

UNDRR STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2022 -2025



SENDAI FRAMEWORK
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030



UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

UNDRR's THEORY OF CHANGE

The world is changing.

The interactions between climate change trends, ecosystem fragility, disease outbreaks, rapid unplanned urbanization, mass displacement and geopolitical instability, fuelled by the interconnectivity of communications, trade, financial systems and politics, mean that shocks, stresses, and crises reverberate globally.

The COVID-19 pandemic has reminded the world what the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is all about: risk is systemic, interconnected

and cascading. Climate change is driving increased risk across all countries, and unpredictable hazards can have devastating cascading impacts on all sectors, with long-lasting, debilitating socio-economic and environmental consequences.

We are trapped in a vicious and self-fulfilling cycle of disaster > respond > recover > repeat.

The people hit hardest are those who have done the least to cause these significant changes.

There is no denying that disasters of any kind are expensive: in the cost to human life and economies.

Sadly, despite all the evidence that abounds, prevention is not yet prioritized, and therefore, humanitarian needs continue to multiply, jeopardizing development gains. Poverty, inequity, and insecurity continue to drive disaster risk, compounding vulnerabilities and increasing its impact.

The world is not on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As UN Member States move forward with Agenda 2030, more focused, accelerated action is required to help countries identify and analyse the broad range of risks they face, put in place appropriate measures to mitigate existing risks and to prevent the creation of new risks.

We believe that risk can be reduced and that disasters don't have to devastate.

Improvements in disaster risk management along with rising living standards have reduced mortality rates from natural hazards significantly. But these gains can easily be reversed.

But we must act now. We are facing more intense, frequent and compounding disasters, which are outpacing our efforts in resilience building.

If we persist with a 'business as usual' approach we will not meet the goal and global targets of the Sendai Framework and the inter-dependent goals of Agenda 2030. We will condemn generations to continue living with increased risk and ever more devastating consequences to their lives and livelihoods.

We must commit to accelerating and transforming.

Reducing existing risk, preventing the creation of new risk and building resilience take a whole-of-society approach. And they all take committed leadership and governance.

The global community requires leadership to meet the scale of the challenge. Political momentum and commitment to action must be secured beyond election terms.

We have persisted in our silos for too long, compartmentalizing knowledge and resources, focusing on immediate short-term 'fixes' rather than on funded, national and local level strategies, which build resilience in the medium to long-term when implemented.



Vision

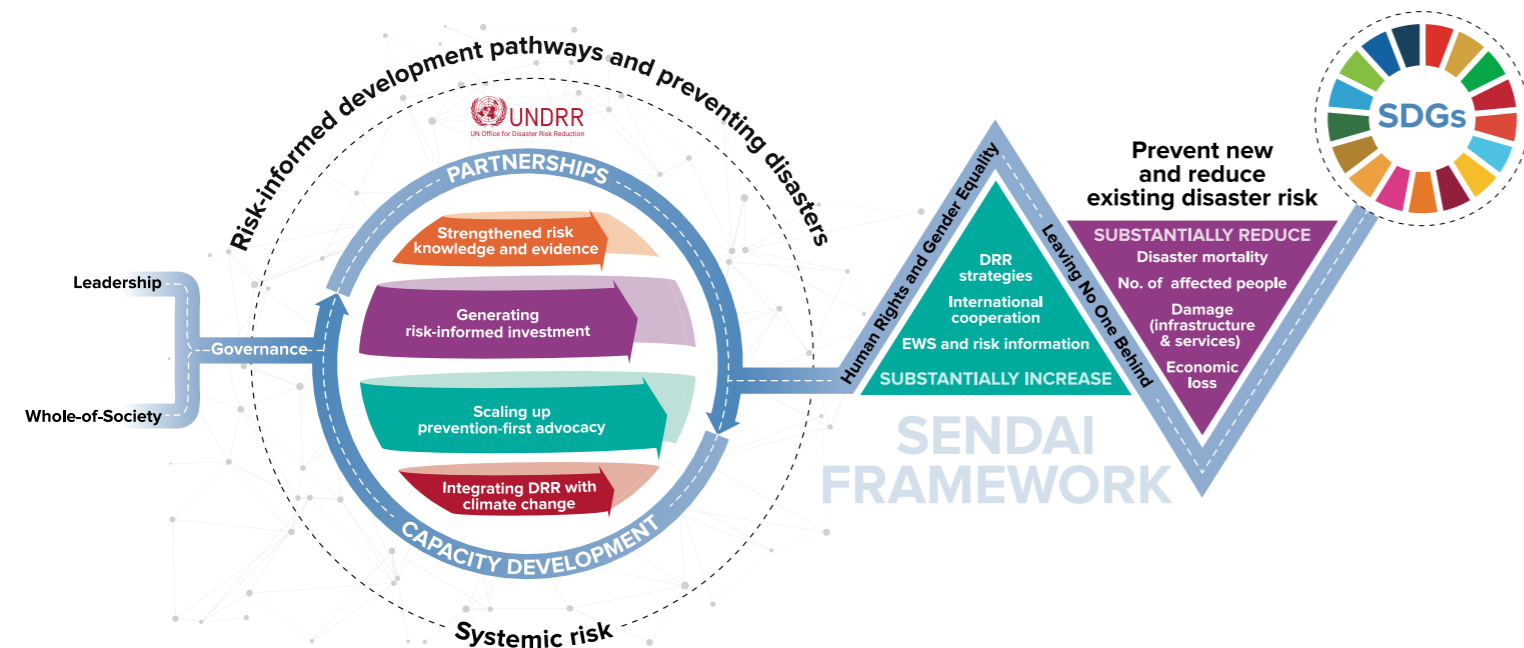
UNDRR's vision is of a world where disaster risks no longer threaten the well-being of people and the future of the planet.

Mission

Our mission is to provide leadership and support to accelerate global efforts in disaster risk reduction to achieve inclusive sustainable development and the goal of the Sendai Framework.

We believe that radical transformation is needed. Over the next four years, UNDRR will concentrate on providing enhanced support to Member States to reduce risk, and accelerate risk-informed development pathways, against multiple complex risks in order to prevent disasters and ensure sustainable development.

This Strategic Framework sets out our goals and activity focus for the period 2022-2025. UNDRR will prioritize four elements within our Strategic Framework, as accelerators, or areas of work requiring focused attention to accelerate Sendai Framework implementation and achieve greater impact (more explanation can be found in the Annex).



UNDRR WILL PRIORITIZE FOUR ACCELERATORS:

1. Generating robust evidence, innovation, and good practices on risk to inform decision-making processes.

UNDRR will support Member States and other stakeholders in development, fragile and humanitarian contexts so that decisions on policies, plans, regulatory frameworks and investments are risk-informed and grounded in an accessible and evidence-based understanding of multi-hazard systemic risk, including those related to climate change.

2. Accelerating financing for DRR and de-risking investment

UNDRR will work with Member States and other stakeholders to incentivize accelerated financing for DRR and to contribute to creating the next generation of financial products that more accurately price in the risks we now face. We will support national governments to develop risk-informed investment strategies that leverage public and private financing.

3. Scaling up communication and public advocacy for building highest political traction and commitment to DRR

UNDRR will deliver evidence-based advocacy initiatives with clear calls to action to invest in prevention, highlighting the additional benefits that accrue through disaster risk reduction initiatives. This will increase the visibility of the political importance of disaster risk reduction and mobilize citizens to demand change. These actions will be achieved through a connected approach to communications across UNDRR, drawing on enhanced risk knowledge and information, amplified through strategic communication partnerships.

4. Integrating the DRR agenda with the climate agenda

UNDRR will build on the global momentum around the climate emergency as a way of fast-tracking action to achieve the Sendai Framework. Accelerated action to address climate change, including scaling-up adaptation, will reduce climate related disaster impacts and contribute towards comprehensive risk management. UNDRR will strengthen integrated disaster risk reduction, climate-risk informed development and humanitarian planning, as well as improve results and impact monitoring.

SEVEN GLOBAL TARGETS GUIDE THE JOURNEY

We aim to substantially increase:

- The number of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
- International cooperation for DRR
- The number of, and accessibility to, multi-hazard early warning systems and access to risk assessments and information

So that we can substantially reduce:

- Disaster mortality
- The number of affected people
- Direct economic loss
- Damage to critical infrastructure and disruption to basic services.

Nothing undermines development like a disaster.

Achieving the 2030 Agenda, realizing the Sustainable Development Goals, and reducing humanitarian needs will only be possible through a human rights and gender equality driven, whole-of-society approach to reducing risk and building resilience – one that leaves no one behind.

UNDRR is committed to remaining nimble and achieving impact at scale. We are accountable through regular planning and reporting to our Member States, UN system partners, the stakeholders we work with and the communities we serve. We are bold and committed to working with partners who are prepared to be bold with us. This is the way to generate sustainable, inclusive development that secures a thriving, prosperous future for people and our planet.

The modalities of work described below, will help us accelerate our work, particularly leveraging partnerships, particularly within the UN system, and strengthening both internal and external capacity development.

UNDRR will prioritize developing strategic, impact-driven partnerships. Within the UN system, UNDRR will further expand engagement with UN Resident Coordinators and Country Teams to ensure that disaster risk reduction is a central component of the UN system's integrated offer to Member States in support of the SDGs. As a convener, UNDRR will also partner with key stakeholders, including the private sector, parliamentarians, civil society, international finance institutions and the international academic and science arena to leverage specific outreach capacities and expertise areas to strengthen risk informed decision-making.

UNDRR will invest in developing needs-based, demand-driven approaches to strengthening Member State and stakeholder capacity, including improving our ability to convene, increasing use of accessible digital training platforms, and ensuring that the DRR knowledge base is openly available. We will equip our staff with the necessary technical skills to strengthen our internal capacity to deliver.

Risk reduction is everybody's business.

The Sendai Framework is the global blueprint for reducing risk and building resilience.

It sets out a people-centred plan to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk, reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disasters and increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen the resilience of people, businesses, communities and countries over the next 10 years.

HOW WE IMPLEMENT OUR WORK

Supporting Member States

UNDRR supports Member States in close collaboration with formally designated national Sendai Framework focal points and national DRR platforms or equivalent mechanisms in monitoring trends and patterns in disaster risk, loss and damage, as well as and in reporting progress against the seven global targets and indicators of the Sendai Framework and DRR-related targets of the SDGs.

Leveraging partnerships within the UN system

As the focal point for disaster risk reduction in the UN system, UNDRR coordinates UN-wide Sendai Framework implementation. The United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience is one of the main tools to maximize UN efforts to support Member States to strengthen risk-informed development programming, planning and investment and ensure no one is left behind. UNDRR leads two mechanisms related to the UN Plan of Action: the high-level UN Senior Leadership Group on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience and the UN Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Points Group at the working level.

UNDRR's membership in the UN Sustainable Development Group ensures close coordination with UN system partners on efforts that contribute to the implementation of the SDGs and enables the inclusion of DRR in policies and decision-making processes. Furthermore, the inclusion of disaster risk reduction in the 2020 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) Resolution provides a solid basis to mainstream disaster risk reduction action in support of the SDGs within the UN system.

UNDRR promotes disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and resilience building through the UN Sustainable Development system's mechanisms established at the regional level. This includes Regional Collaborative Platforms, ensures engagement with relevant Issue-based Coalitions (IBCs) and is undertaken in close dialogue with Resident/Humanitarian Coordinators and UN/Humanitarian Country Teams, for all relevant work-streams and participation in relevant planning processes, including the Common Country Analysis and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, as well as contributing to risk-informing humanitarian action.

The Strategic Framework is aligned with the priority areas of the UN Secretary General and relevant guidance provided by UN system-wide strategic documents.

Working with regional and sub-regional organizations

Through its regional offices, UNDRR works closely with regional and sub-regional intergovernmental organizations and regional economic communities (RECs) in charge of implementing regional DRR strategies or Action Plans supporting efforts to accelerate Sendai Framework implementation.

UNDRR will continue to foster partnerships with different stakeholders to leverage their enabling power and universal reach

Stakeholders as amplifiers

UNDRR will continue to foster partnerships with different stakeholders from the private sector, parliamentarians, civil society, international finance institutions, the international academic and science arena, media, youth groups and others in order to leverage their enabling power and universal reach.

To achieve this, UNDRR will continue building cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary partnerships under the UNDRR Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism (SEM) and through the Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE).

In addition, UNDRR will work with the International Science Council to enhance the global DRR research agenda, and ensure its alignment with the Sendai Framework, and ISC-UNDRR Sendai Framework hazard definitions.

Capacity development

UNDRR will invest in developing needs-based, demand driven approaches to strengthening stakeholder capacity, including institutional implementation capacities to analyse and manage disaster and climate risks, and to strengthening risk-informed planning and risk governance mechanisms.

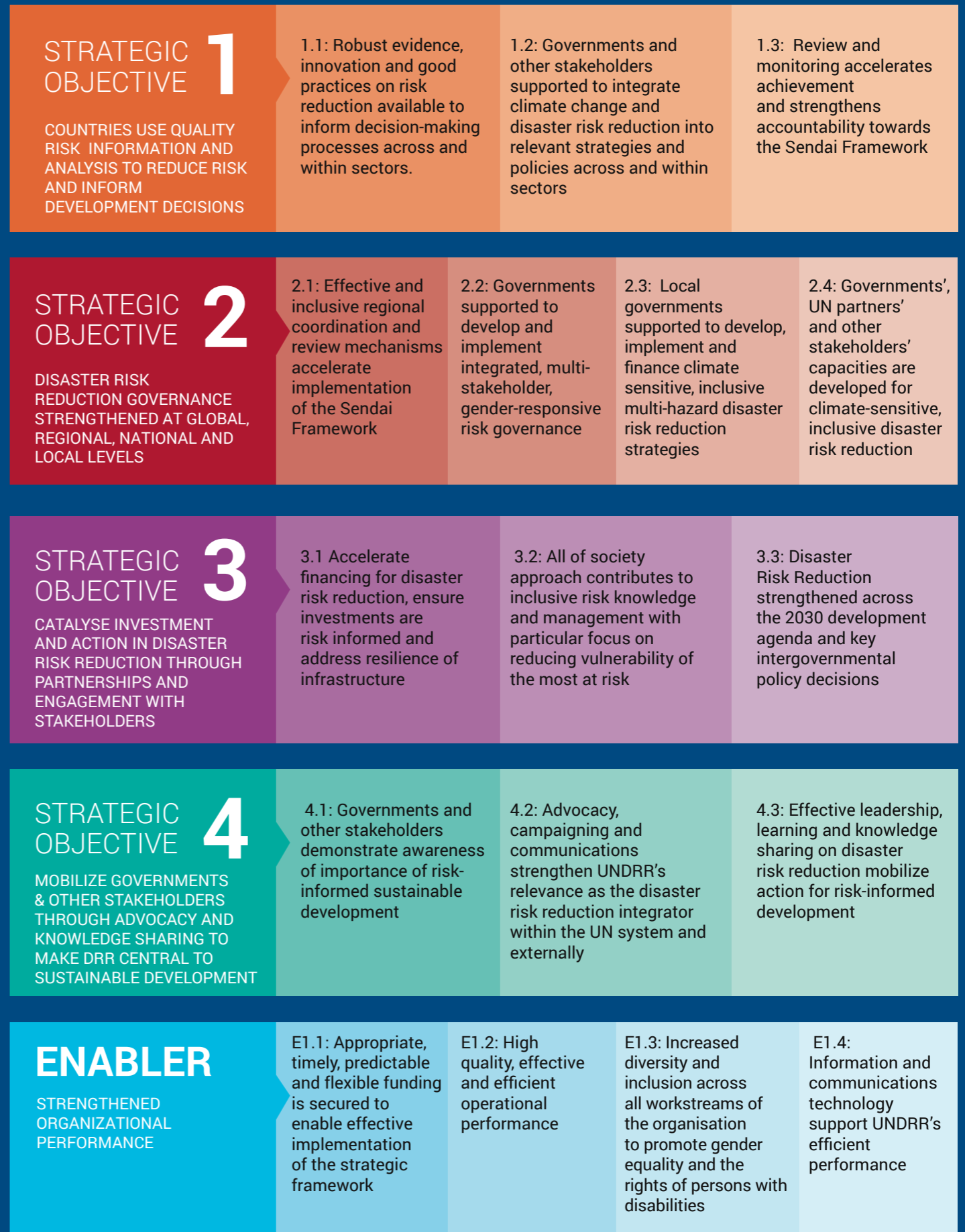
Increased use of digital platforms and information technology, in particular the development of online courses and webinars/workshops, will enable UNDRR to increase its outreach and allow resources to be readily accessible for flexible use by beneficiaries and stakeholders.

Building on this, UNDRR, through its Global Education and Training Institute will invest in expanding our ability to convene and host using both traditional and digital platforms, ensuring the key target audience of national and local government officials, UN Country Teams and other participants have the technical skills to efficiently implement the Sendai Framework and the DRR strategies.

UNDRR will invest in developing needs-based, demand-driven approaches to strengthen stakeholder capacity

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES & ENABLER

UNDRR has identified four strategic objectives and an enabler that correspond to its mandate to realize the Sendai Framework



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1

COUNTRIES USE QUALITY INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS TO REDUCE RISKS AND INFORM DEVELOPMENT DECISIONS

Risk knowledge, data, and analysis are central to informed decision making around managing today's complex systemic risks. UNDRR will work with Member States and other stakeholders in development, fragile and humanitarian contexts to improve access to enhanced products, tools and capacity development, applicable at global, national, local, sectoral and thematic levels responding directly to Member States' expressed needs for better quality and relevant risk information. In line with Priority for Action 1 of the Sendai Framework, UNDRR, together with UN system partner agencies, will emphasise technology and data as amplifiers, including for capacity development across sectors.

Faced with an increasingly complex and uncertain risk landscape, where climate change and systemic risks threaten our social, economic and financial systems, greater understanding of the interconnected nature of hazards, exposure and vulnerability will be critical for effective disaster risk reduction and for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Comprehensive climate and disaster risk information, innovation, and strengthening the science-policy-practice interface will be essential to achieve better risk informed public and private decision-making and investment for resilience.

UNDRR will prioritize work with UN and humanitarian country teams to provide enhanced access to data, tools and analytics for systemic risk assessments and improved cross-sectoral socio-economic analytics for risk-informed decision making. The UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) editions of 2022 and 2025 and the GAR Special Report in 2023 will continue to give focused attention to the concept and practice of systemic risk, trends, approaches and policy guidance.

Focus will be given to ensuring that Member States have access to quality and disaggregated data through better engagement with national statistical systems, and access to improved and innovative disaster data and analytical tools. Risk governance, and accountability in particular, will be enhanced through a more comprehensive evidence base and improved Sendai Framework Monitor.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION GOVERNANCE STRENGTHENED AT GLOBAL, REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS

In line with Priority for Action 2 of the Sendai Framework, UNDRR regional offices, in particular, will support Member States and other stakeholders to strengthen disaster risk governance. This supports cohesive, participatory action to reduce risk and tackle the climate emergency, at the national, regional and global levels, through clear vision, plans, capacity building, guidance and coordination within and across sectors.

While the responsibility to implement the Sendai Framework rests primarily with Member States and is shared between the national Government and other national authorities as appropriate, UNDRR will complement this through continued support for an all-of-society multi-stakeholder approach to strengthen risk governance, as outlined in the Sendai Framework.

UNDRR, together with Member States, the UN system and stakeholders will:

- Support Member States to develop and implement their DRR strategies and DRR-related aspects of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and Common Country Analysis.
- Support the qualitative assessment and alignment of existing DRR strategies with the Sendai Framework.
- Organize regular Global and Regional Platforms to assess and discuss progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework.
- Support the exchange of good practices and programmes for cooperation and capacity development, to address common and transboundary disaster risks, including South-South cooperation.
- Support the integration of disaster risk reduction in climate action, including in national legal frameworks, regulations, public policies and standards to guide the public and private sectors and at the local level through the Making Cities Resilient 2030 initiative (MCR2030).
- In line with Sendai Framework Target (g), to increase the availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems, UNDRR will continue supporting early warning – early action efforts in collaboration with existing partnerships including i) the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative ii) the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) and iii) the World Broadcasting Union 'Media Saving Lives' initiative.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3

CATALYZE INVESTMENT AND ACTION IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS AND ENGAGEMENT WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The Sendai Framework calls for all-of-society engagement and partnership. Governments, the private sector, parliamentarians, civil society, international finance institutions, the international academic and science arena, media, youth groups and other key stakeholders should all engage in disaster risk reduction.

Between 2022-25 UNDRR will catalyse engagement to address infrastructure resilience, accelerating financing for disaster risk reduction, de-risking investments, building coherence with Agenda 2030 and scaling up disaster risk reduction in fragile contexts with particular focus on the most vulnerable, to leave no one behind.

UNDRR will continue strengthening strategic, impact-driven partnerships including within the UN system, by stepping up technical collaboration to improve how risk reduction is strengthened in UN processes at the global level.

UNDRR will also partner with key stakeholders to leverage specific outreach capacities and expertise areas to strengthen risk informed decision-making.

The Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitment online platform will energize all-of-society engagement for the Sendai Framework implementation and improve stakeholder accountability.

Drawing on our support to national and local governments to implement the Sendai Framework and the knowledge of our diverse partners and the UN system, UNDRR will continue to scale-up engagement in intergovernmental policy-setting. Our support will focus on further mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into intergovernmental policy decisions to deepen coherence between the implementation of the Sendai Framework and other intergovernmental global agreements related to sustainable development and climate action, including development and climate finance and countries in special situations.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4

MOBILIZE GOVERNMENTS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS THROUGH ADVOCACY AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING TO MAKE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION CENTRAL TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Building on the heightened interest and awareness of risk due to COVID-19, UNDRR will deliver evidence-based advocacy initiatives with clear calls to action to invest in prevention. Communication campaigns will highlight the benefits that accrue through disaster risk reduction measures, demonstrating why investing in disaster risk reduction is in the best interest of people and the planet. Campaigns will clearly communicate the role of UNDRR in supporting Member States and wider stakeholders to improve the understanding of risk and prioritise resilience-building solutions.

UNDRR will continue strengthening its knowledge management activities and platforms, including PreventionWeb to facilitate knowledge exchange, and collaboration within the disaster risk reduction community. The Words into Action series will support stakeholders in translating the policy objectives of the Sendai Framework into practical activities to enhance community level resilience building.

UNDRR will continue to actively curate and synthesize information from a range of trusted sources on DRR policy analysis, research evidence and lessons, drawing from implementation experience and innovation in community and international settings and invest in improving our digital and social media platforms, providing compelling, solution-focused content that connects with, equips and mobilises stakeholders to act as agents of change.

Working with media partners, such as the DIRAJ network of African journalists and the World Broadcasting Union to support media in playing an active role in disaster risk reduction, will support a whole-of-society approach by ensuring that dealing with risk becomes everybody's business.

This activity scale-up will be achieved through a connected approach to communications across UNDRR, drawing on enhanced risk knowledge and information, amplified through strategic communication partners.

ENABLER

STRENGTHENED ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE

UNDRR will continuously improve its business systems, processes, and instruments to ensure excellence in delivering the strategic objectives and work programme. Changes in the way in which the UN system works overall, including lower transactional costs realized through service hubs and One UN policies, will support a stronger focus on impact and robust, inclusive programme planning.

UNDRR will work with development partners to ensure that sufficient, predictable, and flexible financial resources for implementation of the work programme are received. UNDRR will maintain our focus on impact, always ensuring value for money. Communications with partners will be open, transparent, and regular. Success will be celebrated, and mistakes discussed and learned from.

UNDRR will also seek to broaden the donor base, including from non-traditional donors. This will include increasing investment from the private sector and the use of innovative finance mechanisms.

Operational Risk Management

UNDRR manages its operational risk through three pillars, (i) a strong accountability framework, (ii) an entity level risk register which is updated annually, and (iii) a robust monitoring and evaluation of its work programme. These form the foundation on which the work programme is implemented, ensuring that work is aligned with programmatic aims and work practices follow UN regulations and rules.

The cascading economic impact of the COVID-19 crisis and the challenges it poses for a small voluntary contribution-driven entity is carefully monitored. This Strategic Framework ensures that UNDRR's programmatic ambition is supported by a nimble organization structure.

Communications with partners will be open, transparent, and regular

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS

Global Assessment Reports for Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) and related analytical work

Through its Global Assessment Reports, Special Reports, Regional Assessment Reports and other knowledge products, UNDRR will provide relevant analysis to support stakeholders to understand disaster risk in all its dimensions, emphasising the systemic and cascading nature of risk, and how diverse hazards can interact with other forms of vulnerability to reduce resilience. GAR and other knowledge products will inspire innovative thinking and cross-sectoral dialogue to underpin the next generation of enhanced risk analytics. UNDRR will publish GARs every three years, supplemented by special reports on emerging topics.

MCR2030 - Making DRR 'local'

Co-created with partners, the ten-year MCR2030 initiative will strengthen cities' resilience around the world, through developing strong partnerships with leading global urban resilience partners and networks, building peer-learning and support networks, and connecting cities with funding organisations, experts and technical services to improve their ability to attract investment against identified resilience activities.

MCR2030 offers a clear three-stage resilience roadmap (induction and orientation; progression; implementation) that supports cities along their

resilience journey. Cities can use an online dashboard to track progress along the resilience roadmap and access support from participating entities including the private sector, along with access to resources, tools and services, and connections to thousands of other cities.

MCR2030 will help cities become inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable, contributing directly to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 11, the Sendai Framework, the New Urban Agenda and the Paris Agreement.

Scaling up DRR in humanitarian action

Improved disaster risk information, action to reduce existing risk, prevent the creation of new risk and to build resilience, enhanced communication/advocacy, and strengthened collaboration between DRR, development and humanitarian actors will catalyse more accurate, timely and effective humanitarian action and financing to protect the most vulnerable. UNDRR will actively strengthen partnerships with humanitarian actors to mainstream DRR in humanitarian policies, decisions and guidance; support countries in fragile contexts to develop DRR strategies; provide technical support to enhance the understanding of risk in humanitarian settings, and enhance advocacy and guidance on risk prevention and management and effective financing in humanitarian contexts.

Integrating the DRR agenda with the climate agenda

As the climate emergency continues to escalate, UNDRR is building on action to address the global climate emergency to also accelerate the Sendai Framework. Accelerated action to address climate change will reduce climate related disaster impacts, which make up more than 80% of natural-hazard related disasters. UNDRR will advocate politically for increased investments in reducing climate-related disaster risks in the G7, G20 and relevant global conferences such as UNFCCC COPs. UNDRR will strengthen comprehensive disaster and climate risk management, including supporting the use of climate and disaster risk information to inform development and humanitarian planning processes, and will improve monitoring of results and impact.

Accelerating financing for DRR and de-risking investment

Aligning national development plans with national disaster risk reduction strategies and their associated financing strategies ensures that domestic resource mobilization and development cooperation support national disaster risk reduction priorities.

The private sector has a crucial role to play in financing DRR, ensuring that investments are risk informed. The right incentives can foster longer-term investments, which factor in DRR as a key performance indicator for sustainable investing and environmental, social and governance reporting. In addition, better standards and regulations are needed to guide the disclosure of disaster risk in public and private investments and to mitigate potential negative impacts.

In close cooperation with finance and financial sector partners, UNDRR will support accelerating financing for DRR and ensure investments are de-risked by fostering strategic engagements, advocacy and generating guidance with evidence.

UNDRR will advocate for transitioning from risk-blind to risk-informed investments and will equally support national governments to develop risk-informed investment strategies that leverage public and private financing.

Building infrastructure resilience

Infrastructure service disruption costs the public and private sector billions per year. Much of this disruption is linked to natural and manmade hazard related disasters. Infrastructure investment is an important part of economic-crisis recovery as it creates jobs and revitalizes communities. At the same time, the COVID-19 pandemic has shown the consequences of systematically underinvesting in resilience. With COVID-19 recovery investments allocated to new infrastructure and given that the bulk of funding allocated for recovery will be used to support public investment and key structural reforms, it is critical that considerations of risk reduction and resilience shape how and where these resources are spent.

UNDRR will support a system-based approach to address infrastructure resilience and to promote building back better

To address growing loss of infrastructure and service disruption, UNDRR will support a system-based approach to address infrastructure resilience and to promote building back better. Resilience ratings, strengthened regulations, enhanced capacity, access to financing, stress-testing and enhanced reporting against Sendai Framework Target (d) and SDG 9 amongst others will be key areas of UNDRR's support to Member States.

CRITICAL MILESTONES AND PROGRESS STOCKTAKING

Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2022 and 2025

The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is recognized by the United Nations General Assembly as the forum to assess and discuss progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and to advance concerted implementation of disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and climate change adaptation. The upcoming seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2022) is scheduled to take place in May 2022 in Bali, Indonesia, and will be hosted by the Government of Indonesia and organized by UNDRR. The GP2022 will showcase the importance of international solidarity to tackle underlying risk drivers, globally and locally, strengthen disaster risk governance, build stronger systems for managing all types of risks, and to recommit, with urgency, to accelerate progress toward the Sendai Framework and the SDGs.

The GP2022, held under the overall theme 'From Risk to Resilience: Towards Sustainable Development for All in a COVID-19 Transformed World', will focus on how the COVID-19 pandemic has challenged the traditional understanding of risk and disaster risk governance. GP2022 will be the final occasion for all stakeholders to gather globally before the midterm review of the Sendai Framework, and will therefore be an important opportunity to not only take stock of progress and challenges, but also to identify good practices to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the integration of disaster risk reduction in SDG implementation.

The eighth session of the Global Platform (GP2025) will take place in Geneva, Switzerland, ten years after the adoption of the Sendai Framework and will offer another important milestone opportunity to take stock on the progress made five years before the 15-year framework ends in 2030.

Midterm review of the Sendai Framework

The midterm review of the Sendai Framework will take place in 2023. Mandated by the General Assembly in 2020, with the adoption of Resolution 75/216 recognizing the important role of the Sendai Framework in a sustainable recovery from COVID-19, the midterm review will assess progress on integrating disaster risk reduction into policies, programmes and investments at all levels; identify good practice, gaps and challenges and accelerate the path to achieving the goal of the Sendai Framework.

The GP2022 will focus on how the COVID-19 pandemic has challenged the traditional understanding of risk and disaster risk governance

LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND:

INTEGRATING HUMAN RIGHTS, GENDER EQUALITY AND THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES INTO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

People-centered DRR

In line with the guiding principles of the Sendai Framework, managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property, health, livelihoods and productive assets, as well as cultural and environmental assets, while promoting and protecting all human rights, including the right to development. There is a strong synergy to be leveraged between the Sendai Framework and human rights treaties implementation to address vulnerabilities and exposure, building on the work of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Committee on the Rights of People with Disabilities.

Gender-responsive DRR

Understanding how people's lives are impacted by gender norms, roles and relations within a given culture and society is critical to understanding and reducing disaster risk. Women, girls, boys, men, and people of diverse gender identities have distinct vulnerabilities in each context that shape the way they experience and recover from disaster impacts. The Sendai Framework recognises the importance of integrating a gender perspective into all DRR policies and practices, and the need to empower women to publicly lead and promote gender equitable and universally accessible prevention, response, recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

UNDRR supports gender-transformative disaster risk reduction that not only identifies and meets the

different needs of women and girls, men and boys, and people of diverse gender identities, but seeks to redress the underlying causes of vulnerability by putting women's resilience at the centre of disaster risk reduction strategies, policies and programming in order to promote women's leadership and achieve gender equality.

Disability inclusive DRR

Persons with disabilities and their organizations have a critical role to play at all stages of disaster risk reduction planning. The Sendai Framework reflects a human rights-based sustainable development agenda inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities. It also requires all disaster risk reduction policies to integrate a disability perspective and promotes inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the dissemination of information disaggregated by disability.

UNDRR is aiming to fully comply with United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) requirements. In this context, special focus will be given to how persons with disabilities and, in a broader context, persons most at risk are considered by Governments when reaching and implementing Sendai Framework Target (e). Emphasis will be given to increased leadership and advocacy on disability inclusive DRR, availability of disaggregated data, and ensured participation of persons with disability stakeholder group in all activities leading to set the global and regional agendas fostered by UNDRR.

ANNEXES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 Countries use quality risk information and analysis to reduce risk and inform development decisions	Alignment with Sendai Framework Priorities & Targets	Alignment with UN Plan of Action Results Framework	Alignment with UN Plan of Action Results Framework		
RESULT 1.1: Robust evidence, innovation and good practices on risk reduction available to inform decision-making processes across and within sectors.	<p>PRIORITY 1: Understanding disaster risk.</p> <p>Target (a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;</p> <p>Target (b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;</p> <p>Target (c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030;</p> <p>Target (d) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;</p> <p>Target (e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk strategies by 2030 Target;</p> <p>Target (f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030;</p> <p>Target (g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.</p>	COMMITMENTS	RESULT	OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATOR
Deliverable 1.1.1: Governments and key stakeholders' capacity strengthened to conduct systems-level risk assessments and analysis for risk reduction approaches and effective risk-informed decision-making		<p>Commitment 2: Building UN system capacity to deliver coordinated, high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction.</p>	2.3 Risk and climate information inform UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.	2.3 UNCTs have expertise or access to expertise to use available disaster risk and climate information in developing, revising and implementing UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and related UN development partnership frameworks.	2.3 Number of UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks that have applied climate and risk information.
Deliverable 1.1.2: Governments supported in establishment and management of disaster loss and damage data systems		<p>Commitment 1: Strengthen system-wide coherence in support of the Sendai Framework and other agreements, through a risk-informed and integrated approach.</p> <p>Commitment 2: Building UN system capacity to deliver coordinated, high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction.</p>	1.2 UN system has supported countries in monitoring the implementation of the Sendai Framework ensuring coherence with the monitoring frameworks of the Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Agreement, the New Urban Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Plan and other international frameworks. 2.1 Risk-informed development & DRR strategies and 2.3 Risk information available for Cooperation Frameworks.		
Deliverable 1.1.3: Knowledge and innovation generated on the systemic nature of risk and its cascading effects to inform decision-making, policies and programming at global, regional and national levels		<p>Commitment 1: Strengthen system-wide coherence in support of the Sendai Framework and other agreements, through a risk-informed and integrated approach.</p>	1.1 UN system policies, guidelines and inter-agency initiatives supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and more broadly the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, are risk-informed and contribute to reducing existing, and prevent future disaster and climate risk, and strengthen resilience.	1.1 Strengthened integration and linkages between the Sendai Framework and other international frameworks.	1.1 Number and implementation of UN system policies, guidelines and inter-agency initiatives that integrate and demonstrate linkages between the Sendai Framework global targets and priorities of action with other international frameworks.
Deliverable 1.1.4: Enhanced scientific research agenda on disaster risk reduction developed and implemented in conjunction with scientific and technical organizations and other partnerships					
RESULT 1.2: Governments and other stakeholders supported to integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into relevant strategies and policies across and within sectors		<p>Commitment 2: Building UN system capacity to deliver coordinated, high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction.</p>	2.1 UN system has intensified capacity to support countries to integrate disaster and climate resilience into national, local and sectoral development strategies and plans and /or to develop/update national and local DRR strategies/plans aligned with the Sendai Framework.	2.1 UN-supported countries in developing disaster and climate risk-informed national, sectoral and local development strategies and / or developing/updating their DRR strategies/ plans.	2.1 a Number of countries supported by UN entities to disaster and climate risk-inform cross-sectoral development strategies/plans at national, sub-national and/or sectoral level.
Deliverable 1.2.1: Disaster risk reduction practices, knowledge and methodologies applied to accelerate climate action					
Deliverable 1.2.2: Disaster risk reduction actions strengthened through integration of climate change considerations					
RESULT 1.3: Review and monitoring accelerates achievement and strengthens accountability towards the Sendai Framework		<p>Commitment 1: Strengthen system-wide coherence in support of the Sendai Framework and other agreements, through a risk-informed and integrated approach.</p>	1.1 UN system policies, guidelines and inter-agency initiatives supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and more broadly the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, are risk-informed and contribute to reducing existing, and prevent future disaster and climate risk, and strengthen resilience.		
Deliverable 1.3.1: Sendai Framework implementation monitored and reported annually, incorporating sex, age and disability data disaggregation				1.2 Sendai Framework Monitor indicators feed into the monitoring systems of other international agreements.	1.2 Number of common indicators used by countries in their reporting to the Sendai Framework Monitor and other international agreements.
Deliverable 1.3.2: Global Platforms convened to take stock of progress, support learning and accelerate achievement of the Sendai Framework					
Deliverable 1.3.3: Sendai Framework Mid-Term Review Process takes stock of progress and identifies focus areas to accelerate implementation of the Sendai Framework					

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 Disaster risk reduction governance strengthened at global, regional, national and local levels

Alignment with Sendai Framework Priorities & Targets

Alignment with UN Plan of Action Results Framework

Alignment with UN Plan of Action Results Framework

RESULT 2.1: Effective and inclusive regional coordination and review mechanisms accelerate implementation of the Sendai Framework	<p>PRIORITY 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</p> <p>PRIORITY 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.</p>	<p>Target (a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;</p> <p>Target (b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;</p> <p>Target (c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030;</p> <p>Target (d) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;</p> <p>Target (e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk strategies by 2030 Target;</p> <p>Target (f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030;</p> <p>Target (g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.</p>	COMMITMENTS	RESULT	OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATOR		
Deliverable 2.1.1: Regional and sub-regional intergovernmental organizations supported to accelerate risk-informed development across and within sectors					<p>Commitment 1: Strengthen system-wide coherence in support of the Sendai Framework and other agreements, through a risk-informed and integrated approach.</p>	<p>1.1 UN system policies, guidelines and inter-agency initiatives supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and more broadly the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, are risk-informed and contribute to reducing existing, and prevent future disaster and climate risk, and strengthen resilience.</p>	<p>1.1 Strengthened integration and linkages between the Sendai Framework and other international frameworks.</p>	<p>1.1 Number and implementation of UN system policies, guidelines and inter-agency initiatives that integrate and demonstrate linkages between the Sendai Framework global targets and priorities of action with other international frameworks.</p>
Deliverable 2.1.2: Regional platforms convened and roadmaps to accelerate disaster risk reduction action across and within sectors developed and monitored								
Deliverable 2.1.3: Support to Regional Collaborative Platforms and Issue-based Coalitions								
RESULT 2.2: Governments supported to develop and implement integrated, multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive risk governance								
Deliverable 2.2.1: Governments supported to develop and implement multi-risk, multi-sector, gender-responsive, climate sensitive and inclusive national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework					<p>Commitment 2: Build UN system capacity to deliver coordinated, high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction, coherence in support of the Sendai Framework and other agreements, through a risk-informed and integrated approach.</p>	<p>2.1 UN system has intensified capacity to support countries to integrate disaster and climate resilience into national, local and sectoral development strategies and plans and /or to develop/update national and local DRR strategies/plans aligned with the Sendai Framework.</p>	<p>2.1 UN-supported countries in developing disaster and climate risk-informed national, sectoral and local development strategies and / or developing/updating their DRR strategies/ plans.</p>	<p>2.1.b Number of countries that developed/ updated with support from UN entities their national and/or local DRR strategies and plans aligned to the Sendai Framework.</p>
Deliverable 2.2.2: Guidance and capacity provided to national governments for the financing of disaster risk reduction actions						<p>2.2 UN system organizations and UNCTs have expertise or access to the expertise to support countries in strengthening early warning systems, and enhance national preparedness, response and recovery capacities.</p>	<p>2.2 UN system organizations and UNCTs have expertise or access to the expertise to support countries in strengthening early warning systems, response and recovery capacities.</p>	<p>2.2.a UN system organizations and UNCTs have expertise or access to expertise to support countries in strengthening early warning systems.</p>
Deliverable 2.2.3: Strengthened disaster preparedness, early warning - early action, build back better and greener approaches across and within sectors						<p>2.3 Risk and climate information inform UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.</p>	<p>2.3 UNCTs have expertise or access to expertise to use available disaster risk and climate information in developing, revising and implementing UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and related UN development partnership frameworks.</p>	<p>2.3 Number of UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks that have applied climate and risk information.</p>
Deliverable 2.2.4: UN Country Teams and other relevant country-level teams supported to integrate multi-hazard, climate-sensitive disaster risk reduction into development planning processes.								
RESULT 2.3: Local governments supported to develop, implement and finance climate sensitive, inclusive multi-hazard disaster risk reduction strategies						<p>2.1 UN system has intensified capacity to support countries to integrate disaster and climate resilience into national, local and sectoral development strategies and plans and /or to develop/update national and local DRR strategies/plans aligned with the Sendai Framework.</p>	<p>2.1 UN-supported countries in developing disaster and climate risk-informed national, sectoral and local development strategies and / or developing/updating their DRR strategies/ plans.</p>	<p>2.1.b Number of countries that developed/ updated with support from UN entities their national and/or local DRR strategies and plans aligned to the Sendai Framework.</p>
Deliverable 2.3.1: Enhanced capacity for planning and implementation of gender-responsive disaster risk reduction strategies at local level across and within sectors.			<p>Commitment 1: Strengthen system-wide coherence in support of the Sendai Framework and other agreements, through a risk-informed and integrated approach.</p>	<p>1.1 UN system policies, guidelines and inter-agency initiatives supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and more broadly the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, are risk-informed and contribute to reducing existing, and prevent future disaster and climate risk, and strengthen resilience.</p>	<p>1.1 Strengthened integration and linkages between the Sendai Framework and other international frameworks.</p>	<p>1.1 Number and implementation of UN system policies, guidelines and inter-agency initiatives that integrate and demonstrate linkages between the Sendai Framework global targets and priorities of action with other international frameworks.</p>		
Deliverable 2.3.2: Local governments and stakeholders supported to enhance resilience through Making Cities Resilient 2030			<p>Commitment 2: Build UN system capacity to deliver coordinated, high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>Commitment 3: Disaster Risk Reduction remains a Strategic Priority for UN organizations.</p>	<p>3.1 UN entities integrate risk and resilience in their corporate policy and programming.</p>	<p>3.1 UN organizations’ strategic frameworks and monitoring systems integrate disaster and climate risk reduction and resilience building to ensure that their contribution to Sustainable Development is risk-informed.</p>	<p>3.1 Number of UN entities reporting on disaster and climate risk and resilience building in their monitoring and evaluation systems.</p>		
Result 2.4: Governments’ UN partners’ and other stakeholders’ capacities are developed for climate-sensitive, inclusive disaster risk reduction								
Deliverable 2.4.1: Capacity development initiatives delivered to accelerate action on disaster risk reduction by governments, UN partners and other stakeholders								

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3 Catalyze investment and action in disaster risk reduction through partnerships and engagement with stakeholders

RESULT 3.1: Accelerate financing for disaster risk reduction, ensure investments are risk informed and address resilience of infrastructure

Deliverable 3.1.1: Strengthen integration of disaster risk reduction considerations and measures in public and private investments and financial instruments across and within sectors

Deliverable 3.1.2: Governments and the private sector supported to enhance infrastructure resilience through strengthened governance, guidance, tools and knowledge.

RESULT 3.2: All of society approach contributes to inclusive risk knowledge and management with particular focus on reducing vulnerability of the most at risk

Deliverable 3.2.1: Business resilience enhanced and private sector leadership in disaster risk reduction promoted

Deliverable 3.2.2: Partnerships built with stakeholders and civil society to jointly promote inclusive and coherent implementation of the Sendai Framework and risk-informed development that leaves no - one behind and increases women's leadership

RESULT 3.3: Disaster Risk Reduction strengthened across the 2030 development agenda and key intergovernmental policy decisions

Deliverable 3.3.1: Coherence facilitated at global level with key intergovernmental and UN partners between disaster risk reduction and sustainable development, climate change policies, development and climate finance, one health, gender equality, human rights, humanitarian action and crisis recovery.

Deliverable 3.3.2: Substantive input and policy recommendations provided to intergovernmental bodies towards integration of disaster risk reduction across and within sectors

Deliverable 3.3.3: Coordinate implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

Deliverable 3.3.4: Support provided to scale-up disaster risk reduction in fragile and humanitarian contexts

Alignment with Sendai Framework Priorities & Targets

PRIORITY 1: Understanding disaster risk

AND

PRIORITY 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

Target (a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;

Target (b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;

Target (c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030;

Target (d) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;

Target (e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk strategies by 2030 Target;

Target (f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030;

Target (g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.

Alignment with UN Plan of Action Results Framework

Alignment with UN Plan of Action Results Framework

COMMITMENTS	RESULT	OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATOR
Commitment 1: Strengthen system-wide coherence in support of the Sendai Framework and other agreements, through a risk-informed and integrated approach.	1.1 UN system policies, guidelines and inter-agency initiatives supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and more broadly the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, are risk-informed and contribute to reducing existing, and prevent future disaster and climate risk, and strengthen resilience.	1.1 Strengthened integration and linkages between the Sendai Framework and other international frameworks.	1.1 Number and implementation of UN system policies, guidelines and inter-agency initiatives that integrate and demonstrate linkages between the Sendai Framework global targets and priorities of action with other international frameworks.
Commitments 1,2 and 3			
Commitment 2: Build UN system capacity to deliver coordinated, high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction.	2.2 UN system has strengthened capacity to effectively support national and local communities in early warning, preparedness, response and recovery.	2.2 UN system organizations and UNCTs have expertise or access to the expertise to support countries in strengthening early warning systems, and enhance national preparedness, response and recovery capacities.	2.2.a UN system organizations and UNCTs have expertise or access to expertise to support countries in strengthening early warning systems. 2.2.b Number of countries with updated frameworks for preparedness and/or early/ anticipatory action. 2.2.c Percentage of Recovery and Reconstruction Frameworks developed and implemented with UN support which incorporate DRR and/or Build Back Better elements.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4 Mobilize governments and other stakeholders through advocacy and knowledge sharing to make disaster risk reduction central to sustainable development

RESULT 4.1: Governments and other stakeholders demonstrate awareness of importance of risk-informed sustainable development

Deliverable 4.1.1: Increased awareness and understanding of disaster risk reduction and its centrality to sustainable development, to the climate change agenda and to a reduced need for humanitarian action

Deliverable 4.1.2: Improved understanding of the relevance of the Sendai Framework for achieving Agenda 2030

Deliverable 4.1.3: Effective development and promotion of behavior change strategies and activities reduce disasters impact

RESULT 4.2: Advocacy, campaigning and communications strengthen UNDRR's relevance as the disaster risk reduction integrator within the UN system and externally

Deliverable 4.2.1: Demand-driven UNDRR policy guidance on risk-informed sustainable development used by partners

Deliverable 4.2.2: Alliances, networks and partnerships forged within the UN system and with external actors for prevention and resilience building

Deliverable 4.2.3: Innovative and engaging campaigns and public-facing information materials disseminated

RESULT 4.3: Effective leadership, learning and knowledge sharing on disaster risk reduction mobilize action for risk-informed development

Deliverable 4.3.1: Outreach generates improved engagement around learning and knowledge products relevant to partners' disaster risk reduction actions

Alignment with Sendai Framework Priorities & Targets

PRIORITY 1: Understanding disaster risk

PRIORITY 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.

PRIORITY 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Target (a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;

Target (b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;

Target (c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030;

Target (d) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;

Target (e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk strategies by 2030 Target;

Target (f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030;

Target (g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.

Alignment with UN Plan of Action Results Framework

COMMITMENTS

Commitment 3: Disaster Risk Reduction remains a Strategic Priority for UN organizations.

Alignment with UN Plan of Action Results Framework

RESULT

3.3 UN entities have an advocacy and communications strategy on risk-informed sustainable development targeting a larger engagement of stakeholders in their sectoral programmes.

OUTPUT

3.3 Advocacy and outreach initiatives of UN organizations include DRR as a part of their overall corporate messaging on resilience building and the SDGs.

OUTPUT INDICATOR

3.3 Number of UN entities publishing flagship publications and corporate social media campaigns addressing DRR.
2.2.a UN system organizations and UNCTs have expertise or access to expertise to support countries in strengthening early warning systems.

ENABLER <small>Strengthened Organizational Performance</small>	Alignment with Sendai Framework Priorities & Targets	Alignment with UN Plan of Action Results Framework	Alignment with UN Plan of Action Results Framework		
		COMMITMENTS	RESULT	OUTPUT	OUTPUT INDICATOR
Result E1.1: Appropriate, timely, predictable and flexible funding is secured to enable effective implementation of the strategic framework	<p>Target (a) Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality rate in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;</p> <p>Target (b) Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in the decade 2020–2030 compared to the period 2005–2015;</p> <p>Target (c) Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030;</p> <p>Target (d) Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030;</p> <p>Target (e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk strategies by 2030 Target;</p> <p>Target (f) Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of the present Framework by 2030;</p> <p>Target (g) Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.</p> <p>PRIORITY 1: Understanding disaster risk</p> <p>PRIORITY 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.</p> <p>PRIORITY 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.</p>	Commitment 3: Disaster Risk Reduction remains a Strategic Priority for UN organizations.	3.2 UN entities allocated increased resources in DRR activities.	3.2 Number of UN system staff that support disaster risk reduction activities.	3.3 Number of UN entities publishing flagship publications and corporate social media campaigns addressing DRR. 2.2.a UN system organizations and UNCTs have expertise or access to expertise to support countries in strengthening early warning systems.
Deliverable E1.1.1: Sufficient, predictable and flexible financial resources for implementation of the work programme received					
Deliverable E1.1.2: A broader and more diversified donor base is achieved					
Result E1.2: High quality, effective and efficient operational performance					
Deliverable E1.2.1: Strategic planning, monitoring, reporting, evaluation and learning enhanced for improved work programme delivery					
Deliverable E1.2.2: Financial planning, management and monitoring strengthened for effective implementation of the work programme					
Deliverable E1.2.3: Human resources planning and management enhanced for improved work programme delivery					
Deliverable E1.2.4: Enterprise risk management strengthened to effectively anticipate and mitigate operational risks					
Result E1.3: Increased diversity and inclusion across all workstreams of the organisation to promote gender equality and the rights of persons with disabilities					
Deliverable E1.3.1: Implementation of UNDRR action plans enables and supports gender parity and diversity					
Deliverable E1.3.2: UNDRRs cross organizational work aligns with the UN Disability Inclusive Strategy					
Result E1.4: Information and communications technology support UNDRR's efficient performance					
Deliverable E1.4.1: Effective information and technology processes and tools provide fit-for-purpose solutions for business requirements					

1. RISK KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT OF METHODOLOGIES TO ASSESS PROGRESS AND IMPACT OF DRR INTERVENTIONS

Introduction

Understanding risk is fundamental to achieving the Sendai Framework, and underpins successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Recent technological advances have exponentially increased the quantity of data available to inform risk analysis, however, quality remains uneven and many data sets are fragmented, inaccessible or are not processed to enable effective use by decision-makers. Increasing access to, and the usability of available risk data is key. However, addressing today's interconnected systemic risks also requires improved risk analysis methods and tools able to provide insights into cascading and emerging risks in an increasingly unstable climate future. Developing this next generation of risk analytics requires innovative multi-disciplinary collaboration as well as accelerated learning methods to promote agile systems and decision-making.

What would impact/success look like?

- Increased use of scalable, systems-level risk information to support more resilient government planning, private sector investment, gender equitable and anticipatory/ risk reduction action.
- UNDRR convenes inclusive platforms, bringing together national and global experts and practitioners to inspire innovative risk reduction action, and is the 'go-to' UN resource for where to source the best available information on disaster risk, and leads the UN in developing the next generation of risk analytics to support SDG achievement.
- UNDRR's analytics on measuring risk reduction in different contexts, progress, and the impact of DRR interventions inform the decisions of governments, the UN system, the private sector and others.

What concrete key actions do we need to take to get there?

- Establishment of an UN technical working group on risk under the umbrella of the UN Senior Leadership Group on DRR for Resilience.
- Effective roll out of GRAF in development and humanitarian contexts.
- Creation of a DRR risk knowledge learning hub for governments that links risk knowledge, capacity building and the use of data driven risk-sensitive decision making.

- Reconfiguration of DesInventar, and creation of pipelines of cutting-edge analytical papers on risk trends, disaster costs (versus reduction) and effective examples of risk reduction.
- Configuration of a risk informed climate resilient transition pathway concept that explicitly highlights risk reduction's contribution to accelerating effective climate change adaptation and reducing long-term loss and damage.

Metrics/ indicators for measurement of actions could include:

- GRAF minimum standards for data and reporting are met in 100 countries and innovative analytical research is being used to inform risk analysis in key national and UN planning documents such as UN Country Team Common Country Assessments, Humanitarian Needs Overviews, and/or National Adaptation Plans
- UNDRR regularly provides tools for data analysis and reporting on key risk trends and on the costs of action versus inaction, and has improved impact assessment methodologies for disaster and climate change adaptation action

Key partners

- Risk, satellite and geo-spatial information networks (GEO, GEM, Copernicus, NASA, etc.) and existing aggregated risk analysis providers (including INFORM, InsuResilience, GFDRR data hub), academia, the information technology community and civil society organisations working on risk and data analysis.
- UN Resident Coordinators/ Country Teams, and UN agencies collecting and using risk related information and Government counterparts in target countries.

2. FINANCING PREVENTION AND DE-RISKING INVESTMENT TO BUILD RESILIENCE

Introduction

There are rising costs associated with damages related to disasters and this trend is expected to only get worse. Governments who are mainly responsible for providing risk prevention funding are strapped in their ability to mobilize and provide necessary funds. Disaster risk reduction is not prioritized because it is understood as politically risky – a cost for an event that might never happen. However, COVID-19 and the climate emergency have demonstrated unsustainable losses if this understanding is not changed. In response to the economic fallout from COVID-19, developed nations worldwide are expected to reduce development aid, which will further tighten hands and potentially purse strings from a fiscal policy perspective.

Most investment decisions today do not consider disaster risks at the transaction level. Notwithstanding the gravity of large-scale and long-term systemic threats, most investors still treat these risks as temporally remote, limited, uncertain and/or unquantifiable at the level of an individual project or asset, and thus discount them. The continued reliance on short time horizons as the basis for financial decisions remains a significant contributor to the failure of policymakers, investors, corporations, and project developers to fully consider and respond to disaster risk. Moreover, there is a need to foster the positive perception in political decision makers that financing prevention is achievable and will successfully avert disasters.

What would impact/success look like?

- LDCs, SIDs, LLDCs and most vulnerable countries have access to adequate financing for prevention actions.
- Public and private investments undertaken at the local, national and regional levels are risk informed.
- Efficient availability and accessibility of funds to reduce disaster risk and build resilience is enabled.
- Disaster risks and opportunities are mainstreamed into investment decisions.

What concrete actions do we need to take to get there?

TO INCREASE INVESTMENT IN PREVENTION

- Support developing dedicated national DRR financing strategies. (National)
- Pilot blended financing options in selected countries to boost disaster risk reduction financing. (National)
- Establish a global observatory to quantify and track financial flows towards disaster risk reduction. (Regional-Global)
- Initiate the design of a prevention/DRR Bond targeted towards SIDS, LDCs, LLDCs. (Global)

TO BUILD FINANCIAL RESILIENCE AND ENSURE INVESTMENTS ARE RISK INFORMED

- Review risk reduction and prevention financing in national budget accounts to balance disaster risk reduction and mitigation funding flows. (National)
- Conduct robustness test on national fiscal frameworks to strengthen credit ratings and build stability. (National)
- Conduct a review of national regulatory policies (debt, equity, FDI policy) and lending streams to address the mispricing of risk; (National)
- Development of a taxonomy of economic activities that support prevention. (Global)

Metrics/ indicators for measurement of actions could include:

- 3-5% of ODA is earmarked for disaster risk reduction.
- Measurable increase in public investment in disaster resilience in national/regional funds.
- 20 political statements or government policy announcements committing to allocating greater resources to disaster risk reduction.
- 15 regulatory changes to incentivize or remove barriers towards disaster risk reduction investment.

Key partners

- Central/Reserve banks and institutional investors (including pension funds) and asset managers.
- Coalitions and networks like CDRI, CCRI, PRI, NGFS, Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, and IDF.
- G7, G20, International Accounting Standards Board and the Inter-agency Task Force on Financing for Development.
- National regulators, MDBs and Regional Development Banks (including specialized banks such as Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank).
- Insurance-related organizations and research institutes.

3. SCALING-UP COMPREHENSIVE CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Introduction

Climate change leads to widespread impacts that amplify risks, which if not neither managed nor reduced in a comprehensive way, result in disasters, including permanent losses and irreparable damages. Currently, climate-related disasters account for more than 80% of disasters caused by natural hazards. At the current projected 3° Celsius temperature increase, the risks associated with extreme weather events will become unmanageable for many countries. More frequent and extreme climate-related events deepen poverty, increase inequalities, and threaten the sustainable future of the planet.

Comprehensive and integrated risk management approaches are key to addressing the spectrum of risks countries are facing and will continue to face. As the impact of climate change continues to alter disaster risk profiles of countries, comprehensive climate and disaster risk management becomes imperative. A comprehensive risk management approach puts risk to human and ecological systems at the centre, fully accounting for the context of climate change and disasters, recognizing the complex and systemic nature of risks and integrating risks across sectors and levels.

These efforts need to be cross-fertilized with other relevant processes, including the Rio conventions – the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework offers an opportunity to embed risk into ecosystem-based approaches, building on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Conversely, the mid-term review of the Sendai Framework and the ongoing focus on building back better for post-COVID recovery offer opportunities to promote integrated approaches.

What would impact/success look like?

- Development and humanitarian planning processes are based on quality disaster risk data and integrated and decentralized analysis of climate projections. Integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change strategies, plans and policies are promoted by governments to address the full spectrum of risk.
- Risk-centred approaches and concepts for preventing, reducing and managing disaster risks and losses are consistently applied in adaptation actions and climate risk management systems. At the same time, climate change considerations are embedded in disaster risk reduction strategies, policies and action.
- There is a substantial increase in adaptation financing used to reduce the impact of climate-related and associated disasters especially in the most vulnerable contexts, and financial systems and government planners are routinely required to consider and account for future climate related risks.

What concrete actions do we need to take to get there?

- Strengthen the data ecosystem to provide a scientific basis to demonstrate the impact of climate change as well as provide guidelines and tools to inform comprehensive climate change adaptation

and disaster risk reduction. This includes strengthened climate and disaster risk information to inform early warning, anticipatory action, as well as development and humanitarian planning.

- Stepped-up engagement to ensure normative and technical support is provided to national and local governments to embed risk considerations into National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), development and sectoral planning processes and climate considerations into national and local disaster risk reduction strategies.
- Enhance capacity for comprehensive risk management and demonstrate its efficacy through thematic outputs on resilient infrastructure and nature-based solutions.
- Strengthen adaptation and resilience metrics to inform planning and public investments and reach Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets, with climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction co-benefits.
- Strengthen partnerships to leverage UNFCCC-led processes and provide an enabling environment to turn IPCC findings into actions and advocacy.

Metrics/indicators to measure impact

- Number of national and local DRR strategies that embed climate change considerations.
- Number of NDCs and NAPs that embed risk information and seek to reduce disaster risks.
- Number of UN system Cooperation Frameworks and Humanitarian Response Plans that use comprehensive climate and disaster risk information produced/supported by UNDRR.
- Number of countries tracking public expenditure and budgets for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.
- UNDRR technical support on adaptation metrics influences relevant UNFCCC processes.

Key Partners

To scale up UNDRR's work on comprehensive climate and disaster risk management, strategic partners coming from the full spectrum of risk will be engaged. These include the following:

- UNFCCC
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- World Adaptation Science Program (WASP)
- REAP and CREWS (for risk centred EWS)
- Global Adaptation Network (UNEP)
- UNDP
- PEDRR Network
- IFRC (for the 'last mile' component of risk management)
- OCHA, WFP and other humanitarian organizations and/or networks
- START Network

4. SCALING UP COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC ADVOCACY FOR BUILDING HIGHEST POLITICAL TRACTION AND COMMITMENT TO DRR

Introduction

To achieve the results envisioned in the 2022-2025 Strategic Framework and the Sendai Framework, UNDRR must be the persuasive, principled and expert voice speaking out on disaster risk reduction and resilience. UNDRR must also be the most authoritative source of data, evidence and expertise on all things related to disaster risk reduction.

Building on the #preventionsaveslives communication momentum built through COVID-19, and by investing in global advocacy built around powerful evidence-based content and an authoritative voice, UNDRR will be able to lead global and local conversations about risk. These are the conversations that can catalyse political will and mobilise and equip citizens to demand a shift to a prevention mindset, influencing decision makers, businesses and public audiences and making a difference in citizens' lives. UNDRR has demonstrated that risk is becoming increasingly relevant – and now we must demonstrate that reducing it has a significant impact.

Integrated strategic communication requires taking a 'whole organisation' approach to advocacy, channelling all relevant expertise into the development of an integrated advocacy strategy – including programme evidence, policy analysis, political intelligence and audience insight – and investing in more innovative campaigning, stronger advocacy monitoring and evaluation.

Our overall communication goal is that advocacy is strengthened and scaled up to reinforce centrality of DRR to maintain and accelerate development gains. We want to break the vicious cycle of disaster>respond>recover>repeat.

What would impact/success look like?

- Governments and other stakeholders respond to the importance of risk-informed sustainable development: increased resources allocated to prevention and risk-informed development funded.
- At the highest level, national policy formulation incorporates disaster risk reduction and prevention perspectives.
- UNDRR's relevance is strengthened as the disaster risk reduction integrator within the UN system and externally including: more requests for UNDRR support; increased mention of disaster risk reduction in key policy papers and senior leadership speeches.
- Disaster risk reduction-related learning and knowledge sharing mobilise action for risk-informed development; equipping citizens and civil society with tools to advocate for change.

What concrete actions do we need to take to get there?

We need to direct our communication efforts to answering the question: When you invest in prevention, what changes? To do that, UNDRR advocacy and communication will:

- Identify and communicate the stories of success: spotlighting the policies, processes and activities that bring change and highlighting the benefits that accrue when governments put prevention first
- Strengthen capacity at the regional office level to undertake communication and advocacy work to ensure an organization-wide approach and agreed priorities.
- Develop a political engagement strategy that supports i) highest level engagement of UNDRR within significant intergovernmental processes at global, regional and sub-regional levels, ii) mobilises community and citizen engagement with governments to advocate for change at the country-level.
- Develop a regular, common organization-wide approach to determining, capturing and sharing what positive change looks like so we are able to share compelling success stories.
- Undertake regular communication research and polling to better target and develop evidence-based resonant messaging and channels for communication campaigning.

Metrics/indicators to measure impact

- We need to make sure that we have reliable, substantive expertise within UNDRR to feed into communication activities. It is not the job of communications to create policy or evidence. Instead, we should be highlighting and focusing on the work that is being done by UNDRR. This means joining up the activity and feedback loop to HQ about what is happening on the ground.
- Scaling up will only be possible with an appropriate, reliable budget in place. Communications and RMS need to work more closely together, with RPMS support to ensure this. Importantly, PMOC to enforce that 10% of each project budget (minimum) is set aside for communications and advocacy activities.

Key Partners

Our communication partners include citizens, civil society organisations (GNDR) , disaster risk reduction and resilience building coalitions (Global Resilience Partnership , the media- in particular, public service broadcasters (the World Broadcasting Union) and online news networks (The Conversation), and other international and UN organisations and partners (IFRC, UNESCO, WMO, ITU, ICO-UNESCO).

Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Scope and purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors

Expected outcome

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

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

Targets

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030	Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030	Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020	Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030	Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030
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Priorities for Action

There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas.

Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4
Understanding disaster risk	Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk	Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience	Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
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	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	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	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

Guiding Principles

Primary responsibility of States to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation	Shared responsibility between central Government and national authorities, sectors and stakeholders as appropriate to national circumstances	Protection of persons and their assets while promoting and protecting all human rights including the right to development	Engagement from all of society	Full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels	Empowerment of local authorities and communities through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities as appropriate	Decision-making to be inclusive and risk-informed while using a multi-hazard approach
Coherence of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development policies, plans, practices and mechanisms, across different sectors	Accounting of local and specific characteristics of disaster risks when determining measures to reduce risk	Addressing underlying risk factors cost-effectively through investment versus relying primarily on post-disaster response and recovery	«Build Back Better» for preventing the creation of, and reducing existing, disaster risk	The quality of global partnership and international cooperation to be effective, meaningful and strong	Support from developed countries and partners to developing countries to be tailored according to needs and priorities as identified by them	

