

1972

United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm)
→ *Only One Earth*

1982

Session of a Special Character' (SSC) of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (Nairobi)

Brundtland Commission 1987
→ *Our Common Future*
"Sustainable Development"

1992

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro)
• Agenda 21
• Framework Convention on Climate Change
• Convention on Biological Diversity

Humanity has the ability to make development sustainable to ensure that it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

2000

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)



2002

World Summit on Sustainable Development (Rio+10, Johannesburg)
→ *Plan of Implementation*

2012

United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20, Rio de Janeiro)
→ *The Future We Want.*

We reaffirm our commitment to making every effort to accelerate the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals.

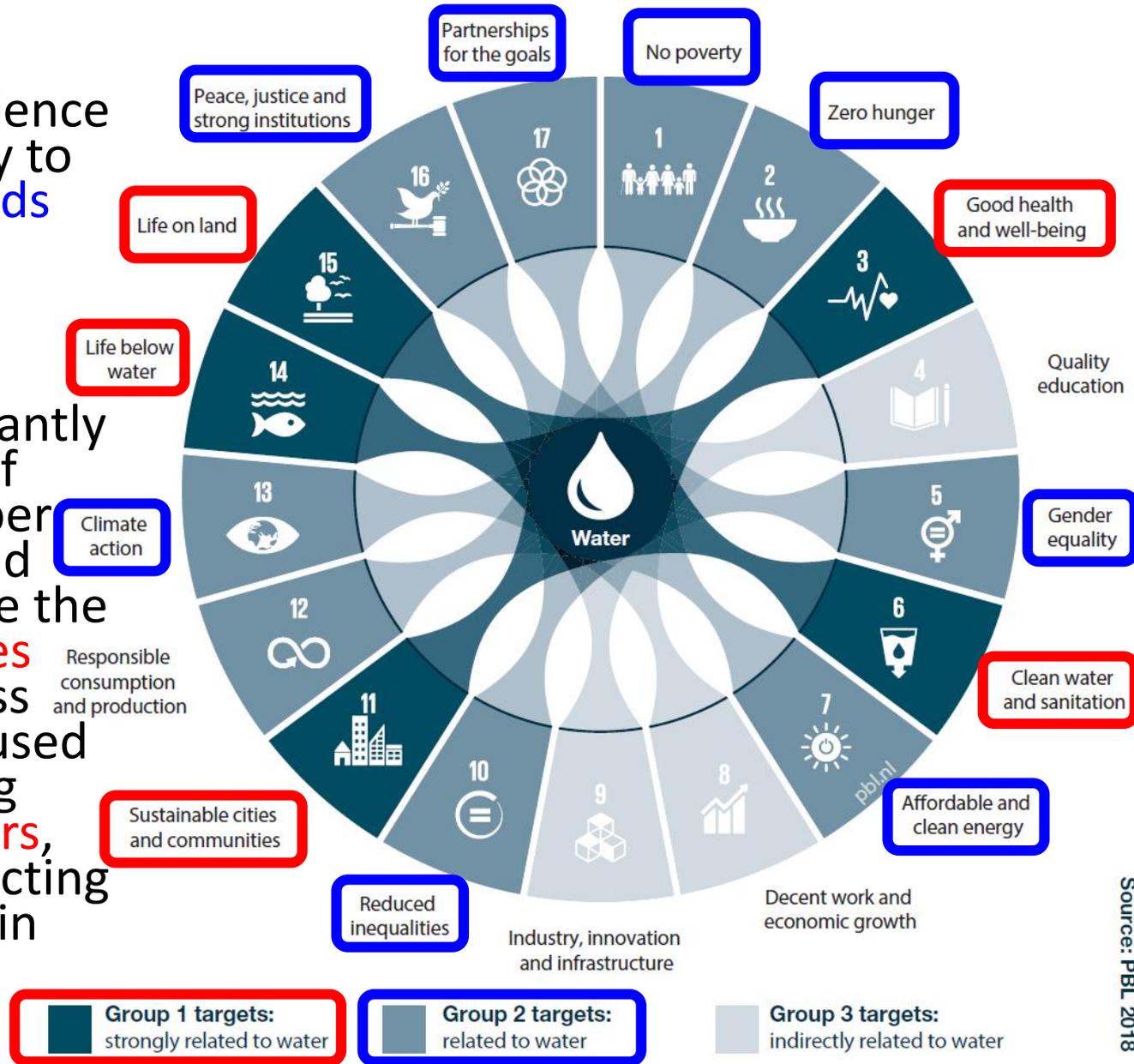


Sep. 2015

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to **climate-related hazards and natural disasters** in all countries

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of **deaths** and the number of people **affected** and substantially decrease the direct **economic losses** relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including **water-related disasters**, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

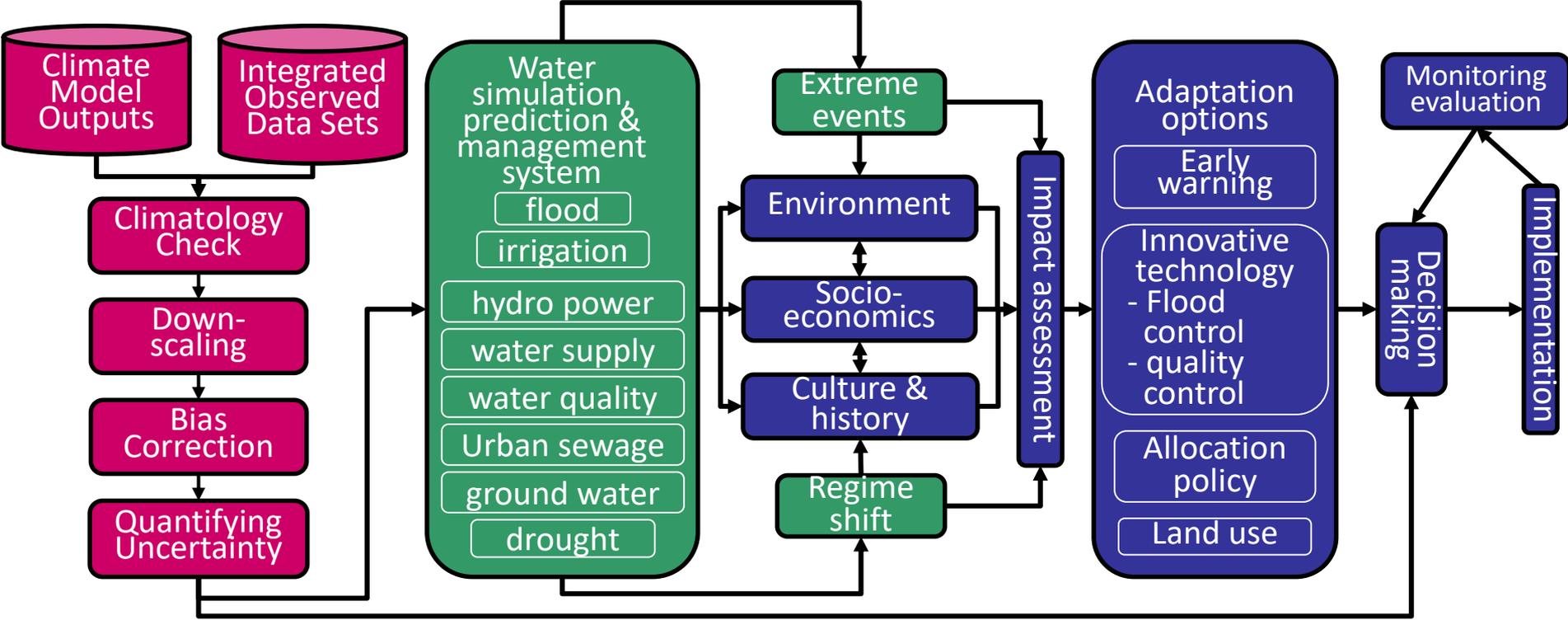


End to End Approach on Climate Change Adaptation

Scientific Approach

Engineering Approach

Socio-economical Approach



1989

Res. 44/236 International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

The GA ... "proclaims the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, beginning on 1 January 1990; Decides to designate the second Wednesday of October International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction, to be observed annually during the Decade by the international community; adopts the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;"

1994

Res. 49/22 A World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Yokohama, Japan

The World Conference was held at Yokohama, Japan from 23 to 27 May 1994. Res. 49/22 A endorses the Yokohama Strategy and its Plan of Action adopted at the World Conference

2000

Res. 54/219 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/63 of 30 July 1999 on the successor arrangements for the International Decade for Natural Disaster reduction, the GA endorses the proposal of the Secretary-General to establish an inter-agency task force and inter-agency-secretariat for disaster reduction, under the direct authority of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs; decides to maintain the observance of the International Day for Disaster Reduction on the second Wednesday of October.

2005

Res. 60/195 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

It endorses the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: building the resilience of Nations and communities to disasters adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held at Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005, and recalls the common statement of the special session on the Indian Ocean disasters: risk reduction for a safer future.

Activity of the IRDR National Committee of Japan Science Council of Japan

- 2012 Nov. Long-term Plan for S&T Contribution to DRR towards 3rd UN WCDRR
- 2013
- review, direction, strategy, action proposal
 - plan for Conference
- 2014 Jun. IRDR Plenary2014, Beijing: Draft Tokyo Statement 2015
Oct. S&T Major Group Meeting, ICSU/Paris: Key Directions
Nov. WCDRR Preparatory Meeting, Geneva: S&T Inputs to draft negotiation
- 2015 Jan. Tokyo Conference 2015: Tokyo Statement & Tokyo Action Agenda
Short Film: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KtdzaXPIG7U>
- Mar. 3rd UN WCDRR, Sendai: Sendai Framework
- 2016
- 2017



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framework

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- Mar. **3rd UN WCDRR, Sendai: Sendai Framework**
- Nov. Preparation for G-Science 2016
- 2016 Feb. G-Science Meeting, Tokyo: Draft G-Science Statement
Feb. **SCJ Recommendation**
<http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/kohyo/pdf/kohyo-23-t225-1-en.pdf>
Apr. **G-Science Statement on Disaster Resilience**
<http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/kohyo/pdf/kohyo-23-gs2016-2.pdf>
- 2017 May **G7 Summit**
- Nov. **Global Resilience Forum 2017: Tokyo Statement 2017**



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- 2017 May **G7 Summit**
Jan. Preparation for IAP Statement on DRR
Nov. **Global Resilience Forum 2017: Tokyo Statement 2017**
InterAcademy Partnership (IAP) Statement



Traditional National Strategy – ‘Trickle down’ does not work –

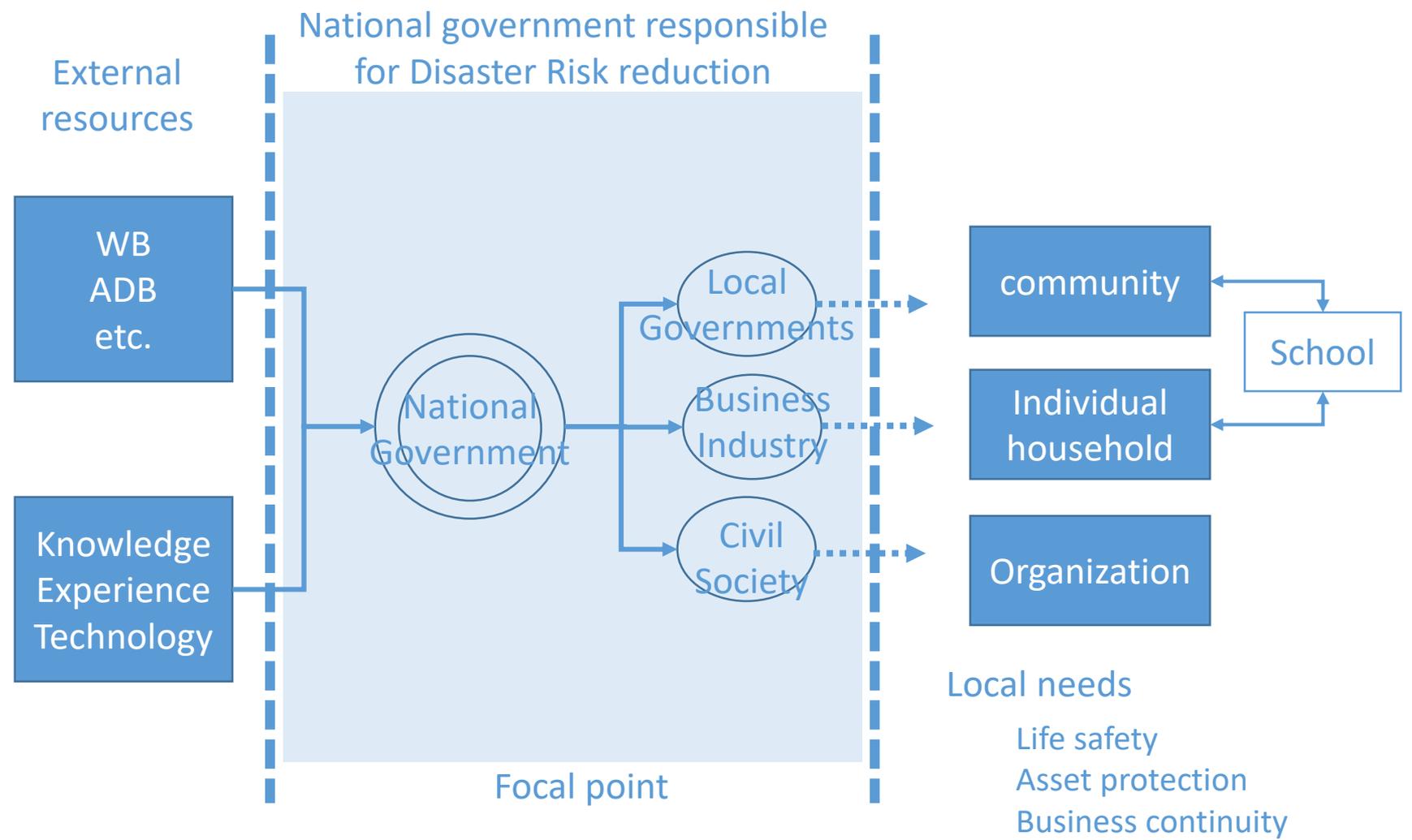
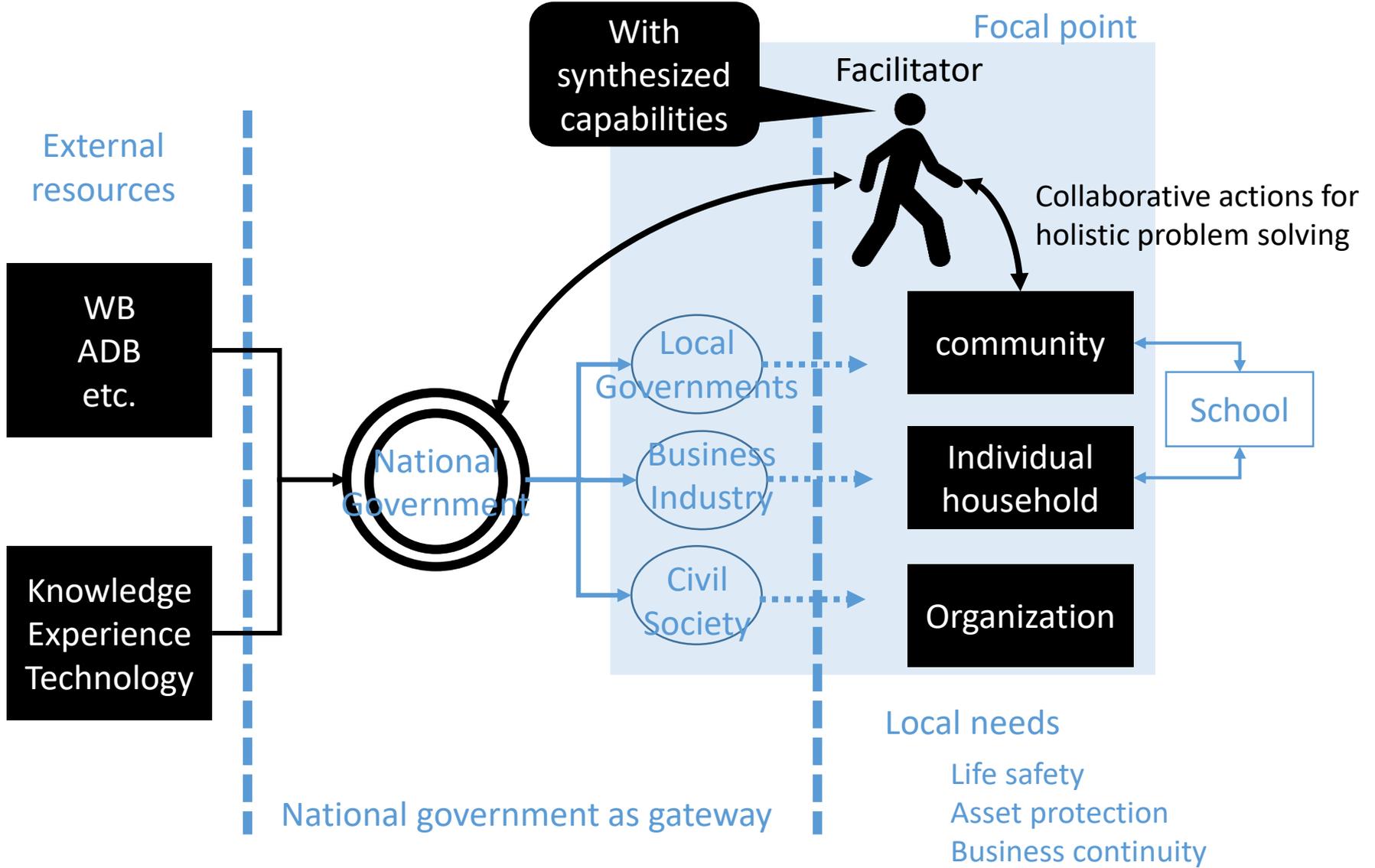
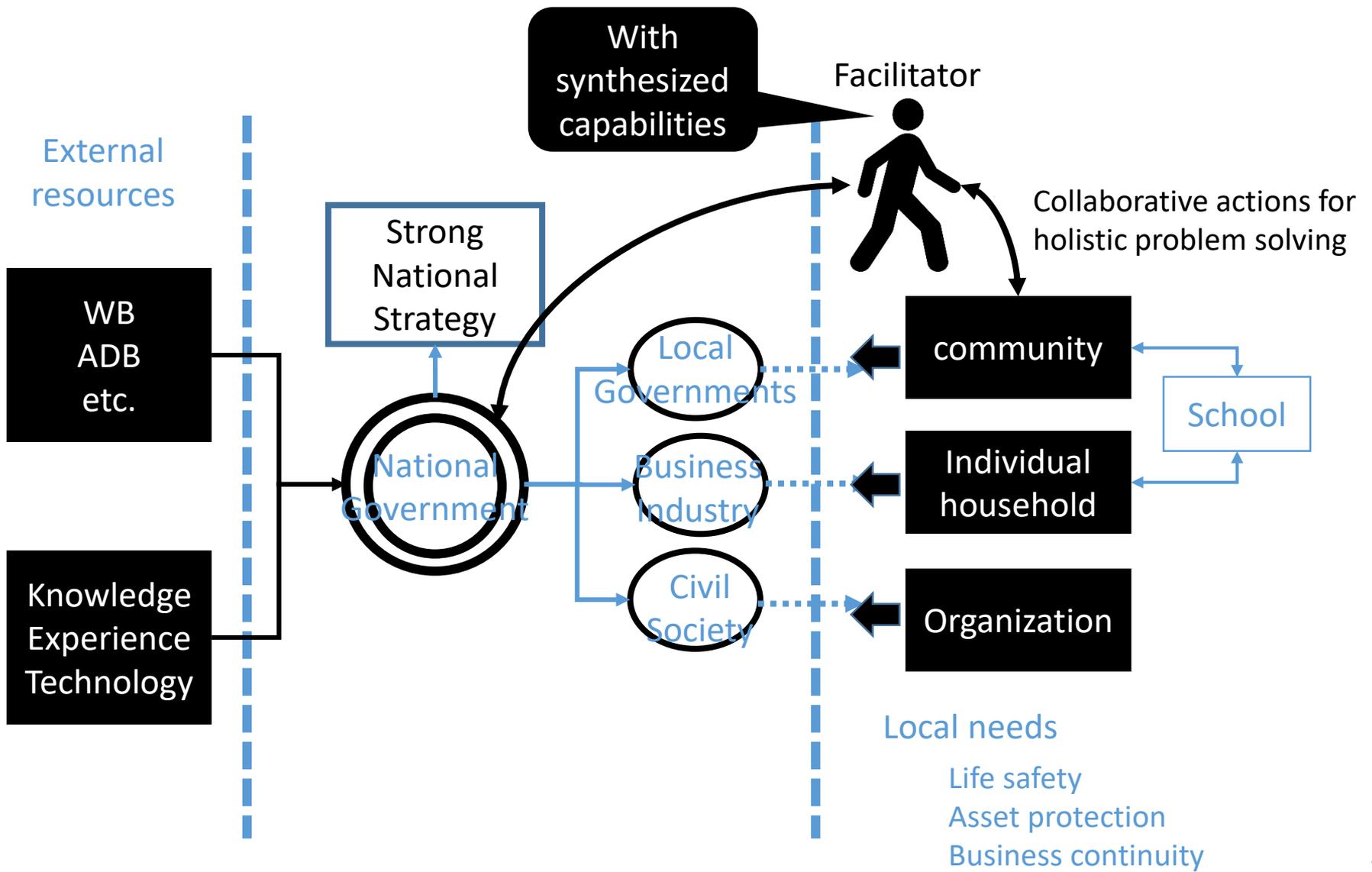


Image of Synthesis proposed



Final Image of Synthesis



SDGs

It is critical to end poverty and hunger, achieve gender equity, and make societies and economies resilient to water-related disasters in both urban and rural areas. AWCI (TG1) launches full-scale efforts to activate Platforms on Water Resilience and Disasters by promoting dialogues, reinforcing partnership, sharing data, information, models, tools, experiences and ideas, and expanding sustainable practices. AWCI promotes initiative that will address targets in Goal 6 on Water use efficiency and Integrated Water Resources Management as well as SDGs related to Poverty, Food Security and Life on Land.

Climate Change

AWCI accelerates regional coordination to build capacity for identifying, monitoring and predicting the changing probability of water-related disasters and their associated risks, develop and share user-friendly analysis tools, engage all stakeholders in climate change adaptation planning and implementation at the national scale, and fill the gap between adaptation and mitigation by choosing options which are beneficial to mitigation.

Sendai Framework

AWCI facilitates the implementation of Platforms on Water Resilience and Disasters to promote the four priorities for action of the Sendai Framework and provide usable and actionable information on thematic activities including preparedness and mitigation. AWCI archives disaster damage data and maintains statistics for confirming investment for water-related disaster risk reduction.