

Scaling up Adaptation Action: Governance

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SENGAI FRAMEWORK

FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030





Context

THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK OUTLINES SEVEN GLOBAL TARGETS TO BE ACHIEVED BY 2030:

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS

- A. Reduce global disaster mortality
- B. Reduce the number of affected people globally
- C. Reduce direct economic loss in relation to GDP
- D. Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services

- E. Increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
- F. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries
- G. Increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES

The Sendai Framework Priority Areas

Priority 1

Understanding disaster risk

Disaster risk management needs to be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment

Priority 2

Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is vital to the management of disaster risk reduction in all sectors and ensuring the coherence of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide, encourage and incentivize the public and private sectors to take action and address disaster risk

Priority 3

Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience








Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. These can be drivers of innovation, growth and job creation. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation

Priority 4

Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

Experience indicates that disaster preparedness needs to be strengthened for more effective response and ensure capacities are in place for effective recovery. Disasters have also demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, is an opportunity to «Build Back Better» through integrating disaster risk reduction measures. Women and persons with disabilities should publicly lead and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the response and reconstruction phases

The Sendai Framework – Mid-term Review (MTR SF)

	Target A: Substantially reduce global mortality by 2030
	Target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally
	Target C: Reduce direct disaster economic losses in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)
	Target D: Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and basic services disruptions
	Target E: Increase national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
	Target F: Enhance international cooperation for disaster reduction
	Target G: Increase availability and access to early warning systems and risk information

Source: [Main findings and recommendations of the Midterm Review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#)

The Sendai Framework – Mid-term Review (MTR SF)

- **Priority 2 – Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk**
 - Strategies are being developed but local level strategies lagging
 - Siloed approaches among DRR, climate change and development institutions and policies limit integrated risk-informed decision-making and the effectiveness of risk reduction measures
 - Potentially amplifying the impact of disasters and shocks
 - Legal frameworks for DRR implementation plans are important but did not translate into progress for developing countries, due to challenges with financial resources, organizational capacity, etc.
 - Legal frameworks for new and emerging risks are needed
 - Considering the intensifying impact of climate change
 - Many countries have integrated vulnerable groups in DRR governance structures, although globally, more progress is needed.

The Solutions

The Sendai Framework – Governance

Target E: National and Local DRR Strategies

Priority 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is very important for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation. It fosters collaboration and partnership.

The Sendai Framework – Mid-term Review (MTR SF)

- **Priority 2** – Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
 - Shift to “all State institutions” approach (vs a centralized agency)
 - Design legislation and regulations to support risk-informed planning and investment
 - DRR governance must be designed to include and apply local, traditional and Indigenous knowledge
 - Promote strategic foresight activities, vis-à-vis planning and policymaking contexts at national, regional and global levels.

The Paris Agreement and DRR (Highlights)

Article 7

Para 1. ...global goal on adaptation of **enhancing adaptive capacity**, strengthening **resilience** and **reducing vulnerability**...

Para 3. Parties should enhance understanding, action and support...with respect to **loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change**.

Para 9. ...engage in **adaptation planning processes**...

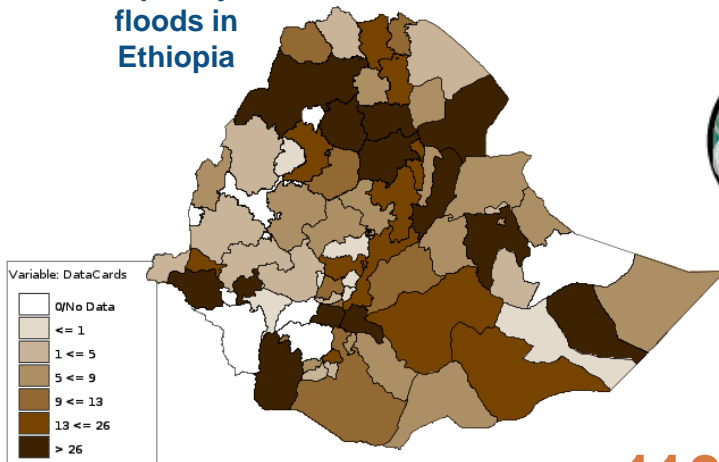
Article 8

Para 4. ... areas of cooperation ... may include:

- (a) **Early warning systems**
- (b) **Emergency preparedness**
- (c) Slow onset events
- (d) **Events that may involve irreversible and permanent loss and damage**
- (e) Comprehensive risk assessment and management.**
- (f) Risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions.
- (g) **Non-economic losses**; and
- (h) **Resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.**

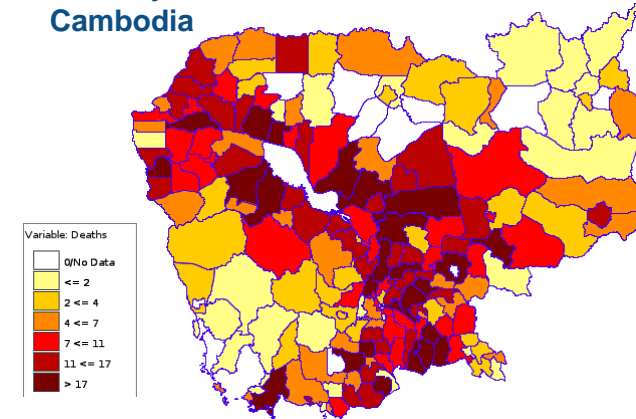
Sendai Framework Monitor 155 countries reporting

Frequency of
floods in
Ethiopia



www.desinventar.net

Disaster-related
mortality in
Cambodia



110 countries with L&D databases

Coming in 2023:

New losses and damages tracking system

Partners: UNDRR, UNDP, WMO



www.undrr.org/crm

Comprehensive Risk Management

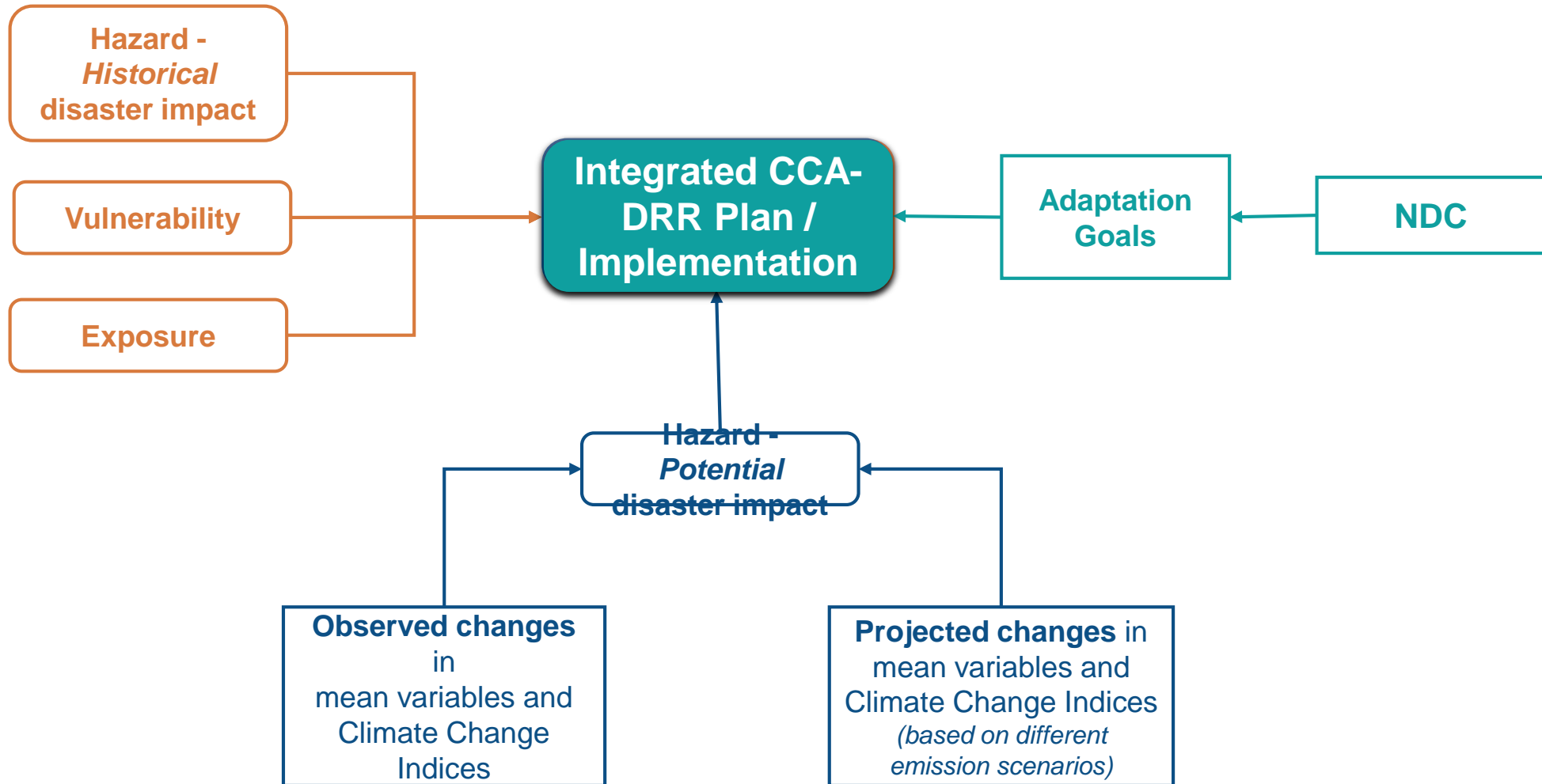
Enabling integrated planning for and implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework



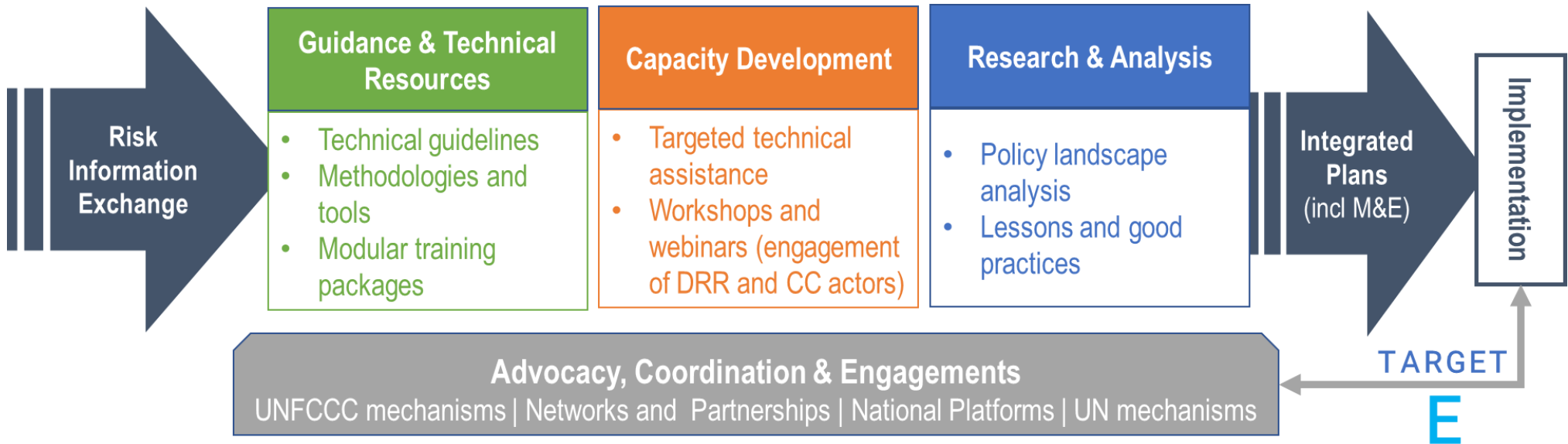
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Enabling integrated implementation



The CRM Approach



- Methodologies and tools (e.g. DRR4NAPs)
 - Comprehensive risk asst. & mgmt.
 - Modular training packages
 - CRM Checklist
- Forthcoming**
- Climate info for DRR planning

- **Caribbean:** Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts & Nevis, Suriname, The Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago
 - **Africa:** Benin, Malawi, Niger, Uganda
 - **Arab States:** Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Sudan
 - **Asia:** Maldives, Nepal (tbc)
- To be upscaled to **40 LDCs & SIDS**

- Regional policy landscape analysis (Africa)
 - National policy landscape analyses (Benin, Malawi, Niger and Uganda)
 - Policy Brief
- Forthcoming:**
- Regional policy analysis (Caribbean & Asia-Pacific)
 - Good practices

CRM tools and products



POLICY BRIEF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE

OVERVIEW

"Climate change is the defining issue of our time... every day we fail to act is a day that we step a little closer towards a fate that none of us wants- a fate that will resonate through generations in the damage done to humankind and life on earth."

Antonio Guterres, UN Secretary-General

The climate emergency is the biggest economic, social, and environmental threat facing the planet and humanity. Climate-related disasters have almost doubled compared to the previous twenty years. This has exacerbated inequalities within and between countries, with those contributing least to global emissions often experiencing the worst impacts of the climate emergency. Driven by climate and conflict, often interrelated, humanitarian needs are at their highest-ever with one in every 33 people globally in need of assistance and protection.

We are at a crossroads. Climate change is undermining the ability to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

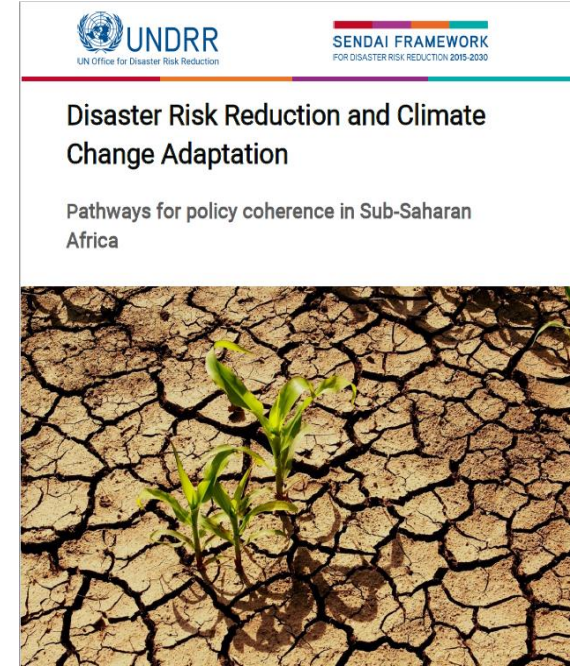
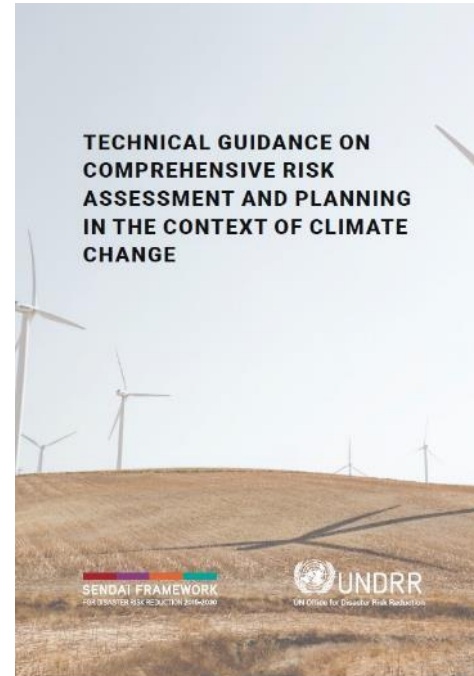
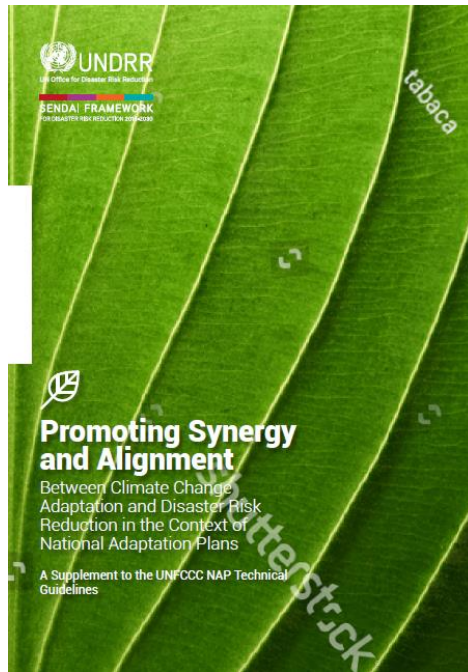
It is rewriting the global resource map for assets such as water, arable land and energy while driving migration, displacement, and instability. Transitioning to a sustainable net-zero carbon world requires rapid system-level changes, including in key sectors such as energy, food, and health. Urgent actions are needed by the G20 countries that are responsible for 80 percent of greenhouse gas emissions. It is essential to manage the risks inherent in this change to ensure that no one is left behind, and everyone enjoys the benefits of continued sustainable development. It is also important to ensure that 50 per cent of the total share of climate finance provided by all developed countries and multilateral development banks be allocated to adaptation and resilience in developing countries. Concurrently, systemic changes are required to better prevent and prepare for extreme and slow-onset events, rise to the challenge of sea-level rise, and protect productive sectors from climate impacts.

Collective action, political leadership, and financing are needed to keep the global average temperature within the 1.5 degrees safer limit outlined in the Paris Agreement. However, prudent risk management requires preparation for a range of negative outcomes associated with varying degrees of warming and to effectively manage unexpected concurrent threats, such as the current COVID-19 crisis.

KEY POINTS:

- Human-induced climate change is leading to weather and climate extremes in every region.
- Global warming may increase by 1.5 °C by the early 2030s, much earlier than predicted.
- A warmer climate will result in increased heat waves, longer warm seasons, shorter cold seasons and more intense floods and droughts.
- With every additional increment of global warming, changes in extremes become larger. For each 1°C of global warming, extreme daily precipitation events may intensify by about 7%.

These findings from the recent 6th IPCC Assessment Report point to an urgent need to accelerate action to avert climate related disaster risks, through fast-tracked implementation of the Sendai Framework.



Other Existing Resources





Thank you

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