

I. Overview of DRR and Resilience in implementation of 2030 Development Agenda

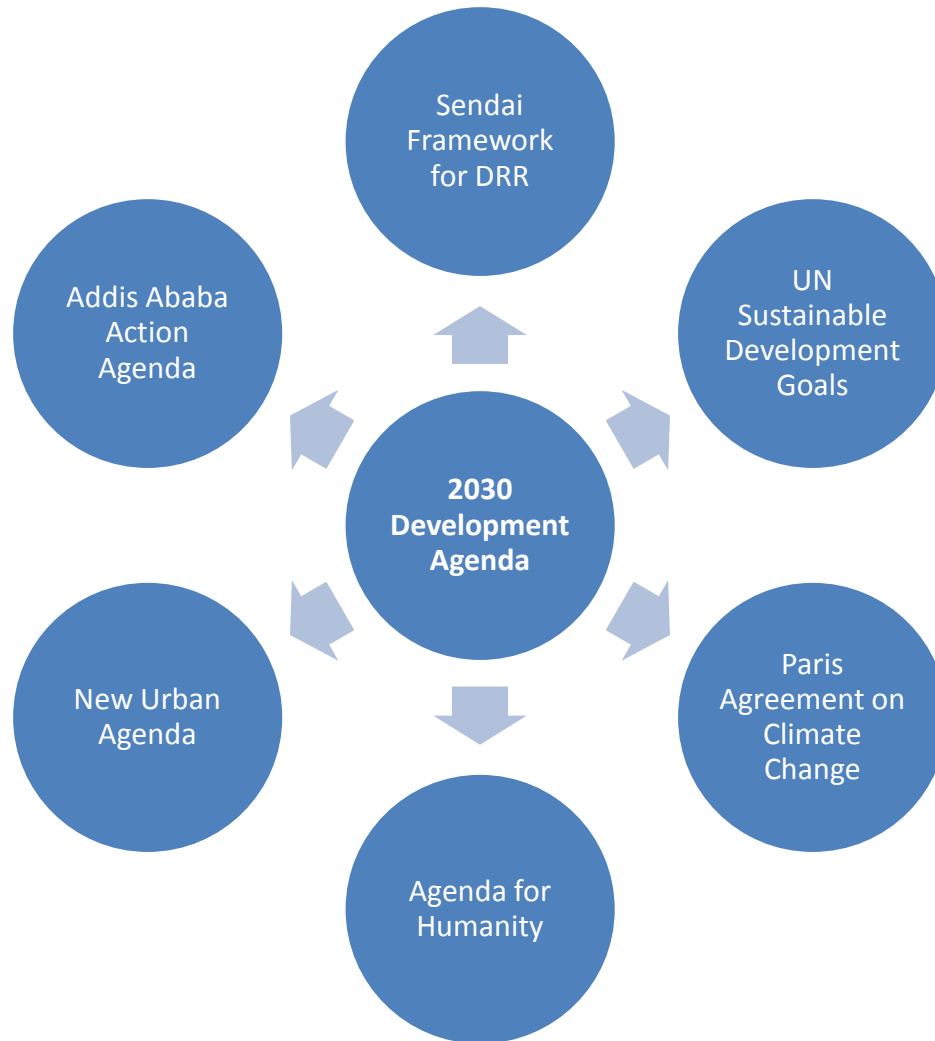
**UN Regional Coordination Mechanism
Thematic Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience (TWG-D3R)**

Co-Chairs: UNDP, UNISDR, UNESCAP

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2030 Development Agenda



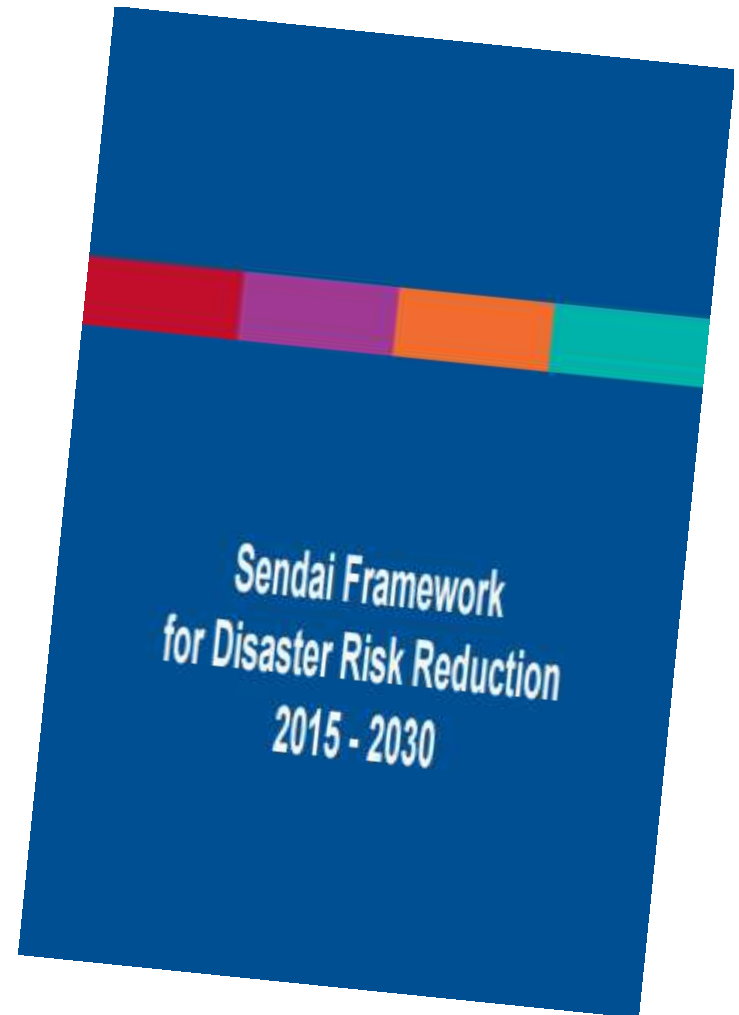
Resilience to disasters common theme of all frameworks

✓ Expected Goal

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

✓ Seven global targets

✓ Four Priorities of Action



Resilience built into Sustainable Development Goals



Target 1.5: Reduce exposure of the poor to climate related extreme events and disasters



Target 2.4: Strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters





Target 3.6: Develop early warning and reduce risk of health related disasters



Target 4a: Build and upgrade educational facilities that are safe from disasters



Target 9.1: Develop quality and reliable infrastructure that are resilient to disasters



Target 11.5: Significantly reduce the number of deaths, affected and economic losses by disasters



Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters



Target 15.3: Restore land affected by drought and floods

'Fostering climate resilience'

An objective of Paris Climate Agreement

Article-2:

Foster climate resilience in a manner that does not threaten food production;

Article-7:

Parties establish global goal of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development



COP21 · CMP11
PARIS 2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

Article 8

Enhance understanding, action and support on

- 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 & management;
- f) Risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and insurance solutions;
- g) Non-economic losses; and
- h) Resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.

Resilience is at the heart of New Urban Agenda

“We commit ourselves to strengthening the resilience of cities and human settlements, including through the development of quality infrastructure and spatial planning, by adopting and implementing integrated, age- and gender-responsive policies and plans and ecosystem-based approaches in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for the period 2015–2030”.



Invest in Humanity

“Fulfill commitments made in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development to increase support to countries vulnerable to disaster risks in order to adapt to the negative consequences of climate change and prevent humanitarian crises.”



Addis Ababa Action Agenda

“Achieving an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including all the sustainable development goals, will require an equally ambitious, comprehensive, holistic and transformative approach with respect to the means of implementation, combining different means of implementation and integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.”



Shared

Understanding and coherence

- **Sendai Framework, March 2015**

“Foster coherence of instruments and tools relevant to disaster risk reduction and resilience, such as for climate change, biodiversity, sustainable development, poverty eradication, environment, agriculture, health, food and nutrition and others”

- **UN Secretary General, May 2016**

“Develop shared understanding of sustainability, vulnerability and resilience”

Disaster Resilience

‘Disaster resilience is the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner’.

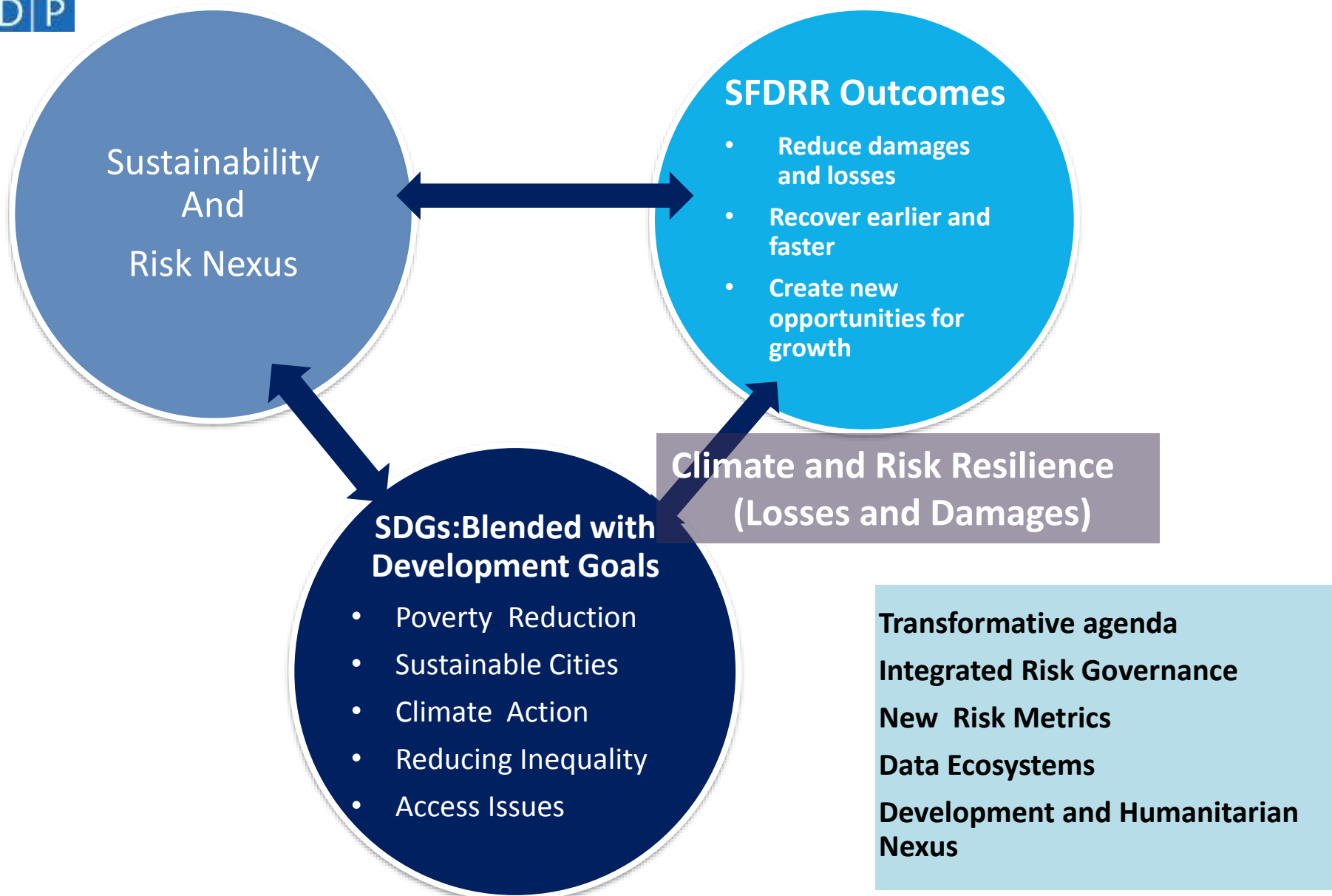
UNISDR

What are the Resilience Outcome?

1. Lesser damages and losses
2. Affected communities (and functions) are able to recovery earlier and faster
3. Development is protected and new opportunities are created.

Early adopters: Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka

Resilience: How to?



Coherence

- barriers to effective risk reduction, development and climate action include weak risk governance, accountability, dominant siloed and sectoral approach
- to achieve coherence and dividends of these global commitments, countries will require enhanced capacities in data/statistics i.e. in setting baselines and targets/goals, planning, monitoring and reporting.
- policies and practices for resiliency development should be based on an understanding of risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment. It is important to ensure that such knowledge of resilience is inclusive and gender-responsive.

Key questions for discussion:

ANALOGUE:

- What are the gaps in a whole of society/whole of government approach and what should be done to overcome these barriers? What would your organization do differently and with whom will you need to establish and/or enhance cooperation?

TECHNOLOGY

- If a robust data ecosystem need to be built up to the level required- discuss its characteristics and identify what capacities and resources are needed. Think ahead until 2030!

CROSS CUTTING

- How would a country go about establishing composite mechanisms and build capacities across sectors for collecting, analysing, managing, using, and sharing sex, age, and disability disaggregated data.

Thank you very much



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