

# Post-2015 Development Landscape and the IDMP

# Post-2015 Development Landscape

- **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030** Sendai March 2015
- Financing for Development Summit Addis Ababa July 2015
- **Sustainable Development Goals** New York September 2015
- UNFCCC COP-21 Paris, November/December 2015
- World Humanitarian Summit Istanbul, May 2016
- HABITAT III –The UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development Quito, October 2016

# The IDMP's and APFM's involvement in Sendai

- Development of two briefs on Water and Disaster Risk informing consultation leading to the conference
- Statement highlighting IFM and IDM approach at second Preparatory Commission
- Only session in official programme in Sendai on “Integrated Water Resources Management” co-led by WMO, GWP and UNESCO with broad involvement of partners



# 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

# Seven Targets

- (a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.*
- (b) 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.*
- (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 the people by 2030.*

# Four Priorities



**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

...**and** Role of stakeholders

International cooperation and global partnership

# What about “Water” / “Droughts”?



28. (d) 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;
30. (g) 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 reduce risks;
33. (c) 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;
34. (e) Support, as appropriate, 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 request of States;

# BUT – principles included

- Prevention
  - Reduce losses
  - Integrated measures
  - Enhanced international cooperation
  - Emphasis on Investments in DRR
  - Multi-hazard early warning systems
  - *“All-of-society engagement and partnership”*
  - *“Coordination mechanisms within and across sectors and with relevant stakeholders at all levels”*
- } Strengthen Resilience

*...particularly as water-related disasters are the most numerous of all disasters worldwide and lead to largest losses among all disasters*



# SDGs: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Partnership

## **Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

## **Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including [water-related disasters](#), with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

# SDGs: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

## **Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

## **Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, **drought, flooding** and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

## **Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, **drought and floods**, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

# SDGs: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

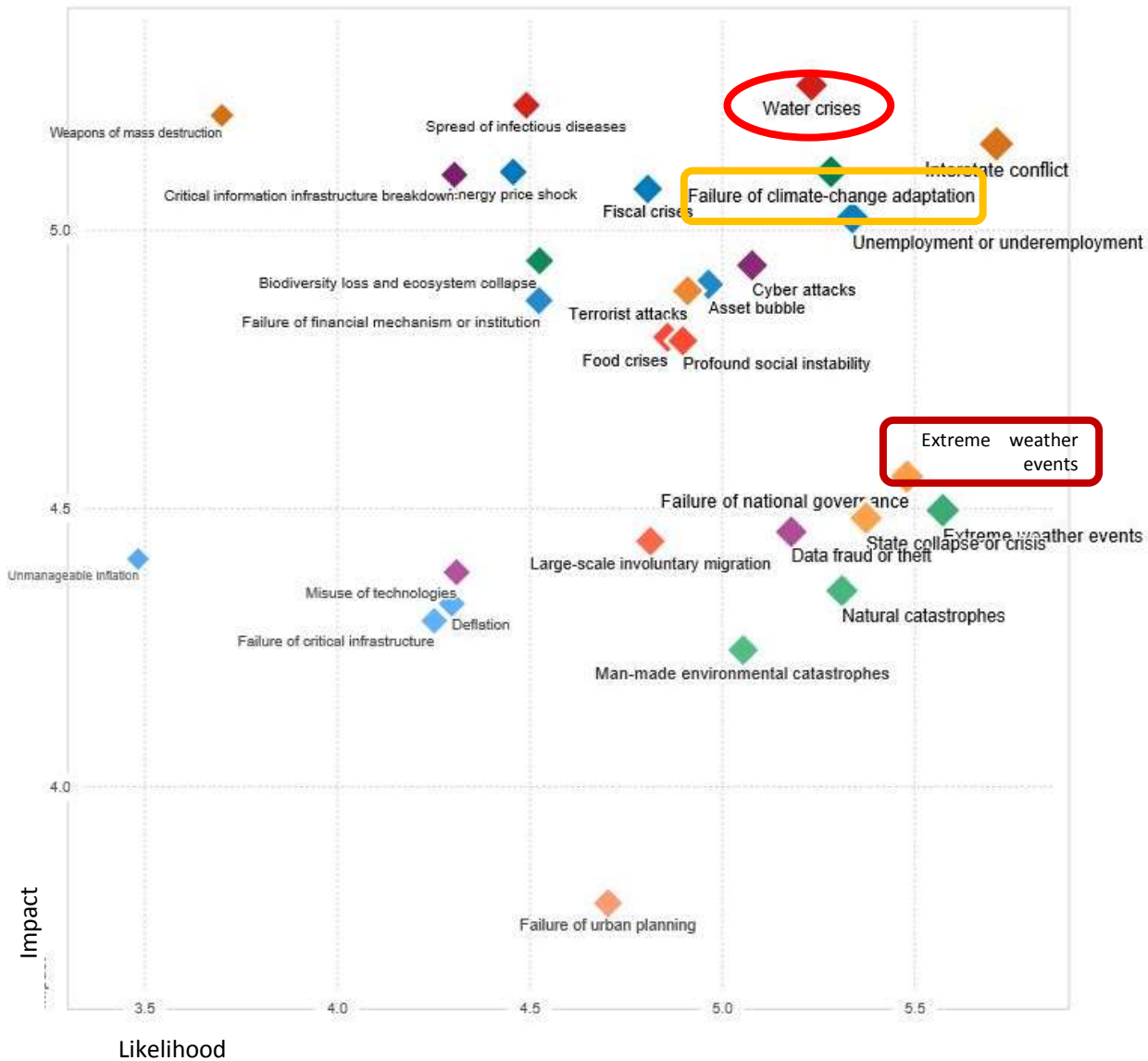
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



## The Global Risks Landscape 2015 –

896 experts and decision-makers were asked to assess the impact and likelihood of each global risk on a scale of 1 to 7 and in the context of a 10-year time frame.

Source: World Economic Forum

WEF Davos Meeting, 20 - 23 January 2016

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- HABITAT III –The UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development Quito, October 2016
- FT Water Summit London, October 2015
- Seventh session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Water Convention Budapest, November 2015
- G7 summit Kashiko Island, Shima, May 2016
- G-20 Hangzhou Hangzhou, Zhejiang November 2016

## GWP/OECD Expert Task Force Report “Securing Water, Sustaining Growth”



- Water insecurity costs the global economy at least US\$ 500 billion annually.
- Flood damage estimated at US\$120 billion per year from urban property damage alone
- Major droughts were found to reduce per capita GDP growth by half a percentage point.

**Investing in water security would mitigate many of these losses and promote long-term sustainable growth.**

## Top ten countries for people at risk of water insecurity (Table 4)

	Shortage Index: Total population at risk of frequent water shortages	Flood Index: Expected population flooded	Water and Sanitation Index: Total population lacking sanitation
1	China	India	India
2	Pakistan	China	China
3	India	Vietnam	Nigeria
4	Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Indonesia
5	Nepal	Myanmar	Pakistan
6	Algeria	Indonesia	Ethiopia
7	Saudi Arabia	Pakistan	Bangladesh
8	Uzbekistan	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Congo, Dem. Rep.
9	United States	Thailand	Russian Federation
10	Afghanistan	Nigeria	Tanzania

Colour scale is GDP per capita income classification:



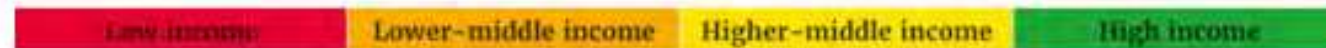
Source: GWP/OECD “Securing Water, Sustaining Growth”



## Top ten countries (with population greater than 1 million) for proportion of population at risk of water insecurity (Table 5)

	Shortage Index: % of 2010 population at risk of frequent water shortages	Flood Index: % of 2010 population expected to be flooded	Water and Sanitation Index: % of 2010 population lacking sanitation
1	Israel	Vietnam	South Sudan
2	Pakistan	Mauritania	Egypt
3	Jordan	Myanmar	Malawi
4	Turkmenistan	Bangladesh	Chad
5	Malawi	Guinea-Bissau	Togo
6	Nepal	Lao PDR	Tanzania
7	Guatemala	Cambodia	Madagascar
8	Guinea-Bissau	Mozambique	Benin
9	Saudi Arabia	Kenya, Dem. Rep.	Sierra Leone
10	Lebanon	Somalia	Congo, Dem. Rep.

Colour scale is GDP per capita income classification:



Source: GWP/OECD "Securing Water, Sustaining Growth"



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

*Established to assist the international community, governments and stakeholders in mobilizing political will and resources.*

- 2<sup>nd</sup> UN Special Thematic Session on Water and Disasters, UN HQ New York, 18 November 2015
- Full day of programme
- GWP approached on “*Stakeholders Panel*”
- GWP Chair, Ursula Schäfer-Preuss invited to key-note opening Stakeholders Panel discussion
- Discussions are ongoing