



CONCEPT NOTE
Plenary

Coherence between the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Climate Change

Schedule	Friday, 26 May 2017, 14:00 - 16:00
Room and Venue	Arena A
Focal Points	Glenn Dolcemascolo, dolcemascolo@un.org , Rocio Diaz-Agero, diaz-ageroroman@un.org
Background and Rationale	<p>The concept of resilience emerged as a common aspiration that connected the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the New Urban Agenda – this reflects alarming trends in exposure and vulnerability as well as the drive for innovation in the pursuit of sustainable and equitable development.</p> <p>Coherent and mutually reinforcing approaches to implementing these agreements may be among the most valuable assets for strengthening the resilience of communities and nations. Taken together, they urge attention to a wide range of risks facing communities around the world and can guide public and private investments towards greater resilience.</p> <p>The Sendai Framework recognized that ensuring credible links between these processes contributes to building resilience and achieving the global goal to eradicate poverty; it is guided by the principle that policies, plans, practices and mechanisms need to aim at coherence across the agendas. Several related actions were prioritized, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen disaster risk governance, national and local governments are encouraged to promote coherence through reviewing and further developing frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies, defining roles and responsibilities and putting in place coordination and organizational structures (Paragraph 27a). • Global and regional mechanisms and institutions are urged to collaborate to enhance coherence of instruments and tools relevant to disaster risk

reduction, climate change, biodiversity, sustainable development, poverty eradication, environment, agriculture, health, food and nutrition and others (Paragraph 28b).

The principles of risk-informed development and the Sendai Framework are recognized across the various elements of the 2030 Agenda.

Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda declared the determination to promote resilience and disaster risk reduction. The outcomes of the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan were recognized as a shared commitment.

All of the Sustainable Development Goals influence and are effected by disaster risk; but goals on ending poverty, sustainable cities and communities and climate action (Goals 1, 11 and 13) include targets that are directly connected to the indicators adopted for monitoring the Sendai Framework thus enabling countries to draw from the same datasets and facilitate coherence in planning, implementation and reporting. Also, Goal 17 on strengthening the means of implementation, addresses systemic issues such as policy and institutional coherence.

The high-level political forum (HLPF), among other functions, promotes system-wide coherence and establishes effective linkages with the follow-up and review arrangements of all relevant United Nations conferences. The 2017 HLPF will focus on "Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world" and will look at progress in Goal 1 on the eradication of poverty, Goal 9 on building resilient infrastructure and Goal 14 on the sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources. It will also look at Goals, 2, 3 and 5 (respectively: Ending hunger and achieving food security and promoting sustainable agriculture; ensuring healthy lives and promoting well being; and achieving gender equality and empowerment for women and girls.

In 2018, the HLPF will address resilience directly through its focus on "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies". In preparation, dozens of countries are preparing national voluntary reviews.

Outcomes of the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction can contribute to sharpened focus on disaster risk reduction and resilience in the HLPF outcomes and

	<p>ministerial declarations.</p> <p>Climate Change</p> <p>When governments agreed to the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, they also recognized the significance of the Sendai Framework. Key elements of the Paris Agreement have direct implications for disaster risk, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 °C, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. • A global goal on climate adaptation that considers enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. • The agreement to enhance understanding, action and support with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. Measures include: early warning systems and emergency preparedness; comprehensive risk assessment and management; and insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions. <p>Means to track progress through global stocktaking and other mechanisms are under consideration through the UNFCCC. Nationally determined contributions, adaptation communications and national adaptation plans are likely to play important roles in guiding national action.</p> <p>New Urban Agenda</p> <p>The Sendai Framework and the 2030 Agenda place particular emphasis on local action and on cities and settlements as a locus of building resilience and putting coherence into practice – particularly through age and gender-responsive efforts. The New Urban Agenda brings these elements together around environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development.</p> <p>This plenary session is a first opportunity to explore the practicalities of delivering resilience through a coherent and mutually reinforcing approach to the Sendai Framework and the broader 2030 Agenda.</p>
<p>Session Objectives</p>	<p>The Plenary Session will</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Raise awareness of the elements of the 2030 Agendas and their complementarities; 2) Exchange views on successes and challenges that governments have faced in promoting coherence at the

	<p>national and local levels; Consider the role of disaster risk managers other stakeholders in leveraging the various agreements for maximum impact.</p>
<p>Speakers and Co-Chairs</p>	<p>Co-Chairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • H.E. Willem Rampangileri, Minister and Head National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), Indonesia • H.E. Manuel Bessler, State Secretary and Federal Council Delegate for Humanitarian Aid and Head of the Swiss Humanitarian Aid Unit (SHA) and Vice Director Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) Switzerland • Ms. Madeleine Redfern, Mayor of Iqaluit, Canada <p>Speakers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Patricia Espinosa, Executive Director, UNFCCC • Mr. Meleti Bainimarama, Permanent Secretary, Ministry for Agriculture, Rural and Maritime Development and National Disaster Management, Fiji • Ms. Ingrid Hoven, Director-General of Global Issues, Sector Policies and Programmes, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany • Mr. Saber Chowdhury, Member of Parliament, Bangladesh and President of Inter-Parliamentary Union
<p>Expected outcomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of practical examples of coherent and mutually-reinforcing action that deliver multiple benefits; • Shared understanding of success-factors and barriers for cooperation and coherent implementation; • Shared vision and priority actions for enhancing coherence and integration between disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and climate change action at the country level. <p>The outcomes of the Plenary Session will be submitted to the Chair of the Global Platform for consideration as input the Chair’s Summary and as input to the High Level Political Forum.</p>
<p>Indicative Ways Forward</p>	<p>As the issues and opportunities for promoting coherent and integrated approaches become clearer, steps forward could include practical and actions such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Prioritize implementation of Sendai Framework “Target e” as an opportunity to advance gender-responsive national and local disaster risk reduction strategies in coherence with sustainable development and climate change strategies. (ii) Urge that development of metrics for the Adaptation

	<p>Goal in Paris Climate Change Agreement be developed in a way that allows for alignment with indicators of the Sendai Framework and SDGs.</p> <p>(iii) Ensure that Global Platform outcomes, and broad considerations, are brought to bear on the negotiations of the deliberations and outcome document of the 2017 HLPF</p> <p>(iv) Urge countries to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations when preparing voluntary reviews for the 2018 HLPF and, in the upcoming 2018 Regional Platforms, integrate a focus and goals and theme of the 2018 HLPF “Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies” (while ensuring that timing of the Regional Platforms is as early as possible to allow for their deliberations to be taken into account in the July session of the 2018 HLPF),</p> <p>(v) Highlight at the HLPF the lessons and experiences, including those shared at the 2017 Global Platform, that show how implementation of the Sendai Framework is delivering outcomes for sustainable development (for instance in the areas of supporting pro-poor community-led efforts to build resilience and strengthening social safety nets (SDG1); protecting livelihoods and productive assets essential for food security through improved early warning mechanisms and risk transfer (SDG2); improved preparedness for global health emergencies (SDG3); protecting coral reefs and coastal ecosystems for disaster resilience (SDG14) ; and in particular, advances in gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and supporting women’s leadership in reducing disaster risk at national and local levels (SDG5).</p> <p>(vi) Highlight the strong political commitment and readiness of disaster risk managers to collaborate with sectoral ministries to build resilience, with particular attention given to the SDGs to be considered at the 2018 and 2019 HLPF namely Goals 6, 7, 11, 12 and 15 (clean water and sanitation; clean and affordable energy; sustainable cities and communities; responsible consumption and production; and, terrestrial ecosystems) and Goals 4, 8, 10, 13 and 16 (quality education; decent work and economic growth; reduced inequality; climate action; and peace, justice and strong institutions).</p>
<p>Background documents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 • Report of the Open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to

disaster risk reduction

- Implementing the Sendai Framework to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- UNISDR Issue Brief: The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change: Opportunities for Mutually Reinforcing Outcomes
- Addis Ababa Action Agenda
- New Urban Agenda
- IRDR and ICSU Issue Brief: Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development
- ODI Briefing “Resilience across the post-2015 frameworks: how to create greater coherence”
- Next steps for a Sustainable European Future: European action for sustainability
- Proposal for a new European Consensus on Development
- The European Commission's Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan