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2017 GLOBAL PLATFORM
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

FROM COMMITMENT TO ACTION

Working Session

International Cooperation in Support of the Sendai Framework Implementation

● 11:45 – 13:15 ● Wednesday 24 May 2017 ● Arena E, Moon Palace Resort ●

CHAIR



Hon. David Douglas Des Van Rooyen,
Minister, Ministry of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs,
Republic of South Africa

SPEAKERS:



1. Ms Ingrid Hoven
Director-General of Global Issues, Sector Policies and Programmes,
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development,
Germany



2. Ms Laura Tuck,
Vice President (Sustainable Development)
The World Bank Group



3. Mr Rolf Alter,
Director for Public Governance
The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)



4. Ms Heidi Schroderus-Fox
Director,
UN-OHRLLS



5. Ms Sandra Wu,
Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer,
Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd. and Board member, UNISDR Private Sector
Alliance (ARISE)

DISCUSSANTS:



1. Mr Josef Hess,
Vice Director,
Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), Switzerland



2. Ms Mónica Acosta,
Head of the Emergency Department, Office for Humanitarian Action,
Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation-MFA, Spain

SESSION REPORT

BACKGROUND

Given their different capacities, as well as the linkage between the level of support provided to them and the extent to which they will be able to implement the Sendai Framework, developing countries require an enhanced provision of means of implementation, including adequate, sustainable and timely resources, through international cooperation and global partnerships for development, and continued international support, so as to strengthen their efforts to reduce disaster risk.

To highlight these issues a Working Session on International Cooperation in Support of the Sendai Framework Implementation was organised at the 2017 Global Platform. The session outlined good practices and success stories in achieving international cooperation, including technology transfer and discussed barriers in executing North-South, South-South and triangular partnerships. The session also highlighted means to achieve a level of sustainability in international cooperation. Commitments were announced by the panellists and participants to strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships.

The panellists outlined the critical need of international cooperation to ensure the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly in context of the needs of the countries with special needs. The need for increased understanding of disaster risk was highlighted, including the tracking system for official finance flows to disaster risk reduction, like the one coordinated by OECD-DAC, in order to create a meaningful baseline. Key areas



highlighted for action include: strengthening data provision and capacity; strengthening in-country coordination between providers; and using the development planning process to link disaster risk management, climate adaptation and disaster risk financing. Panellists also cited the significant scope for data collection on risk management expenditure as very few countries systematically collect such valuable information.

Secondly, the panellists highlighted the importance of increasing coherence between humanitarian actions and long-term development cooperation. A political recognition of coherence and its mutual reinforcement in international agreements, including through linking mechanisms for monitoring and reporting of linked goals and indicators, was considered important to ensure coherence.

Thirdly, panellists called for increased cooperation in the field of technology transfer. The establishment of the Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries is a major step forward for LDCs to enhance science, technology and innovation, and the integration of technology into development. The Global Initiative for Disaster Risk Management was cited as another mechanism facilitating technology transfer.

Fourthly, panellists called for increased investment and more effective use of existing resources to enhance international cooperation. The Transitional Development Assistance supported by the Government of Germany was cited as a good example that helps linking humanitarian and development approaches. Panellists also highlighted the need for multi-annual funding and shifting the focus to funding results, and not activities, to ensure flexibility in approaches adopted to achieve the common goal. The World Bank cited some innovative funding instruments including the catastrophic drawdown options for LDCs and the Small Island States Resilience Initiative (SISRI). Panellists also highlighted the role of risk disclosure as vital for making informed investment decisions, including the findings of the FSB's Task Force on Climate Change Disclosure.

Finally, the increasingly strategic role of the private sector in ensuring international cooperation was brought out. The role of Kokusai Kogyo in mapping and geospatial information and data sharing was highlighted as a key means to ensure sustainability of



international cooperation. Business to business, or private-private partnerships, was considered an important element for ensuring integrated implementation of global frameworks.

At the end of the session, panellists and discussants announced the following commitments:

- Kokusai Kogyo: To fast track projects that take the form of private-private cooperation, involving DRR technology and in a developing country, as part of the business activities.
- Switzerland: To allocate at least 1/6th of the humanitarian funding for disaster risk reduction.

Session Link:

<http://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2017/globalplatform/en/programme/working-sessions/view/587>

Video:

<https://youtu.be/FeMFWIduXrw>