



Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016
New Delhi, India
02-05 November 2016

Concept Note of Technical Session

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| Event title | Technical Session 6: Enabling governance for coherence of DRR, Response to Climate Change and Sustainable Development |
| Event code | TS6 |
| Date and Time | Friday, 4 th November 2016: 09.00 – 11.00 |
| Venue/ Room no. | Vigyan Bhawan Back Lawns Inaugural Area |
| Theme | Achieving coherence and mutual reinforcement in the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework ¹ and post-2015 development agenda, notably the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs) ² and the Climate Change Agreement ³ . |
| Organizers | <p>Lead: Government of Australia</p> <p>Collaborators:</p> <p>RCM TWG on DRR and Resilience: FAO, UNDP, UNESCAP, UNICEF, UNFPA, OCHA, UN-Women, WFP</p> <p>RCM TWG on Statistics: UNESCAP</p> <p>International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC)</p> |
| Session objectives | <p>This Technical Session aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unfold the opportunities as well as challenges in ensuring coherent and mutually reinforcing implementation of the Sendai Framework, SDGs, Climate Change agreement as well as other post-2015 frameworks such as the Humanitarian Core Responsibilities⁴ to realize risk-sensitive, |

¹ http://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf

² <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

³ UNFCCC (2015) Paris Agreement on Climate Change : <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/109r01.pdf>

⁴ United Nations (2016) One Humanity: Shared Responsibility, Report of the Secretary-General for the World Humanitarian Summit: https://www.worldhumanitarianissummit.org/whs_sgreport and <https://www.worldhumanitarianissummit.org/key-documents>

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| | <p>resilient and sustainable development in Asia.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Identify and agree priority actions to achieve this coherence, as part of the implementation of the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework. 3. Discuss ways to align monitoring of Sendai Framework and SDGs to strengthen results on the ground and reduce reporting burden on Member States. |
| <p>Background and context</p> | <p>There is an increasing recognition of the importance of integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation (CCA) and development in Asia. In their inputs for the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030⁵, governments and stakeholders from the region have underscored <i>“risk-sensitive development as the cornerstone of resilience and sustainability”</i>.</p> <p>In 2015, important international frameworks and agendas were adopted to guide sustainable development in the next decades: the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Addis Abba Action Plan on Financing for Development, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. In 2016, the World Humanitarian Summit called on the global leaders to commit to five Core Humanitarian Responsibilities.</p> <p>The Sendai Framework, the first of these instruments, provides key guidance for making development gains resilient to disasters. It aims to substantially reduce ‘disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets by preventing and reducing hazard exposure and vulnerability to disasters, increasing preparedness for response and recovery, thus strengthen resilience’.</p> <p>Resilience is included within a number of targets of the SDGs. Target 1.5 directly aims to ‘build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters’ by 2030. The COP21 Paris Agreement also focuses on the need to build resilience to climate shocks and stresses by establishing a ‘global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change’. Annex 1 demonstrates the prominence of disaster resilience in the 2030 sustainable development</p> |

⁵ http://www.unisdr.org/files/38055_hfa2inputfinal.pdf

agenda.

This shared focus on resilience provides an unique opportunity to achieve resilience. The key challenge lies in determining the interlinkages between the existent 2030 agendas and frameworks, in order to achieve resilient and sustainable development.

This is particularly relevant for Asia - the global epicenter of disasters and home to many countries vulnerable to climate change⁶. The region is also an economic growth hub but heavy exploitation of natural resources, unplanned urbanization and increasing inequalities are driving rapid exposure to risks.

Learning from the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, the Asia-Pacific inputs for the Sendai Framework underlined the importance of creating shared broad outcomes to guide the interface of policies and actions across DRR, CCA and socio-economic development. This includes the use of common terminologies, baselines and indicators and convergence of information systems and monitoring and reporting processes. The need for breaking institutional silos, both horizontally and vertically, and enhanced coordination through multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder platforms was also emphasized.

This Technical Session will build a shared understanding of opportunities but also challenges in building coherence in the implementation and monitoring of the Sendai Framework, SDGs and Climate Change Agreement as well as other post-2015 frameworks, especially at the national and local levels. With the ultimate aim of identifying concrete priority actions, the Session will:

- Share examples of how **coherence is happening (or can happen) at local, national and regional levels**; what factors (e.g. better understanding of the economic costs of disasters and climate impacts) can drive coherent policies and actions.
- Discuss how **shared outcomes and interlinkages** can be set in the national implementation of the Sendai targets, SDGs, Paris Agreement on Climate Change and other relevant frameworks.
- Elaborate what **governance processes** (i.e. enhancing consistency of policies, laws and regulations across sectors; strengthening institutional roles, responsibilities and coordination mechanisms) and **financing instruments** are required to enable synergies and convergence of DRR, CCA programmes across development sectors as well as to bridge the gap between emergency and development aid.

⁶ Global Climate Risk Index 2015 <https://germanwatch.org/en/download/10333.pdf>

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore how good practices (i.e. integration of climate risk assessment, application of social protection tools, regional cooperation, etc.) can be further developed, shared and scaled up to promote coherence. • Identify ways to incorporate Sendai Framework and SDG targets and indicators into aligned monitoring and reporting systems at national and regional levels. <p>The outcomes of the Session will be shared by the Chair at the Summary Plenary. They will contribute to the AMCDRR Outcome documents, namely the Political Declaration and the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework. They will support the implementation of all post-2015 frameworks in Asia while setting directions for continuous efforts in ensuring their coherence and mutual reinforcement in the next 15 years.</p> |
| Session format | <p>The Session will be in the form of a Panel discussion/TV style interview with interactions with the audience. The above-mentioned focused issues for discussion will guide panelists' interventions as well as plenary discussion.</p> <p>Tentative agenda:</p> <p>09.00 – 09.05: Introduction by the Chair – Objectives, expected outcome of the Session and the panelists</p> <p>09.05 – 10.15: Panel discussion</p> <p>10.15 – 10.55: Interactions with the audience</p> <p>10.55 – 11.00: Chair summary of discussion and key recommendations.</p> |
| Main outcome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared understanding of opportunities as well as challenges provided by the coherent and mutually reinforcing implementation of Sendai Framework, SDGs and Climate Change Agreement. • Agreed set of priority actions to achieve this coherence in Asia. • Concrete recommendations for aligned monitoring and reporting of the Sendai Framework and SDGs at national and regional levels. |
| List of Speakers and their interventions | <p>Chair: Mr. Andrew Egan, Assistant Secretary, Stabilisation and Recovery Branch, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Government of Australia</p> <p>Possible outline of the Panel discussion</p> <p>The 70-minute interventions by panelists can be structured around specific</p> |

questions for each panelist, based on their expertise and experience.

Question 1 (25 min): Provide examples of how the coherence of DRR policies, responses to climate change and sustainable development can happen. What has been the driving factors and lessons learned? Examples can be provided:

- At regional level - sharing the example of the Pacific Resilient Development Framework (i.e. how better understanding of common climate-induced risks or transboundary risks through regional cooperation has promoted coherence) by Fiji Government.
- At national level by Indonesia BAPPENAS and MDMF/Bangladesh representatives
- At local/community level by IFRC representative,

Question 2 (30 min): What is required to determine interlinkages and create coherence?

- With regard to setting shared outcomes and coherent national policies to support local/community actions – by Government representatives.
- With regard to optimizing financial resources – By Government and IFRC representatives
- With regard to enhancing coherent policies, institutions and scaling up good practices – by UN representative.

Question 3 (15 min): How can the Sendai and SDG targets and indicators be incorporated into aligned national monitoring and reporting systems? This can be addressed by:

- Sharing experience of Indonesia in monitoring the MDG and HFA and localizing the SDGs by Government representatives
- Discussing how focus on age, sex and disability inclusive targets, indicators and data in disaster risk reduction can support aligned monitoring and reporting by representative from UN and Mongolia.
- Sharing insights on how to engage communities and local governments in monitoring by IFRC representative.

Panelists

1. **H.E. Mr. Inia Seruiratu, Minister for Agriculture, Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management, Government of Fiji.** Minister Seruiratu will share experience of Fiji and the Pacific

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| | <p>countries in building coherence, particularly through the recently adopted Pacific Strategy for Resilient Development.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Mr. Md. Shah Kamal, Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Bangladesh. Mr. Kamal will present the current thinking and vision that underpins the Government of Bangladesh/MDMR new approach in developing a new National Resilience Programme that seeks to incorporate DRR, CCA and development solutions to achieve resilience dividends 3. Dr. Sumedi Andono Mulyo, Director of Disadvantaged Region, Transmigration and Rural Affairs, Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Indonesia. Dr. Mulyo will share BAPPENAS on-going work on 1) analyzing the impact of El Nino induced droughts, forest fires and haze on Sendai, SDGs and CC targets and 2) integrating global frameworks into Indonesia's National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN), ensuring disaster resilience related SDG targets and indicators aligned with national monitoring and reporting system for SDGs. 4. Ms. Donna Mitzi D. Lagdameo, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Specialist, IFRC. Ms. Ladameo will share experiences in building community resilience through integrating health, DRR and CCA and discuss how integrated approach in disaster risk management that builds community resilience can be the common thread to link different global frameworks at the local level. 5. Ms. L. Sayanaa, Advisor to Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia. Ms. Sayanaa will discuss how to promote coherence and optimize financing for integrated initiatives toward risk-sensitive, climate adaptive and sustainable development, particularly in the context of small economies. 6. Mr. Yuri Afanasiev, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in India. Mr. Afanasiev will discuss on enhancing coherence of policies, institutions and practices and how the UN system can support this coherent approach at the national level as well as through regional cooperation. |
| Technical Equipment | Projector, computer, microphones, others: _____ |

Annex 1 – Prominence of resilience in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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| <p>The Sustainable Development Goals, 2015-2030</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 1: No poverty: Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters • Goal 2: Zero Hunger: Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices • Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure • Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable • Goal 13: Climate Action: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries • Goal 14: Life below water: Strengthen the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems • Goal 15 Life on land: combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods |
| <p>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015-2030</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal: ‘Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive... measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience’ through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk • Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk • Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience • Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to ‘Build Back Better’ in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction |
| <p>COP21: UN Climate Change Conference, Beyond 2020</p> <p>The framework calls for: International, regional and national financial institutions to report on the manner in which development assistance and climate finance programmes incorporate climate proofing and climate resilience measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The identification of concrete opportunities for strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerabilities • Scaling up efforts to reduce emissions and/or to build resilience and decrease vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change • Ensuring the adequate financing of climate-resilient development • The establishment of a global goal on enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change • Building the resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources • Building the resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems • Realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions |