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WENDI Guidance Lecture - Part II

# Important International Agreements

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# Part II

The Part II explains three international agreements:

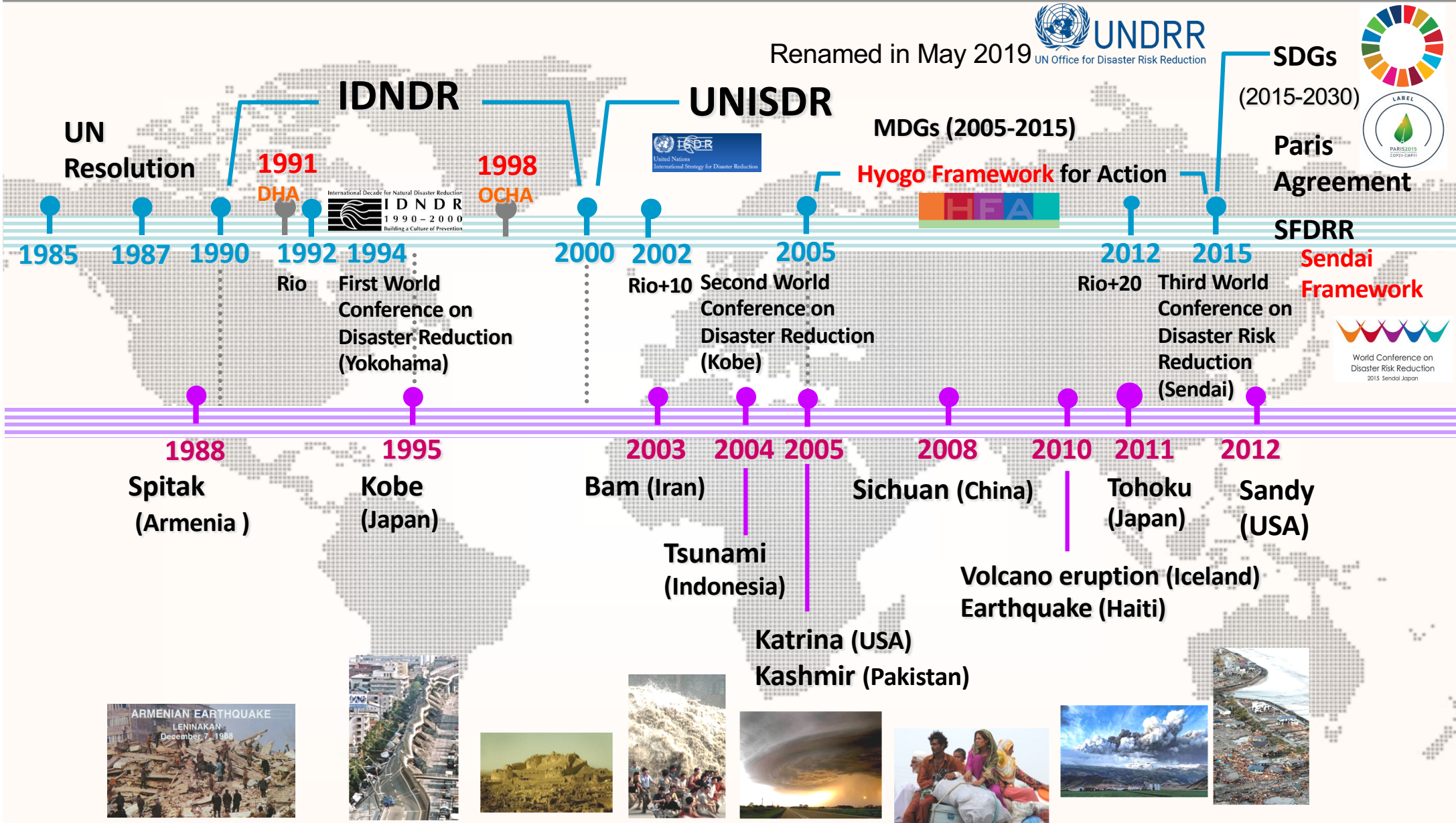
- the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs)
- the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR2015-2030)
- the Paris Agreement of UNFCCC (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change).

These agreements are current important global agenda (action plans) toward 2030. Students can learn what they are and how to read/write such UN documents.

It is also requested in the classroom to relate and present each student's research theme to these agreements.



Courtesy of Badaoui Rouhban (2015)  
Modified by Kaoru Takara (2019)



# OCHA

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Nations\\_Office\\_for\\_the\\_Coordination\\_of\\_Humanitarian\\_Affairs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Office_for_the_Coordination_of_Humanitarian_Affairs)

The **United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)** is a United Nations (UN) body formed in December 1991 by General Assembly Resolution 46/182.

The resolution was designed to strengthen the UN's response to complex emergencies and [natural disasters](#). Earlier UN organizations with similar tasks were the **Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA)**, and its predecessor, the **Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO)**.

In 1998, due to reorganization, DHA merged into OCHA and was designed to be the UN focal point on major disasters. It is a sitting observer of the political debate [United Nations Development Group](#). After merging with the DHA, its mandate was expanded to encompass the coordination of [humanitarian response](#), [policy development](#) and [humanitarian advocacy](#).

The agency's activities include organization and monitoring of humanitarian funding, as well as information exchange, coordination and rapid-response teams for emergency relief. Since May 2017, OCHA is led by [Mark Lowcock](#) as [Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator](#) (USG/ERC), appointed for a five-year term.

# Rio Conference – Earth Summit

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth\\_Summit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Earth_Summit)

- The **United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)**, also known as the **Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit**, the **Rio Summit**, the **Rio Conference**, and the **Earth Summit** (Portuguese: ECO92), was a major [United Nations conference](#) held in [Rio de Janeiro](#) from 3 to 14 June in 1992.
- Earth Summit was created as a response for Member States to cooperate together internationally on development issues after the [Cold War](#). Due to issues relating to [sustainability](#) being too big for individual member states to handle, Earth Summit was held as a platform for other Member States to collaborate. Since the creation, many others in the field of sustainability show a similar development to the issues discussed in these conferences, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs).<sup>[1]</sup>
- In 2012, the [United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development](#) was also held in Rio, and is also commonly called Rio+20 or Rio Earth Summit 2012. It was held from 13 to 22 June.

→ MDGs → SDGs  
→ Climate Change Convention  
→ Convention on Biological Diversity

# There are many SDGs-related web sites:

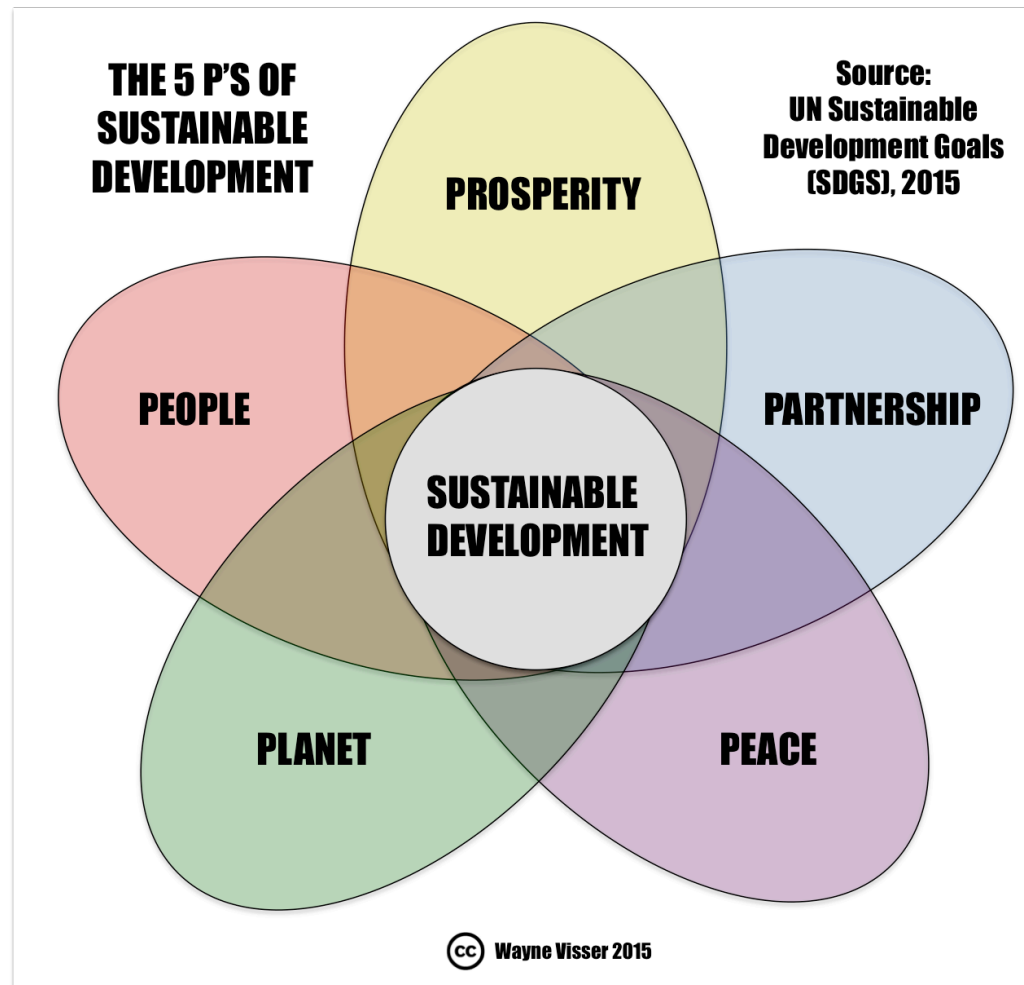
- <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>
- <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300>
- [https://www.unic.or.jp/activities/economic\\_social\\_development/sustainable\\_development/2030agenda/](https://www.unic.or.jp/activities/economic_social_development/sustainable_development/2030agenda/)
- [https://www.unic.or.jp/activities/economic\\_social\\_development/sustainable\\_development/2030agenda/sdgs\\_logo/](https://www.unic.or.jp/activities/economic_social_development/sustainable_development/2030agenda/sdgs_logo/)

# Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



17 goals and 169 targets  
Many of them are related to DRR

# The 5 P's of SDGs





## The 5 P's of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. PEOPLE - End poverty and hunger in all forms and ensure dignity and equality.
2. PLANET - Protect our planet's natural resources and climate for future generations.
3. PROSPERITY - Ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature.
4. PARTNERSHIP - Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership.
5. PEACE - Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies.

# Sendai Framework documents

- Source:

[http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/ic/gic/page4\\_001062.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/ic/gic/page4_001062.html)

[https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/gic/page4e\\_000217.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/gic/page4e_000217.html)

- 000071586 Sendai Declaration (Japanese)
- 000071587 Sendai Declaration (English)
- 000071588 SFA2015-2030 (Japanese Summary)
- 000071589 SFA2015-2030 (English text)

# Sendai Declaration

## 18 March 2015

1. We, the Heads of State and Government, ministers and delegates participating in the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, have gathered from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai City of Miyagi Prefecture in Japan, which has demonstrated a vibrant recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake in March 2011. Recognizing the increasing impact of disasters and their complexity in many parts of the world, we declare our determination to enhance our efforts to strengthen disaster risk reduction to reduce disaster losses of lives and assets worldwide.
2. We value the important role played by the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters during the past ten years. Having completed the assessment and review of and considered the experience gained under its implementation, we hereby adopt the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. We are strongly committed to the implementation of the new framework as the guide to enhance our efforts for the future.
3. We call all stakeholders to action, aware that the realization of the new framework depends on our unceasing and tireless collective efforts to make the world safer from the risk of disasters in the decades to come for the benefit of the present and future generations.
4. We thank the people and the Government of Japan as well as the City of Sendai for hosting the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and extend our appreciation to Japan for its commitment to advancing disaster risk reduction in the global development agenda.

## Sendai Framework for DRR (SFDRR) 2015-2030

- **SFDRR: 1 Goal, 7 Global Targets, 13 Guiding Principles, 4 Priorities for Action, at 4 levels (Local, National, Regional and Global)**
- SFDRR focuses on **disaster risks** while the HFA focuses on **disaster losses**.
- SFDRR focuses more on “the how” while the HFA focuses more on “the what”
- SFDRR puts more emphasis on the means for implementation

# Sendai Framework for DRR (SFDRR) 2015-2030

## The Seven Global Targets

(a) Substantially **reduce** global disaster **mortality** by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020-2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.

(b) Substantially **reduce** the number of **affected people** globally by 2030, aiming to lower average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020 -2030 compared to the period 2005-2015.

(c) **Reduce** direct disaster **economic loss** in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030.

(d) Substantially **reduce** disaster **damage** to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.

(e) Substantially **increase** the **number of countries** with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.

(f) Substantially **enhance international cooperation** to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this Framework by 2030.

(g) Substantially **increase** the **availability** of and **access** to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.

# Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030

## Four priorities for Action

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Priority 1      Understanding disaster risk

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Priority 2      Strengthening disaster risk governance to  
manage disaster risk

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Priority 3      Investing in disaster risk reduction for  
resilience

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Priority 4      Enhancing preparedness for effective  
response, and to “**Build back Better**” in  
recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

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# Disaster risk

$$DR = [H] \times [E] \times [V] / [C]$$

*DR*: disaster risk

*H*: hazards (earthquake, typhoon, flood, landslide, volcano eruption, etc.)

*E*: exposure (people and assets that may be affected by hazards)

*V*: vulnerability (weakness of human, society, etc.)

*C*: countermeasures (infrastructures, non-structural measures, insurance, hazard risk maps, awareness, preparedness, etc.)

# Paris Agreement: essential elements

- The Paris Agreement builds upon the Convention and for the first time brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. As such, it charts a new course in the global climate effort.
- The Paris Agreement central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. To reach these ambitious goals, appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework will be put in place, thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives. The Agreement also provides for enhanced transparency of action and support through a more robust transparency framework. Further information on key aspects of the Agreement can be found [here](#).
- <https://unfccc.int/resource/bigpicture/#content-the-paris-agreemen>



# Paris Agreement:

## Nationally determined contributions

- The Paris Agreement requires all Parties to put forward their best efforts through nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead. This includes requirements that all Parties report regularly on their emissions and on their implementation efforts.
- Further information on NDCs can be found [here](#).

<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs>

- In 2018, Parties will take stock of the collective efforts in relation to progress towards the goal set in the Paris Agreement and to inform the preparation of NDCs.
- There will also be a global stocktake every 5 years to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and to inform further individual actions by Parties.

### Status of ratification

- The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016, thirty days after the date on which at least 55 Parties to the Convention accounting in total for at least an estimated 55 % of the total global greenhouse gas emissions have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Depositary.
- Information on the status of ratification can be found here:

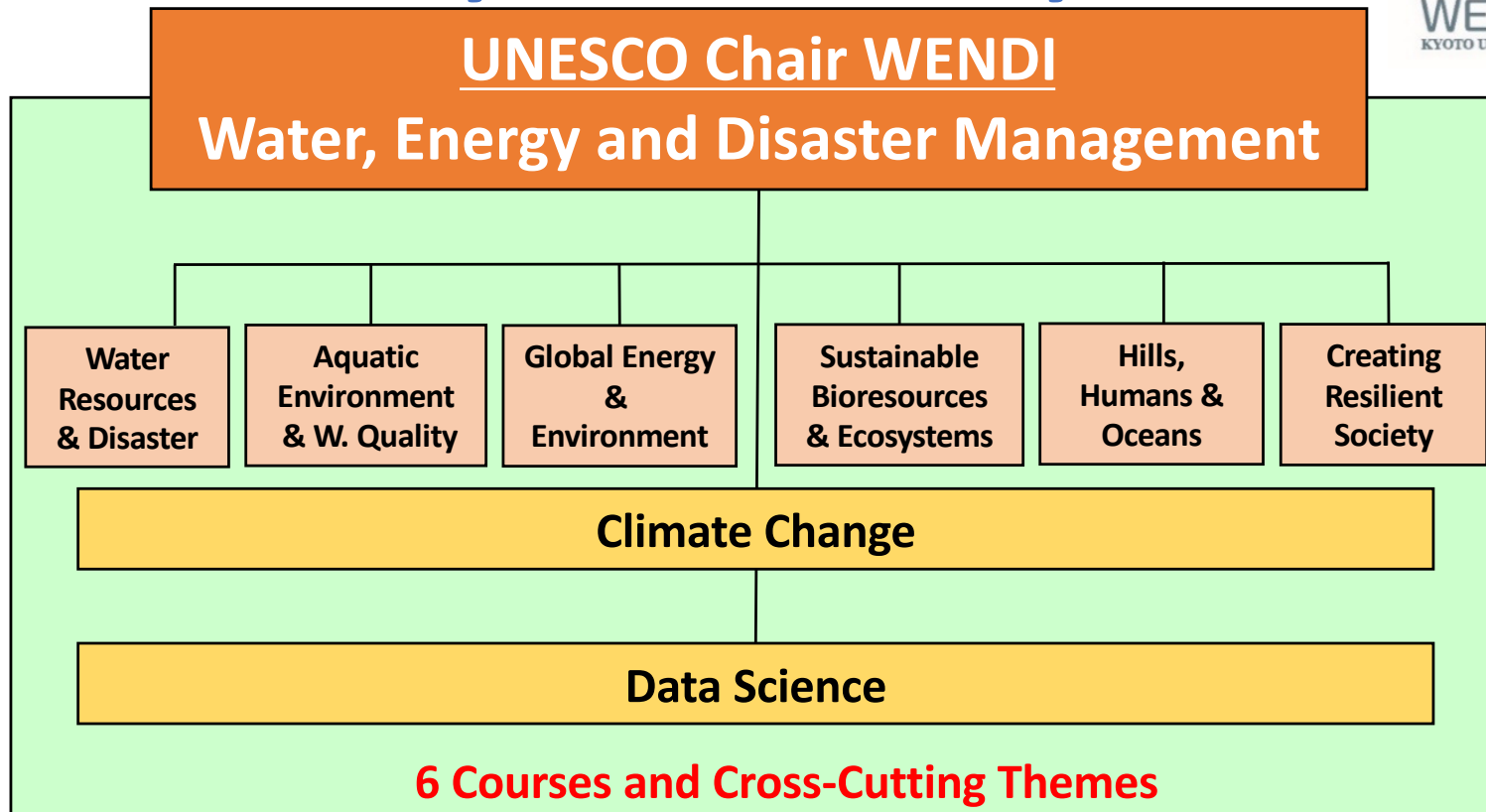
<https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/status-of-ratification>



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WENDI-HESD six courses

# Kyoto University



World Conference on  
Disaster Risk Reduction  
2015 Sendai Japan

**SFDRR**



**SDGs**



**Paris  
Agreement**

# Education for Sustainable Development

- With a world population of 7 billion people and limited natural resources, we, as individuals and societies need to learn to live together sustainably. We need to take action responsibly based on the understanding that what we do today can have implications on the lives of people and the planet in future. Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) empowers people to change the way they think and work towards a sustainable future.
- UNESCO aims to improve access to quality education on sustainable development at all levels and in all social contexts, to transform society by reorienting education and help people develop knowledge, skills, values and behaviours needed for sustainable development. It is about including sustainable development issues, such as climate change and biodiversity into teaching and learning. Individuals are encouraged to be responsible actors who resolve challenges, respect cultural diversity and contribute to creating a more sustainable world.
- There is growing international recognition of ESD as an integral element of quality education and a key enabler for sustainable development. [The Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs) adopted by the global community for the next 15 years include ESD. [Target 4.7](#) of SDG 4 on education addresses ESD and related approaches such as [Global Citizenship Education](#). UNESCO is responsible for the coordination of the [Global Action Programme](#) (GAP) on ESD.

# Assignment for Part II

- Q1: What is your most interested goal among 17 SDGs? Explain why you are interested in it. Do you have any particular targets in it? Why?
- Q2: What is your research theme? How your research theme is related to SDGs, SFDRR, or Paris Agreement?
- Q3 (optional): What are the examples to achieve SDGs, SFDRR or Paris Agreement in your country? Tell your idea how the example is effective or useful.

**Due: 30<sup>th</sup> August 2020**

Submit your report to the Office of WENDI  
<secretariat\_wendi@mail2.adm.kyoto-u.ac.jp>

# Guidance Lectures in 2020

## First Semester

- Part I: 13 May (Wed.) 18:15-19:45
- Part II: 27 May (Wed.) 18:15-19:45
- Part I: 9 July (Thu.) 18:15-19:45
- Part II: 30 July (Thu.) 18:15-19:45

## Second Semester

- Part I: 9 November (Mon.) 18:15-19:45
- Part II: 30 November (Mon.) 18:15-19:45
- Part I: 8 December (Tue.) 18:15-19:45
- Part II: 22 December (Tue.) 18:15-19:45