Addressing Capacity Gaps for Disaster Resilience

a vision of risk-informed development by 2030

UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
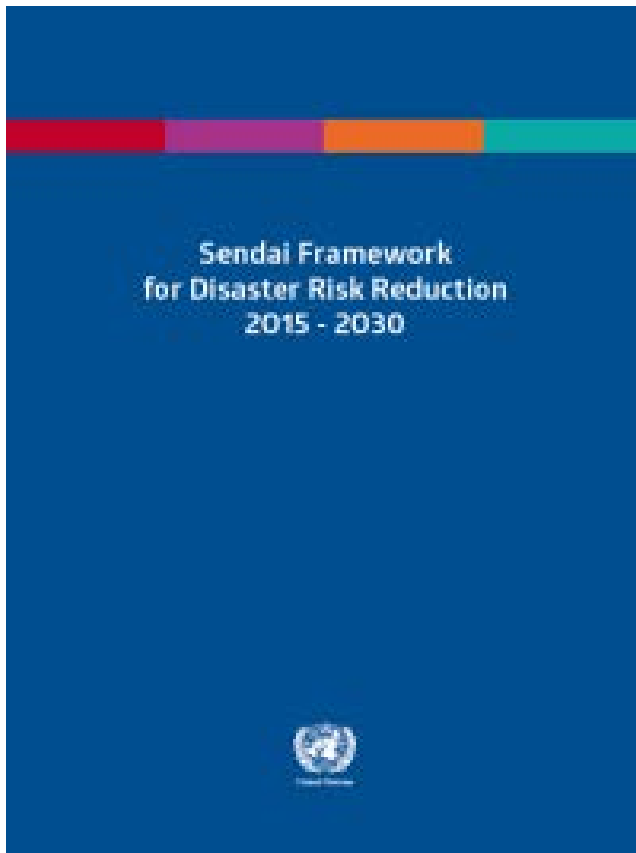
SENDAI FRAMEWORK

FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

The Sendai Framework for
Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Expected outcome:

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

Reduce

7 GLOBAL TARGETS

Mortality/
global population
2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

Affected people/
global population
2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average

Economic loss/
global GDP
2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio

Damage to critical infrastructure & disruption of basic services
2030 Values << 2015 Values

Increase

Countries with national & local DRR strategies
2020 Value >> 2015 Value

International cooperation
to developing countries
2030 Value >> 2015 Value

Availability and access
to multi-hazard early warning systems & disaster risk information and assessments
2030 Values >> 2015 Values

Technical support is required in developing the capacity of **institutions** and **professionals** dealing with disaster risk reduction and the implementation of the Sendai Framework at the **national and local** level.

To fulfill this expectation, **a paradigm shift** in the approach to capacity development will be required.

Levels of Capacity

The Enabling Environment: Pertains to the **broader system** within which individuals and organizations function, and is what determines the **"rules of the game"** for how a society operates.

Examples include policies, legislation, institutional arrangements, leadership, and social norms.

The Organizational Level: Pertains to the internal policies, systems and strategies, arrangements, procedures and frameworks that **allow an organization to operate and deliver** on its mandate and that enable individual capacities to work together and achieve goals.

Examples include leadership and the ability to produce results.

The Individual Level: Pertains to the skills and knowledge that are **vested in people**. Capacities are acquired through formal education and training, by doing and experience, and through coaching and mentoring, networks, communities of practice and platform mechanisms.

Types of Capacity

Hard vs. Soft Capacity

Hard Capacities: Tangible and visible, including organizational structures, systems, policies, and procedures

Soft Capacities: Intangible and invisible, social and relational, including leadership, values, behaviors, commitment, and accountability

Functional vs. Technical Capacity

Functional Capacities: Cross-cutting in nature and are not associated with any one particular sector or theme, such as the ability to engage stakeholders, to assess, to evaluate, to budget, or to manage.

Technical Capacities: Associated with a particular area of need or sector, and are therefore more specific.
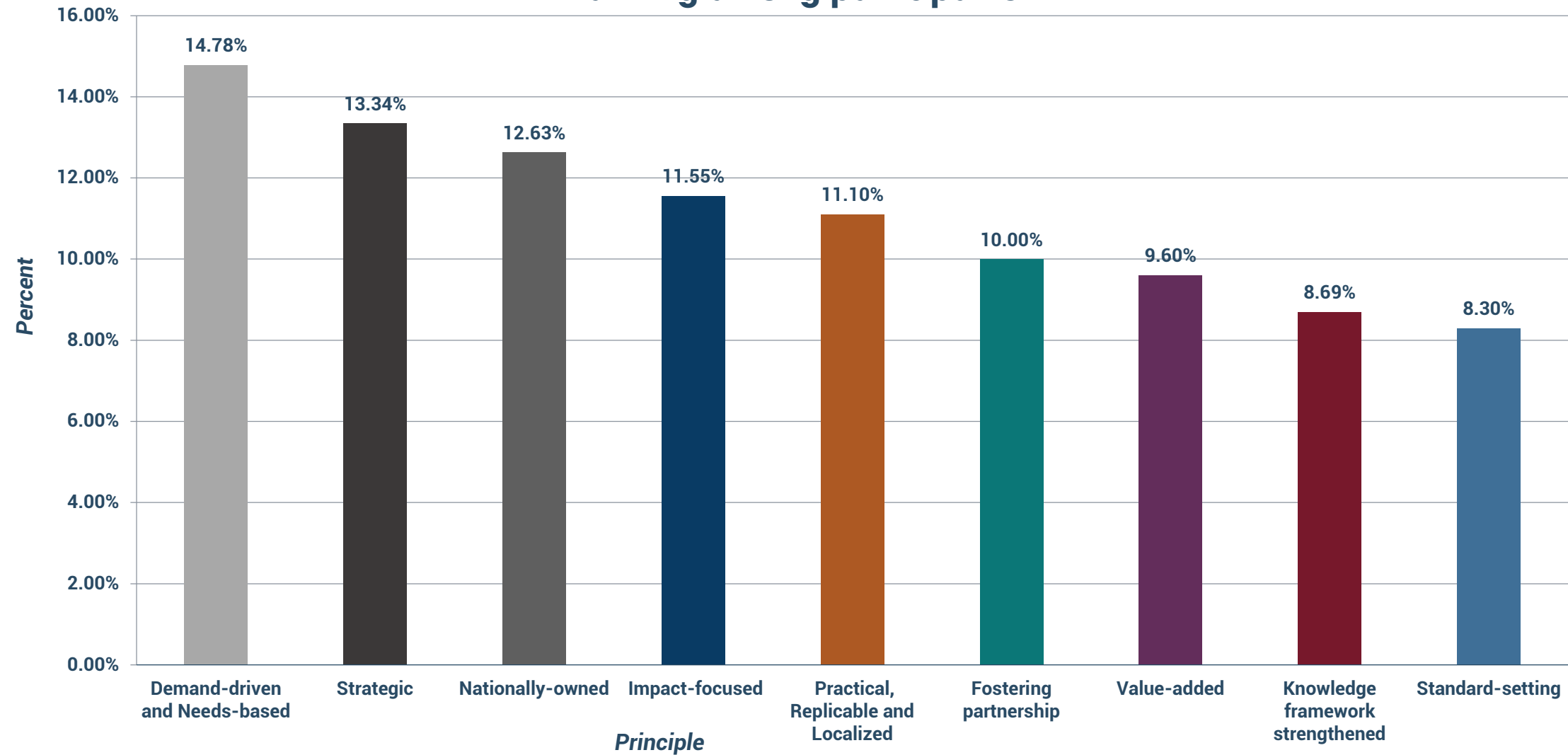
Capacity Development Process

1. Engage stakeholders in capacity development
2. Assess capacity assets and needs
3. Formulate a capacity development response
4. Implement a capacity development response
5. Evaluate capacity development

Questions to Ask

1. What is the reason (purpose) for developing this capacity?

2. Whose (groups/individuals) capacities need to be developed?

3. What kinds of capacities need to be developed?

Key Principles at National Level

ranking among participants

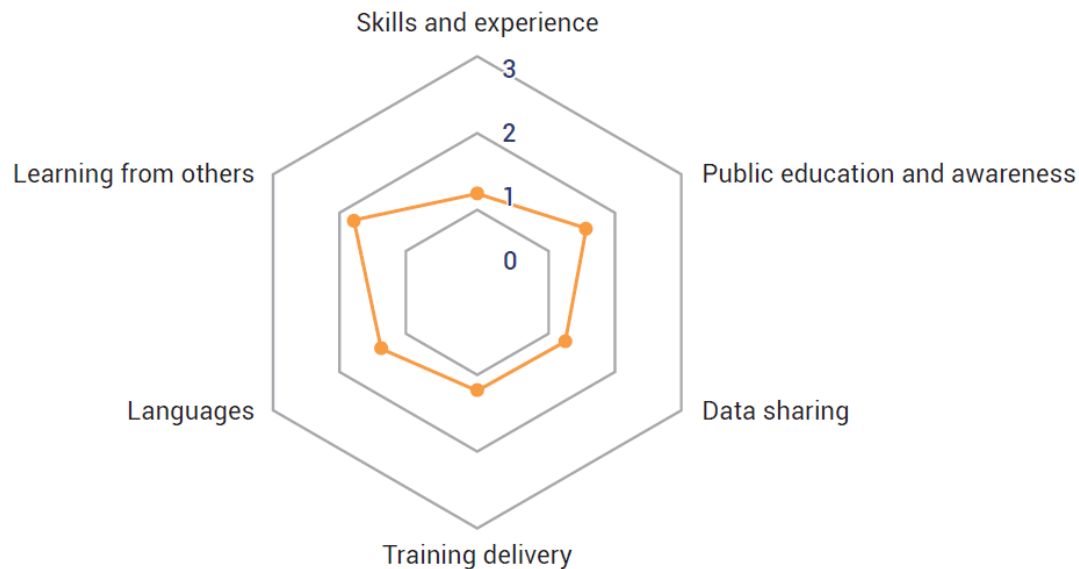| Principle	Percent
Demand-driven and Needs-based	14.78%
Strategic	13.34%
Nationally-owned	12.63%
Impact-focused	11.55%
Practical, Replicable and Localized	11.10%
Fostering partnership	10.00%
Value-added	9.60%
Knowledge framework strengthened	8.69%
Standard-setting	8.30%

Summary of Outcomes

- Confirmed there are **large gaps** in capacity requirements to address the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

- To support the shift to **'how to do'** as opposed to 'what to do', the needs have now expanded to numerous **soft**, **hard**, **functional and technical capacities** required for Sendai Framework implementation.

- Wide-ranging capacity needs, with increasing need for **tools, minimum standards and partnerships**.

- The need for **high-level awareness raising** and **dedicated capacity development plans** relevant to **national strategies**.
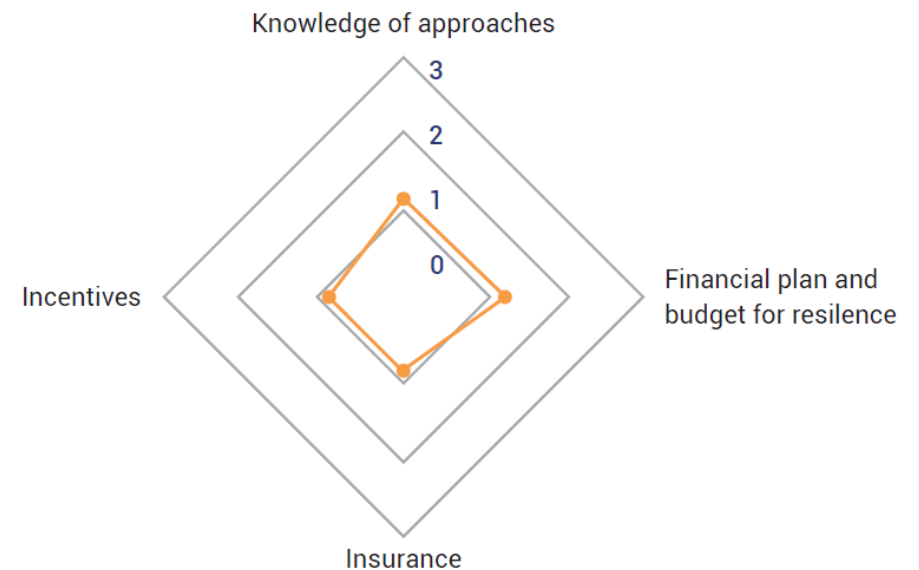
Summary of Priority Areas and Actions for Capacity Development

	Priority Area	Actions
1	Developing and Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction Fundamentals	1.1 Ensuring Use of Loss and Risk Information
		1.2 Disaster Risk-Informed Development Plans
		1.3 Funding and Resource Mobilization for DRR
		1.4 Monitoring of Sendai Framework Implementation
2	Institutionalizing Disaster Risk Reduction Capacity	2.1 Understanding Links Between Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development
		2.2 Understanding Climate Risk Across Sectors
		2.3 High-Level Awareness and Cross-Sectoral Understanding of DRR
3	Sharing and Using Risk Information Before and After Disasters	3.1 Conducting Effective Risk Communication and Knowledge Management
		3.2 Enhancing Disaster Preparedness and Planning for "Build Back Better"
		3.3 Understanding Economics of DRR
4	Establishing Collaborative Action for Disaster Risk Reduction at the National and Local Levels	4.1 Establishing an 'All-of-Society' Approach
		4.2 DRR at Local Government Level
		4.3 DRR at Community Level
5	Strengthening External Support Mechanisms	5.1 South-South and Peer-to-Peer Mechanisms
		5.2 UN Country Teams
		5.3 Humanitarian Development Nexus
6	Advancing and Expanding Disaster Risk Reduction Capabilities	6.1 Education for Disaster Risk Reduction
		6.2 Innovation and Use of Technology for DRR

Capacity gaps at the local level

Institutional Capacities

Financial Capacities

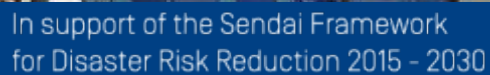- Limited institutional and financial capacities at the local level

Capacity gaps at the local level

- Although local authorities have the responsibility and legal mandate to take actions on DRR, their capacity to do so is limited.

- Local authorities, on average, have limitation on both institutional capacities (knowledge & skills, data sharing, etc.) and financial capacities

Towards a Global Capacity Development Strategy to support the Implementation of the Sendai Framework

what capacity development looks like

In support of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030

Insurance as a Risk Transfer Instrument

A Resilient Future: Science and Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction

Together, We Can Reduce Disaster Risks in Malawi

Laos   "When a landslide happens, I now know that I need to run from my home and find a safe place for shelter," – Noi

What is the Strategic Approach?

- A **living resource of empowerment for all** relevant capacity development (CD) partners and stakeholders. It provides **advice on the CD roles and responsibilities of various DRR stakeholders**, and high-level guidance in six critical areas of need.

Strategic Approach to Capacity Development for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

a vision of risk-informed sustainable development by 2030

Concise Guide

SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

www.preventionweb.net/sendai-framework/capacitydevelopment

What does the Strategic Approach provide?

- The Strategic Approach to Capacity Development does not seek to tell the user exactly what to do, but rather attempts to inform **how to approach the problem.**

- Programming advice organized according to **areas of critical need** and priority (as identified by participants in a consultative process).

- The Strategic Approach aims to support the achievement of the goal by stakeholders, by determining the **actions required to achieve it** (Section 3), and **suggesting steps to help mobilize the resources required for that purpose** (Section 4 on Stakeholders and Partners & Section 5 on Anchors for Effective Capacity Development)

Thank You

**UNDRR Office for Northeast Asia (ONEA) &
Global Education and Training Institute (GETI)
4F Songdo G-Tower,
175 Art Center-daero,
24-4 Songdo-dong, Yeonsu-gu, Incheon
Republic of Korea**