: real progress on DRR requires action in fragile and conflict affected contexts

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1187

Oxfam GB**Information must flow faster than water**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1124

Peace Boat and Making Cities Resilient Campaign**Peace Boat and Making Cities Resilient Campaign**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1150

Petra Development & Tourism Region Authority**Integrated Risk Assessment for Petra Region**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1113

Practical Action (ECOSOC member)**Understanding the role of remittances in reducing risk to earthquakes**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1105

Practical Action (ECOSOC member)**Views from the Frontline (VFL) the Latin American voices**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1119

Prefeitura Municipal de Porto Alegre**Responding to the 100 Resilient Cities Challenge**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1193

Rapid Analysis and Spatialisation of Risk**Rapid Analysis and Spatialisation of Risk (RASOR)**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1350

Rescue South Africa Disaster Response Team, Japan International Cooperation Agency**Rescue South Africa**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1351

RMS Risk Management Solutions**The challenges of measuring disaster risk**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1192

Royal Haskoning DHV**Transitioning towards a water-resilient city**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1180

Safe Side Team**Baby Safe Side team**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1140

Safe Side Team**Safe Side Team: Professional volunteers in Saudi Arabia**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1151

Saritsa Foundation (Saritsa Charity Trust)**An evolutionary dynamism to empower women, girls, and other people to develop inclusive resilience**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1089

Secretaria Municipal de Defesa Civil e Políticas de Segurança de Duque de Caxias, Brazil**Safe Schools, Resilient Students**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1082

SIGNALERT sarl**SIGNALERT: an app for DRR crowdmapping**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1114

Soka Gakkai International**Faith-based organizations working within local communities**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1196

Somerset County Council**A personal perspective on managing a natural disaster : The Somerset Floods of 2014**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1178

Special Talent Exchange Programme (STEP)**Early warning and evacuation tools for persons with disabilities**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1117

State Department of State Civil Defense of Rio de Janeiro**Mapping natural threats in Rio de Janeiro**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1135

Stockholm Environment Institute**Water, sanitation, and hygiene in resilient cities: WASH & RESCUE**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1132

Stockholm Environment Institute**Linking DRR to adaptation and development to address the underlying risk factors**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1142

Swiss Red Cross**Experiences from the field without a filter**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1085

Tehran Disaster Mitigation and Management Organization**Safe Emergency Evacuation Program in Tehran Neighborhood Units**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1156

Tehran University of Medical Sciences**Tehran thunderstorm: an unexpected success story**

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1097

The Sovereign Order of Malta

Religions together for humanitarian action

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1343

The University of Auckland

How do homeless people deal with hazards and disasters?

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1145

The World Bank

Brazil Disasters' costs: No longer a prophecy but a reality

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1155

The World Bank

From Valleys to Mountains: An Innovative Approach to Evacuation Strategies in Haiti

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1174

Titan America

Root Causes of built environment disasters in the developed world and lessons for all countries

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1186

UN-Habitat

Financing DRR for local authorities

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1133

UNESCO Bangkok

DRR education through a mobile application

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1181

UNISDR

Risk-informed decision making - the role of IKM in DRR

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1080

United Religions Initiatives

Miami, Florida: A City at Risk of Slipping Back Into the Sea

www.wcdrr.org/conference/events/1104





13 Stakeholder Affirmations

The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction welcomed more than 450 voluntary commitments from stakeholders to reduce disaster risk.

The commitments from all stakeholders can be found on the website:
<http://preventionweb.net/go/commitments>

These commitments will be completed by an online registry and an analysis of their implementation.

Several stakeholders also made collective affirmations which are featured below.

Sendai Declaration of Local and Subnational Governments

“Ensuring Enhanced Resilience to Disasters in the Urban World”

1. **We Local and Subnational Governments** participating at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, have gathered from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai City of Miyagi Prefecture in Japan.
2. **Expressing** our gratitude to the City of Sendai, the Government of Japan and UNISDR for hosting this important event;
3. **Recognizing** that climate change and uncontrolled urbanization are major risk drivers producing increased exposure and vulnerability to both people and assets, with 66% of the world’s population projected to be living in urban areas by 2050, it is crucial resilience is incorporated into development to produce sustainable city futures;
4. **Acknowledging** the role played by the “Hyogo Framework of Action 2005-15: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters” in the last ten years, that resulted in significant public awareness, mobilization of political commitments and building capacity particularly at the local and subnational government level, through the “Making Cities Resilient: My City is Getting Ready” campaign and its partnership;
5. **Emphasizing** however, that despite all concentrated efforts, there are evident gaps in capacity, knowledge and financing at local level that would ensure implementation and sustainability;
6. **Taking into account** the proposed Sustainable Development Goals that may call for making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable including the new climate regime to be adopted in Paris at COP21;
7. **Expressing**, the need for national governments and development partners to recognize the important role of local and subnational governments in disaster risk reduction and building resilience by engaging them in long term planning and national review processes;
8. **Acknowledging**, the targets set out by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
9. **Realizing** that the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 calls for empowerment of local authorities, as appropriate, through regulatory and financial means to work and coordinate with relevant stakeholders in disaster risk management at local level;
10. **Considering** the experience gained through the implementation of the “Ten Point Checklist – Essentials for Making Cities Resilient”

Commit ourselves to

- I. **Adopt and implement** local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, across different timescales with associated targets, indicators and timeframes, aimed at preventing or minimizing the creation of risk, reduction of existing risk, and the strengthening of economic, social and environmental resilience;
- II. **Establish and strengthen** government coordination fora composed of all stakeholders at local levels including but not limited to youth, children, women, persons with disabilities, professional associations, academia, CSOs, NGOs, media and the private sector through local platforms on resilience;
- III. **Promote** the integration of disaster risk assessments into land-use policy development and implementation, including urban planning, land degradation, informal and non-permanent housing, integrated water management and the use of guidelines and follow-up tools informed of anticipated demographic and environmental change;

- IV. **Periodically assess** and communicate disaster risks, including existing, emerging and new sources of risks, vulnerability, capacity, exposure, hazard characteristics and their possible cascading effects at the relevant social, economic and spatial scale;
 - V. **Promote** revision of existing or the development of new building codes, standards, rehabilitation and reconstruction practices at the national and/or local levels, as appropriate, with the aim of making them more applicable in the local context, particularly in informal and marginal human settlements, and reinforce the capacity to implement, survey and enforce such codes, through an appropriate approach, with a view to fostering disaster-resistant structures and sustainable buildings, using innovative or traditional techniques as suitable;
 - VI. **Ensure** the resilience of new and existing critical infrastructure, including the integration of disaster risk reduction considerations and measures in financial and fiscal instruments;
 - VII. **Lead** the implementation of the NEW “Ten Point Checklist – Essentials for Making Cities Resilient” and seek opportunities of synergies with existing initiatives, mechanisms, processes such as Resilient Cities Acceleration Initiative, Durban Adaptation Charter, Compact of Mayors, Medellin Collaboration and Resilient Cities Congress Series;
 - VIII. **Follow-up** and review implementation of this framework at local level based on internationally agreed monitoring tools such as the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) or UNISDR’s City Disaster Resilience Scorecard;
 - IX. **Strengthen** the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction
 - X. **Invest in**, develop, maintain and strengthen people-centred multi-hazard, multi-sectoral forecasting and early warning systems;
 - XI. **Prepare** and **periodically** update disaster preparedness and contingency policy that incorporates disaster risk reduction into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes;
 - XII. **Impart and build** capacity of citizens and communities to effectively respond in case of disasters through DRR education and practical drills in schools and communities;
 - XIII. **Strengthen** collaboration between the public and private sector for greater synergies to achieve resilience objectives;
 - XIV. **Establish** a global network to connect disaster stricken cities for sharing information and mutual cooperation;
- 11. **Recognizing** the role of local governments as the primary responsible authority in disasters and emphasizing the greater need for international cooperation, we hereby reiterate the strong commitments of local and subnational governments and their networks, conveyed by Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), and United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), to collaborate with national governments and the global community to advance the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
 - 12. **Request** continuation of the “Making Cities Resilient: My City is Getting Ready” Campaign with added support and direct assistance at local level;
 - 13. **Urge** agencies, networks and other relevant bodies of local governments to continue supporting cooperation and mutual learning and capacity development among local governments for disaster risk reduction and the implementation of this framework;

And finally:

- 14. **Reconvene** at UCLG World Congress in 2016 in Bogota, Colombia and the Third UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in 2016 that will call for national and local commitments for a “New Urban Agenda”.

17 March 2015, Sendai

Commitment from the Disaster Risk Reduction Private Sector Partnership (DRR-PSP)

DRR-PSP is a voluntary group of 92 businesses from 36 countries that work with UNISDR to drive solutions for resilient and disaster risk-sensitive private sector activities. DRR-PSP members range from local to global firms and cover diverse sectors including engineering, health care, construction, IT and insurance. PSP members contribute to UNISDR's mission to enhance resilience and further DRR by bringing their knowledge of risk anticipation, risk management expertise and business initiatives in disaster mitigation. All PSP members committed to the 'Statement of Commitment by the Private Sector for Disaster Prevention, Resilience and Risk Reduction', and the 'Call for Action: Five Essentials for Business in Disaster Risk Reduction.'

DRR-PSP believes that there is a clear mutual interest for the public and private sectors to work together, as the private sector relies on the resilience of public infrastructure and services to conduct their businesses, and governments and communities depend on resilient business practices for a stable and sustainable economy.

This voluntary commitment from DRR-PSP describes how our members aim to implement the Five Private Sector Visions for a Resilient Future and how our efforts will match and support the work of governments in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Vision 1: Strong Public Private Partnerships drive disaster risk reduction and resilience at the local and national level.

1-1. Develop a framework for comprehensive disaster planning that addresses infrastructure asset management and natural vulnerability based on type of disaster, private sector businesses in the community, and community physical setting. This tool will be used to bring together public and private sector to develop actions to prepare for probable risks and respond to events. Expected to be available through UNISDR; By June, 2016

1-2. Develop a portfolio of incentives (tax credits, insurance premiums, etc.) and financing mechanisms for the private sector that encourages investments and actions to improve community resilience; including green climate funds; By December, 2016

1-3. Develop a process and procedure to document best practices in planning, response and recovery actions for natural disasters. This will be a web based platform that the Public and Private sector can easily complete and will be made available to all governments and private sector business units through the United Nations. This will include a mapping process to integrate local business continuity plans with City/County/Regional plans to allow for a comprehensive community plan; By June, 2017

1-4. Develop a community planning template for coordination of recovery actions which will be based upon the type of disaster threat, local composition of private sector business units, and public sector components that prepare and rehearse for rapid recovery after a natural disaster; By June, 2017

Vision 2: Resilience in the built environment is driven by the public sector raising minimum standards, and enabling the private sector to work voluntarily towards optimum practices.

2-1. Use insurance as a vehicle to share risk information, help develop risk zones, test building standards and more explicitly reward resilience.

2-2. Use financial risk reporting as a motivator to invest above codes.

2-3. Create success role models by investing above codes in our own businesses.

2-4. Assist international organizations in improving and communicating hazard maps.

2-5. Incorporate building code reviews into international aid project scopes.

2-6. Develop and publish a private sector guide on resilience and investment in the built environment

2-7. Develop third party building resilience audit and inspection capabilities.

2-8. In the residential segment develop and expand grass-roots initiatives to build above code in hazard prone areas

Vision 3: All financial investment and accounting decisions, public and private, are risk-sensitive.

3-1. Drive the integration of disaster risk and resilience into the financial and accounting system through the 1 in 100 Initiative to identify new and existing public, private, and mutual mechanisms for measuring and accounting for risk in investments. This could involve collaboration with existing initiatives on risk-sensitive investments to sensitize governments and key sectors in both developed and developing countries.

3-2. Develop a portfolio of financial incentives to improve resilience, including driving the application of disaster and climate risk stress-tests - based on the model developed by the insurance sector - across public, private and mutual sectors; advocating for the reflection of the level of disaster risk in the cost of capital, as to allow those entities with enhanced resilience to borrow at lower interest rates; and exposing resilience as a critical factor in the financial stability of economies through enhanced engagement with financial regulators.

3-3. Facilitate international dialogue amongst public, private and mutual sectors to develop a framework for improved modalities of cooperation and knowledge-sharing in the fields of risk assessment, evaluation and modelling; financial regulation and accounting; and insurance systems. This will contribute to expanding risk and financial management services across multiple sectors and promoting catastrophe modelling in new regions.

Vision 4: A resilience-sensitive public and resilience-sensitive businesses drive each other towards resilient societies.

4- 1. Organize new, or strengthen existing private sector forums, conferences, and seminars at the national level, held at least once a year, to educate companies to: adopt resilient business practices and risk-sensitive business decision-making; and facilitate adoption by disseminating knowledge, tools, and practices identified through Visions 2, 3 and 5. We commit to begin the above in countries in which our members have strong ongoing efforts (such as Japan, the Philippines, Canada, and India) in 2016; and expand to at least 10 countries by 2018. These efforts will be, wherever possible, multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral.

4-2. Approach industry associations, as well as chambers of commerce at the national level to accelerate business resilience and risk-sensitive decision-making in key sectors; adapt and “localize” the knowledge, tools, and practices identified through Vision 2, 3 and 5 where necessary towards this aim. We commit to begin the above in 2016 amongst Insurance, Financial, Tourism, Engineering and Construction, Information and Communication Technology, Energy, Real Estate, and Retail sectors in which we already have member strengths; and in countries or regions in which members are represented. Then, expand to address all sectors identified or named in the post-2015 framework and its monitoring and reporting framework, and expand geographically by 2020. Specific targets for 2020 will be set by 2018.

4-3. Develop and implement projects that support the growth of community resilience at the local level, focusing on business continuity planning of SMEs and local businesses, employee training and education, and outreach to the wider communities in which our members operate in to implement awareness-raising, training and risk assessment, and risk reduction capacity-building. We commit to 5 projects being initiated by members by 2018.

4-4. Grow our organization to ensure that we can credibly represent the entire private sector, in support of UNISDR and in global discussions on disaster risk reduction and resilience, in order to serve as a conduit between global discussions and corporate, sectoral, community and national level efforts as described above. To this end, we commit to double our membership by 2017; establish formal relationships with existing major global private sector networks such as the World Economic Forum, UN Global Compact, and the International Chamber of Commerce by 2017; establish local networks in at least 5 countries and/or regions by 2017 and more by 2020; and become a resource and partner for national platforms and governments conducting post-2015 framework monitoring, much like Canada’s Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction - Private Sector Working group, by 2020. Specific targets for 2020 will be set by 2016.

Vision 5: Identification and disclosure of risks carried, and their proactive management, becomes a standard business practice.

5-1. Develop and test the business case or cases for DRR/Resilience disclosure to help increase understanding and acceptance of this as a standard practice. By 2018, then on-going.

5-2. Working cooperatively across the Visions and with 1 or 2 regional or national governments, help develop, integrate and align the standards, reporting, and auditing systems for full implementation of Vision 5 by Mid-2017. Expanded targets for 2020 will be set in 2018.

5-3. Develop a recommended framework and tools for voluntary DRR/R disclosure of private companies to leverage best practices and work collaboratively with relevant organizations, industry associations and/or local and national governments with the aim to develop relevant standards and certifications. DRR-PSP aims to coordinate with many of the organizations, industry associations and/or local and national governments that Visions 1 and 4 will focus on. Timeline for implementation: pilot by mid-2016, scale up by 2020.

5-4. Develop a recommended educational framework and/or tools for DRR/R transparency for corporations and organizations to use throughout their supply chains in order to reach small and medium enterprises. This approach will also allow leveraging best practices and working collaboratively to align with relevant local and national governments and/or industry associations to develop relevant standards and certifications at the local level. Timeline for implementation: pilot by mid-2016, scale up by 2020.

Science and Technology commitments to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Scientific data and information and tangible application of technology are critical to underpin well-informed policies and decisions, across the public, private and voluntary sectors. Much scientific evidence exists but better links to policy and decision-making are needed to continuously enhance our ability to forecast, get prepared and reduce the impact of disaster risks thereby building resilience.

The science and technology communities and partners including the Major Group on Science and Technology provided inputs during the preparatory process and at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. They held a working session on “Applying Science and Technology to Disaster Risk Reduction Decision-making”, expressing willingness to strengthen the dialogue and collaboration with policy-makers and DRR practitioners at local, national, regional and global levels to identify needs and knowledge gaps, co-design, co-produce and co-deliver new knowledge, and make science more readily available and accessible.

With this basis, the science and technology communities voluntarily committed in Sendai to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. One objective is to establish a partnership of Science and Technology, by mobilizing relevant institutions, networks and initiatives to take forward the actions identified in the Sendai Framework in the following functions:

- **Assessment** - Provide analytical tools to assess and advance our knowledge of risks, underlying risk drivers but also a regular, independent, policy-relevant assessment of science on DRR, to achieve a more comprehensive view of disaster risks.
- **Synthesis and actionable research** - Develop the co-design and co-production of research involving policy-makers and practitioners for better forecasting, develop scenarios and identify options to manage risks and test solutions.
- **Science advice** - Provide advisory capabilities jointly with practitioners and policy-makers, to translate knowledge into solutions.
- **Monitoring and review** – Support the development of science-based indicators, common methodologies information to promote their availability and use at different scales.
- **Communication and engagement** - Build closer partnerships and better communication to enhance the use of scientific knowledge –for evidence-based decision-making.
- **Developing capacity** - To advance risk literacy through curricular reform, in professional training and by life-long learning, and scientific and technical capacities to support a more effective use of risk information.

Earth Observation, Geospatial information, Communications and Robotics

In other areas related to science and technology, the Earth Observation (EO), Geospatial Information, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and Robotics communities held a Working Session focused on their roles in reducing disaster risk and came up with the following commitments to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030:

- The Partners involved in Earth Observation technologies will launch an international partnership to facilitate the use of EO and related satellite-based technology through a variety of efforts including the provision of technical advisory support for application.
- The partners representing ICT will encourage the use of best ICT practices and will convene workshops to develop or to update existing ICT applications consistent with the Smart Sustainable Development Model proposed by ITU.
- Institutions promoting the use of Geospatial information will launch a web portal of urban hazard maps of major cities and update it regularly. The geospatial information industry will support the application of geospatial information technology, and transfer best practices to other countries.
- Institutions involved in Robotics will establish a committee to accelerate the implementation of Robotics and ICT for national disaster management plans and regulations.

Sendai call from Children and Youth

“No one is left behind and the responsibility belongs to us all!”

Children and Youth, through the UN Major Group on Children & Youth, are committed to contribute to the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, in line with the following principles highlighted by the Sendai Framework¹:

V.36.a.(ii): Children and youth are agents of change and should be given the space and modalities to contribute to disaster risk reduction, in accordance with legislation, national practice and educational curricula;

III.19.d: A gender, age, disability and cultural perspective in all policies and practices; and the promotion of women and youth leadership; in this context, special attention should be paid to the improvement of organized voluntary work of citizens;

**Sendai
Framework**

I.7: While recognizing their leading, regulatory and coordination role, Governments should engage with relevant stakeholders, including women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, poor people, migrants, indigenous peoples, volunteers, the community of practitioners and older persons in the design and implementation of policies, plans and standards.

“We call on you to call on us”!

- **Inclusion:** Include us in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Sendai Framework. Include us in local, national and international DRR committees. Increase opportunities for children and youth to be involved in decision-making, planning and monitoring processes for DRR at the national and local levels.
- **Support Actions:** Support children and youth-led disaster risk reduction activities in your country and community.
- **Capacity Building:** Include us in existing training opportunities, integrate DRR in educational curriculum and support extracurricular DRR and children and youth trainings. Enhance capacity-building and mentoring in DRR for children and youth.
- **Governance & Accountability:** To be effective, the Sendai Framework needs to have a robust governance and accountability mechanism. We call for official inclusion of all stakeholder groups, including children and youth, in monitoring the High Level Political Forum practices in line with the Annual Ministerial Review - Universal Periodic Review, the shadow reporting and monitoring of voluntary commitments in an official capacity.
- **Research:** Support young professional and students to pursue research in the field of DRR. Use children and youth as partners, in particular in translating scientific knowledge and technology into the needs of communities and in using the social media for DRR promotion and mobilisation process.
- **Monitoring & Review:** Include children and youth and age dissemination in the monitoring and shadow reporting of the Sendai Framework.
- **Safe learning environments:** Provide a legal basis, resources and safe learning environment for the protection of children and youth, including in conflict-stricken areas.
- **Social Services and Security for DRR:** We call for enhanced actions and assessments on DRR within the social service sector to assure full implementation of the human right to health, education, water and sanitation.

1. Children and Youth's support to the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction will take into consideration the Children's Charter for Disaster Risk Reduction as a collective commitment to disaster risk reduction made by more than 600 children in 21 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Commitment from the Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction

Commitments to ensure the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 has an impact at the local level from the largest international network of civil society organisations committed to DRR Resilient communities are the building blocks of resilient nations. Without effectively building resilience at the local level², national and global targets cannot be met. Furthermore, the majority of disasters are small scale recurrent events that do not attract national attention and which need to be addressed at the local level. It is therefore critical for governments to ensure that when implementing the Sendai Framework they work to have an impact at the local level. This requires policies, plans and programmes to take into account real life at the frontline.

The Sendai Framework asks for different groups to define their own roles in achieving the framework's outcomes. CSOs are unique.

They benefit from strong relationships with communities; relationships with international, regional and national policymakers; positioning at the local level as well as global reach; human resources; and knowledge and experience from the field. These particular added values mean that our members identify a wide range of roles that CSOs can play to ensure the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 has an impact at the local level.

We commit to play the following roles:

Implementer

Delivering local level action in partnership with the state and other groups

Capacity Builder

Strengthening capabilities at the local level

Knowledge Broker

Identifying, developing and sharing knowledge, expertise and innovative practices

Connector

Building bridges across different groups and scales to strengthen local level engagement

Monitor

Ensuring greater accountability through monitoring and reporting local level progress

Advocate

Mobilising and standing up for the needs and priorities of marginalised people

For examples of activities that civil society can do under each of these roles, please refer to pages 10-11 of GNDR's Civil Society Implementation Plan "We need a Reality Check". Civil society cannot do these things alone. These actions require partnerships and collaboration between different groups and across levels, whether that be sectoral, global, national and local. Only when working together can we ensure the Sendai Framework, and the other accompanying post-2015 frameworks, have an impact at the frontline.

² UNISDR GAR 2013

Parliamentary Meeting on the occasion of The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

Governance and Legislation for Disaster Risk Reduction Outcome statement

We, members of parliament from 22 countries in Africa, Americas, Asia-Pacific and Europe as well as from regional parliaments, assembled in Sendai on 13 March 2015 on the occasion of the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR), issue this statement as a contribution to the final outcome of the WCDRR.

We **note the achievements of the Hyogo Framework for Action** in saving lives and reducing disaster impacts and are proud of our contributions to these achievements. The HFA implementation has witnessed a growth of national and regional legislation and the establishment of institutions to manage disasters and disaster risks; increasing budget allocation; and open deliberations on accountability to stop disaster risk to mount.

We **welcome the growth in the number of parliamentary** resolutions on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation over the last decade as a strong indicator of increasing understanding and commitment to disaster risk reduction among parliamentarians.³

We **support the proposed focus of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction** on tackling the underlying causes of the current worrisome disaster risk trend. We concur that without preventing risk creation, reducing existing risk and strengthening resilience, sustainable development with 'resilient people, resilient planet' would not be possible.

We **recognize the necessity of** better understanding of risk, strengthening governance to manage risk, investing in resilience and strengthening post-disaster recovery planning as the ways to translate legislation into local and national actions.

We **reiterate the need** for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction to refer to the important roles of parliaments and parliamentarians in its implementation.

We **pledge our support** to the initiative of the International Law Commission in proposing a draft treaty or convention on disaster risk reduction under the auspices of the United Nations, making it the duty of states to reduce disaster risk from hazards and elevate the right of the people to be free from the effects of disasters to the level of international customary law.

We **call for coherence of the three important post-2015 international frameworks** – the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals and climate change – as the key frameworks to ensure sustainability, and recognize they need to be interlocking and mutually reinforcing.

We therefore **commit to the following actions in support of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction** in our roles as political leaders, legislators and overseers of government action:

1. **Obtain the highest level political support for an ambitious post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction** and create an enabling legal environment for its implementation at all levels.
2. **Strengthen legislative framework** to support a paradigm shift toward risk-sensitive and resilient development. New or amended legislation should include a set of standard essential elements and link with related legal instruments to prevent effectively and reduce risk and strengthen resilience. We commit to developing inclusive and gender-sensitive legislation that responds to the needs of communities and local authorities and is driven by political ownership and will from the top.

³ See page 155 for the list of these resolutions

3. **Conduct regular reviews and updates of legislation** based on lessons learned to ensure their continued relevance and effectiveness. We commit to ensuring that adequate budget allocations accompany implementation of the legal provisions.
4. **Support improved and fit-for-purpose institutional set-ups for governing disaster risk reduction** in order to prevent generation of new risks as our countries develop. We will advocate for and support review of current institutional arrangements and initiate reforms. Institutional improvements should include: clear roles and responsibilities at all levels of the government for disaster risk reduction, strengthened coordination to ensure risk-sensitive investments and promotion of investments for disaster risk reduction.
5. **Promote local and community capacity building**. We will ensure that ongoing delegation of responsibilities for disaster risk reduction to local levels be accompanied by increased resources for capacity building of local authorities and communities.
6. **Establish strong oversight to enhance accountability**. We commit to ensure strong oversight of disaster risk reduction laws, policies and programmes and their full effectiveness. Parliamentary oversight should be supported by independent experts and active involvement of citizens. As people's representatives, we commit to engage with citizens on issues relevant to disaster risk reduction and promote open and transparent access to information.
7. **Enhance parliamentary cooperation for disaster risk reduction**. We will continue implementing the adopted parliamentary resolutions to complement the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction implementation, enhance parliamentary dialogue and sharing of knowledge, and further raise the profile of disaster risk reduction in all parliaments.
8. **Maintain an institutional continuum** through effective pre-disaster recovery planning between preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation and sustainable development measures.
9. As the follow up actions, we **urge IPU and UNISDR** to develop a roadmap/checklist to facilitate engagement of parliaments and parliamentarians in the effective implementation of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. We recommend a sequence of interventions and engagement to ensure maximum impact. We request that IPU and UNISDR compile a guidance note on essential components of effective disaster risk reduction policy and legislation and develop a format/protocol for parliaments and parliamentarians to regularly monitor and report back on implementation of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

Parliamentary Resolutions Related to Disaster Risk Reduction

20.03.2014	Resolution adopted by the IPU Member Parliaments at the 130th IPU Assembly, <i>Towards risk resilient development.: Taking into consideration demographic trends and natural constraints</i>
06.06.2014	2nd World Summit of Legislators
2013	The Parlantino's Protocol for Managing Disaster Risks, which enables 23 member states to incorporate guiding principles of building resilience into existing or emerging legislation
	The (amended) European Parliament Basic Law for Development Cooperation Instrument, which allows support to vulnerability and risk reduction in developing countries
04.10.2012	The Declaration of the 7th Asia-European Parliamentary Partnership (ASEP7) Vientiane, Lao PDR, affirms Asian and European Parliamentarians' commitment to address critical issues in disaster risk reduction and management for sustainable development.
16.03.2012	The Dhaka Parliamentary Declaration commits to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation measures into parliaments.
09.12.2011	The IPU Parliamentary Meeting on the occasion of the United Nations Climate Change Conference calls on Governments to prioritise disaster risk reduction and capacity-building as cross-cutting issues and to give them their utmost attention and reiterates parliamentarians' commitment to assist their governments in implementing existing and future climate change and disaster risk reduction agreements.
27.11.2010	The Manila Call for Action of Parliamentarians on Applying Disaster Risk Reduction as an Instrument for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals calls on Governments to allocate 1% of national development budgets for reducing disaster risks.
Various dates	IPU Resolutions of the 108th, 112th, 113th and 122nd and 123rd Inter-Parliamentary Assemblies emphasise that disaster risk management is an important element for achieving the MDGs and sustainable development, stress the importance of implementing the Hyogo Framework For Action and urge all parliaments to foster a strong political will and take actions.
24.11.2009	The Malta Declaration of the Commitment by Parliamentarians to COP 15 and Beyond.
20.02.2009	The Nairobi Action Plan for African Parliamentarians on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.
18.10.2008	The Manila Call for Action of Parliamentarians on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.

Commitment from Media Group

Given its unparalleled reach to wide audiences, the media play a crucial role in promoting DRR policies, disseminating early warning messages and advancing regional and national DRR agendas. This is even more true in the case of radio, that has proved time after time to be the most resilient and long-lasting reliable source of information in the aftermath of disasters. In order to fulfill media's immense potential as an information disseminator and powerful behavior changer, media would like to be accepted not as a mere messenger but a partner in developing and implementing DRR policies at regional, national and local levels and also help dismantling the silos in which most stakeholders work at the moment. Many media organizations already accept their duty to serve wide audiences (including most vulnerable groups such as women, children, youth, persons with disabilities and elderly) before, during, after disasters.

They recognise the need to be pro-actively preparing people during quieter times between disasters and commit to expand coverage of climate change and DRR and educate their audiences on these issues.

They also recognise the huge gap in media knowledge and expertise to do so and that the "messengers" have to be educated themselves about the complex issues of climate change impacts and mitigations and DRR.

The formation of functional global, regional and sub-regional networks through which the media can engage with other partners in DRR, peer mentorship can be done and skills improved. Media stakeholders' group strongly recommend the need for a fund to facilitate disaster reporting, especially during the quiet times. In accepting to play such a crucial role in informing, educating the public and galvanizing action for advancing the DRR agenda throughout the world, the Media Stakeholder Group confirms its support for the process for the post-2015 framework for DRR and commits to:

- Work with all stakeholders involved in DRR to facilitate broad partnership in risk prevention and building resilient communities;
- Ensure that the radio and TV organizations' infrastructure and networks are preserved even in the digital future at the terrestrial level, and are better integrated in the early warning disaster communication systems and plans at national and community levels;
- Engage media in the development and implementation of national DRR policies and programmes including national platforms, so the media are comprehensively prepared to inform about risk prevention and DRR;
- Enhance journalists capacity to produce quality programmes on climate change, DRR and sustainable development concepts as part of the same solution for economic growth and social cohesion;
- Create funding opportunities and space for coverage of and discussions on climate change and DRR issues in the form of special regular programmes, editorial columns and mainstreaming DRR in news, current affairs, children programmes and other radio and TV formats. In particular formats for post-disaster and disaster recovery communication need to be implemented based on existing best practices examples. This, of course, will have to happen in the total respect of the editorial independence of each media.
- Permanent dialogue needs to be established between media (using existing regional and worldwide recognized associations) and other initiatives on disaster and emergencies communications existing within WMO, ITU (such as the Focus group on Disaster Relief Systems, Network Resilience and Recovery, and others), UNESCO and others.

United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination Statement to the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

The United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) commits to a coherent approach to mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in programmes and operations of the United Nations System. In this statement, the United Nations Secretary-General and Executive Heads have collectively affirmed the commitment to prioritize disaster risk reduction at the strategic and operational levels, and demonstrated the United Nations System's readiness to support countries in the implementation of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

1. We, the members of the CEB, are strongly committed to assisting countries and communities in implementing the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and the outcomes of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) held in Sendai, Japan, from 14 to 18 March 2015.
2. We recognize the opportunity offered by the convergence of international agendas in 2015 and 2016 to promote coherence across the sustainable development, peacebuilding, climate change, disaster risk reduction and humanitarian efforts. At this strategic moment in time, we reaffirm our commitments set out in the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience adopted in 2013.
3. We underscore that unless the risk of disasters is addressed in development policies our common goals of sustainable development and poverty eradication cannot be secured. It includes ensuring disaster risk-sensitive sector investments, such as agriculture, water, education, health and ecosystems management, urban and rural development, provision of social services, as well as strengthening of early warning systems, preparedness and the application of science and technology.
4. Thus, our main contribution, as members of the CEB, to the implementation of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction is to ensure that disaster risk reduction for resilience is anchored as a core principle for the UN system's collective efforts to achieve sustainable development.
5. In partnership with others, we will support countries in establishing strong risk governance with informed and effective leadership at regional, national and local levels. Disaster risk management is a concern for all and therefore requires the inclusion, engagement and empowerment of all members of society.
6. Through the work of our respective organizations and our collective efforts as the UN system, we aspire to set a precedence for effective development cooperation that reduces the risk of disasters, in full alignment with related and already agreed principles.
7. Our engagement will be based on our track record of working at country and community levels to support national authorities and other stakeholders to undertake practical disaster risk reduction. This work will be underpinned by our comparative advantage in assisting vulnerable, marginalized, discriminated against, conflict-affected and impoverished groups, pursued through an approach to programming that is disability and age-sensitive, human rights-based, and people-centered and our collective commitment to foster gender equality and women's equal participation and leadership in disaster risk reduction.
8. We will fully align our support to countries with the goals, guiding principles and priorities set out in the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, and ensure coherent and effective UN operations in all aspects, from leadership to programming, implementation, and reporting. In this regard, it is important to improve the availability of, and access to, data and statistics disaggregated by gender, disability, age and other characteristics and up-to-date risk information, as a basis for transparent decision-making.
9. Furthermore, to ensure our ability to continue to deliver our mandates when disasters occur, we have initiated an emergency management framework under the rubric of the Organizational Resilience Management System of the UN (ORMS).

10. Finally, we pledge to regularly monitor, adjust and upscale our collective efforts in delivering on the commitments we made in this Statement. The CEB, through its High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP), will review the progress made on the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, following the WCDRR. We will use this as our first opportunity to further strengthen the UN system support to countries and communities in full alignment with the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

The United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB)

The United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) is the main instrument for supporting and reinforcing the coordinating role of the United Nations inter-governmental bodies on social, economic and related matters. Chaired by the Secretary-General, the Board brings together the Executive Heads of 29 organizations of the UN System. CEB ensures effective coordination and coherence on a wide range of programmatic, operational and management issues of system-wide concern. It is supported by three High Level Committees:

- High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP)
- High-Level Committee on Management (HLCM)
- United Nations Development Group (UNDG)

14 List of Participants

I. PARTICIPATING STATES

Afghanistan
 Albania
 Algeria
 Angola
 Antigua and Barbuda
 Argentina
 Armenia
 Australia
 Austria
 Azerbaijan
 Bahamas
 Bahrain
 Bangladesh
 Barbados
 Belarus
 Belgium
 Benin
 Bhutan
 Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
 Bosnia and Herzegovina
 Botswana
 Brazil
 Brunei Darussalam
 Bulgaria
 Burkina Faso
 Burundi
 Cabo Verde
 Cambodia
 Cameroon
 Canada
 Central African Republic
 Chile
 China
 Colombia
 Comoros
 Congo
 Cook Islands
 Costa Rica
 Cote D'ivoire
 Croatia
 Cuba
 Cyprus
 Czech Republic
 Democratic Republic of the Congo
 Denmark
 Djibouti
 Dominica
 Dominican Republic
 Ecuador
 Egypt
 El Salvador
 Eritrea
 Estonia
 Ethiopia
 Fiji
 Finland
 France
 Gabon
 Gambia
 Georgia
 Germany
 Ghana
 Greece
 Grenada
 Guatemala
 Guinea
 Guinea Bissau
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Holy See
 Honduras
 Hungary
 Iceland
 India
 Indonesia
 Iran (Islamic Republic of)
 Iraq
 Ireland
 Israel
 Italy
 Jamaica
 Japan
 Jordan
 Kazakhstan
 Kenya
 Kiribati
 Kuwait
 Kyrgyzstan
 Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Latvia
 Lebanon
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Libya
 Lithuania
 Luxembourg
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Malaysia
 Maldives
 Mali
 Malta
 Marshall Islands
 Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Mexico
 Micronesia (Federated States of)
 Mongolia
 Montenegro
 Morocco
 Mozambique
 Myanmar
 Namibia
 Nauru
 Nepal
 Netherlands

New Zealand	South Sudan
Nicaragua	Spain
Niger	Sri Lanka
Nigeria	State of Palestine
Norway	Sudan
Oman	Swaziland
Pakistan	Sweden
Palau	Switzerland
Panama	Syrian Arab Republic
Papua New Guinea	Tajikistan
Paraguay	Thailand
Peru	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Philippines	Timor-Leste
Poland	Togo
Portugal	Tonga
Qatar	Trinidad and Tobago
Republic of Korea	Tunisia
Republic of Moldova	Turkey
Romania	Turkmenistan
Russian Federation	Tuvalu
Rwanda	Uganda
Saint Lucia	Ukraine
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	United Arab Emirates
Samoa	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sao Tome and Principe	United Republic of Tanzania
Saudi Arabia	United States of America
Senegal	Uruguay
Serbia	Uzbekistan
Seychelles	Vanuatu
Sierra Leone	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Singapore	Viet Nam
Slovakia	Yemen
Slovenia	Zambia
Solomon Islands	Zimbabwe
South Africa	

II. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

New Caledonia	Turks and Caicos Islands
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III. UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

IV. INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

African Development Bank (AFDB)	Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)
African Union (AU)	Inter American Development Bank (IADB)
Andean Development Corporation (CAF)	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)
Association of Caribbean States (ACS)	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	International Civil Defence Organization (ICDO)
Caribbean Community (CARICOM)	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS)	International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)
Council of Europe (COE)	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
East African Community (EAC)	International Hydrographic Organization (IHO)
Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
European Union (EU)	
Group on Earth Observation (GEO)	
Global Water Partnership (GWP)	

Islamic Development Bank (IDB)
Latin American Parliament (LAP)
League of Arab States (LAS)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)
Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)
Pacific Community

Pacific Islands Forum
Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA)
Southern African Development Community (SADC)
Sovereign Military Order of Malta

V. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
International Labour Organization (ILO)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)
Universal Postal Union (UPU)
World Bank (WB)
World Health Organization (WHO)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

VI. UNITED NATIONS FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN HABITAT)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
United Nations Secretariat (UN SECRETARIAT)
United Nations University (UNU)
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
World Food Programme (WFP)

VII. OTHER ENTITIES

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

VIII. ACCREDITED NON-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER MAJOR GROUP ORGANIZATIONS

ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together
Action Contre la Faim
ActionAID
Asian Disaster Reduction Center
Adventist Development and Relief Agency
Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement
All India Disaster Mitigation Institute
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. Inc.
Arab Network for Environment and Development
Arab Urban Development Institute
Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund
Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network
Asian Disaster Reduction Center
Asian Pacific Youth Forum
Association des Volontaires pour l'Assistance au Développement en Guinée
Beijing Normal University
Bem University Unissula Jawacentral
Caneus International
Cango
Care International

Caritas Internationalis
Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid
Children and Youth International
Christian Blind Mission
Christian Aid
Christian Children's Fund
Church World Service
Citynet
Climate Institute
COCORO
Commonwealth Human Ecology Council
Conservation International Foundation
Council for Research and Innovation in Building and Construction
CSIPN
CYI
Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative
Eastern Alliance for Safe and Sustainable Transport
Environmental Protection and Conservation Organization
Ethiopia Change and Development Association
European Disability Forum
Evangelical Fellowship of India Commission on Relief
Foundation Human Rights, Freedom, Humanitarian Relief
GEA

Give2Asia
 Global Alliance on Accessible Technologies and Environments
 Global Hand
 Good Neighbors International
 Grassroots Organizations Operating Together In Sisterhood
 Habitat for Humanity International
 Handicap International
 Helpage International
 Hope Worldwide, Ltd.
 House of Jacobs International
 Huairou Commission: Women, Homes and Community Human Rights Now
 Ibon.international Foundation Inc.
 ICLE - Local Governments for Sustainability
 IINRI
 Indigenous Peoples' International Centre Policy Research and Education
 International Amateur Radio Union
 International Association of Schools of Social Work
 International Center of Comparative Environmental Law (CIDCE)
 International Chamber of Commerce
 International Council for Science
 International Council of Scientific Unions
 International Electrotechnical Commission
 International Federation of Medical Students' Associations
 International Federation on Ageing
 International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
 International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
 International Organization for Standardization
 International Society of City and Regional Planners
 International Planned Parenthood Federation - East and South East Asia and Oceania Region
 International Trade Union Confederation
 International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics
 International Women's Year Liaison Group
 Islamic Relief
 Iwate University
 JAFRS
 Japan Association for Refugees
 Japan CSO Coalition for WCDRR 2015
 Japan Disability Forum
 Japan Habitat Association
 Japan International Cooperation Agency
 Japan Ngo Center For International Cooperation
 Japan Water Forum
 Japan Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning
 Jcn.undb
 Kejibaus
 Kevoy Community Development Institute
 Kimse Yok Mu
 Korea Ngo Council for Overseas Development Cooperation
 Kyoto University
 Lead Pakistan
 Leadership Watch
 Mercy Corps
 Munich Re Foundation
 National Anti-Poverty Commission
 National Congress of Neighborhood Women
 Natural Resources Defence Council, Inc.
 Nippon Foundation
 Northumbria University
 Norwegian Refugee Council
 OISCA International
 Organisation des Laics du Sacré-Coeur (pour le) Developpement de Kimbondo
 Overseas Development Institute
 Oxfam Great Britain
 Oxfam International
 Oxfam Novib
 Pacific Disability Forum
 Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students)
 Peace Boat
 Peace Bord
 Peace Corps of Nigeria
 Plan International, Inc.
 Pos Keadilan Peduli Ummat
 Practical Action
 Public Services International
 Public Works Research Institute
 R3ADY Asia-Pacific
 Rehabilitation International
 Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind
 Rural Community Development Program
 Rural Development Centre
 Saritsa Foundation
 Save the Children
 Save the Children International
 Save the Children Japan
 Scientific and Technological Community
 Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries
 Soka Gakkai International
 Stiftelsen Atlas-Alliansen
 Stockholm Environment Institute
 Tata Energy Research Institute
 Tearfund
 The Civil Society Network
 The Foundation for the Refugee Education Trust
 The Nature Conservancy
 The Royal Society
 The Salvation Army
 Third World Academy of Sciences
 Titan America
 Tohoku University
 United Cities and Local Governments
 United Religions Initiative
 US-Japan Council
 Wetlands International
 Women's Environment and Development Organization
 World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations
 World Blind Union
 World Conference of Religions for Peace
 World Federation of the Deaf
 World Federation of the Deafblind, (The)
 World Resources Institute
 World Society for the Protection of Animals
 World Vision International
 Youth Beyond Disasters
 Zoa Vluchtelingen zorg

IX. MEDIA

ABS-CBN News, TV
 AFP: Agence France-Presse
 Akahata
 Aksam
 Alsharq
 Altyn Asyr Turkmenistan TV
 Ankara-Turkey
 Antara News Agency
 Ari TV Inc.
 Asahi Shimbun
 Ashgabat Newspaper
 Associated Press
 Bangkok Broadcasting TV
 Beritasatu News Channel, TV
 Brandz Media, TV
 Burundi National Radio/TV
 Capital TV
 Channel Newsasia (Mediacorp.)
 Crisis Response Journal
 Daily Engineering and Construction News
 Daily Prothom Alo
 Detik.com News
 DPA
 EBU
 El Mercurio
 Entourage Media
 Environmental News
 EPA
 Ertu: Egyptian Radio And TV
 Euronews TV
 France Jeune Afrique
 Fuji TV
 Fukushima-Minpo
 Gatramegazine
 Herald Newspaper/Chronicle
 Higashi Nippon Broadcasting
 Higashi Nippon Broadcasting Co. Ltd
 Higashi Nippon Broadcasting, TV
 IBC
 Ips: Inter Press Service
 Iwate Broadcasting
 Iwate Nippo
 Iwate TV
 Jakarta Post
 Japan Public Relations Association
 Jiji Press
 Kahoku Shimpō
 KBS TV
 Kensetsu Tsushin Shimbun
 Kensetsu-Sinbunsha
 Kobe Newspaper
 Kobe Shimbun
 Koh Santepheap Daily
 Komeito: Komei Shimbun
 Kompas News Agency
 Kyodo News
 Le Monde
 Le Nouvelliste
 Mainichi
 Mainichi Eigasha
 Mainichi Newspapers
 Mainichi Production
 Mainichi Shimbun
 Malaysian National News Agency
 Manila Bulletin
 Mbc: Malawi Broadcasting Corporation
 Mcot Radio Network
 Media Corp.
 Media Prima Berhad/TV3
 Mena
 Mercados and Tendencias
 Metro TV
 Miyagi Television Broadcasting Co., Ltd
 Miyagi TV
 Mmt: Miyagi TV
 Myanmar Times
 NDTV
 New Straits Times Press
 New Zealand Herald
 New Ziana
 Newstalk Zb Radio
 NHK
 NHK Global Media Services
 NHK International
 NHK Morioka Station
 NHK Sendai Station
 NHK Yamagata Station
 Nikkan Kensetsu Kogyo Shimbun
 Nikkan Kensetsu Kogyo Shimbunsha
 Nikkan Kensetsu Sangyo
 Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun
 Nikkei
 Nikkei (Nihon Keizai Shimbun)
 Nikkei Inc
 Nippon Suido Shimbun
 Nippon Television
 Nippon Television Network Corporation
 Nippon TV, NTV
 Ntn24
 Otv : Okinawa Broadcasting TV
 Patriot
 People's Television Network
 Philippine Daily Inquirer
 Pina
 Point Newspaper
 Radio- Classique Montreal
 Radio FMYY
 Radio Nippon
 Radio Television Malaysia
 Radio Thailand
 Reforma
 Rossiya Segodnya
 RTM Malaysia
 SABC Channel Africa
 Sankei Shimbun
 SCIDEV.Net
 Seikyo Shimbun
 Sendai Keizaikai
 Sendai Television Incorporated
 Sendai TV
 Shinchosha Shukan Shincho
 Shogakukan.inc
 Singapore Press Holdings
 Sport TV Channel, Turkmenistan
 SRF: Swiss National TV/Radio
 Sri Lanka Rupavahini TV

Star Malaysia
Star Publications
Swazi TV
TBS
Telesistema/Telenoticias
Thai PBS
The Asahi Shimbun
The Denki Shimbun
The Iwate Nippo
The Japan Times
The Sankei Shimbun
The Yomiuri Shimbun
Thomson Reuters
Times of India
Tohoku Broadcasting Co. Ltd
Tohoku Broadcasting Corp.
Tohoku University
Tokyo FM
Tokyo Shimbun/Chunichi Shimbun
Tsushin Kogyo Shimbun
Turkey NTV
Turkmen Dili Newspaper
Turkmenistan Newspaper
Turkmenistan Tv/Radio
TV Asahi
TV Globo
TV Tokyo
TV Tokyo Corporation
TV5 Monde
TV5 Mongolia
TVK: National Television of Cambodia
TVN Media
TV One
Utusan Malaysia
Viet Nam News
Viet Nam Television
VOA: Voice Of America
VTV: Vietnam Television
WADR
Xinhua News Agency
Yamagata Shimbun
Yeni Safak
Yomiuri Shimbun
ZBC: Zimbabwe Broadcasting, TV/Radio



WCDRR

Sendai, 14–18 March 2015

Third UN World Conference
on Disaster Risk Reduction

Acronyms

AEMI	Australian Emergency Management Institute
AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (Turkey)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASONOG	Association of Non Governmental Organizations (Honduras)
CASC	Central Asia South Caucasus
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDP	Center for Disaster Preparedness (Philippines)
CEB	United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination
CEMADEN	National Center for Monitoring and Alerts Natural Disasters DRM Disaster Risk Management (Brazil)
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CIMNE	International Center for Numerical Methods in Engineering
COP21	21st Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECCAS	Economic Community for Central African States
EC DEVCO	European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
EC ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAR	Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEO	Group on Earth Observations
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and recovery
GIZ	German Corporation for International Cooperation
H.E.	His/Her Excellency
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICHARM	International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management
ICMIF	International Cooperative and Mutual Insurance Federation
ICSU	International Council for Science
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
ILO	International Labor Organization
INSTAAR	Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IRP	International Recovery Platform
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISOCARP	International Society of City and Regional Planners
ITU	International Telecommunication Union

JANIC	Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NADMO	National Disaster Management Organisation (Ghana)
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority (Pakistan)
NEDA	National Economic and Development Planning Authority (the Philippines)
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSET	National Society for Earthquake Technology (Nepal)
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PSP (UNISDR)	Private Sector Partnership
PwC	PricewaterhouseCoopers
PWRI	Public Works Research Institute
RISE	Disaster Risk-Sensitive Investments Initiative
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SMS	Short Message System
TV	Television
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNOOSA	United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs
UNSG	United Nations Secretary-General
WCDRR	World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization



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UNISDR/GE/2015 - ICLUX EN3000 - 1st Edition

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