



Paragraphs relevant to sediment-related disasters are picked-up.

**Red color:** Wordings relating to sediment-related disasters; **Blue color:** Relevant information, my personal comments etc.

<b>A. Preamble</b>	
Para 3	<p><b>Recurring small scale</b>, slow-onset and <b>extensive disasters</b> particularly affect communities, households and small and medium enterprises and constitute <b>a high percentage of all losses</b>.</p> <p><b>Sediment disasters are included in this category and should be duly highlighted in national DRR plans.</b></p>
5	<p>More dedicated action needs to be focused on tackling underlying risk drivers and compounding factors, such as demographic change, the consequences of poverty and inequality, weak governance, inadequate and non-risk-informed policies, limited capacity especially at the local level, <b>poorly managed urban and rural development</b>, declining ecosystem, climate change and vulnerability, and conflict situations.</p> <p><b>Poorly managed urban development is a cause of sediment disasters as exemplified in recent disasters in Japan and other countries, and will be an agenda of International Sabo Symposium 2015 in Sendai.</b></p>
<b>D. Priorities for action</b>	
<i>Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk</i>	
22	<p><u>National and local levels</u></p> <p>b) <b>Systematically survey, record and publicly account for all disaster losses and the economic, social and health impacts;</b></p> <p><b>At present, EM-DAT is used widely for a world disaster database, but there is an initiative to have a more reliable (UNDP, ESCAP, Tohoku University). Taking this opportunity, a disaster database for sediment disasters should also be established in each country, which is necessary to show the real losses and impacts of sediment disasters to financial/planning authorities and to ask for necessary budget allocation.</b></p> <p>f) Ensure the <b>use of traditional and local knowledge</b> to complement, as relevant and appropriate, scientific knowledge in disaster risk assessment and the development and implementation of policies, plans and programmes;</p> <p><b>As for sediment disasters, this should be pursued more by International Sabo Network (ISN).</b></p> <p><u>Global and regional levels</u></p> <p>a) Share and cooperate on <b>the development of science-based and common methodologies and standards</b> for risk modelling and assessment, monitoring, early warning, disaster recording and statistics, and disaggregated data collection;</p> <p><b>As for sediment disasters, this should be pursued more by ISN.</b></p>

	<p>d) Support the development of local, national, regional and global user friendly systems and services for the <b>exchange of information on good practices, cost-effective and easy to use disaster risk reduction technologies, and lessons learned on policies, plans and measure for disaster risk reduction</b>; <b>As for sediment disasters, this should be pursued more by ISN.</b></p>
<p><i>Priority2. Strengthening governance and institutions to manage disaster risk</i></p>	
25	<p><u>Global and regional levels</u></p> <p>c) Continue to actively engage in the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the regional and sub-regional platforms for disaster risk reduction and <b>thematic platforms</b>, which represent effective multi-stakeholder mechanisms to forge partnerships, periodically assess progress on implementation and share practice and knowledge on risk-informed policies, programmes and investments, including on development and climate change issues;</p> <p><b>It is necessary for persons responsible for sediment disasters are actively engaged in the national platform. It is recommended to form a platform for sediment disasters as a part of the national platform.</b></p>
<p><i>Priority 3. Investing in economic, social, cultural and environmental resilience</i></p>	
28	<p><u>National and local levels</u></p> <p>b) Strengthen <b>public investment</b> in critical facilities and physical infrastructures, particularly <b>disaster prevention and reduction structural measures</b>, schools, clinics, hospitals, water and power plants, communications and transport lifelines, disaster warning and management centers . . . ; <b>Sabo facilities are disaster prevention and reduction structural measures.</b></p> <p>d) Give <b>land-use policy</b> development and implementation, including <b>urban planning</b>, informal and non-permanent housing, special attention due to their direct impact on risk exposure; <b>Land-use including urban planning is a key component of sediment disaster risk reduction and will be highlighted at the International Sabo Symposium 2015 in Sendai.</b></p>
29	<p><u>Global and regional levels</u></p> <p>a) <b>Mainstream disaster risk reduction measures appropriately into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes</b> including those related to poverty reduction, natural resource management, urban development and adaptation to climate change;</p> <p><b>This should be applied to projects for sediment disaster risk reduction as well. JICA is considering to have a column for consideration of disaster risk reduction in the request form from developing countries, in addition to columns for environment, poverty, gender etc.</b></p>
<p><i>Priority 4.:Enhancing preparedness for effective response, and building back better in recovery and reconstruction</i></p>	
31	<p><u>National and local levels</u></p>

b) Continue to further strengthen **early warning systems** and tailor them to the needs of users, including social and cultural requirement;  
**Early warning system should be considered as a key measure for sediment disaster reduction.**

#### F. International cooperation and global partnership

##### 40 *Implementation and follow-up*

c) Mainstream disaster risk reduction measures appropriately into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes, including those related to poverty reduction, natural resource management, **urban development** and adaptation to climate change:

g) UNISDR, in particular, is requested to support the implementation, monitoring and review of this framework including through:

- preparing **periodic progress reports** on implementation
- supporting the development coherent global and regional **monitoring mechanisms** in synergy, as appropriate, with other relevant mechanisms for sustainable development and climate change, and updating the existing web-based HFA Monitor accordingly;
- supporting countries, including through the national platforms or their equivalent, in **developing national plans and monitoring** trends and patterns in disaster risk, loss and impacts;
- convening the **Global Platform** for disaster Risk Reduction and supporting organization of regional platforms for disaster risk reduction;

k) The implementation of this framework will be **periodically reviewed** by the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Committee through and in alignment with existing processes and mechanisms, such as the High Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development, to allow for stocktaking, identifying new emerging risk, formulating recommendations for further action, and introducing possible corrective measures;

**These implementation and follow-up measures should be considered for national action plans for sediment disaster reduction, to be prepared in accordance with the Post-2015 Framework for DRR.**