



World Meteorological Organization

Weather • Climate • Water

The WMO DRR Roadmap against the background of the post-2015 development agenda

2015 Meeting of the Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Points of WMO Regional Associations, Technical Commissions and Programmes (DRR FP RA-TC-TP)

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Introduction – A call for a WMO DRR Roadmap

EC-66 requested the Secretary-General,
“in consultation with Members, to urgently develop a WMO DRR roadmap of prioritized and realistically achievable activities and deliverables that are consistent with the WMO Strategic and Operating Plans, as well as the work plans for relevant WMO programmes and projects”

→ **Secretariat started drafting in autumn 2015, assisted by experts from UK, Canada, USA, China, and Japan**

- 2 Drafting Team Meetings – Nov 2014 & Feb 2015
- Preliminary Consultations at RA I & II Meetings, IBCS-2 & WCDRR (Sendai)

→ **Wider consultation has started and will continue:**

- Production of zero draft in Apr 2015 & circulation to Members
<http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/drr> → feedback received from Italy, Netherlands, Czech Republic, UK, Canada, USA, and Japan + side event Cg-17
- DRR FP RA-TC-TP, UI-EAGs, PTC/PRA, EC WG DRR, EC-68 + others
- Planned: 2nd WMO DRR survey among Members, RAs, TCs, TPs the Secretariat and external partners → feeds into a WMO DRR Symposium



Introduction – Why a WMO DRR Roadmap now

- The Roadmap at this point in time is a **tremendous opportunity**
 - outline a coordinated way forward how to implement DRR as a high priority area for WMO, aligned with the **Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030** and other international development frameworks (SDGs, CC, etc.)
- WMO needs to continue assisting its Members in strengthening the core technical capacities of their NMHSs to support DRR at all levels
- **But we need to do more:** The world is changing, fast.
 - More frequent extreme and high-impact hydrometeorological events
 - Increasing requirements for and demand from NMHSs for services, e.g. for impact-based warnings and risk-informed decision making
 - Many activities in hydrometeorology outside of WMO and NMHSs
- We cannot rely on our own efforts – we need **stronger multi-stakeholder partnerships on all levels** and assist in developing governance capacities
 - The Sendai Framework reinforced this need



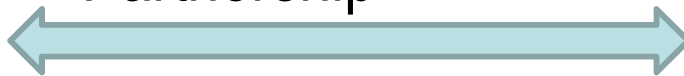
Introduction – Why a WMO DRR Roadmap now



Huge opportunity, if we don't act then others will ?



Requires Collaboration & Partnership



WMO DRR Roadmap Outcome: A common DRR Vision & Goal

That defines :

- Increased coordination of WMO Members, RAs, TCs, programmes and their strategies, and plans
- Focused programme of engagement with both users and suppliers of DRR information and services (global, regional, national, local) and collaborative approach to DRR

That delivers

- Prioritized and realistically achievable activities and deliverables that are consistent with the WMO constituent bodies, programmes and plans
- Increased support to NMHSs to engage in national DRR and enhancing their service delivery for DRR
- Guide for WMO (Secretariat) to engage at international and regional levels and convey in support of NMHSs servicing DRM

Which means

- **WMO is recognised by the international community as an integral component in the global, regional & national DRR and resilience agendas**



Structure of the Roadmap documents

Introduction

The Roadmap – 5 Parts:

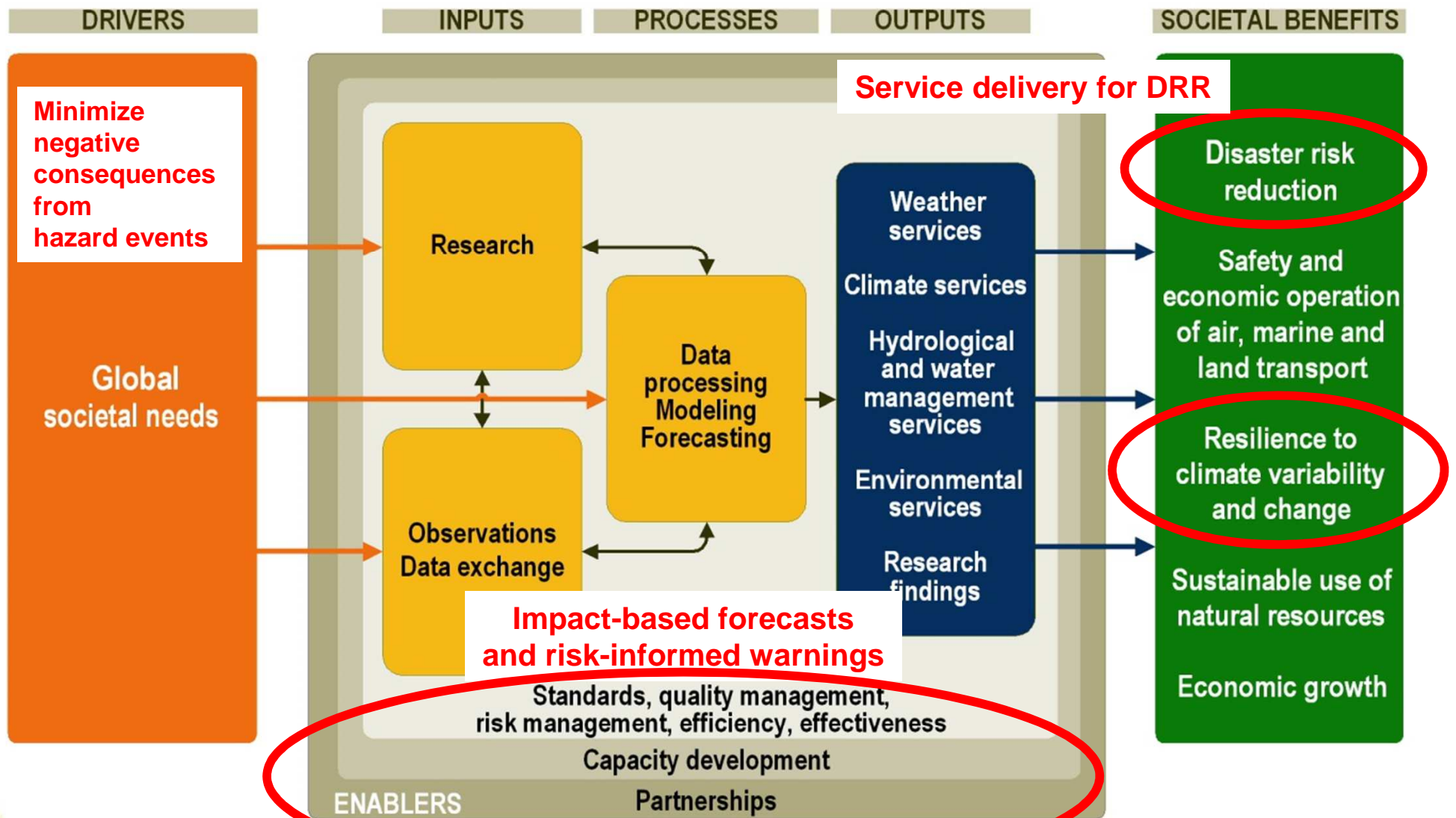
- Part 1 – Thematic areas, implementation pillars, and key linkages
- Part 2 – Baseline and priority activities
- Part 3 – Governance and implementation mechanisms
- Part 4 – Resource considerations
- Part 5 – Communications

DRR Work Plan (2016-2017) → “Implementation Plan” of the Roadmap, to be continuously updated

- short priority activities with key milestones / meetings and deliverables both those coordinated by the DRR Programme and those led by other Programmes with significant DRR contributions
- Evaluate, build on and extend existing mechanisms within WMO

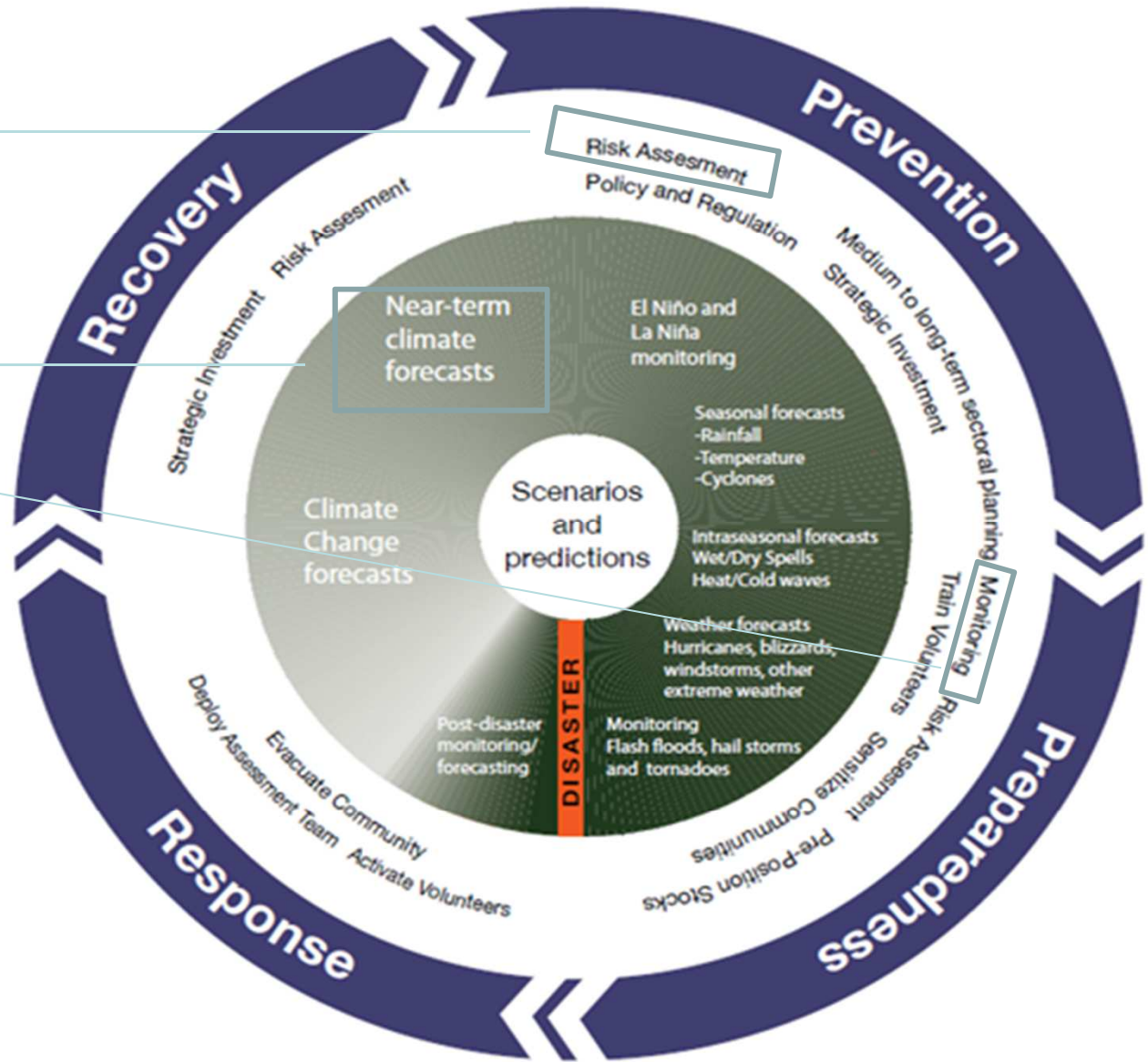


Schematic representation of the processes involved in delivering effective weather, climate and water services



Not simply early warning.

NMHS should play an effective role across all elements of disaster risk management (DRM)
→ DRM as the means to achieve DRR



Certainty associated with scenarios/predictions

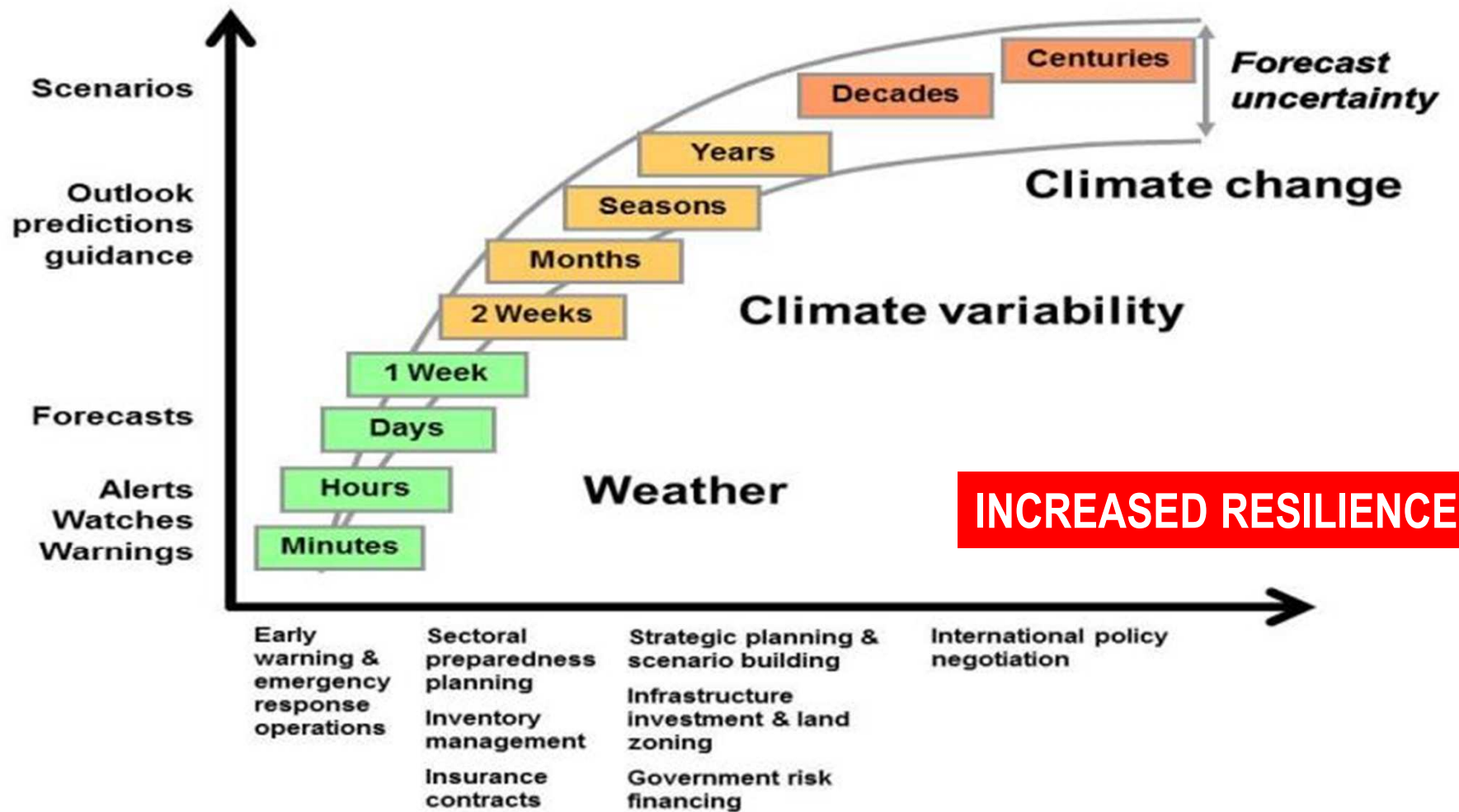


Less

More

Figure 3: Incorporating climate information into the disaster risk management cycle illustrates the kinds of information that can inform specific decisions (adapted from Kelly and Khinmaun, 2007).





Part 1 – thematic areas, implementation pillars, and key linkages

NMHSs' support for DRR thematic areas

- **Risk assessment**
 - Hazard and risk identification, analysis and evaluation
- **Risk reduction**
 - Prevention and mitigation (sectoral risk management)
 - Preparedness including MHEWS
 - Humanitarian planning and response
- **Risk transfer**
 - Disaster risk financing

WMO DRR implementation pillars

- Development of knowledge products
- Capacity development and demonstration projects (incl. training)
- Service delivery and stakeholder engagement
- Research and development
- Partnership and collaboration

Linkages

- **Internal drivers:** WMO SOP, Work Plans of TCs, RAs, etc., WMO Strategies for Service Delivery, Capacity Development, Resource Mobilization, MoUs, etc.
- **External drivers:** Sendai Framework, SDGs, CC agreement, GFCS, UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience, etc.



Part 2 – Baseline and priority activities

Establishing a baseline

- Summary of major achievements in DRR of NMHSs and WMO RAs, TCs, and cross-cutting, technical and co-sponsored programmes, projects and activities over the past decade (term of the Hyogo Framework for Action term)
- DRR Survey and Symposium
- Advances in science and technology and their application to DRR services (scientific programmes)
 - Current WMO governance and implementation mechanisms to support service delivery for DRR – how do existing plans of RAs, TCs, programmes, projects, etc. (e.g. Strategy for Service Delivery, GFCS Implementation Plan) fit into the DRR Roadmap?
 - Current partnerships

Criteria for prioritization

- Regional focus, available resources, scope, demands, etc.



Part 2 – Priority activities and baseline

	Pillar					
Thematic area	<i>Knowledge products</i>	<i>Projects (incl. trainings)</i>	<i>Service delivery & stakeholder engagement</i>	<i>Research & development</i>	<i>Partnerships & networks</i>	<i>Events</i>
Hazard & risk assessment	WMO-CRED Atlas Identifiers	Country profiles	UI-EAG HRA		UNFCCC Loss and Damage, IRDR, INFORM	COP 21
Prevention & mitigation (sectoral risk management)	APFM / IDMP	APFM / IDMP FFGS		Health	UNISDR WHO	Habitat III
MHEWS	Guidelines, good practice book and reports	Southeast Europe Tanzania	UI-EAG MHEWS	Impact-based forecasts and risk-informed warnings	IN-MHEWS	International Conference on MHEWS
Humanitarian planning & response		Pilot projects	WMO Humanitarian Task Team		GDACS IASC	World Humanitarian Summit
Disaster risk financing	Guidelines Book		UI-EAG DRF		UNEP Finance Initiative	

Part 3 – Governance and implementation mechanisms

Governance mechanisms

- Congress, EC, EC WG DRR, PTC/PRA, DRR FP RA-TC-TP

Implementation mechanisms

- NMHSs
- DRR-related expert teams and working groups of RAs, TCs, TPs
- DRR User-Interface Expert Advisory Groups (UI-EAGs)
- Supported by the Secretariat (coordinated by the DRR Services Division)

Monitoring and evaluation – How? 2 types of monitoring:

- Progress with the DRR Roadmap (have we met milestones, etc.?)
- To what extent have the expected benefits of the Roadmap (= WMO's DRR priority) have been realised?



Part 4 – Resource considerations

- Regular resources based on the WMO results-based budget WMO Strategic and Operating Plans for the next financial period (2016-2019)
- Extra-budgetary contributions (WMO Resource Mobilization Strategy)

Part 5 – Communications

- Roadmap document, Work Plan
- Technical and non-technical publications (WMO DRR brochure)
- WMO DRR web presence



DRR Work Plan for 2016-2017

- **Background**
- **Thematic areas of DRR to be supported by WMO & implementation pillars**
- **Activities per thematic area / implementation pillar (with milestones/meetings and deliverables)**
 - *Led by the DRR Programme*
 - *Led by other Programmes with significant DRR contributions*
- Development of knowledge products
- Capacity development and demonstration projects (incl. training)
- Service delivery and stakeholder engagement
- Research and development
- Partnership and collaboration
- **Linkages and coordination**



Questions?

- What kind of new collaboration and partnerships will be needed?
- How can we best leverage the work in Member countries (e.g. the US NWS Weather-ready Nation Roadmap)?
- How can we efficiently harness the work of WMO across the different constituent bodies?
- How do we take into account national and regional differences, e.g. in capacities and authorities in DRR of the NMHSs, in varying exposure to natural hazards?
- How do we define success, how can we measure it?
- Appropriate format, language, design, etc.?



The Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030

- Emphasis is on **prevention** of **new risks** in the course of development.
 - Calls for **coherence** in policies and programmes across **sustainable development, environment** and **climate** to ensure the reduction of disaster risk.
 - Calls for **international cooperation mechanisms and practices** to mobilize funding, especially for developing countries.
 - Strong call to ensure the integration of disaster risk reduction in the **sustainable development strategy** of the UN.
- *The Framework tasks UN system entities and other international organizations to support countries within their respective mandates through the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience, UN Development Assistance Framework, the International Health Regulations (2005), and other frameworks*



Notable innovations of the Sendai Framework

- A shift from **disaster** management to **disaster risk** management
- Recognition of the importance of well-functioning **health systems**
- A strong call for strengthening the use of **science and technology** in policy-making
- An articulation of the **governance for disaster risk**
- Focus on the recovery, rehabilitation and **reconstruction** phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of disaster (“**Build Back Better**”)
- **Scope** that encompasses disaster risks which were not sufficiently discussed or explicitly mentioned previously, e.g. biohazards, slow-onset disasters
- A set of **guiding principles**.
- A dedicated section on the **role of stakeholders**
- A strong call for the mobilization of **investment**
- Strengthened Global Platform, regional platforms & national platforms



Sendai Framework provisions especially relevant to WMO

- Call of States to **enhance and strengthen MHEWS** (par 14, 25), **develop and invest in regional multi-hazard early warning mechanisms** (par 34-c), and **achieve the global target for MHEWS** (par 18-g).
- Calls for **support to strengthen and implement global mechanisms on hydrometeorological issues**, in order to raise awareness and improve understanding of **water-related disaster risks** (par 43-e)
- Importance of **international cooperation for DRR** (par 39), and **requests enhanced coordination of DRR strategies of UN and international and regional organizations** and institutions (par 48-a).
- Maintaining and strengthening **in situ and remotely sensed Earth and climate observations**; promoting the collection, analysis, management, and use of relevant data and practical information and ensure its **dissemination and accessibility**, taking into account the **needs of different categories of users**;

