



## High Level Dialogue

### Concept Note

<b>Event title</b>	<b>Pursuing Coherence Between the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement</b>
<b>Date and Time</b>	Friday 17 May 2019, 09:00 – 10:30 hrs
<b>Venue/ Room no.</b>	Room 1
<b>UNDRR Focal Points</b>	<b>David Stevens</b> <b>Andy McElroy</b>
<b>Organizing Team Members</b>	<b>Alessandro Attolico</b> , Executive Director of the Territorial Planning and Environment Office, Province of Potenza (Italy); Advocate MCR Campaign; <b>Angelika Planitz</b> , Disaster and Climate Risk Governance Advisor, UNDP; <b>Carolina Adler</b> , PhD, Executive Director, Mountain Research Initiative; <b>Cees van de Guchte</b> , Advisor, Ministry for Infrastructure and Water Management Delft, The Netherlands; <b>Fernando Perez de Britto</b> , CEO, (Arise Member) AI Systems Research Ltda; <b>Frank Thomalla</b> , PhD, Climate and Disaster Risk Research and Consulting (CDRC); <b>Jonathan Abrahams</b> , Country Health Emergency Preparedness, WHO; <b>Kehinde Balogun</b> , Project Associate, UNU; <b>Ksenia Chmutina</b> , PhD, Lecturer in Sustainable and Resilient Urbanism, Loughborough University; <b>Marcie Roth</b> , Chief Executive Officer, Disaster Strategies; <b>Maria Giulia De Castro</b> , Junior Policy Officer, World Farmers' Organization (organizing partner of the Farmers' major group); <b>Markus Steinich</b> , PhD, Head of Programme, Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management, GIZ; <b>Rajeev Issar</b> , Policy Specialist, UNDP; <b>Riyanti Djalante</b> , PhD, Academic Program Officer, UNU; <b>Roshni Dave</b> , Partnership Development Advisor, UNOPS; <b>Satomi Okagaki</b> , Senior Deputy Director, Global Issues Cooperation Division, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan; <b>Tetsuya Ikeda</b> , Dr. Eng. Chief Researcher, ICHARM; <b>Toshio Koike</b> , Director, ICHARM
<b>Background and Rationale</b>	The United Nations is committed to ensuring a closer coherence and coordination of the Sendai Framework with both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the SDGs) and the Paris Agreement. <b>Risk-informed development</b> is an underlying principle to ensure the sustainability of development gains (GA Resolution A/RES/70/1). As Member States move forward with necessary implementation actions, limited alignment of each agreement has become evident, as one can see

from the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). Parties to the UNFCCC are just beginning to produce national adaptation plans (NAPs), and will be starting to report on their adaptation actions through adaptation communications under the Paris Agreement in time for the global stocktake in 2023. The submitted NAPs to date, indicate some early progress towards aligning with SDGs, however, explicit alignment with the Sendai Framework is less pronounced.

Each agreement is typically supported by different Ministries with primary responsibility for the issue, with varying degrees of coordination. In general, each agreement is leading to different actions and commitments from different Ministries and stakeholders at national and local level. This situation potentially creates a significant additional burden: increased transaction costs, duplicated data collection and reporting. At the same time, countries incur tremendous opportunity costs when disaster risk reduction related to climate change is not considered in their national climate mitigation and adaptation, urban development and economic and social development plans and policies. There is a need for cooperation not only between different Ministries in governments, but also between local government units, between national and local levels as well as the need for inclusion of all relevant stakeholders, leading to a restructuring of how the mandates related to DRR, CCA and SDGs are assigned, to promote more coherence and avoiding the need to coordinate after the fact.

To be successful in the achievement of the SDGs, while addressing the three agendas concurrently, there is a need to actively plan coherent approaches to formulating plans and strategies and in the subsequent implementation of actions. It is imperative that these respective agendas be aligned both during the formulation of policies and plans but more importantly during the implementation.

Elements recommended as part of a good DRR governance system, in itself a part of the national disaster risk reduction strategy, should include clearly identified priorities; ownership by all relevant stakeholders and adoption at the highest level of government; and, alignment with the vision, long-term goals, targets and priorities of key national policies such as the national development plan and sectoral development plans. Similar elements should be recommended for dealing with climate change and the national adaptation plans (NAPs).

**Key benefits**

- (1) More effective policies and investments,
- (2) More efficient use of capacities and financial resources, advancing technical knowledge and expertise in assessing, understanding, and managing risks, and enhanced disaster

	<p>preparedness and response planning.</p> <p>(3) Ensuring development does not exacerbate existing and future levels of natural and man-made hazards including climate risk and that development gains are protected from the impact of disasters and climate change.</p> <p><b>Commonalities and Pathways to Coherence</b></p> <p>Building resilience is a shared overall objective of all post-2015 agendas. Risk and uncertainty are the common focus, and the risk components (hazards, exposure, vulnerabilities, capacities, and risk drivers) could be starting points to design effective measures. Not losing sight however, that climate change adaptation goes a step further by including transformational actions designed to ‘adapt’ to fundamental shifts in climate (the average changes, beyond the extremes).</p> <p>Possible pathways to ensure coherence could thus include strengthening capacities for policy processes; strengthening risk governance systems; understanding climate change and disasters risks, as well as risks induced by development and investment; developing financing strategies spanning the full spectrum of risk; converging to appropriate adaptation and risk management measures; and also agreeing on an integrated approach to implementing, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>At a technical examination meeting on adaptation during a UN climate conference (May 2017) participants identified various opportunities for integrating climate change adaptation, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction efforts, including through: - using the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as a framework for practical integration of the three post 2015 agendas across various sectors and levels of governance; - joint decision-making processes, tools, metrics and strategies; - ensuring that relevant data, science and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, is generated and made available to inform progress collectively across the agendas; - working in coordination, collaboration and cooperation with all relevant stakeholders including local government and communities to ensure that the three agendas are successfully achieved in a complementing and efficient way; and, - taking a systems approach to integrating efforts and looking for cross cutting entry points such as risk management.</p>
<p><b>Session objectives</b></p>	<p><b><i>What does this session aim to accomplish?</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Present progress made in ensuring coherence of the three agendas including success stories.</i></li> <li>• <i>Propose clear and concrete actions (<b>practical pathways to coherence</b>) that will contribute to promoting coherence in the</i></li> </ul>

	<i>implementation of the three agendas at the global, national and local level.</i>
<b>Agenda and Structure</b>	<p><i>The format of the High-Level Dialogue will be a Discussion Panel with up to 5 panellists.</i></p> <p><i>The Moderator will first consider the topic as a whole and then invite each panellist to provide an initial 5-minute contribution focusing on the key benefits and/or practical pathways to coherence (presented above).</i></p> <p><i>Then the Moderator will build on this initial warm-up asking one question to each panellist building on the same topic area.</i></p> <p><i>The audience will be able to submit questions by using a web-based app. The questions being submitted will be seen on the screen and audience will be able to vote for the questions they consider most important.</i></p> <p><i>The second round of questions will be chosen from the questions submitted by the audience. The Moderator will be able to pick, choose and direct the questions to each panellist.</i></p> <p><i>The Moderator will then ask each panellist to put forward their final considerations (3 minutes each) which should be centred on concrete proposals towards consolidating pathways to coherence.</i></p> <p><i>At this point the Audience will also be able to submit their contributions to pathways to coherence using the web-based app.</i></p>
<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<p><i>Key coherence points will be identified and recommendations will be put forward aiming at guiding policy makers on how they can accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework leveraging on the commonalities with the other agendas.</i></p> <p><i>Recommendations will look closely at the 2020 Target E which is to have in place national and local risk reduction strategies, particularly with regard to the climate change agenda (coordination with the development of National Adaptation Plans – NAPs) and the 2030 Development Agenda, more specifically the need to ensure there is risk-informed development.</i></p> <p><i>Recommendations generated from this session will be forwarded as input and lessons learned toward the achieving the SDG's that will be under review at the 2019 HLPF.</i></p>
<b>Special commitments / Announcements</b>	
<b>Moderator of the Session</b>	<p>Moderator <b>Ms. Audrey Aumua</b></p> <p>Deputy Director-General of the Pacific Community</p>
<b>List of Panellists</b>	<p><b>1. Mr Norbert Barthle</b></p> <p>Deputy Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development - Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany</p>

	<p><b>2. Mr. Javier Abugattas Fatule</b> Head, National Center for Strategic Planning - CEPLAN, Government of Peru</p> <p><b>3. H.E. Minata Samate Cessouma</b> Commissioner for Political Affairs, African Union Commission</p> <p><b>4. Ms. Koko Warner</b> Manager, Adaptation Programme, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC</p>
<b>Reference Documents</b>	
<b>Technical equipment requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Panel-style seating arrangement</li> <li>- Interactive Q&amp;A format from plenary (using Conference App)</li> </ul>