

# REGIONAL CONSULTATION WORKSHOP ON HARMONISATION OF THE CDM STRATEGY AND THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



BARBADOS, 22 NOVEMBER 2016

## Harmonisation of Global and Regional Frameworks in the Caribbean

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# Methodology for Mapping Exercise

- Document analysis – both frameworks were closely reviewed and elements of both cross-linked.  
Synergies and gaps observed and reported.
- Expert review – management of CDEMA reviewed the results to identify inaccuracies and incompleteness in the linkages identified.

# Key Elements

## DRR Frameworks (2015)

- Outcomes and goals
- Guiding principles for implementation
- Roles of stakeholders
- International cooperation and global partnerships
- Priority actions
- Cross-cutting themes

## Monitoring Frameworks (2016-2017)

- Targets/outcomes and Indicators of both systems
- Sendai Monitor and CDM Audit Tool

# 2015

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# Synergies: Outcome/Goal Level

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

The goal of the SFDRR is to '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.'

VS

**'Safer, more resilient and sustainable CDEMA Participating States** through Comprehensive Disaster Management'. Five critical factors:

- The need to ensure that lives and livelihoods are saved;
- The need to ensure that property and assets are safeguarded;
- The concept of resilience being paramount in an understanding of the guiding principles directing action at all levels;
- The critical link between Disaster Risk Reduction and its integration into the National Sustainable Development agenda be forged and understood;**
- The need to focus on vulnerable groups and overarching issues related to vulnerability within communities and stakeholders.

•The statement of purpose of the CDMSF is **'to strengthen regional, national and community level capacity** for mitigation, management, and coordinated response to natural and technological hazards, and the effects of climate change'

## CONCLUSIONS: Outcome/Goal Level

- High level of comparability between the outcomes and goals of the global and regional frameworks inclusive of the five critical factors that define the longterm goal/impact statement of the CDMSF.



# Guiding Principles

## 13 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

### Responsibility for DRR

- States have primary responsibility
- Shared responsibility with stakeholders

### Engagement

- All of society
- All state institutions
- Local government empowerment

### Approach

- Regard for human rights
- DRR & development relationship
- Multi-hazard & inclusive
- Local expression of risks
- Post disaster action & resolve underlying risks
- Build back better

### Partnerships

- International cooperation & global partnerships
- Support to developing countries

# CONCLUSIONS: Guiding Principles

- The principles detailed in the CDMSF are specifically articulated in relation to the development of the CDMSF
- The guiding principles for defining the CDMSF (2014-2024) and other relevant statements about the modes of operation in the document can be further developed as guiding principles for implementation.



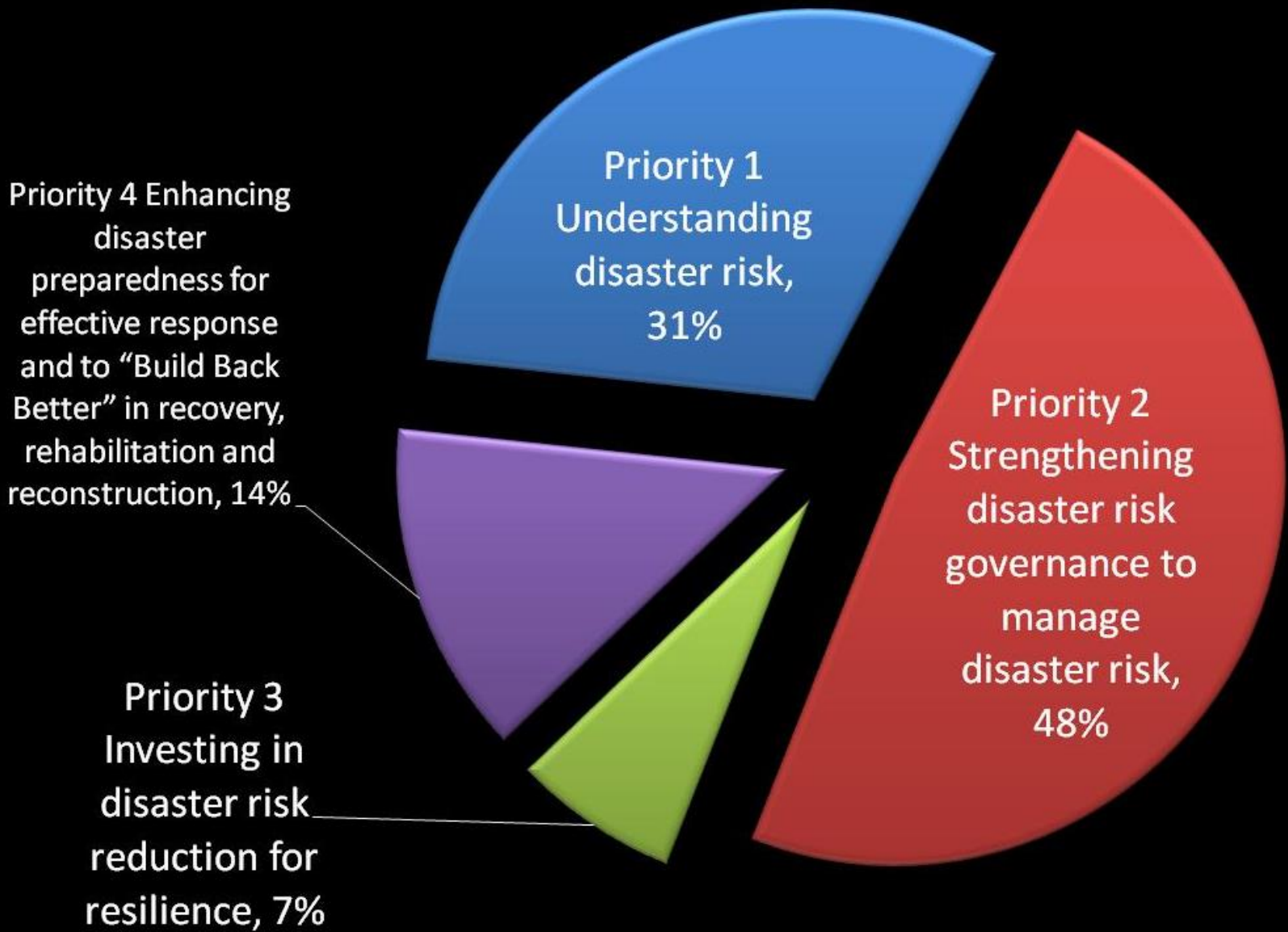
# Roles of Stakeholders

- Both frameworks highlight the need for different stakeholders to be involved.
- The SFDRR specifies stakeholders' roles in policy making
- Participation and cooperation among all stakeholders is promoted in the CDMSF
- The CDM Governance mechanism is highlighted in the CDMSF as a supporting element to the implementation of the Strategy by stakeholders

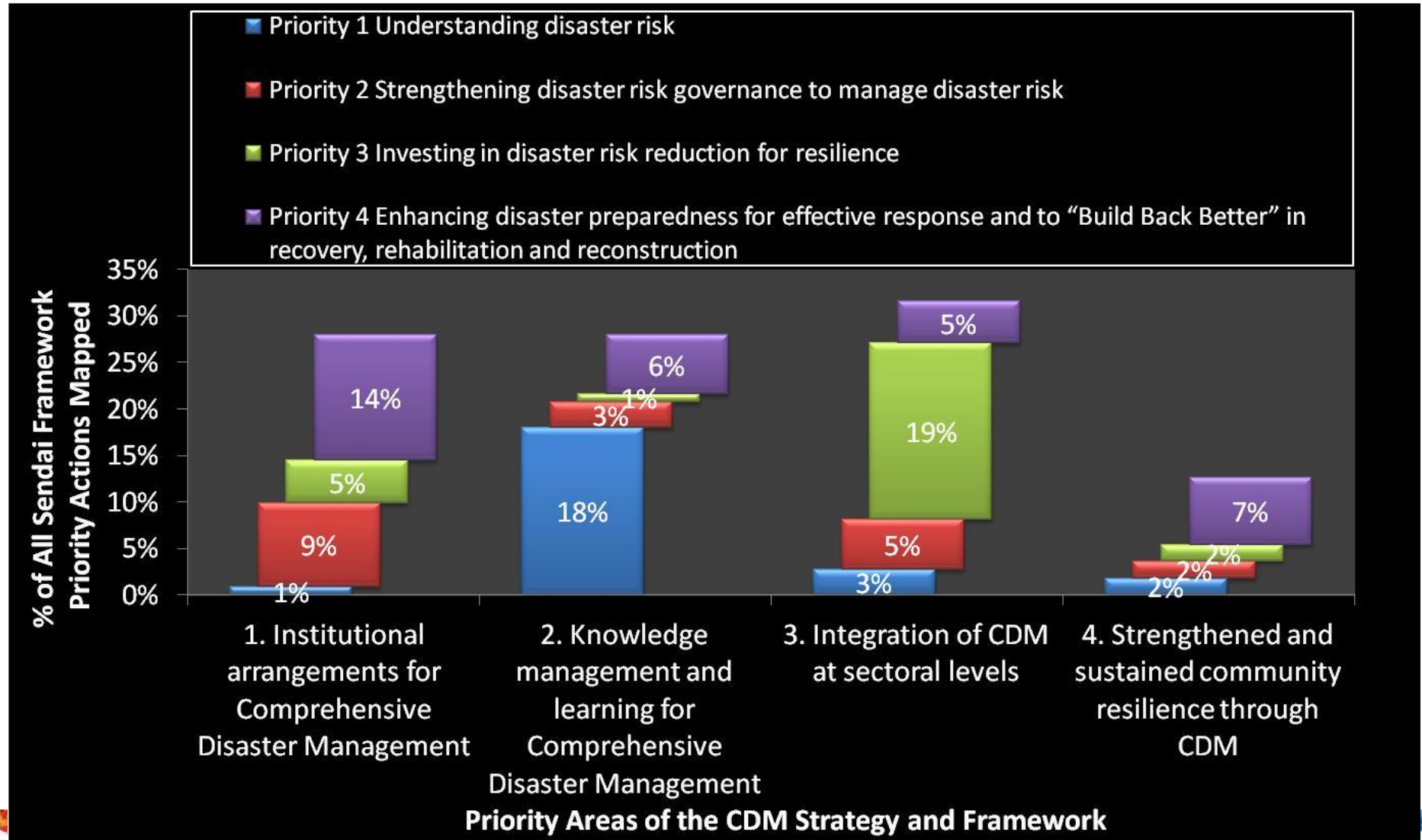
# International cooperation and global partnership

- North-south, south-south and triangular cooperation are avenues promoted for providing support to developing countries
- It is recognised that cooperation and partnerships are necessary for the successful implementation of the CDMSF
- The modalities for cooperation however as expressed in the SFDRR have not been articulated in the CDMSF

# Priority Actions: CDM Strategy to Sendai Framework



# Priority Actions: Sendai Framework to CDM Strategy



Regional consultation workshop on Harmonisation of the CDM Strategy and Monitoring and Reporting System with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 22 November 2016

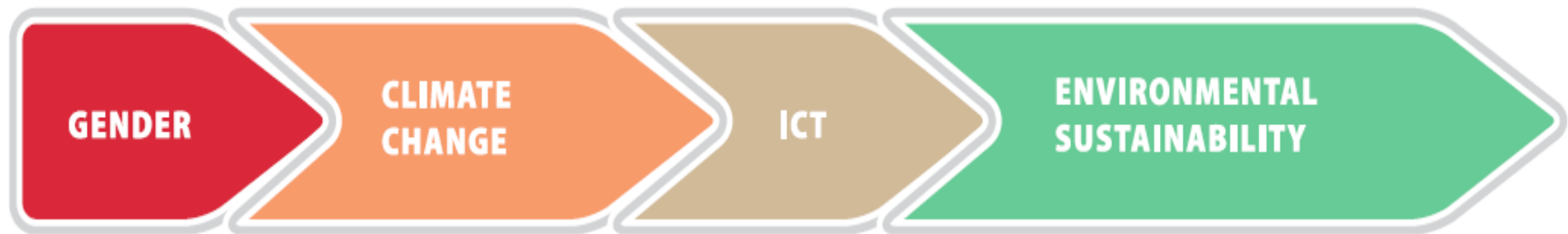


# CONCLUSIONS: Priority Actions

- All priority actions of the SFDRR have been mapped to the CDMSF
- The four priority areas and regional outcomes of the CDMSF when mapped to the priorities for the SFDRR indicate a heavy focus on strengthening disaster risk governance at Priority 2 and understanding disaster risk at Priority 1 based on the number of regional outcomes mapped – these are critical elements.
- Outcome areas 1 to 3 of the CDMSF are strongly linked into the SFDRR.

# Cross-cutting Themes

- The two frameworks are complementary in their treatment of cross-cutting themes.
- CDMSF highlights **four** – that contribute to achieving a future desired state for the region
- The four are:



- While not crafted in the text of the SFDRR as a distinct section, these cross-cutting themes are well represented in the text across the guiding principles, means of implementation and priority actions.



# Conclusions and Recommendations

- High levels of comparability between the international and regional frameworks
- Implementation modalities need to be further defined including **guiding principles** , **roles of stakeholders** and **cooperation modalities**.
- Need to ensure that the linkages between Priorities 1 and 2 of the CDMSF are strong to facilitate DRR-sensitive public/private investments.

# 2016

Regional consultation workshop on Harmonisation of the CDM Strategy and Monitoring and Reporting System with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 22 November 2016



# Monitoring frameworks

## Sendai Framework Global Targets and Indicators

**(Working Text on Indicators issued 3 March, 2016)**

Global Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster *mortality* by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015.

Global Target 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.

Global Target C: Reduce *direct disaster economic loss* in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.

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

Global Target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with *national and local disaster risk reduction strategies* by 2020

Global Target F: Substantially enhance *international cooperation* to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030

Global Target 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.

# Monitoring frameworks Cont'd

## CDM Performance Monitoring Framework

Regional Goals and Indicators

Regional Outcomes and Indicators

# Congruence between Monitoring Frameworks

- Heavy focus on institutional arrangements to support implementation of the CDM Strategy – Ten (42%) of the 24 indicators of the CDM PMF are related to Global Target E
- Coverage of Global Targets C, D and E in the CDM PFM is very good.
- Global Targets A and B were not directly reflected in the CDM PMF although they could be implied in the text of the Regional Goal ‘Safer, more resilient and sustainable CDEMA Participating States through Comprehensive Disaster Management’.
- Eight indicators were therefore recommended for inclusion with the two existing indicators to cover Global Targets A and B



# Congruence Between Revised CDM Action Plan and Global Targets and Indicators

- The results in relation to the absence of links to indicators A and B within the CDM PMF were further supported by the Action Plan mapping in that there were no instances where these Global targets were referenced
- Most of the global level indicators (15 of the 19) identified in the mapping exercise for the regional outcomes of the PMF correspond with the key actions under the Action Plan
- In a few instances, global indicators not originally mapped to the PMF were mapped to actions in the Revised CDM Action Plan

# Recommended Indicators for Inclusion at Regional Goal Level

## Global Target A:

- Number of deaths due to small scale events per 100,000 (A-1)
- Number of deaths due to medium scale events per 100,000 (A-1)

## Global Target B

- Number of people in designated shelters for small scale events per 100,000 (2015 as baseline; (B-3)
- Number of people in designated shelters for medium scale events per 100,000 (B-3)
- Number of people whose dwellings were damaged due to small scale events (B-4)
- Number of people whose dwellings were damaged due to medium scale events (B-4)
- Number of people whose dwellings were destroyed due to small scale events (B-5)
- Number of people whose dwellings were destroyed due to medium scale events (B-5)

## Key Question:

Noting the gaps identified in the congruence between the CDM Performance Monitoring Framework (PMF) and Revised CDM Action Plan (Global Targets A and B not directly linked to CDM PMF), are these recommended indicators acceptable inclusions to the CDM Performance Monitoring Framework?

## Thank You for your Attention