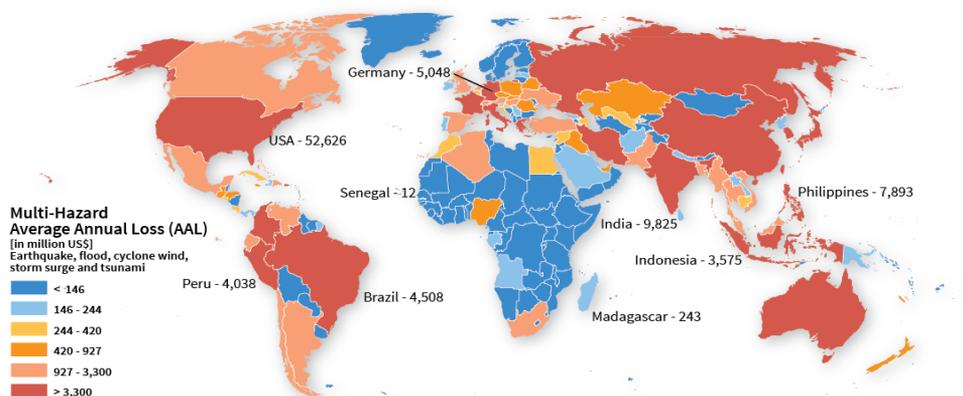


The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change: Opportunities for Mutually Reinforcing Outcomes



A risky world



Expected future disaster losses annualized over the long term



2030 Development Agenda



Conference of the Parties
Twenty-first session
Paris, 30 November to 11 December 2015

Agenda item 4(b)
Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (decision I/CP.17)
Adoption of a protocol, another legal instrument, or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties

ADOPTION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT



Sendai Framework for DRR: Seven Global Targets

7 GLOBAL TARGETS	Reduce	Increase
	Mortality/ global population 2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average	Countries with national & local DRR strategies 2020 Value >> 2015 Value
	Affected people/ global population 2020-2030 Average << 2005-2015 Average	International cooperation to developing countries 2030 Value >> 2015 Value
	Economic loss/ global GDP 2030 Ratio << 2015 Ratio	Availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems & disaster risk information and assessments 2030 Values >> 2015 Values
	Damage to critical infrastructure & disruption of basic services 2030 Values << 2015 Values	



Climate Change in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Guiding principle

- Coherence across sustainable development, climate change, disaster risk reduction and other related agendas. 19 h

Priority 2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

- Collaboration across mechanisms /coherence of instruments and tools relevant to disaster risk reduction, such as for climate change. 28b
- Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction to forge partnerships assess progress and share practice and knowledge, including on development and climate issues. 28c

Priority 1. Understanding disaster risk

- Comprehensive surveys on multi-hazard disaster risks...and climate change scenarios. 25b
- Maintain and strengthen in situ and remotely-sensed earth and climate observations. 25c

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

- Review and update disaster preparedness and contingency policies, plans and programmes, considering climate change scenarios and their impact on disaster risk. 33a
- Nationally-compatible, regional multi-hazard early warning mechanisms in line with the Global Framework for Climate Services. 34c

VI. International cooperation and global partnership

- Small island developing States are affected by climate change. Support through implementation of SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. 42
- Incorporate disaster risk reduction into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes ... related to adaptation to climate change. 47 d
- UNISDR to support the development of coherent global and regional follow-up in coordination with relevant mechanisms for climate change. 48c
- Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change... to support developing countries, at their request, in the implementation of this framework, in coordination with other relevant frameworks.48e



Sustainable Development Goals



1 NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

11.5

By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.b

By 2030, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels



Paris Agreement on Climate Change



- Direct implications for disaster risk, including:
- The aim of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees C, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change.
- A global goal on climate adaptation that considers enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change.
- Agreement to enhance understanding, action and support with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. Focus is placed on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with extreme weather and slow onset events. Measures include the tools of disaster risk reduction - early warning systems and emergency preparedness, comprehensive risk assessment and management and risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions.
- Recognition of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.



Disaster Risk in the Paris Agreement

Article 2

Para1: Aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:

- (a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 ° C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 ° C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
- (b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and
- (c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

Article 7

Para1: Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal.

Para 9: Each Party shall, as appropriate, engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions, which may include:

- (c) The assessment of climate change impacts and vulnerability, with a view to formulating nationally determined prioritized actions, taking into account vulnerable people, places and ecosystems;
- (e) Building the resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources.



Disaster Risk in the Paris Agreement

Article 8

Para 1: Parties recognize the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage.

Para 3: Parties should enhance understanding, action and support, including through the Warsaw International Mechanism, as appropriate, on a cooperative and facilitative basis with respect to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

Para 4: Accordingly, areas of cooperation and facilitation to enhance understanding, action and support may include:

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



Article 10

Para 1: Parties share a long-term vision on the importance of fully realizing technology development and transfer in order to improve resilience to climate change and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions



Habitat III – New Urban Agenda

Calls for adoption and implementation of - the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 amongst others

Resilience to Disasters and Climate Change and other shocks and stresses

79. Strengthened resilience of city systems enables households, communities, institutions and states to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard, including shocks or latent stresses, in a timely and efficient manner. A resilient city helps to protect its residents, their cohesion as a community, and their habitat by responding, adapting, and transforming whilst taking advantage of reduced risk exposure in ways that restore, maintain, and even improve its essential functions, structures, and identity.
80. We commit to substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and resilience to disasters. This should include the conduct of pre-disaster risk assessments in urban areas in order to develop a thorough understanding of disaster risks across the various dimensions of hazards, vulnerability, exposure of people and assets, and improve capacity of local and national governments, city administrators, development planners, and decision-makers on disaster and climate risks, to implement risk-informed development at the city and community level.
81. We commit to significantly reduce the number of deaths and people affected and, displaced, and to



Mutually Reinforcing Outcomes

Three areas of cooperative effort can be expected to play an important role in supporting mutually reinforcing outcomes between the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement:

- *Accelerating access to disaster risk information*
- *Aligning tools and metrics*
- *Supporting partnerships and initiatives for implementation*



Accelerating access to disaster risk information

- *Supporting risk informed decision making by identifying the costs of disaster through establishing and strengthening disaster loss data bases and linking them to risk profiling;*
- *Developing climate scenarios and relevant ecosystem information for consideration in disaster risk profiles and facilitating development of related normative guidance for assessing disaster risk in changing climate;*
- *Reinforcing cooperation between disaster and climate science to better understand loss and damages in development sectors (including health, environment, water, agriculture, infrastructure), with attention to non-economic losses, drought and slow-onset hazards; and*
- *Strengthening the 2018 IPCC report on the Global Impacts of Climate Change at 1.5 degrees through focus on disaster risk and disaster risk reduction.*



Aligning tools and metrics

- *Identifying modalities for recognizing adaptation efforts and methodologies for assessing adaptation needs through building on and aligned with the Sendai Framework and, in particular, the global target on substantially increasing the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.*
- *Supporting the work of the Adaptation Committee on methodologies for key reviews adaptation and adaption finance in developing countries through building on the Sendai Framework targets, priorities and indicators.*
- *Supporting work on loss and damages associated with the adverse effects of climate change through the development of guidelines related to comprehensive risk assessment, early warning systems; emergency preparedness; risk insurance facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions; and strengthening the resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.*



Supporting partnerships and initiatives for implementation

- *Accelerating and scaling up action in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation through stakeholder commitments. (Climate Risk and Early Warning - CREWS) (Secretary General's Climate Resilience Initiative: Anticipate, Absorb Reshape - A2R)*
- *Leveraging the added value of the UN System through promoting the 2016 "UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development" as an instrument for coherent and coordinated delivery.*
- *Supporting local level delivery building on commitments made by cities and local governments; including through the engagement of civil society and community led-organizations and attention to critical infrastructure and basic services.*
- *Supporting development and implementation of regional plans and strategies.*
- *Promoting innovation financing mechanisms in partnership with the finance sector, building on their tools and instruments and through the Green Climate Fund as an instrument for supporting implementation of the Sendai Framework.*
- *Organize coherent support to national and local level particularly in strengthening institutional capacities for delivering the 2030 Agenda, addressing climate related and slow-onset hazards in disaster risk reduction strategies and linking these to related strategic and planning processes.*



Key Events in 2016

13 April	New York	High Level Event on Insurance
14 April	Washington DC	Insurance Development Forum
22 April	New York	High-Level Signing Ceremony for Paris Agreement
26–30 April	Bonn, Germany	Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damages ExCom 3
4-6 May	Washington DC	SG Climate Action Summit
12 May	Rotterdam, the Netherlands	Adaptation Forum 3 2016 Adaptation Futures conference
16 - 26 May	Bonn, Germany	SBI/STA 44 APA 1
28 -30 June	Songdo Republic of Korea	Green Climate Fund Board 13
13-15 Sept		Adaptation Committee 10
4 October	Bonn	28th Adaptation Fund Board
7 - 18 Nov	Morocco	COP 22