

出國報告（出國類別：其他-參加會議）

參加「2019聯合國減災署全球減災會議」 報告

服務機關：內政部建築研究所
姓名職稱：賴深江 副研究員
派赴國家：瑞士
出國期間：108年5月11日至5月19日
報告日期：108年8月16日

目 次

摘要-----	3
壹、出國目的-----	4
貳、過程-----	4
參、心得及建議事項-----	26
附錄1、會議共同主席結論摘要-----	27
附錄2、大會手冊-----	32

摘要

關鍵詞: 減災、韌性、災害風險、仙台減災綱領

為執行108年度內政部建築研究所預算出國計畫「108度核定派員出國計畫「01-參加2019聯合國減災署全球減災會議」，派員參加2019聯合國減災署全球減災會議，此會議於108年5月13日至17日於瑞士日內瓦召開，會議主題為「韌性的投資獲利：邁向永續及包容社會」（**Resilience Dividend: Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Societies**），會議目的係為降低災害風險及提升國家與社區災害韌性，會議邀集各國政府、非政府組織、學界及防減災實務人員，就如何落實聯合國2015年仙台減災綱領，透過交流及研討，檢討全球減災執行進程及策略，將可供我國推動減災與韌性都市相關政策計畫之參考。

壹、出國目的

為瞭解國際減災策略之推動發展趨勢，以供本部研擬相關政策之參考，本所派員參加由聯合國減災署(United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction, UNDRR)主辦，於5月13日至17日假瑞士日內瓦國際會議中心召開「2019聯合國減災署全球減災會議」(Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction)。本次會議主題為「韌性的投資獲利：邁向永續及包容社會」(Resilience Dividend: Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Societies)，計有來自世界182個會員國、34個聯合國所屬機構、超過70位各國部長級官員、47個非政府組織等共3800餘人參加。會議目的係為降低災害風險及提升國家與社區災害韌性，會議邀集各國政府、非政府組織、學界及防減災實務人員，就如何落實聯合國2015年仙台減災架構，透過論壇交流及跨部門研討，滾動檢討全球減災策略。對我國掌握國際減災策略最新動向並與國際接軌，以及本部研擬災害韌性相關政策措施、本所修正建築與城鄉安全防災韌性科技計畫內容，有所助益。

聯合國前於2015年3月在日本仙台召開第三屆世界減災會議，並於該會議通過「2015-2030 仙台減災綱領」¹，於綱領內臚列七大全球目標，以協助評估全球達到此綱領的成果和目標之執行進度，並以每兩年一度召開聯合國減災署全球減災會議(Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction)，以檢視目標達成之進程與提供各國交流之平台。

¹為協助評估全球達到此綱領的成果和目標之執行進度，2015-2030 仙台減災綱領已協議出七大全球目標。這些目標將在全球層級評估並以適當指標做為輔助。各國建立的國家目標與指標將有助於達成此綱領的成果和目標。七大全球目標為：

- (a)至2030年前，實質地降低全球因災害的死亡率，以2005-2015年與2020-2030年，全球因災害平均死亡率（每10萬人的因災害死亡人數）進行比較。
 - (b)至2030年前實質地減少因災害影響的人數，以2005-2015年與2020-2030年，全球受災害影響平均人數（每10萬人的受災害影響人數）進行比較。
 - (c)至2030年前，在全球各國，相對於國內生產毛額(gross domestic product,GDP)，減少災害造成的直接經濟損失。
 - (d)至2030年前，實質地減少災害對關鍵基礎設施的破壞，以及造成基本服務的中斷（例如有關醫療健康與教育之設施），並包含發展其耐災能力。
 - (e)至2020年前，大幅增加具有國家和地方減災策略的國家數目。
 - (f)在2030年前，透過持續與充分的支援，大幅度強化針對開發中國家的國際合作，使其能改善國家作為以落實此防災綱領。
 - (g)至2030年前，實質地改善民眾對多重危害的早期預警系統和災害風險資訊與評估的資訊之可及性和管道。
- 國家災害防救科技中心編譯，2015-2030 仙台減災綱領，第5頁，取自<https://www.ncdr.nat.gov.tw/Files/News/20151008150054.pdf>

貳、過程

一、出國行程

(一)活動名稱:108年度核定派員出國計畫「01-參加2019聯合國減災署全球減災會議」。

(二)活動日期:108年5月11日至5月19日，合計9天(活動行程如下表1)

表1「2019聯合國減災署全球減災會議」行程表

日期	活動內容	備註
5月11日 (週六)	1、台北-經荷蘭阿姆斯特丹-瑞士日內瓦	出發
5月12日 (週日)	2、台北-經荷蘭阿姆斯特丹-瑞士日內瓦	到達
5月13日 (週一)	3、預備會議-第四屆世界重建會議(第一天)	
5月14日 (週二)	4、預備會議-第四屆世界重建會議(第二天)	
5月15日 (週三)	5、會議開幕第一天(第三天) 上午-仙台減災宣言實施之進展 中午-宣布公開2019全球評估報告 下午-國家與地方減災策略之促進	
5月16日 (週四)	6、正式會議第二天(第四天) 上午-對風險告知的公私部門投資 下午-開啟韌性的投資紅利 下午-不拋下任何人：於風險下的地方行動與培力	
5月17日	7、正式會議閉幕(第五天)	

(週五)	上午-整合仙台架構、2030永續發展議程與巴黎協定的實施 下午-達成包容氣候變遷及災害韌性的最前線都市	
5月18日 (週六)	8、瑞士日內瓦-經荷蘭阿姆斯特丹-台北	返國
5月19日 (週日)	9、瑞士日內瓦-經荷蘭阿姆斯特丹-台北	路程

二、會議研討情形

茲就會議研討內容略述如下：



圖1 第四屆世界重建會議會場海報



圖2 第四屆世界重建會議講員發表討論

(一) 預備會議-第四屆世界重建會議（第一天）

於2019聯合國減災署全球減災會議召開前，當作該會之預備會議-第四屆世界重建會議(the World Reconstruction Conference) 先於2019年5月13日至14日在日內瓦召開，來自世界各地的國際組織、國家和地方政府、公民社會、私部門、學術界等共1000多人與會。該會議由世界銀行減災與復原全球機構、聯合國開發計畫署、聯合國減災署和歐洲委員會聯合舉辦。本屆主題為「具包容性的韌性復原」(Inclusion for Resilient Recovery)，重點關注所有社會群體都能獲得的包容性復原，這是成功復原過程的關鍵先決條件，藉此過程建立永續與長期韌性。

1. 議題：不拋下任何人(Leave no one behind)

會議指出過去幾十年來取得令人矚目的發展成果。然而，數億人被排除在人類發展，創新，經濟增長或人類發展之外全球化的好處不

利的自然事件，包括氣候相關事件，破壞發展收益和導致脆弱性和排斥性增加，平均每年損失超過5000億美元及以上，以及每年有2600萬人陷入貧困。

包容性確保於災前和災後階段所有團體和個人的充分及有意義地參與和領導，並促進所有人面對風險時的權利和機會平等，並對所有人的各種特徵，能力和脆弱性作出反應。包容性方法可以帶來社會凝聚力，並為遭受災害的社區建立調適力。會議指出，過去幾十年來取得令人矚目的經濟發展成果，然而自然災害事件如氣候事件，消耗掉開發利益，並導致脆弱性增加。全球年平均均損失超過5000億美元，每年有2600萬人陷入貧困。某些族群在遭受災害時會被拋在後面，其原因可用「歧視、地理、治理、社會經濟地位、衝擊和脆弱性」等5個交叉因素來解釋，並需要對此等因素加以因應、形成解決方案。

2. 議題：營造更好重建(Building back better)

會中提出營造更好重建的原則包括：(1)做不受傷害的準備，從過去吸取教訓，避免對未來的復原造成不必要的傷害;(2)機構必須對尋求其幫助的人負責;(3)受災民眾應該是決策者;(4)必須優先考慮復原當地經濟和生計;(5)重建和復原工作必須有多樣性之認知;(6)應允許社區盡可能使用自己的資源;(7)重建必須考慮到未來的危害和風險等。

3. 議題：社區主導的災後復原(Community-led recovery)

會議強調社區主導的災後復原的重要性，並討論參與復原和重建過程的機構和組織如何與社區合作。讓社區參與復原是絕對必要的，因為只有10-20%的受災人員得到外部機構的協助。大多數受災民眾依靠自己和社區進行復原。會中日本國際協力機構（JICA）介紹如何成功地將社區參與的經驗從日本轉移到菲律賓，在菲律賓透過社區研討

會議改善災後土地使用和搬遷規劃。他建議將重點放在非結構性措施和開發工具上，這些工具可以很容易地傳播到其他受影響的地區。

會議表明直接參與社區，並將社區居民當成平等的夥伴，進行規劃、實施和監測、復原和重建等工作，可確保這些策略符合社區需求並提升其功效。雖然欲達成有意義的社區參與需要花費時間，但其可更順利地實施復原計畫與達到更具永續性之長期性結果。會中成員一致認為，尚需要加強社區能力，並在基層組織及地方與國家之間建立信任關係。

(二) 預備會議-第四屆世界重建會議（第二天）

1.以生態系統為基礎的綠色復原：2018年印度喀拉拉邦(Ecosystem based Recovery: the case of Kerala Floods 2018)

會中介紹印度西南部喀拉拉邦(係該國靠阿拉伯海的水鄉澤國)喀拉拉邦最近發生的災害，並從各個角度討論災後復原，包括環境和社會包容性。並指出2018年8月洪水的影響以及喀拉拉邦作為社區所展示的堪稱典範的復原力。此案例突顯出重點為：

- (1)風險資訊為基礎之土地利用規劃，是重建永續的基礎。
- (2)促進生態安全道路和綠色基礎設施（如路邊植被和沿海綠化帶）的建設是一種非常具有成本效益的手段，可以增強抵禦災害事件影響的能力。
- (3)採取綜合性水資源管理，例如「為水提供空間」，以更永續的方式減少災害風險。
- (4)洪水過後建築施工的方法需要轉變範式，需要遵循「以人為本」的方法，採用適當的技術和材料。

另外與會人員提出以下建議：

- (1)包容性對任何重建工作都至關重要，這包括確保在任何永續的重建

工作中認真對待婦女的作用，而不僅僅是因為它是必需的。

- (2)投資綠色基礎設施和水資源綜合管理可以是具有成本效益的方法，應該在所有恢復和重建工作中予以考慮。
- (3)社群媒體和青年團體在災害發生期間和之後可以發揮的積極作用(可將經驗以記錄在系統中並傳承)。

(三)全球減災會議(第一天)

本屆全球減災會議將討論2019年版減災全球評估報告(Global Assessment Report 2019)等問題。它將以「韌性股利：邁向永續和包容性社會」為主題召開。第一天討論側重於：評估自前次全球減災會議以來所取得的進展。全球會議將進一步：在全球風險趨勢以及利益關係者的自願承諾背景下，討論監測和審查「仙台減災架構」實施進展情況;根據仙台目標E，與2030年永續發展議程和巴黎氣候變遷協定相結合，評估國家和地方減災策略和計畫的制訂和實施情況;建立夥伴關係，分享有關災害風險的政策，規劃和投資的實施和知識，包括發展和氣候問題;並促進災害風險管理(DRM)在其他相關部門的整合。



圖3 全球減災會議會場海報



圖4 全球減災會議大會開幕式



圖5 全球減災會議開幕-仙台減災綱領之優先目標-行動劇表演

1. 議題：實施仙台框架的進展 - 全球和區域觀點 (Progress in implementing the Sendai Framework – global and regional perspectives)

會中指出依據統計數據，自2008年以來災害造成約2.65億人流離失所，比起地區衝突引發的數量多3倍。另由聯合國減災署指出災害影響人數達數百萬人及全球經濟損失達5000億美元。與會人員提出以下建議：

- (1)所有開發規劃和投資都需要有風險資訊。
- (2)需要加強國際合作，減少災害風險的永續融資機制以及建立韌性能力的公私夥伴關係。
- (3)在國家層面的減災策略、氣候變遷調適計畫和永續發展計畫之間的規劃和實施應加強連結性。並需轉化為具體行動，並與地方計畫和實施相串連。
- (4)制訂與實施國家、地方減災策略時，需採行具包容性、參與性和協同性方法。為使早期預警有效，在規劃和建立系統時需要社區的充分參與，以根據警報觸發所需的行動。

2. 議題：國家和地方減少災害風險戰略的進展 - 實現仙台框架的第一個目標 (Advances in national and local disaster risk reduction strategies – towards meeting the first of the Sendai Framework targets)

會中討論認為國家減災策略，如果不延伸到地方層級，則無法收到效果。如果沒有地方減災策略，將會影響到仙台減災綱領的有效實施。因此，需更加關注在地方層級，確保不僅制定地方減災策略，而且需確保其成功實施。此需以具備政治支持和領導力，並以在地智慧和在地解決方案為基礎。減災策略可以促進政策一致性，並成為有效風險治理體系的關鍵組成部分。會中強調需要將減災策略納入國家發展計畫 (NDP)，以確保具有充足的經費。並呼籲減災策略成為政府

經濟和財政政策的一部分。減災策略不能是一個單獨的策略，而是應融入所有計畫，將其納入發展和財政政策以及其他政策，如土地使用規劃等，才是更有效利用資源和具包容性之作法。

3. 議題：2019年全球評估報告（Global Assessment Report 2019，GAR2019）

由全球暖化變動軌跡認識到快速且非線性變化的現實，與系統性風險的累積，會議強調應加快提出具雄心的行動，以及實現仙台減災綱領的成果和目標之急迫性。會中強調需努力事項：

- (1) 政府需加強努力瞭解社會、生態、政治和經濟方面的暴露和脆弱性，並制訂基於系統的跨領域風險管理方法。風險評估、規劃和策略必須側重於包容性和平等性，以有效促進提升整體社會的韌性。
- (2) 要求在資訊技術部門的基礎設施投資，以確保在各行政層級可更迅速地進行線上呈報和損失計算，同時建立數據科學、統計分析、計量經濟學、製圖和地理資訊能力。

另外與會人員建議：

- (1) 過去不再是未來的指標，目前用於描述未來的指標並不像我們想要的那樣具有相關性。記錄和報告損失很重要，並將繼續呈現在全球評估報告（GAR）中，但過去不足以作為未來風險的預測指標。
- (2) GAR2019展現自然和人為風險及其管理的現實。如果GAR要充分報告仙台框架的成果和目標的實現情況，我們需要對風險及其減少進行更系統的理解，並利用知識，專業知識和決策支持框架。
- (3) GAR2019描述災害如何以不平等的方式影響國家、社區和民眾。災害擴大現有的社會經濟不平等現象，進一步使那些已經脆弱的人

處於不利地位。

4. 議題：國家和地方減少災害風險戰略 - 將各級行動結合起來(National and local disaster risk reduction strategies – bringing together action at all levels)

會中呼籲各國政府為制訂和實施在地減災策略提供有利環境、立法架構、指導和支持。並呼籲各地方市長提供領導並積極參與減少城市的災害風險。另建議為確保實施減災策略的經費，呼籲國家和地方政府需要讓所有發展部門和其他利益關係之各方參與（包括私部門、公民社會和其他方面），以探討籌資機制和研擬方案。部門發展計畫是實施減災策略活動的資金來源，財政部門和規劃部門必須參與對話，以協助確定減災策略投資的優先順序。會議討論強調國家和地方政府需要探索更妥善地與多方利益關係人接觸，例如私部門通過風險投資和減輕自身投資，以及向政府和合作夥伴提供風險相關服務，來協助制訂和實施策略;而公民社會組織和學術界之協助可消除地方政府和社區的差距，並擬定技術上可行的解決方案。

會議討論拉丁美洲和加勒比各國的風險管理考慮因素，其中各國財政部門和經濟部門制訂合作的方法和指南，以確保公共投資計畫可納入減災策略加以整合。尚比亞強調減災策略在公共基礎設施機制中，實際整合公共投資工作和規劃的經驗，例如該國將減災資訊納入農業、土地利用規劃、公共工程等部門規劃過程。另從私部門角度來看，某些考慮風險因素整合的良好做法，需經強而有力的證據證明考量風險因素的投資可以帶來眾多業務利益，方能使建設投資者和利益相關者做出承諾。



圖6 全球減災會議會議討論狀況

(四)全球減災會議（第二天）

本日會議側重於風險告知的公共和私人投資，包括基礎設施投資和創新投資方式。

1. 議題：風險告知的公共和私人投資(Risk-informed public and private investments)

會議重點討論將減災策略流程與公共和私人投資聯繫起來的機會。會議展示風險告知投資計畫的方法和進展，以及確保投資明確考慮當前和未來風險的挑戰。會中提到大量城市發展是短期的和投機性的，並未考量減災策略，例如在風險區域的住宅開發、違章住宅地區等）。

與會人員建議：

(1)優先事項1：瞭解災害風險

- a.應分享國家預算和公司資本投資的最佳實踐方法，關於現有風險的準確性、最新訊息、風險整合和風險定價的共享經驗，以實現互利。
- b.有關社區自願升級地方法規以應對風險之案例，可提供想在沒有政治決策的情況下出現自願標準之地區參考。
- c.透過新興技術如何整合減災策略，例如在亞太地區進行與災害相關的衛星應用。這些技術有助於災害風險管理，可以將災害風險因素納入公共或私人投資評估，包括如何使這些投資更具韌性。

(2)優先事項2：加強災害風險治理，以管控災害風險

- a.私部門必須加強對氣候行動措施的參與，例如開發創新性的私人金融工具，這些金融工具有可能將私人融資引向關鍵的永續性解決方案。

(3)優先事項3：投資於減少災害風險以提高韌性能力

- a.由經濟部門領頭的拉丁美洲主要國家正透過知識共享，制定減災風險知識經濟規劃之的指南和案例研究，推進減災策略在公共投資中的整合，並提供可行的合作模式。
- b.部分非洲國家已開始通過區域政府間機制進行風險量化分析，以支持損失和損害數據庫及其在災害風險建模的應用。
- c.在規劃或評估投資時，在辨識、量化和整合災害風險因素（風險定價）方面仍存在許多挑戰和侷限性。



圖 7 風險告知的公共和私人投資專題討論

2. 議題：不拋下任何人 – 投資當地行動並對最有風險的人進行培力 (Leaving no one behind – investing in local action and empowering those most at risk)

討論重點在於優先考慮那些在發生災害時受到影響最嚴重、社會風險最高的成員，以便在減災政策和融資方面得到應有的重視。其中包括窮人、社會和地理上處於邊緣地位的老年人、婦女、兒童和身障人士。於討論有效的包容性減災方法時，強調早期和密切參與是建立信任和理解風險群體需求的關鍵。這種理解的包括收集有關其數量、人口統計和地點的訊息，以加強災害衝擊前的準備工作。此外，重點是建立當地組織的能力，供作滿足這些社區需求的有效方式。政府可以採用的政策工具包括標準化作業程序和改變國家規劃工作，使風險群體更容易獲得交通和應變救援等服務等，以創建具備包容性之方法。立法者可以通過保護高危險族群的合法權利（包括提供法律文件）來促進包容性。通常處於災害前沿的地方政府也發揮著重要作用，但需要獲得適當的權力和資金來規劃適合其背景條件的行動。可增加為低風險和高風險群體準備的融資工具，包括對基於指數的保險的國家補貼

，這是一種創新的公私合作關係。需要對此類金融工具進行更多研究，以便為政府更廣泛採用建立政策之佐證基礎。

3. 議題：釋放韌性股利(Unlocking the resilience dividend)

論及韌性股利首先是拯救生命和減輕痛苦，這符合每個人的利益。韌性股利還涉及對減災策略的投資，將其作為發展、扶貧、財政穩定和永續經濟增長的一部分。會中強調金融和私部門日益認識到迄今為止與災害有關的隱藏業務風險，應當承認複雜風險的連鎖效應及其對金融風險的影響，並提請金融部門注意。

討論鼓勵更多風險投資的一個關鍵角度是更好地促進和發展風險知識投資和商業戰略的財務和經濟激勵。同樣，各國需要與投資戰略相匹配的長期韌性計畫與治理改革。在此範圍內，減災與氣候變遷調適之間更密切連結以及永續金融是一個先決條件。

會中強調基於預測的融資和其他長期融資機制，需要更多科學技術在決策方面提供支持，例如對氣候變遷進行建模和設定情境，以對長期韌性策略進行壓力測試。與此同時，需滿足科學知識與實際狀況之間日益擴大的差距。對此，較佳之做法是例如在歐盟永續金融倡議之氣候相關金融資訊揭露小組和COP24（聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第24次締約各方會議）主要公司的承諾聲明中規定，上市公司財務報告需揭露氣候變遷風險資訊，因而獲得執行之驅動力。釋放韌性股利有賴於對韌性之投資，而不僅是減少災害風險。2019年氣候行動高峰會議將是議定解決方案的重要機會。

會議與會人員所提建議：

(1)需要加速結合減災、氣候調適和永續金融之聯繫合作，共同推

進「永續發展2030年議程」，並實現韌性股利。氣候行動高峰會議將是該進程的下一個重要里程碑。

(2)應通過倡導包含女性和年輕投資者在內的做法，以及透過監管架構的積極運作來激勵風險投資行動。

(3)公共門和私部門之間的伙伴關係是新投資的催化劑，需要建立信任，可以進行有關既得利益和問責制度的對話空間，以及提供必要的激勵和檢查機制。

(4)公部門和私部門共同確保具有風險訊息、共同規劃、數據交換和有利環境之投資等項落實，以及監管架構，從而減少災害風險和損失。

4. 議題：全球風險評估架構(Global Risk Assessment Framework)

全球風險評估架構（GRAF）由聯合國減災署(UNDRR)發起，以響應專家團體在研究科學和風險性評估方面的創新需求，此與仙台減災綱領所述的危害和風險範圍擴大相互一致。隨著越來越多的國家和其他決策者尋求更好的風險訊息以做出更好的決策，加以越來越多的研究人員、捐助者、開發機構和社區組織找到現有評估工具效率不佳之處，還有風險的多向度特性，均期待GRAF發揮最大的影響力。GRAF是一個網路和平台，提供解決方案，以實現仙台架構的2030年目標和風險訊息永續發展的成果。在聯合國的主持下，全球架構協議是獨一無二的，旨在培養跨學科活動，以提供可行的選擇，以應對脆弱性、暴露及系統性風險的出現和累積。GRAF促進跨學科和區域的合作，並組建風險科學團體(將自然科學者、社會科學者、捐助者、投資者、業界及最重要的風險訊息用戶結合在一起)。

用於量化和討論既往風險的工具不再適用，而尋求簡化量測

和透過歸納方式得出確信性（**certainty**）的方法嚴重低估風險，並未準確反映氣候變遷與發展，無法解釋暴露、脆弱性等各種驅動因素動態。利益關係者使用不完整的資訊做出決策，但他們也期望努力收集，促進和簡化風險訊息的理解過程，從而以更好的證據基礎做出決策。GRAF探索並提出思考和溝通風險的新方法，作為實現2030年永續發展議程（the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development），仙台架構（Sendai Framework），巴黎協定（the Paris Agreement），新城市議程（the New Urban Agenda）和其他相關全球協議的目標和成果的重要組成。

會議與會人員所提建議：

- (1)更妥善地規劃與國家和地方發展計畫相結合，同時確保發展和復原的機構之間的有效協調。
- (2)通過以人為本，以需求為導向的包容性復原來更好地重建。這有助於瞭解人們的需求、脆弱性和當地環境對於復原韌性的複雜性，並提供運用在地知識、經驗、資源和能力的獨特優勢的機會。
- (3)國家和社區需要做好充分準備，以便更好地重建，確保在需要之前制訂實施計畫、標準、機制、做法、財務和人力等資源。
- (4)世界銀行確認其致力於到2020年實現包容身障人士的發展，並致力於通過其計畫和融資來解決包容性問題。

(五)全球減災會議（第三天）

側重於：氣候與災害風險行動，包括綜合國家政策，戰略和規劃，創新的財務和社會手段，提高預警意識，備災和社區復原力。

1. 議題：追求仙台框架，2030年永續發展議程和巴黎協定之間的一致性 (Pursuing coherence between the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement)

各國和社區團結一致，需要在一個以不斷升級和更加複雜的氣候和災害風險為特徵的世界中保護人們當前和未來的福祉。發言者強烈要求在整個「永續發展2030年議程」的各個支柱之間加強一致性和加強協調，作為提高抵禦能力的總體努力的一部分。對彈性和永續發展採取連貫一致的方法，更有效地利用能力和財政資源。它還建立在風險管理方法的基礎上（基於評估，理解和管理）以指導國家發展。這種方法可確保開發不會產生額外風險且能降低風險。因此，為保護開發收益免受災害和氣候變遷的影響。會議結論是為加強「2030年議程-永續發展目標」、巴黎協定和仙台架構等三大支柱之間的一致性，有必要繼續加強負責執行每項協定的相關委員會的政治意願和承諾，這包括加強協調制訂可達協調一致的國家政策和計畫。此外，與會者呼籲重新關注加強政策流程的能力，將各級治理體系中的風險管理納入當地實際的決策主流內。加強數據收集和管理仍然是支持綜合實施、監測和評估進展和差距的關鍵因素。

會議與會人員所提建議：

- (1) 利用自願國家審查作為監測「2030年議程」整體實施情況的有用工具，並為韌性和永續發展制定長期願景。

- (2)需要引發更大的政治意願，以打破制度的不連貫性，造成政策重疊和效率低下對發展產生負面影響。
- (3)需要加強針對所有政府部門和符合當地實際的各層級的規劃和預算編制納入風險的方法。
- (4)追求更多人參與的治理體系和機制。

2. 議題：確保於制訂及實施國家減災策略和國家調適計畫（NAP）雙方面進行協調 (Ensuring coordination in the development and implementation of National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs))

討論制訂及實施國家減災策略和國家調適計畫（NAP）的協調方法，如何有助於加強地方和國家的韌性。欲將氣候和災害風險管理置於發展的核心，需要長期願景、政治和利益關係者的支持以及增強的治理能力。雖在制訂韌性能力相關建構措施的規劃、評估和實施方面取得進展。但仍然存在包括需要更多的能力建設支持、制度不連貫之孤島狀態持續存在，以及圍繞在數據、，規劃和投資流程的挑戰等項障礙。

會議與會人員所提建議：

- (1)需要一種更加動態的發展方法，即可預測未來風險之新穎方法。目前的思考和行動仍然基於幾十年前所開發的模型。
- (2)需要加強努力使用共享方法進行數據蒐集、管理和分析，以支持更緊密結合的氣候變遷調適（CCA）和減少災害風險（DRR）之行動。
- (3)由於跨境風險因素的影響日益增加，需要從地方到全球的各個層面解決風險課題。

3. 議題：綠色、藍色和灰色基礎設施在減少災害風險中的角色(The role of green, blue and grey infrastructure in reducing disaster risk)

韌性基礎設施的概念和實踐為實現風險知識發展的目標提供具體措施。綠色（植栽）、藍色（河川湖泊）和灰色（耗用資源打造硬體）基礎設施構成關鍵基礎設施的關鍵部分。基於生態系統的減災和調適，除採用與灰色基礎設施之混合方式之外，僅採用綠色和藍色基礎設施來提高韌性災能力仍然有限，惟鑑於經濟、生態、社會和生物多樣性等好處，顯示出仍具巨大的希望。菲律賓、瑞士和法國的成功為其他國家提供經驗教訓。會中討論開發這些基礎設施組成的比較優勢，並探討可從其互補性中獲得的最佳效益。例如，綠色和藍色基礎設施提供基於自然的解決方案，解決減災問題，並通過減少對資源密集型灰色基礎設施的依賴，有助於因應氣候變遷。

由於大多數綠色和藍色基礎設施投資來自公共預算，因此在確保私部門投資方面仍存在挑戰。但通過制定標準和將利益貨幣化來加強商業案例可以增加私人投資。雖然有很好的方法可以對灰色基礎設施進行成本效益分析，但還需要對如何為綠色和藍色基礎設施進行類似分析進行更多研究，目前綠色和藍色基礎設施依賴於多種標準和指標。因此，為加強投資與發展，金融和工程部門需要轉變範型，轉向「建設與自然」、或「工程與自然」方法，以設計有效、永續的自然解決方案，其中與利益關係者的包容性方法是作業過程的一部分。

會議與會人員所提建議：

(1)生態系統方法以包容性方法為基礎，這意味著不拋下任何一個

人。透過生態系統降低脆弱性，使婦女、青年、原住民（IPs）等主要利益關係人能夠作為風險管理者，以自己的方式貢獻自己的知識或和專業知識。

(2)綠色和藍色基礎設施有助於預防災害、提供保護等功能，可透過加強糧食和水資源安全來減少其脆弱性。因此「綠色和藍色基礎設施」應列為國家和地方減災策略目標（e）的組成。

(3)監測、揭露和增加「綠色和藍色基礎設施」的公共投資將使各國能夠證明其可實現仙台架構目標、永續發展目標和巴黎協定。

4. 議題：成為實現包容性氣候和災害復原力的最前沿城市(Cities on the forefront of achieving inclusive climate and disaster resilience)

與會者重申氣候變遷調適與減少災害風險之間的一致性和相互聯繫是實現永續發展的關鍵。城市將繼續增長、城市人口將繼續增加，而氣候變遷影響將繼續增加。在這種情況下，無計畫的城市化最終將增加民眾以及現有和潛在移民的脆弱性。會中強調城市規劃可結合減災和氣候變遷調適與的長期願景。政治意願和承諾仍然至關重要，而公職人員必須採取系統思考方法，將風險管理納入發展規劃內。

人力和財政資源有限下，綜合性方法將有助於城市妥善運用有限的可用資源。洪都拉斯的特古西加爾巴被認為是一個很好的例子。多部門政府和非政府利益攸關方之間的合作與協調將需要進一步推動，無論在地方或國家層級，迫切需要多層級政府之間的縱向協調。就牙買加而言，在得到中央政府的全面指導、支持協調和衡量進展下，地方政府有權規劃及稽徵地方收入，並根據當地法規採取必要措施，如土地使用分區管制。與會人員強調地方層級的韌性建

設必須包括城市和農村，城市韌性的挑戰與農村發展密切相關。必須提供城鄉移民選擇，以轉移其遷移到城市環境的希望，並避免進一步增加違章住宅區和城市貧民的脆弱性。並增加其獲得基本公共服務和公共基礎設施的機會，賦予可謀生之生存權利和增加風險知識，是政府必須為城市與鄉村居住人口提供的基本支援。地方政府解決方案必須是具備創新和包容性，瑞士日內瓦市強調有必要與公民和社區合作，共同創造應對挑戰的責任。跨界風險管理還必須考慮城鄉差距，強調系統思維方法和變革適應。

會議與會人員所提建議：

- (1)地方當局必須將災害和氣候調適能力制度化，以實現永續發展，並且必須使其成為城市發展規劃的必要組成部分，以確保在政治議程中保持風險降低和提昇韌性，以得到所有利益關係者的參與和承諾。
- (2)需要基礎廣泛的多部門城市規劃，其中包括變革性的調適方法，以確保城市中心的永續和韌性成長。地方層級的發展必須在城鄉差距中保持平衡，對勞動力和土地市場採取更具領域性途徑（**Territorial Approach**）的思考方式，從「不拋下任何人」到「不拋下任何地方」。
- (3)融資仍然是實現當地韌性的關鍵挑戰之一。城市可以基於對局部風險和優先需求的瞭解來善用其有限的資源。
- (4)將公民和弱勢群體更積極地納入規劃過程，使其成為共同創造者，將是有效的一種解決方案，這對地方政府實現韌性至關重要。

叁、心得及建議事項

一、心得

本次參加「2019聯合國減災署全球減災會議」獲致下列心得：

- (一)將減災策略納入國家發展計畫（NDP），方能確保具有充足的經費。減災策略不應是單獨的策略，而應融入各項計畫，納入發展、財政及其他政策方是有效利用有限資源和具有包容性之作法。
- (二)社區主導的災後復原可將重點放在非結構性措施和開發工具。以風險資訊為基礎之土地利用規劃，是重建永續的基礎。
- (三)投資綠色基礎設施和水資源綜合管理是極具有成本效益的手段，可以增強災害韌性能力。採取綜合性水資源管理可更永續地減少災害風險。
- (四)包容性作法可促使各類族群所有民眾面對風險時，擁有平等的生存權利和機會。並可對所有族群的依據其特徵、能力與脆弱性加以因應。
- (五)優先考慮在發生災害時受到影響最大、社會風險最高的弱勢族群，以便在減災政策和融資方面得到應有的重視。
- (六)政府需加強努力瞭解社會、生態、政治和經濟方面的暴露和脆弱性，並制訂基於系統的跨領域風險管理方法。風險評估、規劃和策略必須側重於包容性和平等性，以有效提升整體社會的韌性。
- (七)私部門必須加強如開發創新性的私人金融工具等對氣候行動的參與，這些金融工具可能是將私人融資引向關鍵的永續性解決方案。

二、建議

- (一)建議推動減災策略融入各層級空間計畫之研究，俾有效利用有限資源。
- (二)建議強化綠色基礎設施和水資源綜合管理之研究，以提昇災害韌性。



附錄1、會議共同主席結論摘要

global platform for disaster risk reduction

Geneva, Switzerland, 13-17 May 2019

Co-Chairs' Summary

Resilience Dividend:
Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Societies

A. Introduction

1. The sixth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction took place from 13 to 17 May 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland. It was co-chaired by Mr. Manuel Sager, State Secretary, Government of Switzerland, and Ms. Mami Mizutori, the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction. Participants attended from 182 countries. The Global Platform built on the Regional and Sub-Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction hosted by the Governments of Armenia, Colombia, Italy, Mongolia, and Tunisia in 2018.
2. The Global Platform's focus on "Resilience Dividend: Toward Sustainable and Inclusive Societies" will provide a critical contribution to the 2019 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the Climate Action Summit. The Global Platform called for accelerated action in achieving the seven targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and highlighted the importance of disaster risk reduction to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the contribution of the Sendai Framework towards the Paris Agreement, the Agenda for Humanity, the New Urban Agenda and the SAMOA Pathway.
3. The Global Platform was preceded by the Second Multi Hazard Early Warning Conference, the fourth session of the World Reconstruction Conference, the Stakeholder Forum and the Science-Policy Forum.
4. Progress towards gender parity and accessibility was evident throughout the platform, although further work is needed. Half of the panelists were women and forty percent of participants were women; amplifying the voice of women leaders. The 2019 Global Platform was also the most accessible to-date with more than 120 persons with disabilities in attendance.

B. Stocktaking of progress

5. The 2019 Global Platform took stock of the implementation of the Sendai Framework, based on the data submitted by the Member States to the Sendai Framework Monitor, analysis from the United Nations 2019 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR 2019), and other recent reports such as the Global Warming of 1.5°C report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the report of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. GAR 2019 was launched on the first day of the Global Platform.
6. Progress has been made in implementing the Sendai Framework. 116 countries are reporting through the Sendai Framework Monitor. This is a crucial step towards a better understanding of risk and the risk-informed implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). New and innovative guidance, tools, and instruments have been developed collaboratively, including in the areas of capacity development, health and displacement. Commitment to collaboration was evident, as illustrated by the first common Stakeholder Declaration issued at the Global Platform. Countries showed a strong commitment to multilateralism in pursuit of integrated approaches to disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and sustainable development.
7. The Global Platform made the social, environmental, and economic case for disaster risk reduction. Examples and research-based evidence provided proof of the multiple dividends of risk-informed decision-making to build resilience, and not only to avoid loss. In practice, however, the application of risk-informed investment and development decisions are still the exception rather than the rule.
8. Ninety-one countries have reported the development of disaster risk reduction strategies. However, the current pace of implementation is not fast enough to meet the 2020 deadline for Target (e) and may delay further progress on other targets.
9. Disaster mortality globally continues on a downward trend; the bulk of the human cost associated with natural hazards occurred in low and middle-income countries. In absolute terms, disaster-related economic losses, which continue to rise, are mostly attributed to high-income nations. However, the world's most at-risk population, particularly in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States, bear the highest toll relative to their economic capacity.
10. The risk landscape is changing quickly. Diverse risks, ranging from climate and biological to cyber risk have to be accounted for. The addition of new hazards has brought new constituents, including finance, environmental, and private sector actors, to the risk conversation. GAR 2019 stresses that risk is

complex and non-linear. Expanded understanding of the full impact and the cascading effects of natural and man-made hazards is critical.

11. Awareness and understanding of imminent, interconnected, and rapidly shifting risks is insufficient across the board. A wealth of essential information from new non-traditional data pools is not fully tapped into. Disaggregated data by sex, age, and disability are still lacking to a large extent.
12. Commitments towards an inclusive approach to disaster risk reduction, recognizing the indispensable role of disproportionately affected at-risk groups, including women, displaced people, persons with disabilities, elderly, and children in disaster risk reduction have not yet sufficiently translated into action.
13. The current pace and scale of action will not achieve the targets of the Sendai Framework, which in turn will jeopardize the achievement of the SDGs by 2030. The Global Platform recognized these challenges and called for greater ambition, commitment, and leadership by all governments and stakeholders.

C. Taking the Sendai Framework implementation forward

14. A critical, fundamental and urgent re-examination of how we deal with risk is needed. The past is not a sufficient indicator for the future. An interconnected approach is required to address systemic risks supported by multi-hazard and multidisciplinary risk assessment. The Global Risk Assessment Framework will facilitate this approach. Experts from science, the United Nations, and the private sector launched a new technical working group to develop a definitions' list for the Sendai Framework hazards. These, among others, will contribute to enhancing understanding of the new dimensions of disaster risk. Such efforts will increase our understanding of risk, inform decision-making, and transform behaviour.
15. Comprehensive and disaggregated data harnessed across time and space is crucial to effectively define exposure and vulnerability, particularly for those most at risk. We need to make better use of existing data for information and action.
16. Availability of and access to data which serves as the basis for risk disclosure and its pricing must be ensured. Countries called for enhanced assistance on developing disaster loss databases, which are indispensable for reporting. Increased collaboration between local and central governments and stakeholders, including private sector and civil society, can transform risk data into understandable and usable information.
17. Achieving the "Resilience Dividend" will require countries, communities, enterprises, and individuals to increase capacities to participate in preventing and reducing risks. Addressing the capacity needs of governments and stakeholders to advance Sendai Framework implementation in coherence with other global frameworks requires a more strategic approach to capacity development supported by adequate funding.
18. Disaster risk reduction policies, strategies, and programmes, including risk assessments, should target drivers of inequality and exclusion and be informed by a human rights-based approach. Legislation and governance mechanisms should ensure the needs of the most at risk and marginalized groups are prioritized.
19. Voices of women, including at the grassroots, should be reflected at all stages of development and implementation of national and local strategies. Gender-sensitive and responsive approaches contribute to stronger disaster risk reduction interventions, reducing the vulnerability of women in times of disaster. Their leadership role must be strengthened. In order to translate commitments to women's inclusion into real progress, increased attention and targeted resources are required.
20. Children, youth, and young professionals are leading the way in disaster risk reduction and climate action. Greater efforts are required to institutionalize their engagement and appropriately draw on their capacities.
21. The role of media should be strengthened to effectively contribute to disaster risk reduction by ensuring critical communication infrastructure is in place and functions, providing information to help communities reduce risk and how to seek help in a disaster event. Mechanisms need to be developed for better cooperation between national media organisations and United Nations entities dealing with information crucial for disaster risk reduction.

22. Regional approaches to disaster risk reduction should be promoted not only as a means to address transboundary risks but also to inform national strategies in pursuit of coherent planning and implementation. Regional and sub-regional cooperation and platforms facilitate exchange of experiences and forge networks.
23. Governments should accelerate efforts to develop and implement disaster risk reduction strategies, aligned with the Sendai Framework to achieve Target (e) by 2020, and in coherence with National Adaptation Plans, Nationally Determined Contributions and National Development Plans. Countries must step up systematic reporting to the Sendai Framework Monitor.
24. Local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans are necessary to ensure the implementation of national strategies. National governments should enable the development and implementation of local plans and strategies. In turn, the implementation of these local plans should inform the revision of national strategies. Development and implementation of local strategies and plans should be locally-led, guided by community knowledge, and built upon local solutions, including city-to-city learning. Current urbanization patterns require long-term, integrated urban-rural planning, sustainable financing frameworks and the cooperation of all levels of government and other stakeholders to build resilient cities.
25. Disaster resilient infrastructure is key to achieve the vision of risk-informed development. There is a strong need to capitalize on the co-benefits of ecosystem-based approaches and leverage the complementarity across blue, green and grey infrastructure.
26. Nature- and ecosystem-based approaches should be promoted to achieve the objectives of resilience dividend and integrated in disaster risk reduction strategies at all levels. The stakeholders committed to engage with the nature-based solutions and resilience and adaptation track of the Climate Action Summit.
27. Planning and action to manage biological hazards, including epidemics and pandemics needs to be strengthened, while enhancing investments in resilient health facilities.
28. Governments and the international community must do more to reduce the risk of disaster displacement before disasters strike. Disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should address the drivers and consequences of disaster displacement and contribute to durable solutions. Climate change mitigation policies are necessary towards this end. Climate and disaster risks also need to be considered as factors of migration.
29. Budgetary allocation for disaster risk reduction by all sectors at all levels is needed. This can be supported by aligning integrated national financing frameworks for sustainable development with disaster risk reduction strategies. Participants called for greater devolution of financial resources to local authorities to empower them and identify tailored and community-focused approaches to risk reduction, including through forecast-based financing. Countries also called on donors and international financial institutions to integrate disaster risk reduction in their development assistance, with dedicated mechanisms for vulnerable and exposed countries in debt distress.
30. Disaster risk reduction requires a layered financial strategy bringing to bear all sources of financing. While risk transfer, contingency funds, deferred drawdown options, and debt restructuring play important roles, they are not sufficient to incentivize risk reduction and finance building back better. Fiscal policies should integrate prevention as a core element of disaster risk reduction financing in order to build resilience. Financing mechanisms should break the vicious cycle of poverty, inequality, and elevated risk-exposure, while reducing aid-dependence for disaster prevention, response and reconstruction. Participants called for further exploration and scaling-up of innovative market-driven products for risk financing.
31. Ministries of finance and planning should ensure financial and development strategies and plans are risk-informed. Engaging central banks, regulators, and credit rating agencies for disaster risk-informed financial decisions is essential. The private sector is a strategic partner to achieve resilient economies and communities. Public-private partnerships are essential for the scale of innovations and investments needed. Standards must be developed to define the risk reduction responsibilities of private sector investors in public-private partnerships. Furthermore, engaging medium, small, and micro enterprises in disaster risk reduction is critical.

32. The interplay between disasters, climate change, environmental degradation, and fragility should be recognized, including in the context of water-related risk. The Global Platform underscored the security implications of climate change and disasters and encouraged more context-specific disaster risk reduction and resilience building strategies in conflict-affected countries and fragile contexts based on risk assessments that integrate disaster, climate risks and conflicts.
33. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States should be the focus of increased technical, capacity building, and financial support to reduce disaster risk and build resilience. Disaster risk reduction should be considered as a priority in the next phase of implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and the Vienna Programme of Action.
34. "Building Back Better" provides an opportunity to rewrite the story of exclusion and marginalization that often determines people's vulnerability and exposure to disasters. Community participation and risk-informed entrepreneurship should be at the center of recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.
35. Preparedness and reconstruction must be based on disaster loss data, and risk assessments. Implementing multi-hazard early warning systems that lead to early action should be improved as part of disaster risk reduction frameworks.
36. Achieving a more integrated approach to multi-hazard early warning systems requires new ways of thinking about the intergovernmental and cross-sectoral working arrangements and partnerships to deliver end-to-end and people-centred systems.

D. Final considerations

37. International cooperation and multilateral action remain essential to manage the global and systemic nature of disaster risk and to provide the necessary support to developing countries. At the same time, inclusive local action is the way to success in managing disaster risk and its cascading effects.
38. Participants noted the continued critical role of the Global Platform to review progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework and identify policy recommendations for action, and the need for a midterm review of the Sendai Framework. The work of the United Nations system at all levels is pivotal to ensure impact at country level through the reformed United Nations Development System, Country Teams, and Resident Coordinators.
39. There was a strong understanding that the deliberations of the Global Platform were a critical contribution that ought to be taken into account in the formulation of the political outcomes and the deliberations by States, including key intergovernmental reviews in 2019.
40. The overarching message of the Global Platform was that resilience pays off. A strong call was made to leaders at all levels to ensure resilience dividends for all. Risk-informed investments are essential for sustainable development and inclusive societies.
41. Participants called for the Climate Action Summit 2019 and the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to affirm the catalytic role of disaster risk reduction in scaling up action on climate adaptation and resilience. Participants also reaffirmed that the Sendai Framework is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and called for greater political commitment to fully integrate disaster risk reduction in the implementation of the SDGs.



附錄2、大會手冊

global platform for disaster risk reduction

Geneva, Switzerland, 13-17 May 2019

Programme

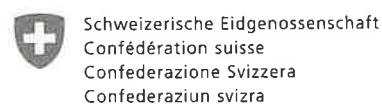
13 - 17 May 2019 - Geneva, Switzerland

Sixth
Session

Convened and organized by



Hosted by

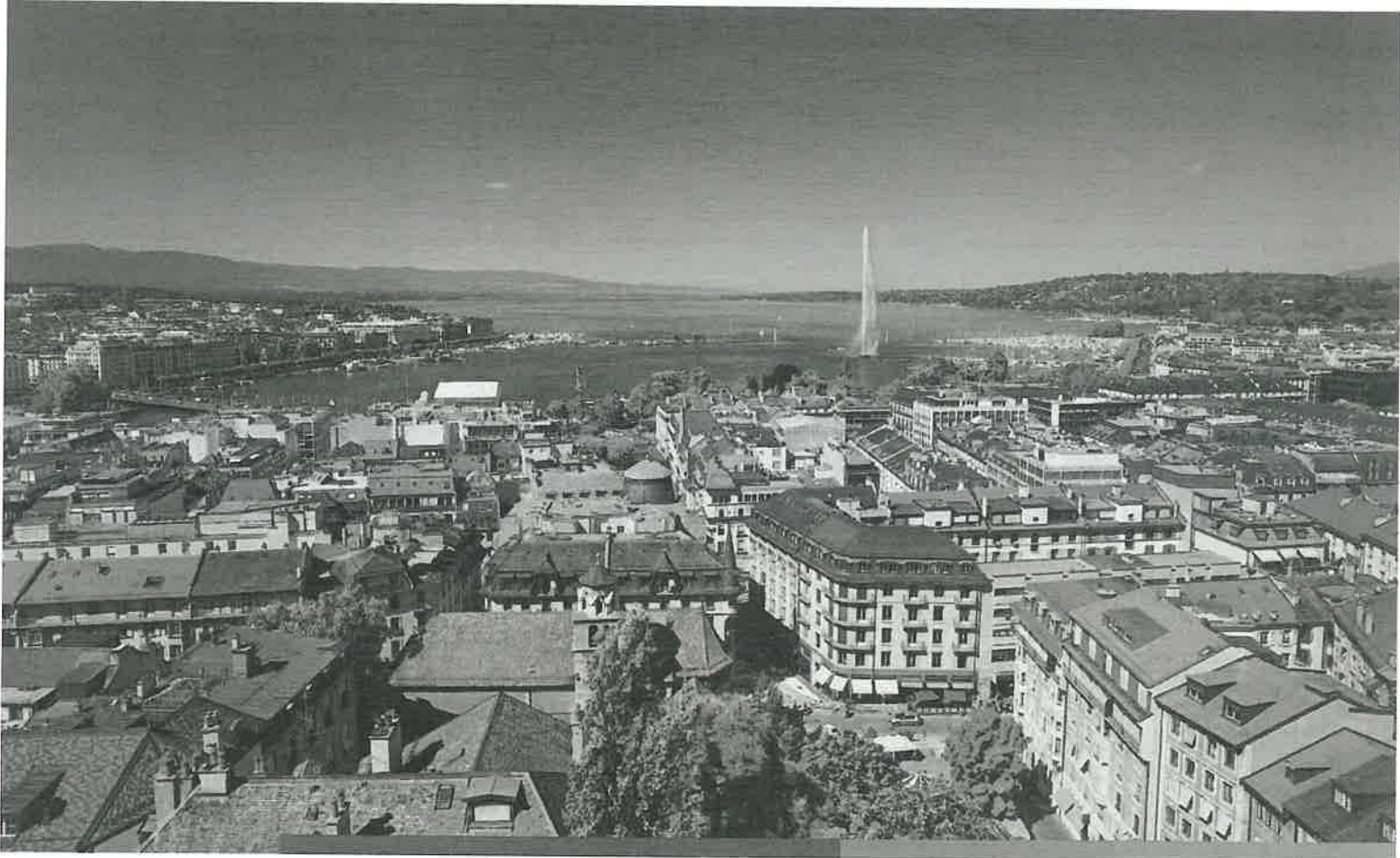




Programme
#GP2019Geneva

GP2019

GENEVA, 13-17 MAY 2019
SWITZERLAND



© 2019 UNITED NATIONS

For additional information, please contact:
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
9-11 Rue de Varembé, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland, globalplatform@un.org.

Copyrights to the photos and images of this publication are reserved by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. Unauthorised copying, replication, selling and any other secondary use of the pictures are strictly prohibited. For permission to use, distribute or reprint any part of this publication, please contact the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction at globalplatform@un.org.

Please note that changes regarding time and room location of the GP2019 sessions are possible. All updates will be displayed on our [website](#).



H.E. Ignazio Cassis

Federal Councillor
Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
Swiss Confederation

Resilience Dividend: Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Societies

The 21st century is marked by enormous global and interconnected challenges such as financial instability, cyber fragility and more frequent and more intensive disasters due to climate change. At the same time, it is characterised by unprecedented scientific innovation and technological progress, offering new opportunities to confront these challenges. Let us join forces to use this innovative power and to find viable solutions to complex risks.

The 2030 Agenda provides an excellent basis to address disaster risk and resilience building in a coherent way. Both the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement recognise that engaging in disaster risk management enables us to anticipate, prepare for and respond to the consequences of climate change. Building disaster resilience, in turn, will help us to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

The challenges we face are tremendous, but by closely collaborating with each other, among countries, with civil society organisations, academia and in particular with the private sector as a catalyst for innovation and investment we will have a sustainable impact.

Investing in disaster risk reduction pays huge dividends in creating resilient societies. In Switzerland, for instance, avalanche protection has been safeguarding the Alpine communities for several generations and downstream flood prevention allows cities to flourish.

In this spirit I wish you fruitful discussions and I invite you to connect, collaborate and share your ideas and knowledge for a resilient world.



Ms. Mami Mizutori

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General
for Disaster Risk Reduction

Ensuring the Resilience Dividend

Our world, and we, as its citizens, are facing extraordinary challenges, unprecedented in scope, scale and impact. Our climate is changing- for the worse- and faster than we thought possible; shared values of freedom of expression, commitment to facts, inclusion and protection of the most vulnerable are under daily attack; the chasm of inequity and inequality is deepening. Our planet is groaning. We have a choice to make: we can groan with it or invest in shared action for radical change.

This year, at the 2019 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2019), we are focusing on a people-centred, resilience-driven approach to disaster risk reduction: ensuring that our investment in a better future includes the most vulnerable as initiators of, rather than recipients of change, and realises benefits beyond merely preventing and reducing disaster risk. Ensuring the resilience dividend means risk reduction must also result in climate change gains, the promotion and protection of basic human rights, the extension of social justice to the most vulnerable, and the growth of good governance to protect sustainable development.

GP2019 takes place at an opportune moment in the lead up to the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit this September. It is my hope that this Global Platform will be a forum for sharing success stories and lessons learnt from our efforts to reducing risk, investing in risk-informed development and building resilience. I hope these days of discussion will help us challenge each other to move from awareness to action, and from developing strategies to implementing them. These are the precepts we need to follow to ensure that the alarming disaster impact figures for mortality, numbers of people affected, economic loss and damage to critical infrastructure are dramatically reduced. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction – our road map for change – is nothing if not ambitious, and we must be equal to the task.

As bleak as the outlook appears, thankfully, there is much we can draw inspiration from. We can take heart from the significant reductions in loss of life from major storms and floods due to better preparedness and improvements to early warning systems.

Governments and citizens are working together to develop local and national disaster risk reduction strategies. At the local level, farmers around the world are finding innovative ways to grow crops despite drought and weather variability. And we are seeing more discussion in the private sector that business decisions must be risk-informed to avoid future losses.

On behalf of the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, I look forward to welcoming you to Geneva for GP2019. I invite you to come open to be inspired and ready to share your stories and recommendations for what we need to do better, and most importantly: to commit to the joint solutions which will ensure a resilient future for people and our planet.



The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction was established in 1999 and mandated by the United Nations General Assembly resolution (56/195) to serve as the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster risk reduction (DRR).

The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction's role is to support the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework, including by fostering coherence with other international instruments, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals as well as the Paris Agreement on climate change.

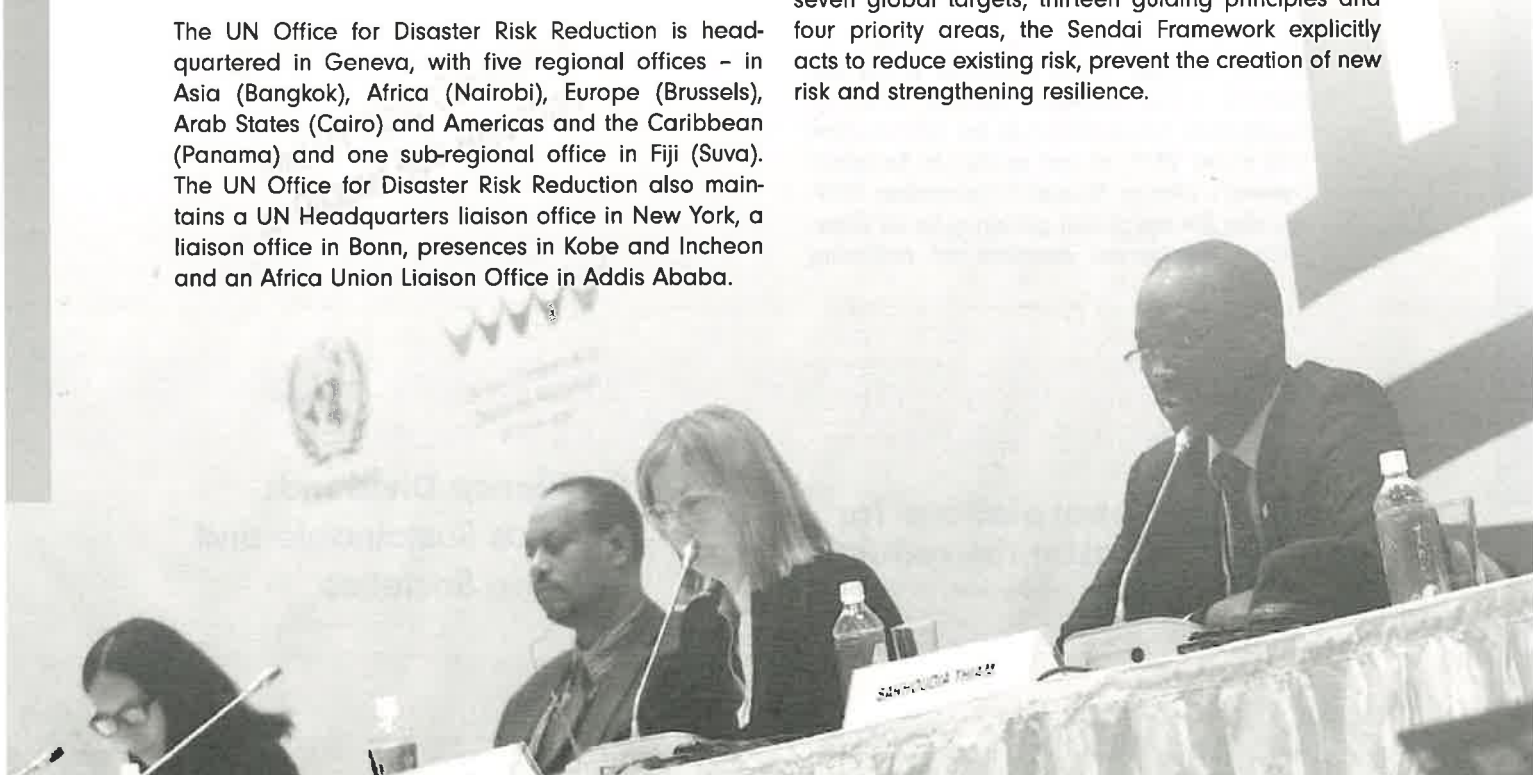
It is an organizational unit of the UN Secretariat, led by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG). The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction takes a multi-stakeholder coordination approach based on the relationships it has developed with national and local governments, intergovernmental organizations and civil society, including the private sector, operating through a network of global partners.

The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction is headquartered in Geneva, with five regional offices - in Asia (Bangkok), Africa (Nairobi), Europe (Brussels), Arab States (Cairo) and Americas and the Caribbean (Panama) and one sub-regional office in Fiji (Suva). The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction also maintains a UN Headquarters liaison office in New York, a liaison office in Bonn, presences in Kobe and Incheon and an Africa Union Liaison Office in Addis Ababa.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is a global, voluntary and non-binding agreement that was adopted at the Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction and endorsed by the UN General Assembly through Resolution 69/283. The Sendai Framework recognizes that the state has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and others. It was developed to build on and ensure continuity with the work carried out by countries and other stakeholders under the aegis of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (2005) and previous instruments such as the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (1999), the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World (1994) and the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (1989).

Key innovations in the Sendai Framework include 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. Built around seven global targets, thirteen guiding principles and four priority areas, the Sendai Framework explicitly acts to reduce existing risk, prevent the creation of new risk and strengthening resilience.





2019 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, as recognised by the UN General Assembly, is the main forum at the global level for strategic advice, coordination, partnership development and the review of progress in the implementation of international instruments on disaster risk reduction. It has been held every two years since 2007 to discuss progress and challenges in reducing disaster losses and managing disaster risk in relation to natural and human-made hazards: both new and existing. It is also a critical component of the monitoring and implementation of the Sendai Framework.

The sixth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2019) will take place in Geneva (13–17 May 2019). It will represent the next important opportunity for the world's top disaster risk reduction thinkers and practitioners, policy makers, government officials and other stakeholders to debate and discuss how to reduce disaster impact, boost the implementation of the Sendai Framework, the related goals of the 2030 Agenda, and the commitments of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. It will contribute to the discussions of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development to be held in New York in July 2019, as well as the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit in September 2019. It is also the last global gathering for all stakeholders before the deadline for achieving

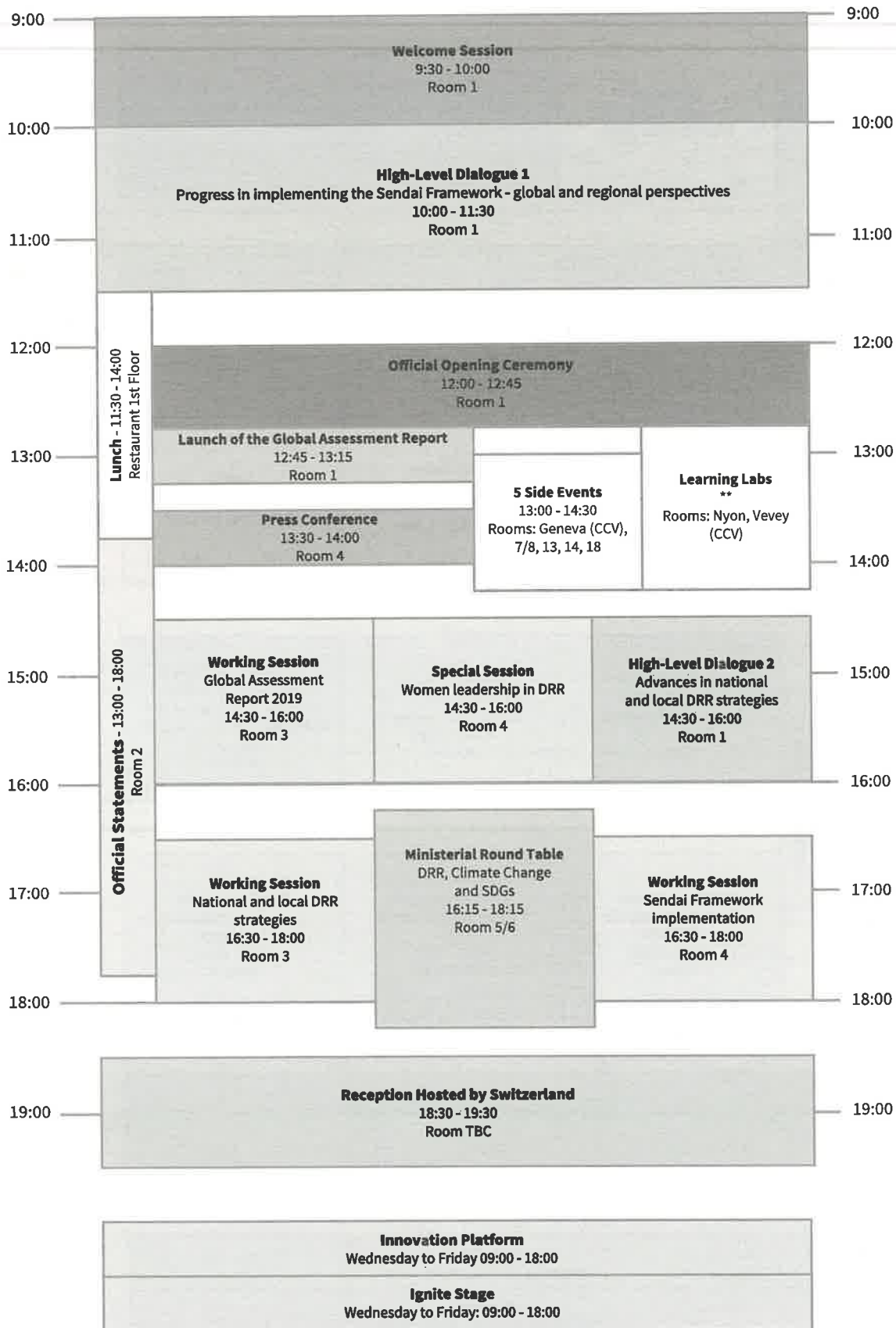
Target (e) of the Sendai Framework: to substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.

The theme of GP2019 – “Resilience Dividend: Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Societies” - will focus on how managing disaster risk and risk-informed development investments pay dividends in multiple sectors and geographies, across all scales, and encompass more than just economic profit, also strengthening outcomes across the social, economic, financial and environmental sectors in the long term.

The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction is committed to supporting and drawing attention to women's role and contribution to disaster risk reduction, through ensuring fostering women's participation in the Global Platform, equal gender representation in the sessions and mainstreaming a gendered perspective.



Wednesday 15 May, Day 1: Taking Stock



*SIDS meetings will take place Sunday 12th and Monday 13th of May at WMO

**Please refer to the detailed schedule on the GP2019 website

Thursday 16 May, Day 2: Risk-Informed Public and Private Investments

9:00	Official Statements - 9:00 - 13:00 Room 2	Side Event 9:00 - 10:30 Room Geneva (CCV)	High-Level Dialogue 3 Risk-informed public and private investments 9:00 - 10:30 Room 1		9:00
10:00		11:00	Ministerial Round Table Risk-informed investments & economics of DRR 11:00 - 13:00 Room 5/6	Working Session Unlocking the resilience dividend 11:00 - 12:30 Room 3	Working Session Build Back Better & WRC outcomes 11:00 - 12:30 Room 4
12:00					12:00
13:00		Learning Labs ** Rooms: Nyon, Vevey (CCV)	5 Side Events 12:30 - 14:00 Rooms: Lausanne (CCV), 7/8, 13, 14, 18	Lunch 12:30 - 14:00 Restaurant 1st Floor	13:00
14:00					14:00

15:00	Official Statements 15:00 - 17:00 - Room 2	Working Session Innovative DRR investment modalities 14:30 - 16:00 Room 3	Working Session Health in all disaster risk management strategies 14:30 - 16:00 Room 4	High-Level Dialogue 4 Leaving no one behind - Investing in local action and empowering those most at risk 14:30 - 16:00 Room 1	15:00
16:00		17:00	Working Session Promoting locally-led DRR/DRM 16:30 - 18:00 Room 3	Working Session Disaster displacement & DRR 16:30 - 18:00 Room Geneva	Working Session Global Risk Assessment Framework 16:30 - 18:00 Room 4
18:00					18:00

19:00	Sasakawa Award Ceremony & Reception 18:15 - 19:15 Room 2	19:00
-------	--	-------

Innovation Platform Wednesday to Friday 09:00 - 18:00
Ignite Stage Wednesday to Friday: 09:00 - 18:00

*SIDS meetings will take place Sunday 12th and Monday 13th of May at WMO
**Please refer to the detailed schedule on the GP2019 website

Friday 17 May, Day 3: Climate Change Action and DRR for All

9:00	High-Level Dialogue 5 Pursuing coherence between the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement 9:00 - 10:30 Room 1			9:00
10:00	Official Statements - 9:00 - 13:00 Room 2	Working Session National DRR Strategies and National Adaptation Plans 11:00 - 12:30 Room 3		10:00
11:00		Working Session The role of green, blue and gray infrastructure in reducing disaster risk 11:00 - 12:30 Room 4	Working Session What role financial instruments can and cannot play in disaster risk management 11:00 - 12:30 Room Geneva (CCV)	11:00
12:00				12:00
13:00	Learning Labs ** Rooms: Nyon, Vevey (CCV)	5 Side Events 12:30 - 14:00 Rooms: Lausanne (CCV), 7/8, 13, 14, 18	Lunch 12:30 - 14:00 Restaurant 1st Floor	13:00
14:00				14:00

15:00	Working Session Integrating risk management ecosystems and water-related risks 14:30 - 16:00 Room 3	Working Session Multi-hazard early warning systems 14:30 - 16:00 Room 4	Working Session Cities on the forefront of achieving inclusive climate and disaster resilience 14:30 - 16:00 Room 2	15:00
16:00				16:00

17:00	Risk Award Ceremony 16:30 - 17:00 Room 1	17:00
-------	---	-------

18:00	Closing Ceremony 17:15 - 17:45 Room 1	18:00
-------	--	-------

19:00 _____ 19:00

Innovation Platform Wednesday to Friday 09:00 - 18:00
Ignite Stage Wednesday to Friday: 09:00 - 18:00

*SIDS meetings will take place Sunday 12th and Monday 13th of May at WMO
 **Please refer to the detailed schedule on the GP2019 website



OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

MINISTERIAL ROUNDTABLES

Accelerating the achievement of the Sendai Framework: Benefits of coherence and integrated approaches with Sustainable Development Goals and action on climate change

Wednesday 15 May, 16:15 – 18:15 | Room 5/6

by invitation only | 6 UNL*

Coherence amongst disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and climate change agendas was identified as an important fifth additional priority at the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (held in Cancun, Mexico). The Chair's summary of this conference highlighted that by pursuing coherence by incorporating disaster risk and climate change considerations into sustainable development, member states can ensure that all public and private investments in development will be translated into investments in resilience. To achieve coherence across different international agreements, integration of indicators to measure the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the SDGs was also identified as instrumental in achieving coherence. Attaining similar coherence and integration with the adaptation goals of the Paris Agreement would be important. This ministerial roundtable will provide an opportunity to share policies and development being implemented at the country level and will address the question: what policies should be pursued to ensure a coherent and integrated approach when implementing the Sendai Framework, SDGs and Climate Change agendas.

Risk-informed investments and economics of disaster risk reduction

Thursday 16 May, 11:00 – 13:00 | Room 5/6

by invitation only | 6 UNL*

The last Global Platform of 2017 highlighted the importance of risk informed public and private investments. Risk-informed investments for resilience of infrastructure and housing was the focus of the Leader's Forum. It was emphasized that resilient and sustainable investments are possible only when appropriate policy instruments and regulatory frameworks are also in place. Strong coordination and collaborative partnerships that bridge institutions and stakeholders, and inclusive approaches that leave no one behind should be key elements of such policies and frameworks. The Chair's summary of the 2017 Global Platform stated that increased investments in disaster risk reduction require a clear articulation and communication of gains and a better understanding of risk-reward trade-offs. Economic analysis is necessary to demonstrate how investments in risk reduction can benefit both public and private projects in terms of financial performance and unveil the cost of inaction. This session aims to discuss opportunities and challenges that exists for risk-informed public and private investments and to reflect on the countries experiences in this area.

* 6 UN Languages (6 UNL), International Sign (IS), Real Time Captioning (CART).



HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUES

Progress in implementing the Sendai Framework - global and regional perspectives

Wednesday 15 May, 10:00 – 11:30 | Room 1
6 UNL, IS, CART*, live webcast, remote participation

Global and Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) are crucial multi-stakeholder mechanisms that support the implementation of the Sendai Framework. Regional Platforms play a major role in policy setting and in the identification of DRR challenges and gaps that are informed by exchanges of good practices and lessons identified. Working closely with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, regional intergovernmental organizations play an important role in promoting DRR through such platforms. Importantly, Global and Regional Platforms for DRR are mutually supportive, and are essential for building coherence across development agendas to ensure that they are risk informed.

Informed by the 2018 Regional Platforms outcomes, this high-level interactive dialogue will provide an overview of progress and challenges in implementing the Sendai Framework at the regional level. Achievements made in DRR governance and the adoption of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies (Target (e) implementation) will be highlighted. Regionally-experienced DRR practitioners will comment on specific efforts to implement the Sendai Framework. The dialogue seeks to provide concrete recommendations to overcome identified challenges in order to accelerate action in implementing the Sendai Framework and a risk-informed development approach for the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030.

Advances in national and local disaster risk reduction strategies – towards meeting the first of the Sendai Framework Targets

Wednesday 15 May, 14:30 – 16:00 | Room 1
6 UNL, IS, CART*, live webcast, remote participation

This High-Level Dialogue presents an opportunity to share national and local level experiences in formulating, and operationalizing risk reduction strategies compliant with the Sendai Framework and their links with other policy areas, including national development plans. It will also consider enablers for future implementation of the strategies. Based on these considerations, strategic recommendations will be put forward for formulation and implementation of the strategies

Key questions include:

- How can existing strategies be updated to align with the ten core elements of the Sendai Framework? How can DRR be mainstreamed into development plans, through the DRR strategies?
- What kind of awareness raising, and capacity development is required for DRR strategy development and implementation?
- How can Target (e) catalyse action around other Sendai targets?

The session will identify good practices and opportunities in the process of developing inclusive DRR strategies and plans along with the key components for success in their elaboration, implementation, monitoring and follow-up.

* 6 UN Languages (6 UNL), International Sign (IS), Real Time Captioning (CART).



Risk-informed public and private investments

Thursday 16 May, 9:00 – 10:30 | Room 1
6 UNL, IS, CART*, live webcast

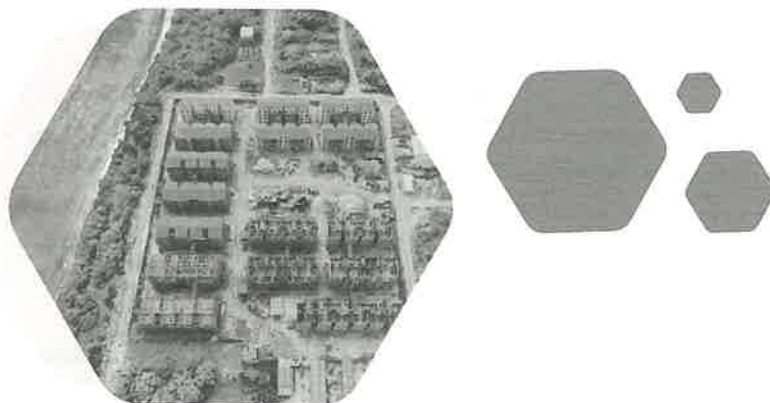
The global urbanization trend is resulting in an increasing amount of capital investment in cities associated with the expansion of the population, economies and the social environment. Every investment in development has the potential to create, amplify, or reduce future risks. Considering that there will be trillions of dollars at all scales of investments made across sectors and geographies over the coming decades, there is a clear and urgent need to ensure that those investments, both private and public, are risk-informed and that the related climate or geological risks are considered of short term political or economic gains. This high-level dialogue will showcase approaches, review progress and offer good risk-informed, multi-dividend investment practices and solutions.

Leaving no one behind – investing in local action and empowering those most at risk

Thursday 16 May, 14:30 – 16:00 | Room 1
6 UNL, IS, CART*, live webcast

The UN Secretary General's call to "leave no-one behind" calls us all to ensure that the needs of the poorest, most marginalised and at-risk groups are prioritised in disaster prevention and response. DRR national and local strategies should seek to reduce the impact of disasters on the most vulnerable. They should be developed with the full participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities to achieve strong DRR outcomes.

This session will share examples of how local level vulnerable group mapping, the use of disaggregated data by gender, age, disabilities and other relevant attributes, can helpfully guide decision-making that leads to more inclusive DRR. It will also demonstrate the benefits of engaging the poorest, most marginalised and vulnerable groups in designing and implementing disaster risk reduction strategies and plans that aim to reach every person at risk of, or impacted by disasters – regardless of their identity, economic or societal status, gender, age disability, ethnicity or other factors. The session will advocate for the need for more attention to DRR in fragile and conflict-affected countries and regions, where many of the poorest and most marginalised people live.



* 6 UN Languages (6 UNL), International Sign (IS), Real Time Captioning (CART).



Pursuing coherence between the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement

Friday 17 May, 09:00 – 10:30 | Room 1
6 UNL, IS, CART*, live webcast

Progress has been made in building coherence for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda at the global level, particularly through shared indicators with the Sendai Framework to assess progress. Risk-informed development is now an underlying principle for the 2030 Agenda to ensure the sustainability of development gains. However, as Member States are moving forward with the necessary implementation actions, there is still insufficient alignment of the different agreements, evidenced by reviewing Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and the National Determined Contributions (NDCs).

This high-level dialogue will review coherence between the sustainable development, climate change and DRR agendas at the national and local level, and identify actions that integrate effective approaches. Panellists will explore the (1) key benefits of ensuring coherence, identify the (2) commonalities of the three agendas, help understand the (3) roots of the existing separation, but more importantly put forward (4) practical pathways to coherence.





WORKING SESSIONS

DAY 1:

Taking stock

Wednesday 15 May 2019

Global Assessment Report 2019

Wednesday 15 May, 14:30 – 16:00 | Room 3

6 UNL, CART*, remote participation

The UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) is the United Nations' flagship report on global efforts to reduce risk. 2019 sees the first edition of the GAR to be published since the adoption of the 2015 agendas and provides: 1) an introduction to the systemic nature of risk in the context of sustainable development, and interconnected systems, 2) an analysis of national reporting in implementing the outcome, goal, targets and priorities of the Sendai Framework and disaster-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including a focus on Target (e), and 3) an examination of the broadened scope of hazards and risks of the Sendai Framework – trends, patterns and practice of assessment. Informed by cutting edge, innovative research and practice in understanding and managing risk, the GAR is developed through a set of partnerships with governments, businesses, academic and private disaster risk-related science and research and international organizations.

Sendai Framework Implementation

Wednesday 15 May, 16:30 – 18:00 | Room 4

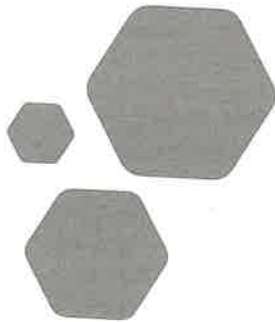
6 UNL, IS, CART*, remote participation

Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework countries and stakeholders have now accrued considerable experience in implementing risk reduction. Additionally, since the release of the Sendai Framework Monitor in early 2018, a body of evidence based on data submitted by Member States has been collected. Even with a global framework and accompanying detailed guidance on its implementation, practice across all stakeholders and Member States can vary significantly due to many diverse factors, and in some instances can be a challenge to accurately assess and measure progress.

This working session will examine global progress in implementing the Sendai Framework and identifying practical actions and recommendations to accelerate implementation. It will do this through looking at implementation progress to date (including use of the online Sendai Framework Monitor) as presented by a variety of partners such as developed and developing countries, civil society and the private sector. The session will have a particular focus on sharing experiences of successfully overcoming these and other challenges.

* 6 UN Languages (6 UNL), International Sign (IS), Real Time Captioning (CART).





National and local disaster risk reduction strategies – bringing together action at all levels

Wednesday 15 May, 16:30 – 18:00 | Room 3
6 UNL, CART*, remote participation

2020 is the deadline for all Member States to have authored their national and local DRR strategies. This working session will emphasize the urgency to achieve Target (e) and presents an opportunity to share national and local level experiences in formulating disaster risk reduction strategies, and offer technical recommendations for facilitating and speeding up this process.

Key questions include:

1. What actions need to be taken to develop DRR strategies that also contribute to coherent implementation of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs?
2. How can linkages between national and local level DRR strategies be ensured? What were the key enabling factors? And what are the good practices and lessons learned?

Expected outcomes will be to understand what practical steps are urgently needed to accelerate developing DRR strategies, and

- good practices, prerequisites, enabling factors, and recommendations for development, and eventual implementation of the strategies.

The session will encourage other national and local governments to develop DRR strategies, which can also be inclusive, and coherent with other development agendas.

* 6 UN Languages (6 UNL), International Sign (IS), Real Time Captioning (CART).



DAY 2:
Risk-informed public and private investments
Thursday 16 May 2019

Unlocking the resilience dividend

Thursday 16 May, 11:00– 12:30 | Room 3
6 UNL, CART*, remote participation

The session will focus on the resilience dividend and unlocking the co-benefits in DRR action. Achieving the Sendai Framework targets requires DRR investments to become an integral element of development, poverty alleviation, fiscal stability and sustainable economic growth. There is a growing realization within all spheres, including the environment, financial and private sector about hidden business risks and related dividends of resilience. Yet, progress is still lagging to make this a reality, and the majority of investments continue to be risk blind. Driven by increasing demands for more moral and sustainable business behaviours, a new agenda with innovative and action-oriented engagement is emerging. This session will focus on the latest developments on the resilience dividend, including in sustainable finance and development financing. It deep dives into concrete opportunities in selected sectors to unlock and promote the economic, social and environmental benefits of disaster risk reduction.

Build Back Better and WRC outcomes

Thursday 16 May, 11:00 – 12:30 | Room 4
6 UNL, CART*, remote participation

The Sendai Framework urges national and local governments as well as communities to prioritize building back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction from disasters. This means rebuilding communities and livelihoods with improved assets and capacities, with greater resilience and reduced vulnerabilities, and integrating disaster risk reduction across the sustainable development agenda. Building back better in recovery offers a critical opportunity that must be adequately planned for, resourced and implemented, as communities must not be restored to pre-disaster *status quo* vulnerabilities.

This session will deliberate on objectives and strategies to build back better to ensure that recovery efforts are inclusive, efficient, effective, equitable, and deliver impact. This session will investigate practical mechanisms and success factors for building back better and highlight lessons learnt in preparedness and implementation of building back better, based on concrete examples of challenges and best practices.





Innovative disaster risk reduction investment modalities

Thursday 16 May, 14:30 – 16:00 | Room 3
6 UNL, CART*, remote participation

The expected average annual losses from earthquakes, tsunamis, tropical cyclones and floods are now estimated at US\$314 billion in the build environment alone. In line with the Sendai Framework, investments need to be risk informed and must reduce existing risks. Protecting investments and reducing economic losses require several urgent measures and pioneering ways to trigger financings in disaster risk reduction. This session will focus on the “innovative” modalities in disaster risk reduction investments through practical examples and review what is new and replicable in investment modalities. The session will equally identify existing barriers when trying to develop or duplicate new approaches to DRR investments that if overcome, would help to match the speed and scale required by today’s development landscape to reduce economic losses due to disasters.

Health in all disaster risk management strategies

Thursday 16 May, 14:30 – 16:00 | Room 4
6 UNL, CART*, remote participation

The need for resilient health systems is an important component of the Sendai Framework, just as good public health is a core element for resilient communities. This session will bring together experts in the fields of health, DRR, and development to identify collaborative opportunities for integrating risk management into health care and public health provision.

Specifically, it will focus on how to integrate aspects of health into DRR plans and strategies; strengthening health system resilience through the implementation of universal health coverage, the International Health Regulations and other health-related strategies; integrating planning and action on epidemics and pandemics, technological, societal hazards and natural hazards (including climate) by applying an all hazards approach to disaster risk management; increasing knowledge, evidence and research to improve measurement of health related aspects in Sendai Framework; and exploring ways to bring a people-centered and community focus to reducing risk and improving health outcomes.

Promoting locally-led disaster risk reduction/ disaster risk management: challenges, solutions and lessons learned

Thursday 16 May, 16:30 – 18:00 | Room 3
6 UNL, CART*, remote participation

Disaster risk is context-specific; it is experienced in particular places and times, in ways that shape and are shaped by local patterns of exposure, sensitivity, vulnerability, adaptive capacities and resilient livelihoods. It is at the local level where risk reduction actions and measures can have greater impact. It is essential that local communities and actors lead local DRR/DRM processes and implementation, consolidating locally appropriate development pathways that include DRR/DRM within and across sectors.

To strengthen locally-led DRR/DRM action, it is essential to invest in local capacity development and empowerment, enabling local actors and to institutionalize mechanisms for locally-led DRM, integrated within regional, national or global strategies and frameworks through close collaboration with other relevant stakeholders.

This session seeks to facilitate an open multi-stakeholder discussion, including donors, to discuss mechanisms of effective devolution of DRR/DRM investments that enhance partnership opportunities for local level DRR/DRM action that build on existing capacities and good practices generated by local actors.

* 6 UN Languages (6 UNL), International Sign (IS), Real Time Captioning (CART).



Disaster displacement and disaster risk reduction

**Thursday 16 May, 16:30 – 18:00 | Room Geneva (CCV)
English, French, Spanish and Arabic, CART***

Every year, millions of people are displaced by cyclones, floods, earthquakes, droughts, sea-level rise, desertification and other natural hazards. More people are displaced by disasters today than by conflict. Disaster displacement has devastating impacts on individuals and communities; leading to loss of livelihoods and unemployment, interrupting education and reducing access to basic services. Different groups of people including women, children, older people, persons with disabilities, migrants and people already displaced are often more vulnerable to displacement linked to natural hazards than the rest of population.

This working session aims to increase understanding of disaster displacement and encourage countries to address disaster displacement in their disaster risk reduction strategies, programmes and actions. The session will discuss good practices and challenges in disaster displacement from various countries, regions and organisations. The session will also recommend practical actions to prevent disaster displacement, protect displaced people and build the resilience of the displaced population and their host communities to find durable solutions.

Global Risk Assessment Framework

**Thursday 16 May, 16:30 – 18:00 | Room 4
6 UNL, CART*, remote participation**

The Global Risk Assessment Framework (GRAF) aims to improve the understanding and management of current and future risks, at all scales, to better manage uncertainties and mobilize people, innovation and finance by: a) fostering interdisciplinary systems thinking with shared metrics and understanding and, b) enabling the identification of anomalies and precursor signals, as well as the correlations and dependencies of risks and actors to enable decision makers to act. Through actionable insights, tools and demonstrations at relevant scales to decision makers on a timely basis, the GRAF can build collective intelligence to steer societies towards an enhanced understanding and management of risk in all its dimensions, thereby realizing the goals and outcomes of the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda.

* 6 UN Languages (6 UNL), International Sign (IS), Real Time Captioning (CART).



DAY 3:

Climate Change action & DRR for all Friday 17 May 2019

Ensuring coordination in the development and implementation of National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

Friday 17 May, 11:00– 12:30 | Room 3
6 UNL, CART*, remote participation

Putting climate and disaster risk management at the heart of development requires long term vision, political and stakeholder support, as well as governance capacity. Increasingly, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) are integral to development approaches. Progress can be seen, for instance, in terms of institutional arrangements, assessments, and actual implementation of resilience building measures, including social and financial protection.

However, barriers remain, including the need for more capacity building support; the persistence of institutional silos; and challenges around data and planning and investment processes. The working session will showcase how a coordinated approach to the development and implementation of National DRR Strategies and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) can help build on progress and overcome challenges in terms of strengthening local and national resilience.

The role of green, blue and grey infrastructure in reducing disaster risk

Friday 17 May, 11:00– 12:30 | Room 4
6 UNL, CART*, remote participation

The concept and practice of resilient infrastructure provides a concrete measure to achieve the objectives of risk-informed development, as enshrined in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Green, blue and grey infrastructure form key components of critical infrastructure and demonstrate application of ecosystem-based adaptation and DRR.

However, the conceptualization of these infrastructure sets, assessment of their benefits and scaling up implementation remains a challenge. This working session will promote an informed dialogue on this topic and discuss ways to better align or complement green, blue and grey infrastructure investments. Participants will discuss comparative advantages of evenly developing these infrastructure components, through concrete examples, and explore optimal benefits arising. Monitoring of their role and status, using Sendai Framework Targets (c) and (d), and different means to overcome the lack of data and feasibility perceptions discussed.

* 6 UN Languages (6 UNL), International Sign (IS), Real Time Captioning (CART).



What role financial instruments can and cannot play in disaster risk management

Friday 17 May, 11:00 – 12:30 | Room Geneva (CCV)
English, French, Spanish and Russian, CART*

In the past decade, a wide variety of financial instruments have emerged as important mechanisms to incentivise policy and behavioural change to reduce disaster risk, prevent the creation of new risk, respond to and manage residual risk. While these tools can be an important component of disaster risk management, challenges and limitations in their use have emerged. This session will bring together key stakeholders from across sectors to discuss good practices in designing risk financing and risk transfer strategies that fit the hazard risk exposure and the economic, social and political realities of the population they are designed to protect. It will identify complementarity among different financing instruments and the challenges and limitations of the various tools. The roles of various international and domestic stakeholders will be examined as will the actions to develop and implement strategies for disaster risk financing and risk transfer and the essential components of such strategies.

Integrated risk management, ecosystems and water-related risks

Friday 17 May, 14:30 – 16:00 | Room 3
6 UNL, CART*, remote participation

Water-related disasters account for most disasters, with devastating environmental and economic consequences, wherein the deficit or excess of water result in a range of hazards, from drought to flood. Poor water resource and ecosystem management makes disaster risk more pronounced. There is a strong need to adopt a coherent approach to water-related risks and enhance risk knowledge and early warning (from what the weather might be, to what it may do).

The session will discuss the wide range of water risk and complexity of the challenge, showcase good examples of integrated risk management and set out the key areas where substantial policy improvements and investments could be made. The session will also highlight the key policy measures across different water risks and sectors and demonstrate practical examples of replicable and scale-able ecosystem-based approaches, particularly in the water sector. Perspectives of different stakeholders, engineers, policymakers, investors and donors will be shared.

Multi-hazard early warning systems: progress and challenges to achieve Target (g)

Friday 17 May, 14:30 – 16:00 | Room 4
6 UNL, CART*, remote participation

The Sendai Framework urges a paradigm shift towards an impact-based, risk-informed multi-hazard integration approach for multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS), disaster risk reduction strategies and government policies. As Early Warning Systems (EWS) for specific hazards and consequences have many common elements, the use of a common MHEWS framework enables sharing of lessons learnt, creates economies of scale and reinforces system sustainability. This working session will focus on identifying key steps and lessons learned for a holistic approach towards impact-based and risk-informed MHEWS to support effective DRR decision making for saving people's lives, and building secure and resilient societies.

More concretely, experiences will be shared on (1) enhancing and sustaining MHEWS at different levels and, (2) how EWS can be made an integral component when developing and implementing national and local DRR strategies.

* 6 UN Languages (6 UNL), International Sign (IS), Real Time Captioning (CART).



Cities on the forefront of achieving inclusive climate and disaster resilience

**Friday 17 May, 14:30– 16:00 | Room 2
6 UNL, CART***

Local governments and other local stakeholders must play a prominent role in building disaster and climate resilience at the local level and do so in a way that fully includes all members of society. This working session presents an opportunity to showcase the experience of local actors and stakeholders in achieving the vision for resilient and sustainable cities through these partnerships. It aims to demonstrate the practical 'how to' examples and innovative ideas from a diverse range of cities, not only on what was done right, but also what may have been wrong and what we can learn from this.

The session will discuss current bottlenecks as well as gaps and needs for action to step up city-level action for disaster and climate resilience. The key questions will focus on the following areas: 1) inclusion and engagement of multi and diverse stakeholders; 2) vertical coordination between national and local governments; 3) financing for disaster and climate resilience; and 4) coherence between DRR, climate change adaptation and sustainable development.

SPECIAL SESSION

Women leadership in disaster risk reduction

**Wednesday 15 May, 14:30 – 16:00 | Room 4
6 UNL, IS, CART*, remote participation**

The international community has recognised the need for a strong focus on gender, women's rights and leadership in disaster risk reduction as an essential condition to achieve effective, sustainable and transformative resilience to disaster risk. Gender-responsive DRR requires analysing and accounting for the needs, opportunities, roles and relationships of women, men, boys and girls formed by gender norms within a given context. Gender inequalities often increase the vulnerability of women and girls because they limit their access to information, resources and decision making. Recognizing and committing to a strong focus on gender in DRR and ensuring women's leadership and contribution to disaster risk policy, programming and governance is therefore critical to achieving the ambitious Sendai Framework targets. This is especially relevant to achieving Target (e) through the active engagement of women in developing, implementing and monitoring inclusive national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.



* 6 UN Languages (6 UNL), International Sign (IS), Real Time Captioning (CART).



OTHER EVENTS

► Wednesday 15 May

Launch of the Global Assessment Report

Wednesday 15 May, 12:45 – 13:15 | Room 1
6 UNL

This event sees the launch of the 2019 United Nations Global Assessment Report (GAR19). Being the first edition of the GAR since the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda, the launch will present the key findings of the report in the context of risk-informed sustainable development – including the results of the first cycle of reporting by Member States on progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework and disaster-related SDGs.

Africa Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) meeting

Wednesday 15 May, 13:00 – 14:30 | Room 5/6
English, French and Spanish

The Intra-ACP Forum will assess the progress of DRR implementation in the three African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States' regions and will exchange views on how to enhance the capacity of ACP countries to implement the Sendai Framework. The discussion will review the challenges and good practices on the understanding and application of risk information for decision-making support. The Intra-ACP Forum will also elaborate on how to mainstream DRR and climate change into inclusive development strategies with the view to increase the political profile and awareness related to the positive impact of DRR investment.





► Thursday 16 May

A strategic approach to capacity development for Sendai Framework implementation

Thursday 16 May, 09:00 – 10:30 | Room Lausanne (CCV)

English

UN Member States have identified capacity development for DRR as a critical gap in the effective and sustained implementation of the Sendai Framework. Since the 2017 Global Platform in Mexico, the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction led a consultation process to formulate of a better coordinated and sustained approach to DRR-specific capacity development, in collaboration with UN Member States and other stakeholders. The resulting Strategic Approach to Capacity Development document was further refined during sessions at Regional Platforms throughout 2018.

Within the goal for “A Vision of Risk-Informed Sustainable Development by 2030”, the Strategic Approach provides advice on the capacity development principles, roles and responsibilities of various DRR stakeholders, and focus areas.

This session will:

- Generate awareness and commitments to implementing the Strategic Approach (e.g. through implementation in the UNDAF, or regional / organizational approach, a DRR Market Place, national or local DRR Capacity Development Strategies, etc.)
- Launch the Strategic Approach

Partnership meeting of the Asia and Pacific Centre for Development of Disaster Information Management (APDIM)

Thursday 16 May, 09:00 – 12:00 | Room 13

Organized by APDIM

English

The Asia-Pacific region is the most disaster-prone area of the world. Floods, cyclones, earthquakes, and sand and dust storms lead to tragic loss of life, trap people in poverty over generations while economic costs are on the rise. Furthermore, as climate change effects intensify increasingly disasters know no borders.

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), through its resolution 71/11 in 2015 decided to establish the Asian and Pacific Centre for the development of disaster information management (APDIM) as a regional institution of the Commission. APDIM’s goal is to support building resilience against disasters in Asia and the Pacific by enhancing knowledge and disaster information management capacities in the region.

The objective of the event is to explore and identify potentials for expansion of regional cooperation and partnership for development of disaster information management in Asia and the Pacific. Distinguished speakers from the states and international and regional organizations will present their experiences, expertise and views to enhance disaster information management in the region.



Launch of the first Synthesis and Analysis Report of the Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments

Thursday 16 May, 13:30 – 14:30 | Room Geneva (CCV)

English

The Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments (SFVC) [online platform](#), launched on 31 December 2018, supports all-of-society and multi-stakeholder engagement for supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework. By submitting and having their Voluntary Commitments (VCs) published in the SFVC online platform, stakeholders can: inform, letting the public know about their work; learn and collaborate, knowing who is doing what and where to explore synergies and create new commitments; and motivate, allowing good practices to be highlighted. In return, the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction can monitor and take stock of the work done to increase the effectiveness of stakeholders' shared responsibility towards DRR.

This session will present the first synthesis and analysis report of the SFVC. The report: a) provides an initial synthesis of the VCs which have been submitted or updated within the 1st phase of the SFVC online platform; b) includes an analysis of the VCs according to the priorities for action and targets of the Sendai Framework along with other DRR themes and issues, including SDGs to provide an overview of contributions by stakeholders' initiatives; and c) identifies good practices and achievements to motivate other stakeholders to act on DRR and support implementing the Sendai Framework. These analyses will also try to identify gaps, challenges and opportunities for future implementation of the Sendai Framework. Last but not least, the session will also include presentations by stakeholders on their VCs to share their achievements and good practices.

Consultation on the way forward of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign

Thursday 16 May, 15:00 – 16:30, Room 7/8

English

The Making Cities Resilient (MCR) Campaign, launched in 2010, has been successful in raising awareness and political profile for disaster risk reduction and resilience among cities. Upon the recommendation of partners and cities at the High-Level Forum on Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Florence, Italy, the Campaign was extended beyond 2015 to 2020, not only to continue the needed advocacy but also to provide support to cities and local governments in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, in coherence with other global frameworks including the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda. Various tools were developed and promoted to guide capacity development towards building resilient cities. As of December 2018, more than 4,200 cities have signed up to the Campaign.

In preparation for the way forward of the MCR Campaign post 2020, this event will serve as a venue for consultation with representatives of national and local governments, partners of the MCR campaign, and other stakeholders, including potential partners, on the gaps and remaining needs in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 at the local level.



FIELD VISITS

The Government of Switzerland is organizing field visits to give participants a first-hand look at DRR practices in Switzerland. Visits will be organized around a range of topics, for example: climate services, mountain hazards, flood management, tsunami, and earthquake protection.

Only confirmed delegates may sign up for a field visit. Once your registration has been confirmed, you may sign up [via this website](#). Sign up closes 30 March 2019. A final confirmation will be sent to the registering participants in due course.

The field trips will take place on **Saturday 18 May 2019**. Each participant will need to pay a participation fee of 50CHF per visit, in cash at the field visit desk at the GP2019 venue. Catering and transportation for the field visits will be included in the 50CHF fee. Field visit 1, 3 and 5 will be accessible by wheel chair.

Field visit 1: Climate services

How does early warning of climate and weather risk work in Switzerland? MeteoSwiss invites the participants to learn more about their weather and climate services at its operation centre in Payerne. The presentations will include radar applications, wind profilers in case of a nuclear accident, and other climate services. A wide range of stakeholders and institutions use these services for flood, landslide or avalanche risk assessments.

Field visit 3: Flood management

The river Rhone that springs in the Alps and leaves Switzerland on the border to France has undergone three riverbed corrections. This field visit will illustrate the stepwise assessments that guided the land-use planning and the decisions for the necessary structural measures. The participants will visit a physical model (1:50) of the riverbed used to understand the underlying physical processes, followed by an inspection of the real sites of the Rhone river.



Field visit 2: Mountain hazards

Mountain hazards involve often a complex chain of events: The glacier lake outburst flood that triggered mud flow in Giévro 1818 is one historical example. Today, with climate change, such events will become more frequent. The linkages between these phenomena will be presented in the house where the famous glaciologist J.P. Perraudin used to live. The fieldtrip will then look at prevention measures that were taken in Lourtier after the catastrophic avalanche in 1999.

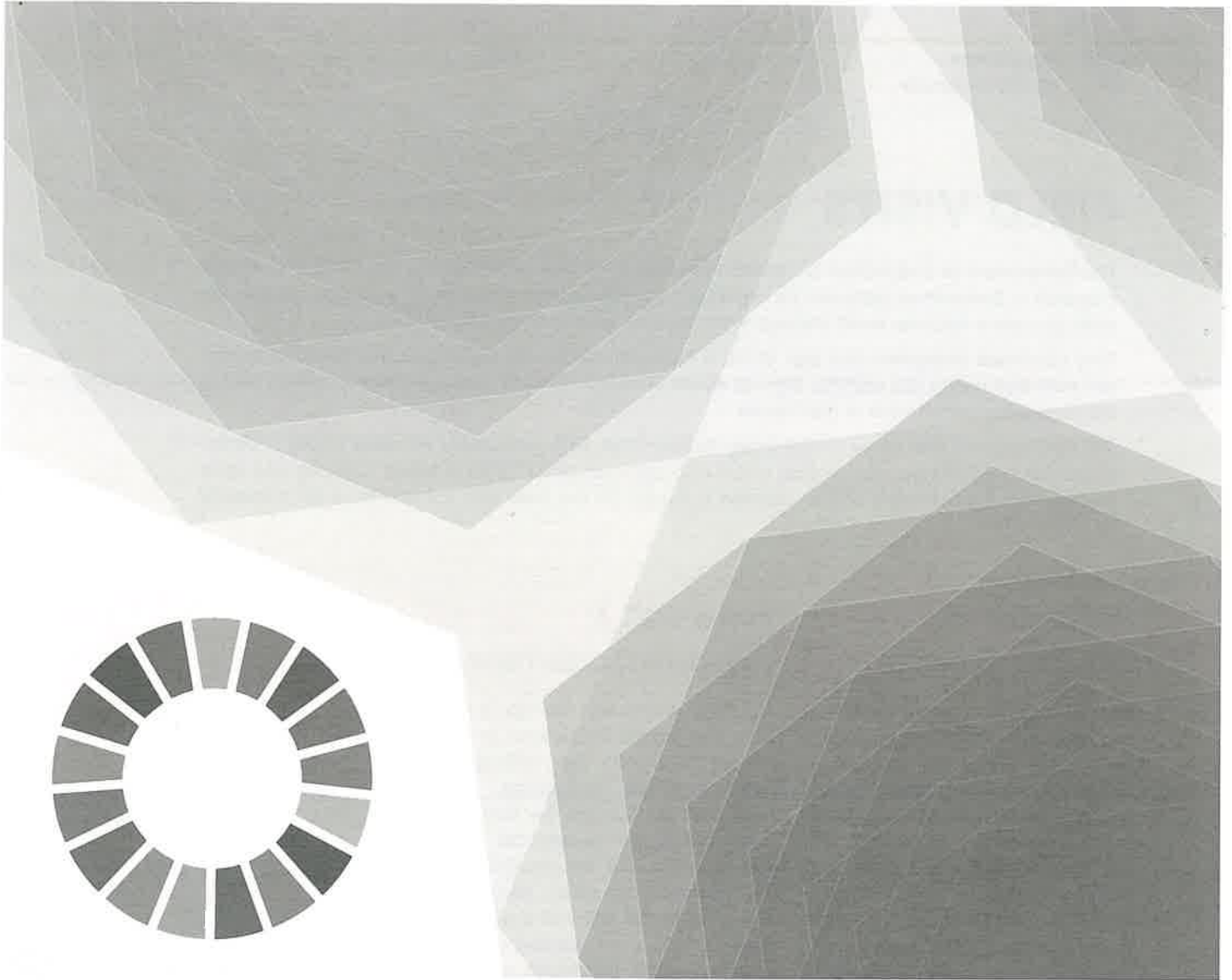
Field visit 4: Tsunami in Lake Geneva

Very rare events are always difficult to manage. Historical texts from the 6th century describe a disastrous wave that flooded the surrounding cities of lake of Geneva after a mountain flank collapse. Nobody knows exactly how much of the recorded catastrophic events were real, but recent scientific studies on the lakebed prove that a tsunami event must have taken place. Moreover, scientists detected three older tsunami events - also in other Swiss alpine lakes. How should we deal with this information in the 21st century in an already largely built environment?

Field visit 5: Earthquake protection

Earthquakes are widely known hazards. However, in a region with only moderate earthquake risk such as that in the Canton of Wallis it is not obvious how to deal with such a hazard. A mixed approach with building codes, awareness building (including a schoolroom earthquake simulator), preparedness training, and retrofitting of critical infrastructure will be demonstrated. Participants will visit the training centre as well as see how the hospital and the police building were retrofitted to reduce risk.





Resilience Dividend:
Towards Sustainable and
Inclusive Societies

For additional information and updates, please consult:

www.unisdr.org/gp2019

Convened and organized by



Hosted by

