

CCCRdg Paper_Promote SDG18 DISASTER RISK RECILIENCE for global disaster security with reference to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Response (DRR) - Climate Change Centre Reading

Analysis, The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), The Paris Agreement, The Sustainable Development Goals and Resolution 71/235, 71/256, Draft-Outcome-Document-of-Habitat-III-E. and “Making Cities Resilient”.

Urban growth and development boundaries conclusions and inclusion and resilience in the New Urban Agenda based on five years’ project with placemaking and cities right to protection. Why? The youth is our future and their urgent need for protective shelter in a changing climate, first and foremost safety. This requires multidisciplinary DRR across multilevel jurisdictional boundaries...

KEY WORDS

#DutytoProtect - #DutytoWarn - #DutytoPrevent - #DutytoInform - #DutytoRespond – #DutytoShelter

#Cities2030 #Citiesforall #NUA2030 #SDGs #WomensAssemblyWUF9 #COP24 #AAAA #wuf9kl2018 #wuf9 #wuf9kl #forumbandarsedunia9 #MarrakeshPartnership #UCEEP #Bonn #Fiji #Talanoa4Ambition #CitiesIPCC #Local4action #Mayors4Climate

To the General assembly stakeholders:

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Kuala Lumpur, 2/8/2018

Please find below Climate Change Centre Reading’s (CCCRdg) analysis of The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR), The Paris Agreement, The Sustainable Development Goals and Resolution 71/235, 71/256, Draft-Outcome-Document-of-Habitat-III-E and “Making Cities Resilient”.

CHANGE PROPOSED: PROMOTE SDG18 DISASTER RISK RESILIENCE FOR GLOBAL DISASTER SECURITY

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I'm not trying to be smart but, adopt SDG18

We need to adopt a sustainable development goal on global disaster security No. 18

DISASTER RISK RESILIENCE:

Focus on preventing new risks, implement integrated measure

Prevent and reduce exposure and vulnerability outcome

Increase preparedness for response recovery

Focus on disaster risk + disaster loss

Focus on soft assets + hard assets



OVERVIEW

World Urban Forum 7-13 Feb. 2018, Kuala Lumpur;

There is a universal the window of political opportunity for decisive action and enlightened urban leadership that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide to address a key set of local and global risks of our time—global disaster risks/impact security.

The increasing recognition of global disaster security needs to be integrated into the post-2015 development agenda and the SDGs. We propose to add global disaster security as Sustainable Development Goal 18. This new **SDG18 DISASTER RISK RESILIENCE** could be formulated as, “Take appropriate action to reduce the vulnerability of people around the world to new, acute, or rapidly spreading risks to health, particularly those threatening to cross international borders”.

Increasing climate vulnerability, recourse constraint and growing carbon and methane footprints have put much pressure on second cities and urban regions to take on the call to enforce protect-win sustainable, holistic and transformative risk/impact security solutions. Introducing the Citizen Science Global Partnership.

Forecast; The conclusion of the 9th World Urban Forum in Kuala Lumpur towards 2036

Yes, it has taken a horrendous year of disasters, for 2017 of which more than 700 man-made (non-climate related) hazards were escalating out over the year. We already know all professionals agree on change the principle that preventive action should be taken to avert environmental damage; delays action in a way that undermines the very science of our changing global climate and our representation for action and that there need to be a global goal equal to the Sendai Framework for

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Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) - The **SDG18 DISASTER RISK RESILIENCE** (Science/Evidence-based legislative enables risk-informed decision making and governance from real-time data collected data via DRR indicators and machine learning (AI) into forecasting platforms).

WUF9, UN-HABITAT, CLIMATE CHANCE, R20, FAO, GNDR, IFRC, ODI, UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, UNISDR, UNV, WFP and the World Bank's GFDRR and UNDP and hundreds of multi-stakeholders supports efforts to build resilience to climate change and disasters through risk-informed recovery and development, focusing on the people, mechanisms and processes of decision making and governance. **YOU HAVE A CHALLENGE:** Make the adaptation of the Global Goal **SDG18 DISASTER RISK RESILIENCE** happen, the systems, capacities and processes for risk-informed development, thereby protecting all livelihoods and infrastructure – Get involved!

The SDG18 would deliver risk-informed development through a comprehensive range of services, e.g. strengthen financial and institutional capacity within the Global Goals

It's a no-brainer

From our analysis of the Global Goals it is clear the missing cornerstone is one about disasters (non-avoidable man-made hazards), protection of people and assets against loss and damage. Hazards, exposure, vulnerability, non-adaptive capacity put us all in risk. I have made a representation to the 9th World Urban Forum's "New Urban Agenda" 2016-36 to take emergency action to prevent the catastrophic impacts of man-made urban multi-hazards by also echoing this request to the United Nations. I would like to see this Sustainable Development Goal 18 to immediately adopted and added to the family by the UN. The draft symbol below is how it would look like if adopted to the Global Goals. It's all about to get the balance right.

But why?

For once, please put your professional career on hold and promote this **SDG18** target for the near future. In just 17 years nothing is going to look the same again. The unprecedented threats from our changing climate being discussed are: **Multi- droughts, floods, superstorms, forest fires, land degradation or tree diseases (beetles or fungi) and acid rains will have hit everyone everywhere. Mass-migration, warfare, airborne viruses, pathogen diseases and epidemics just to mention a few of the forth coming horrors... and the unknown.** To slow down these non-avoidable man-made hazard scenarios emergency and evacuation, we need to plan and design for urban resilience now.

By co-aligning international binding agreements on any level is a significant risk reduction of irreversible damage as all the signs of coming damage from our changing global climate are fast approaching. Local government leaders must prioritise climate change action (CCA) to mitigate and prepare for urban disaster risk reduction (DRR). By not having this important risk-impact assessment in place, will affect all urban resident's work/life balance for the next 18 years...

The New Urban Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction recognize the important role local governments play in designing and implementing activities to build urban resilience and in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Both agreements call upon local governments to develop integrated local Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Resilience plans to guide their actions. It offers a unique opportunity to share good practices from the cities resilience profiling programmes on the development and mainstreaming of DRR plans and multi-stakeholder's engagement in the operationalization of resilience building strategies.

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SDG18 DISASTER RISK RESILIENCE will provide insightful examples for cities not only on the planning and implementing of the risk-sensitive plans but also on engaging multi-sectoral dialogue in resilience building processes; Risk-Informed Subnational Development Planning at all levels to put in place strong governance foundations so that risk-informed development can be sustained in near future planning and budgeting processes, tools, plans and policies, which in turn contributes directly to the implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the New Urban Agenda and SDGs.

This is a final call upon local governments leaders to develop integrated local Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Resilience plans to guide their actions. Professionals, promote local-level-authorities power and capacity for resilience in developing and implementing DRR policies and actions in local legislation. It takes time to invest and deliver urban shock tolerance.

Promoting of a universal approach lies at the centre of the SDGs

As in the case of man-made hazard, a risk to one person, community, or nation is a risk to all people, communities, and nations. It is in the wise self-interest of each nation to ensure that every country has a strong, viable, and capacity-rich risk/impact assessment system. While this approach is a necessary component of global disaster security, it is not sufficient to address the full range of disaster security risks and the lack of appropriate responses. WHO has defined the provision of global disaster security as the “activities required...to minimize vulnerability to acute public health events that endanger the collective health of populations living across geographical regions and international boundaries”. Achievement of a coherent and effective approach to disaster security will need clarity about the roles, responsibilities and resources of states, regional intergovernmental organisations, global intergovernmental organisations, national security sectors, civil society organisations, and other non-state associations, such as major donors and REinsurance companies.

E.g. The Ebola epidemics could not have been completely prevented, but it could have been far better managed than it has been so far. While epidemic threats are persisting, and poses the challenge of getting to “patient zero”, the epidemics also offers an opportunity to learn, revise, and reinvigorate the global risk/impact assessment system to be more effective than it is now, thus improving global disaster security.

“Urban centres and cities have many characteristics that make inhabitants especially vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate change and other natural and human made disasters (Para 64).”~NUA

“The way in which cities are planned, financed, developed, built and governed has a direct impact on sustainability and resilience, well beyond the urban boundaries. (para 63).”~NUA

“We will explore and develop feasible solutions for climate and disaster risks in cities and human settlements, including through collaborating with insurance and REinsurance institutions and other relevant actors, about investments in urban and metropolitan infrastructures, buildings and other urban assets as well as for local populations to secure their shelter and economic needs (Para 131).”~NUA

Disaster security needs should be met through a whole-government approach that addresses the failures and exposed deficits in global power and disaster capacity. Also, in local-level-authority’s governance refusal to precede catastrophic near future non-avoidable events slowing urban resilience in developing and implementing DRR policies and actions in local legislation will put us all into risk. Poor urban planning and short long-term environment decisions are already affecting the

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global health. They will continue to will lead to more human suffering if nothing is changed in plan they will bring higher costs to the near future.

If non-ambitious climate risk/impact action is taken while every council's planning committees casting plans way ahead of the next World Habitat Conference 2036, the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals will not be legally compliant with the national targets within the Paris Agreement, is this Climate-Illegal* etc.

**To actively promote the continuing emission of carbon and methane gasses into the atmosphere with full knowledge of the consequences, including the breakdown of the large ice sheets, sea level rise and intensification of extreme weather events such as hurricanes and fires around the world.*



Establishing of the SDG18 DISASTER RISK RESILIENCE would not only bind the global goals together, it would also;

- ✓ Reduce Carbon and Methane Emissions in affected areas
- ✓ Deliver risk-informed development
- ✓ Enforce Man-made Disaster Law wherever needed
- ✓ Help understanding injustices with misplacement, migration and human rights
- ✓ Disaster proof urban development with secure REinsurance
- ✓ Safeguard planet security by 2035
- ✓ Communicate, Educate and Inspire Collective Global Health Security Risks

Further the refusal to precede catastrophic near future with urban leadership not only support local governments to proceed with significant risk but also delays action to prevent some unwanted change the principle that preventive action should be taken to avert environmental damage; delays action in a way that undermines the very science of climate change and our representation for action. Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, Goal 11: Make cities open,

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inclusive, resilient and sustainable, Goal 18: Global disaster security to protect people and assets against loss and damage (If non-ambitious climate risk/impact action is taken in response to our representation to adopting a global goal for global disaster security, the 9th World Urban Forum's New Urban Agenda (NUA) and the SDGs will not be legally compliant with the national targets within the Paris Agreement).

The 9th World Urban Forum (WUF9) 7th to 13th February 2018 - <http://wuf9.org> needs to fast track actions now towards a 100% sustainable planet Earth. The plotting System of land and Planning Applications in the New Local Plan must have mitigation/adaptation (M,A) and ecological consent. As well as coastal adaptation protection of wetlands, mangrove forest and coral reef restoration help mitigate disaster risks.

The emission budgets required to prevent dangerous climate change is a potentially irreversible and requires an extreme emergency process in which all stakeholders on a local level must also partake.

Secure a safer metropolis in the 9th World Urban Forum's New Urban Agenda

Share required climate risk/impact representation with your local council on Urban Resilience

- Territorial planning and inappropriate land use, final representation on Urban Resilience delivered to the 9th World Urban Forum's as per link,

http://tvb-climatechallenge.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/ClimateChangeCentreReading-RBC-Planning-Policy-Team_A-representation-about-the-New-Local-Plan.pdf

The representation is applicable to small to medium cities for Protection of People and Infrastructure Assets against loss and damage.

Background

Every council's planning committees casting plans way ahead of the next World Habitat Conference 2036. From no to very poor risk evaluation in urban planning it is unsafe and unhealthy to take further steps. It is also proven that a genuine risk assessment will save two thirds of the costs instead of doing it after planning permission. Looking at this globally, you might save £££ in any other cases, the point really is that investing in resilience always pays. Mobilise finance for skills enhancement, technology transfer and demonstrations to put in place the tools needed for early warning, preparedness, risk-informed development planning and better use of natural resources for sustainable energy practices. Investment that promotes progress in line with the Sendai Framework on better risk information and risk governance and commitments under the Paris Agreement.

"Twenty-five years ago in Rio the international community, already concerned about the risks of global warming ... Attention should be paid to adaptation actions, which have to foster resilience and a sustainable development at the local and subnational level, building on local and regional initiatives and traditional knowledge ... and the need to strengthen the influence of women and their capacity for action, in particular in local governance leadership"~AGADIR DECLARATION of Climate Actors

(The purpose with this Representation/Objection is via policy innovation and risk/protection impact evaluation, to improve Reading's local urban development practices and planning. The representation a must read for anyone who understands the facts about urban resilience. /Kindly promote our way to near future proof urban risk-informed development)

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The Solution - Change proposed to improve the SDGs and the five globally binding agreements: We recommend making it legally compliant. RESTORING URBAN HOPE: Building Back Better cities and communities in togetherness after disaster. Build back better, stronger and more resilient following a devastating earthquake. Risk-informed zero-carbon development is central to future efforts to deliver development in this climate-vulnerable country, which has a high risk of death from devastating hazards. Work is underway to enable the direct transfer of real-time data into the forecasting platform, allowing policymakers, developers and other stakeholders to ensure science/evidence-based, risk-informed development planning.

Promoting of a universal approach lies at the centre of the SDGs. A **SDG18 DISASTER RISK RESILIENCE** focused on global disaster security would serve as a catalyst for more effective, efficient, and accountable public health provision than exists at present at local, national, and international levels.

All councillors, planners, designers and developers, in local government policy for implementation, ECOLOGY and restoring the nature are the critical elements to protecting and sustaining development: They should also repeatedly refer to: the only five global binding frameworks that protect and safeguard humans and the planet from our changing climate are:

- The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) - June 2015
- The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) of the agreement Financing for Development. A global framework for financing development – July 2015
- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – September 2015
- The Paris climate agreement (PA) is an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – December 2015
- The New Urban Agenda (NUA), which will serve as a guideline for sustainable urban development for the next eighteen years – October 2016 <http://nua.unhabitat.org/list1.htm#>

Adopting SDG18 DISASTER RISK RESILIENCE for global disaster security would not only bind the Sustainable Development Goals together, it would also heal Mother Earth

There is still time for the United Nations to define and adopt the SDG18 DISASTER RISK RESILIENCE FOR GLOBAL DISASTER SECURITY

More precisely and to bring all multi-stakeholders on board - during SDGs negotiations at the UN, at the 9th World Urban Forum, at the 71st world health assembly 2018, at the G7 and G20 meetings, at Environmental Impact 2018 and upcoming meetings of the BRICS, the African Union, and hundreds other regional bodies.

Just as there will be other Ebola epidemics, there will be other global disaster security crises. For example, the challenge of antimicrobial resistance - another major global health security challenge that has been neglected at our peril - could also be integrated. Risk portends certainty, and the opportune time to establish a coherent and effective global disaster security framework is now.

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Furthermore, it would make complete sense to extend the global goals agenda from 2015-2035. If this could be agreed by no later than 2020, it would align with Target E of Sendai Framework, it would extend the global community 5 years to work on delivering the Global Urban Zero Carbon Agenda rather than to 2050, which we all know is too late to fulfil the Paris Agreement. Year 2036 could be the beginning of a new Earth paradigm...

Thank you for taking your time and interest in also local urban resilient development

Trust me, I know what, why and how,

"The truth about our changing climate, while deeply unwelcome, has the potential to be the most powerful, transformative truth of all."

If worst come to worst, we must NOW plan for underground living. Urban Underground Space with the aim to increase mobility, liveability and resilience of urban area. Places urban underground space within the context of climate change, city resilience and rapid urbanisation.

*"Bigger picture thinkers make better humans", "SDGs will not be achieved unless we address climate risks and **disaster** risks"~**Amina** Mohamed UN Dpty Sec Gen*

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References

REF. HABITAT III POLICY PAPER FRAMEWORK 6- URBAN SPATIAL STRATEGIES

Designing the Sustainable City

Compact development and re-development on a human scale is the basis for the enjoyment of urban life by all, the satisfaction of basic needs, a vibrant economy and the protection of the environment.

Using Land Markets to Combat Segregation

Appropriate legislation and planning measures can make sure that part of the wealth generated by urbanization processes is shared collectively providing security of tenure and access to land and services and combat physical and social segregation and improve the living conditions of the urban poor.

Extending the Benefits of Urbanization to All

Urban strategies must guarantee that the benefits and services cities can offer are shared by all, regardless of income, lifestyle, place of residence and type and size of settlement.

Integrating Levels, Scales and Actors of Planning

The integration between levels of planning, sectors and urban and rural development is essential for the success of urban spatial strategies. Useful tools to achieve this goal are available, including the International guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning.

Shaping the City through Green and Public Space

Green and public space is what defines the identity and character of a city, expresses its physical structure and provides the lifeline of city life: recreation, mobility, interaction, and togetherness.

A Global Dialogue for Sustainable Planning

The continuation of a global dialogue on the sustainable organization of urban and rural space will be vital for the successful implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. The processes put in place by Habitat III could usefully be translated into continuous activities devoted to networking and the exchange of ideas, experiences.

Demystifying Climate Risk Volume I and II

<http://www.cambridgescholars.com/demystifying-climate-risk-volume-i>

<http://www.cambridgescholars.com/demystifying-climate-risk-volume-ii>

WHO. The Power of Climate Truth

<http://below2c.org/2018/01/the-power-of-climate-truth-2>

WHO. The world health report 2007—a safer future: global public health security in the 21st century. ((accessed March 3, 2015).)

[http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(15\)60593-1/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(15)60593-1/fulltext)

MAKING RESILIENT CITIES

<http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-Making-Resilient-Cities.pdf>

RESTORING URBAN HOPE: Building Back Better communities togethernesship after disaster

<http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Restoring-hope.pdf>

URBAN ECOLOGICAL LANDSCAPES, achieving urban health addressing climate change

<http://wuf9.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/WUF9-SS-Urban-Ecologic-Landscapes.pdf>

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