Demystifying the Global Agenda Frameworks into Practice

CONCEPT NOTE

Objective

Conduct a 2-day forum to identify the challenges, linkages, and potential key entry points for integrating the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Agreement on Climate Change Adaptation, and the World Humanitarian Summit towards achieving a common goal of making communities resilient to disaster and climate risks in the Asia-Pacific region.

Rationale

Significant progress has been made in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, humanitarian response, and in development under the global frameworks that guide them. However, due to their respective mandates, government agencies have been working in silos towards reducing disaster and climate risks. The evolution of the global frameworks and creation of new ones calls for a universal and more comprehensive approach, which focuses on sustainability and resiliency. These global frameworks are considered as tools to support government agencies and relevant stakeholders on their progress towards sustainability and resiliency. Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), GIZ, UNESCAP, UNDP and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), see this as an opportunity to develop a deeper knowledge on the key linkages within the global frameworks to ensure that the operationalization of these frameworks at the country- and local-level serves as a vehicle to bring about positive changes towards investment decisions and strengthened risk governance.

Partners (ADPC, GIZ, UNESCAP, UNDP and IFRC) aim to organize the event together with other partners, and bring all relevant stakeholders including governments, UN agencies, RCRC National Societies, Civil Society Organizations and the private sector to help guide an integrated and inclusive approach to building national and local resiliency capacities as an effective approach towards the implementation of global goals.

Expected outcomes

It is expected from the forum that different stakeholders, especially at the national and local levels, will have a stronger understanding on how to transform the global frameworks into practice by:

- Identifying challenges, and existing key linkages between the global frameworks for countries and selected sectors (education, agriculture and health);
- Establishing and agreeing on key entry points to strengthen the linkages between the global frameworks for achieving optimum impact in the selected sectors (education, agriculture and health);
- Supporting the long-term agenda of sustainability and resiliency by identifying key actions to operationalize the frameworks at the national, sub-national and local level;
- Identifying actions on how Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies and community based organizations can contribute to help countries operationalize the global frameworks at the local level.















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2 days (29-30 August 2017), Bangkok, Thailand **Duration & V**enue

Background

The world has arrived at a crucial turning point with the inception of three major global frameworks dedicated to sustainable development, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. There is evidence of development linking with the state of the environment and disasters, which implies that if development is to be sustainable, pressure on the environment and subsequent impacts of disasters must be reduced. Synergies among SDGs, CCA and appropriate DRR measures are required, as climate change poses a key obstacle to development and intensifies impacts of disaster risk. A coordinated response is needed from all relevant stakeholders to maximize the implementation on the ground.

The intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda, financing for sustainable development, climate change and disaster risk reduction provide the international community with a unique opportunity to enhance coherence across policies, institutions, goals, indicators, and measurement systems for implementation. The development, strengthening and implementation of relevant policies, plans, practices and mechanisms need to aim at coherence, across sustainable development and growth, food security, health and safety, climate change and variability, environmental management and disaster risk reduction agendas. SFDRR acknowledges and emphasizes the importance of climate change and sustainable development for disaster risk reduction. Disasters, which are exacerbated by climate change and increasing in frequency and intensity, could significantly impede progress towards sustainable development and could wipe out decades of development gains. Small Island Developing States note that the effects of disasters, some of which have increased in intensity and have been exacerbated by climate change, impede their progress towards achieving sustainable development.

The SFDRR supports "coordination," which is an important step in cross-sectoral approaches. Throughout the SFDRR, there are numerous encouragements for integration amongst sectors—with a strong emphasis on ensuring that disaster risk reduction is integrated into other sectors and included in wider actions than merely disaster-related activities. It encourages all countries to incorporate disaster risk reduction measures into multilateral and bilateral development programs within and across all sectors, related to poverty reduction, natural resource management, environment, urban development and adaptation to climate change.

The 2030 Agenda has a strong focus on resilience and on the most vulnerable. Resilience and disaster risk management targets, as well as epidemics and other global health threats, internal displacement, migration and violence targets are integrated across the whole spectrum of the SDGs. At the same time, the four specific priorities for action in SFDRR (understanding disaster risk, strengthening disaster risk governance, investing in DRR, and enhancing preparedness for response and build back netter) are closely intertwined with the five action areas of the World Humanitarian Summit (2015) (dignity, safety, resilience, partnerships and finance). At the core of the global frameworks lies the principle of "leaving















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no one behind", which underlines the need for such an integrated, inclusive and collaborative approach across sectors and stakeholders. It also underpins the critical need to reach the last mile and the most vulnerable.

There are 10 mutual elements between SFDRR and SDGs, 12 mutual elements between SFDRR and CCA, 8 mutual elements between SDGs and CCA, and 8 common elements among SFDRR, SDGs and CCA. The common areas among SFDRR, SDGs and CCA include food security, health, education, ecosystem protection, natural resources management, capacity-building, technology and innovation, and sustainable consumption and production, which should be placed with high priority in the next 15 years.

Draft Agenda Outline:

Day One

Session I

Inaugural Session and Introduction of Objectives

Session 2: Panl Discussion

Stock-taking of institutional and policy frameworks (linkages and mainstreaming)

Session 3: Panel Discussion

Mainstreaming Gender and Diversity into DRR & CCA (sub-national and community based action)

Session 4: Panel Discussion

Partnerships and Multi-stakeholder engagement

Day Two:

Session I: Panel Discussion

Operationalizing and Localizing the Global Agenda (Challenges and Recommendations)

Session 2: Working Groups

Unpacking the Global Agenda Frameworks: Thematic Working Group

Theme I: Risk Informed Planning (linking global, national and local)

Theme 2: Data, monitoring and reporting

Theme 3: Financing for Development

Session 3

Feedback from the thematic session

Key Recommendations

Closing Session













