

The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Concept Note

A. Scope of Work and Approach

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction was convened by decision of the United Nations General Assembly¹ from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Miyagi, Japan, to review the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA) and to adopt a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. The Sendai Declaration and the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (Sendai Framework) adopted by the Conference², were subsequently endorsed by Member States in the United Nations General Assembly³, providing the framework for all-of-society and all-of-State institutions engagement in preventing and reducing disaster risks posed by both natural and man-made hazards and related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks.
- 1.2 The Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction invited the General Assembly “to consider the possibility of including the review of the global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 as part of its integrated and coordinated follow-up processes to United Nations conferences and summits, aligned with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF) and the quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycles, taking into account the contributions of the Global Platform[s] for Disaster Risk Reduction and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction”⁴ and the Sendai Framework Monitor system. The Sendai Framework also calls upon “the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, in particular, to support the implementation, follow-up and review of the Framework by: preparing periodic reviews on progress, [...]as appropriate, in a timely manner, along with the follow-up process at the United Nations”⁵. Furthermore, the Co-Chair’s Summary of the 6th Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction held in Geneva on 13 – 17 May, 2019 noted “the need for a midterm review of the Sendai Framework”.
- 1.3 Recognising that the period to 2023 marks the midpoint in implementing the Sendai Framework, as well as other related agreements, conventions and agendas⁶, in its resolution 75/216 of 21 December 2020, the UN General Assembly decided to “hold a midterm review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework in 2023 to assess progress on integrating disaster risk reduction into policies, programmes and investments at all levels, identify good

¹ UNGA Resolutions A/RES/67/209 of 21 December 2012, A/RES/68/211 of 20 December 2013 and A/RES/69/219 of 19 December 2014, as well as its decision A/RES/69/556 of 5 March 2015

² A/CONF.224/L.1

³ UNGA Resolution A/RES/69/283

⁴ Para 49 of the Sendai Framework

⁵ Para 48(c) of the Sendai Framework

⁶ including but not restricted to sustainable development, climate change, water for development and financing for sustainable development, and is the period in which the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be developed and adopted



practice, gaps and challenges and accelerate the path to achieving the goal of the Sendai Framework and its seven global targets by 2030” emphasizing “that the Sendai Framework....provides guidance relevant to a sustainable recovery from COVID-19 and [...] to identify and address underlying drivers of disaster risk in a systemic manner”⁷.

- 1.4 In his 2020 report to the UN General Assembly on the implementation of the Sendai Framework⁸, the UN Secretary-General identified that “such a review will provide an opportunity to take stock, with the active engagement of civil society and the private sector, of national progress” and “raise the level of ambition and political commitment to achieving the goal of the Sendai Framework and its seven global targets by 2030”.
- 1.5 In his 2021 report, the UN Secretary-General recommended⁹ that countries initiate “their midterm review process before the end of 2021 to be completed before the end of 2022”, and advised countries to “utilize existing multi-sectoral inter-institutional mechanisms” to ensure that the review benefits from “a whole of government approach” consulting with “key ministries and institutions beyond the disaster management authorities”.

2. The Approach to the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

- 2.1 The structure of the Sendai Framework¹⁰ and the indicators for the global targets¹¹, as endorsed by the General Assembly, will be the basis for the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (MTR SF).
- 2.2 The Scope of the Sendai Framework applies to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters triggered by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. The Purpose of the Framework is to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors, and entails an Expected Outcome (*the substantial reduction in disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, health and assets*), a Goal (*to prevent new and reduce existing risk, and strengthen resilience*), for which the assessment of progress is supported by 7 Global Targets. The implementation of the Framework is guided by 13 Guiding Principles, with focused action within and across sectors at local, national regional and global levels through 4 Priorities for action¹², and while States have overall responsibility for reducing disaster risk, it is shared with relevant Stakeholders (see 5.2 below), and International Cooperation and Global Partnership from which the Framework calls for the provision of coordinated, sustained and adequate financial support and technical cooperation, capacity building and technology transfer.
- 2.3 Disaster risk needs to, and can only, be managed prospectively through the processes which create it. Corrective management signifies interventions that eliminate existing risk factors

⁷ UNGA Resolution [A/RES/75/216](#) of 29 December 2020

⁸ Report of the Secretary-General 2020 ([A/75/226](#))

⁹ Report of the Secretary-General 2021 ([A/76/240](#))

¹⁰ UNGA Resolution [A/RES/69/283](#)

¹¹ UNGA Resolution [A/RES/71/276](#)

¹² Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk; Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience; and Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction



and contexts, without necessarily affecting underlying risk creation (for example building dykes to stop flooding or retrofitting hospitals does not change the underlying processes that generated that risk in the first place). Disaster risk management is not a sector in and of itself as the methods and instruments, strategies and policies required to manage risk are multi-sector and multi-thematic, converging in different approaches to achieving risk prevention and mitigation goals. Consequently, the Sendai Framework presents a disaster risk governance and management paradigm to be applied across international and national agendas and sectors.

- 2.4 The Sendai Framework therefore has at its core the importance of integrating risk reduction in other approaches and agendas, for example those pursuing poverty reduction and sustainable development, and efforts to address climate change, public health, food and nutrition, sustainable urban development, as well as to arrest decline in biological diversity, halt ecosystems collapse, not to mention the centrality of disaster risk reduction to the sustainable development of SIDS, LLDCs and LDCs. In other words, the uptake and application of disaster risk management principles as part of all decisions of development sectors, territories, investors and agents.
- 2.5 And yet the operating environment in which the Sendai Framework and other frameworks are being implemented at global, regional, national and local levels, has altered immeasurably since 2015, not least with the COVID-19 pandemic, accelerating global heating and anthropogenic climate change – all of which were clearly identified in the expanded definition of hazards and risks adopted by the Sendai Framework. These demonstrate the systemic nature of risk, and demand urgent and fundamental reflections on how the world seeks to collaborate, understand and manage risk in the 21st century; now, to 2030 and beyond.
- 2.6 The importance of the MTR SF coming at this time cannot therefore be overstated, both in terms of its recommendations for potential policy adjustments and new modalities for implementation for the second half of the duration of the Sendai Framework, but also in respect of integrating risk reduction into the implementation of other international agendas, and sectors and areas of work, so as to limit the unsustainable augmentation of vulnerability and exposure to hazards. Indeed, the Secretary-General recommended¹³ that progress in “integrating disaster risk reduction into development and climate policies, programmes and investment should also be assessed as part of such a midterm review”.
- 2.7 Alignment of the MTR SF with other global stock taking and review exercises is essential (see 5.3 below), and requires the engagement and support of countries, entities of the UN System, scientific and academic institutions, amongst other stakeholders. A number of these review and stock taking exercises are continuous exercises – including those of the treaty bodies – with some having already commenced, others beginning and others to come in 2022 and 2023. The MTR SF will initiate the substantive review of the Sendai Framework at national and regional levels in 2021 with Member State deliberations concluding in 2023. The findings of the MTR SF will provide valuable input to the 2023 ECOSOC HLPF, and the SDG Summit and the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development at the 78th Session of the UN General Assembly. Ensuring synergies between these processes is of critical importance.

¹³ Report of the Secretary-General 2020 [A/76/226](#)



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- 2.8 Beyond national and thematic consultations and review, the MTR SF will utilise and leverage existing meetings and processes at global and regional levels as much as possible to facilitate consultations, deliberations and reviews, including the stock taking and review exercises of other agendas (see 5.3 below).
 - 2.9 Amongst the relevant disaster risk reduction meetings, the following are important: the Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction for the Americas and the Caribbean, the Arab Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction that will all take place in November 2021; the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2022; and the Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in the second half of 2022.
 - 2.10 The Regional Platforms and Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2021 and 2022 provide the primary international venues for Member States and stakeholders to take stock of the MTR SF to date, to examine preliminary outcomes and recommendations. Other meetings and events wherein Member States and other stakeholders may provide input to the MTR SF include the Regional Forums on Sustainable Development in February to April 2022 and 2023, the meetings of the ECOSOC cycle culminating in the HLPF of 2022.
 - 2.11 UN Member States will also have the opportunity to provide input to both the design and roll-out of the MTR SF – via the open-ended UNDRR Support Group for which ad hoc, substantive meetings and updates will be held as required in Geneva, as well as the Group of Friends for Disaster Risk Reduction in New York.

3. Scope of the MTR SF

- 3.1 The **overall objective** of the MTR SF is to take stock of the implementation of the Sendai Framework to date, assessing progress made and challenges experienced in preventing and reducing disaster risk, identifying new and emerging issues, as well as changes in context since 2015, providing critical analysis so as to assist countries and stakeholders formulate recommendations for prioritised, accelerated and integrated international, national and local cooperation and action in the period 2023 to 2030, and to initiate nascent thinking on possible international arrangements for risk-informed sustainable development beyond 2030.
- 3.2 The **outcome** of the MTR SF is expected to inform:
 - a) policy adjustments and new modalities for implementation for Governments and other stakeholders for the second half of the duration of the Sendai Framework and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic,
 - b) the deliberations of Member States on an expression of renewed commitment to implement recommended actions of the review, and
 - c) the follow-up processes to United Nations conferences and summits, including the deliberations of the ECOSOC HLPF on Sustainable Development, the SDGs Summit and the High-level Dialogue on Financing for Development at the 78th Session of the UN General Assembly.
- 3.3 The **outcomes of the review** will be captured in the substantive reports – the Main Report of the MTR SF, and the Synthesis Report of the MTR SF. The main report will provide a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the progress made in the implementation of the Sendai Framework and internationally agreed goals and targets relevant to sustainable development.



The analysis will be based on the activities of national, subnational and local governments, regional and sub-regional intergovernmental organisations, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and other relevant entities of the United Nations system, the private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders. Member States are encouraged to produce voluntary national reports of the findings of their national midterm reviews. The Main Report should incorporate, to the extent possible, the inputs of multilateral organizations and processes where appropriate, and those of civil society, the private sector and academia, and scientific and research institutions. UNDRR will coordinate and lead the preparation of the Main Report. UNDRR will also prepare a distillation of the main findings and recommendations of the review – the MTR SF Synthesis Report – so as to facilitate the deliberations of Member States in concluding the MTR SF in 2023.

- 3.4 The MTR SF therefore entails two principal elements of review: a retrospective stock taking exercise from 2015 to 2022, *inter alia* appraising the adequacy of progress in implementation in a changing context; and a prospective review of priority challenges to be addressed and actions to be undertaken, accelerated or amplified between 2023 and 2030 and beyond.
- 3.5 Strategic questions for the consideration of governments and other stakeholders will guide and steer the MTR SF. These are provided in Annex to this concept note.
- 3.6 Member States and other stakeholders will be invited to consider key enablers and challenges observed since 2015 – for instance institutional, social, political, financial, organisational or thematic – and to examine and bring attention to issues emerging since the adoption of the Sendai Framework that will need to be considered in implementation through to 2030 and beyond – for example, the COVID-19 pandemic’s clear demonstration of how the systemic nature of risk is overwhelming existing international / national risk governance and management mechanisms and approaches for dealing with complex, interconnected multi-hazard risks.
- 3.7 Through consultations and review, Member States and other stakeholders are invited to make recommendations for potential policy adjustments and new modalities for implementation for the second half of the duration of the Sendai Framework, that may for instance pertain to international or national risk governance, risk analysis and assessment, coherence across sectors and agendas, partnerships and collaboration, and identify priority actions and critical achievements for the period 2023-2030 avoiding a return to business as usual, and recognisant of the context revealed so markedly by the COVID-19 pandemic, addressing the systemic nature of risk.
- 3.8 To guide deliberations, review and recommendations of the MTR SF, Member States and stakeholders are encouraged to consider the following cross-cutting themes:
 - Upgrading international, national and local risk governance and risk management mechanisms and approaches to be able to deal with the multi-hazard, systemic nature of risk. Exploring agile and adaptive learning approaches, and vertically and horizontally integrated risk governance.
 - Novel, inclusive, multi-scale partnerships for disaster risk reduction, that promote systems thinking through problem framing, synthesis, option identification and learning approaches.



- Integrating disaster risk reduction in poverty reduction, sustainable development, and efforts to address climate change, threats to biological diversity, as well as in the humanitarian, development and peace nexus.
- Disaster risk reduction and its contribution to food security, reliable and sustainable energy, and integrated water management.
- All-of-society engagement, promoting empowerment and participation of all groups¹⁴ in reducing risk, leaving no one behind.
- Capturing qualitative aspects of efforts to reduce disaster risk, beyond quantitative targets.
- Financing and investing in prevention, including through accurately pricing and integrating risk in all financial transactions, financial reporting protocols and international accounting standards, credit ratings and credit reserves, national public investment decisions, notably in respect of expenditure supporting the SDGs.

Consideration of the above themes does not preclude introduction of other themes that are specific to country context or domain.

¹⁴ including but not restricted to women, indigenous peoples, the elderly, disabled, children and youth

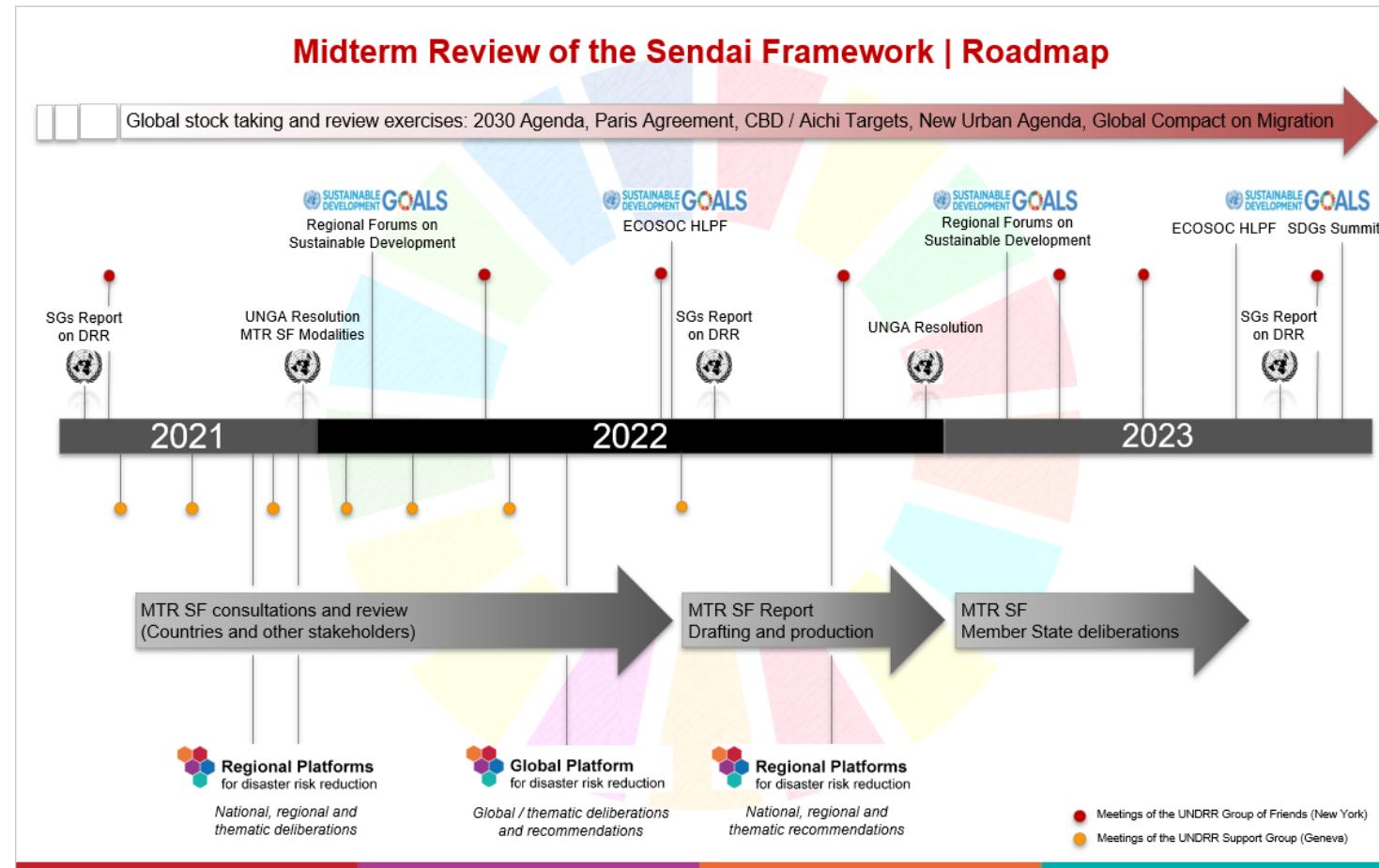


B. Roadmap and Methodology for the MTR SF

4. Roadmap

- 4.1 The MTR SF commences in October 2021¹⁵. Member States and stakeholders are invited to initiate consultations and reviews immediately, to run concurrently with commissioned studies, a literature review, and online debates and dialogues.

- 4.2 As requested by the UN Secretary-General, countries are encouraged to begin national and regional review processes before the end of 2021 in order to conclude by Quarter 3 of 2022, whereupon the drafting of the Main Report of the MTR SF begins.



¹⁵ noting that some Member States and stakeholders have already begun consultations, some in the context of deliberations on regional strategies, programmes and plans for disaster risk reduction, and others for the MTR SF

5. Methodology and Timeline

- 5.1 The MTR SF will be coordinated by UNDRR and will be an inclusive, multi-stakeholder-led review, consistent with the Sendai Framework as an all-of-society, all-of-government institutions, multistakeholder undertaking. The review will generate consultations, review and recommendations of Member States, IGOs and other stakeholders at global, regional, national and sub-national/local levels.
- 5.2 While States have the primary responsibility to prevent and reduce disaster risk, mirroring the Sendai Framework, the MTR SF will benefit from contributions of different constituencies – leading either constituent-specific, or multi-stakeholder and multi-scalar, consultations and review. In addition to Member States and regional intergovernmental organizations, stakeholders can include:
- Business and industry
 - Civil society / non-governmental organizations
 - Farmers
 - International financial institutions
 - Media
 - Older persons (Ageing)
 - Parliamentarians
 - Scientific and technological community
 - Volunteers
 - Workers and trade unions
 - Children and youth
 - Education and academia
 - Indigenous / traditional peoples
 - Local authorities
 - Migrant and displaced persons
 - Persons with disabilities
 - Private philanthropic organizations, foundations
 - UN System entities, including United Nations Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams
 - Women
- 5.3 The scope, purpose¹⁶ and other paragraphs of the Sendai Framework make clear that if development generates undue, unwanted and unmanaged risk, it cannot be considered sustainable. The Framework therefore states the imperative for “coherence” in integrated action across agendas and the three dimensions of sustainable development, i.e., environmental, economic and social. Therefore, and to the degree possible, and consistent with the decision of the General Assembly¹⁷, the MTR SF will take place in conjunction with other global review and stock taking exercises, with which it seeks to align, from which it seeks to benefit, and to which it seeks to contribute. These may include the reviews of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁸ and the Paris Agreement, the Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, and possibly reviews of progress in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity and the achievement of the Aichi

¹⁶ Paragraph 15 of the Sendai Framework

¹⁷ UNGA Resolution A/RES/70/204

¹⁸ notably the 2023 edition of the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) to be completed by the end of April 2023, and which will inform negotiations for the 2023 SDGs Summit



Biodiversity Targets, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, the New Urban Agenda, the Global Compact on Migration, as well as the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024 and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway.

5.4 The MTR SF will be informed by:

i. **Outcomes of structured e-Consultations or in-person consultations.**

Structured, multi-stakeholder consultations will be held at global, regional, national and where feasible local levels to explore the strategic and guiding questions of the MTR SF. Global consultations will take place at the Global Platform 2022 – including in Informal Plenary, and/or at global events of other relevant global stock-taking and review exercises. Regional consultations may take place at Regional Platforms and/or the Global Platform or other related regional events, e.g., Regional Forums on Sustainable Development in February–April 2022 and 2023. The planning and organization of these consultations will be facilitated by UNDRR in collaboration with relevant partners. National and local consultations will be led by Governments, including the broadest possible spectrum of State institutions, as well as non-State actors – potentially facilitated by national and local stakeholders – and can utilise guidelines provided by UNDRR. Thematic or stakeholder-specific consultations may also be held in conjunction with national, regional and global consultations on a topic, or by a stakeholder group of relevance to that country, region or the global agenda. Where public health protocols allow, stakeholders are encouraged to undertake in-person consultations.

Action by: *National and local authorities, Regional intergovernmental organisations, Regional and National Platforms, UNRC / UNCT, Stakeholders, UNDRR*

When: *October 2021 through to September 2022*

ii. **Thematic, commissioned studies.**

A limited number of commissioned thematic studies will be identified by UNDRR. Member States, United Nations entities and/or other stakeholders will be invited to lead or contribute to these studies, so as to generate greater insights on specific issues of central importance to the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the UN Decade of Action, and risk-informed sustainable development post-2030. A list of topics for these studies will be made available in November 2021.

Action by: *UNDRR, Stakeholders, independent experts*

When: *November 2021 through to August 2022*

iii. **Sendai Framework Monitor**

Used by 153 countries, the Sendai Framework Monitoring System will provide a significant body of information on progress made in realising the seven global targets of the Sendai Framework, as well as the DRR-related targets of SDGs 1, 11 and 13 and other related SDG targets. Data is provided by national, as well as local and regional, authorities on an annual basis, and all inputs provided by Member States up to and including September 2022 will be included in the analysis for the MTR SF Main and Synthesis Reports. Additional granularity in the review may be possible where countries have established nationally determined targets and indicators, the reporting against which will be included in the analysis of the MTR SF.

Action by: *National and local authorities, Regional intergovernmental organisations, Stakeholders, UNDRR.*

When: *Ongoing through to September 2022*



iv. **Review of Voluntary Commitments.**

An updated review of the status of stakeholder activities in support of implementation of the Framework – as enshrined in the Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments – will be conducted.

Action by: *Stakeholders, UNDRR.*

When: *Ongoing through to September 2022.*

v. **Literature review of existing reports and studies.**

UNDRR will undertake a comprehensive literature review of existing reports and studies, the outcome of which will be a stand-alone study that will serve as a 2015 baseline for comparison of progress to date in implementing the Sendai Framework, and may generate useful information on global trends and issues emerging since adoption of the Framework. Literature and materials that may be consulted in conducting the literature review include (non-exhaustive): reports of the Sendai Framework Monitoring System; GARs 2015, 2019 and 2022, as well as GAR Special Reports; Regional Assessment Reports (RARs); DRR stakeholder reports¹⁹, the Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments Synthesis and Analysis Report 2019, the report of the Making Cities Resilient (MCR) Campaign: Comparing MCR and non-MCR cities, Views from the Frontline; Global Sustainable Development Reports and Voluntary National Reviews; relevant reports of constituted bodies of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, UN Convention to Combat Desertification and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; IPCC Assessment and Special Reports. The literature review will examine reports published and studies conducted at the national and local levels that allow national and subnational insights on progress and areas for greater effort in pursuing the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework and risk-informed sustainable development.

Action by: *UNDRR, independent consultant(s)*

When: *Study to be commissioned by November 2021 through to April 2022 for the GP2022. Review of local and thematic studies ongoing through to August 2022.*

vi. **One-on-one interviews.**

In consultation with Member States and other stakeholders, UNDRR will identify a limited number of individuals from within and beyond the disaster risk reduction community with whom one-on-one interviews will be conducted to obtain specific insights on progress, challenges and lessons identified to date, as well as issues, opportunities and threats to be considered in the achievement of the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework, and risk-informed sustainable development to 2030 and beyond. Interviews will be conducted by UNDRR.

Action by: *UNDRR.*

When: *Interviewees to be identified by December 2021, and interviews to conclude by July 2022.*

vii. **Online dialogues / debates.**

A limited number of online dialogues or debates will be organized by UNDRR utilising the strategic and guiding questions that inform the MTR SF. Moderated by a prominent individual or individuals of renown and repute across multiple agendas and/or social, ecological and economic systems, the dialogues / debates seek to expand the risk conversation and pursue

¹⁹ e.g., the UN Joint study on gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction



aspects of how to better understand and manage risk and uncertainty in complex adaptive systems.

Action by: UNDRR and renowned Moderator(s) to be identified.

When: February 2022 (potentially including the GP2022) through to July 2022.

5.5 Additional possible sources of material for the MTR SF, and MTR SF Reports, may include:

Sendai Framework-specific

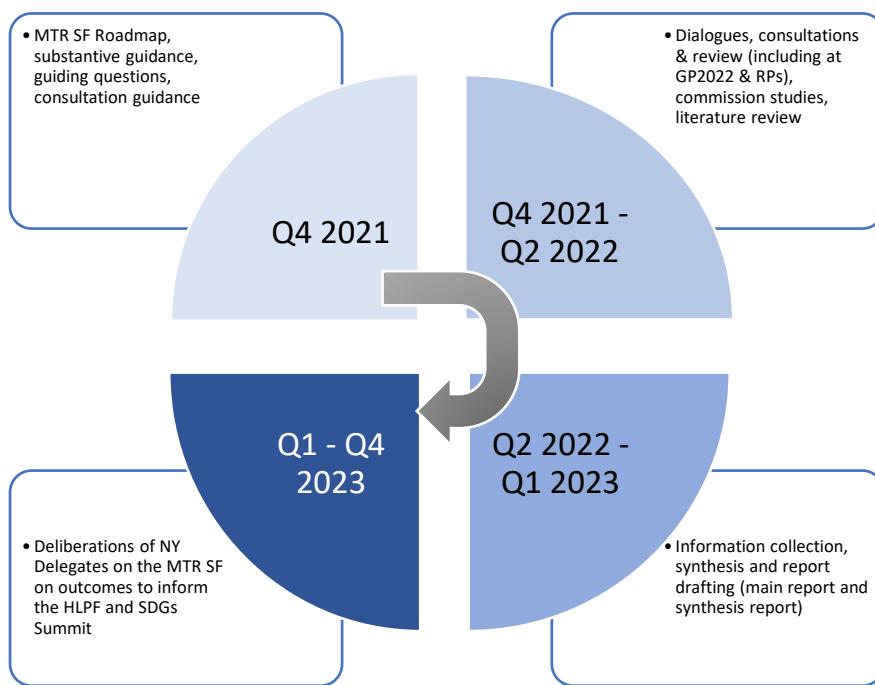
- National MTR SF voluntary reports
- Regional MTR SF voluntary reports.
- Non-State stakeholder dialogues and reporting
- Reporting from the Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism on Disaster Risk Reduction
- Publications of the UNDRR Scientific and Technical Advisory Groups (STAGs)
- Consolidated reporting by the UN System / entities of the UN system
- Reports from individual entities of the UN system / IGOs

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other agendas and frameworks

- Global Sustainable Development Reports – building on synergy between the 4 SF Priorities and the GSDR, including the levers, entry points and interconnections between the SDGs identified in the 2019 GSDR
- Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Member State reporting through SDGs monitoring and reporting instruments (beyond SDGs 1, 11 and 13 for which the Sendai Framework Monitor provides some data)
- Regional Economic Commissions and the Regional Forums on Sustainable Development
- Reports of the midterm review of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024
- Reports of the midterm review of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway
- Reports of the global stocktake of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the Aichi Targets
- IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
- Reports of the International Migration Review Forum and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
- Reports of global and regional preparatory meetings on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action
- Relevant reports and documents of UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (e.g., Conference of the Parties, Subsidiary and Constituent Bodies including the outputs of the Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management, the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage and its expert groups)
- Relevant inputs to and preparatory meetings of COP15 of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification
- Relevant reports of the Midterm review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028.



5.6 Figure 2 summarises the timeline of the MTR SF review, with selected key events of the accompanying process following.



5.7 Key events including other global stock taking exercises and reviews, and relevant intergovernmental events (non-exhaustive):

- Global and Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction:
 - Africa: 16-19 November, 2021 (Kenya)
 - Americas and the Caribbean: 1-4 November, 2021 (Jamaica)
 - Arab States: 8-11 November, 2021 (Morocco)
 - European Forum on Disaster Risk Reduction: 24-26 November, 2021 (Portugal)
 - Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (Indonesia): 23-28 May, 2022 (Indonesia)
 - Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction: October 2022 (Australia) TBC
- COP 15 of the CBD: 11-15 October 2021 & 25 April – 8 May, 2022
- COP 26 of the UNFCCC: 31 October – 12 November, 2021 (UK)
- 5th United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5): 23-27 January, 2022 (Doha)
- Regional Forums on Sustainable Development: February-April 2022 and 2023
- COP 15 of the UNCCD: May 2022 (Côte d'Ivoire)
- Midterm review of the Water Action Decade in 2023: 22-24 March, 2023 (New York)
- ECOSOC cycles culminating in the HLPF: 2022, 2023 (New York)
- UNGA High Level week / SDGs Summit: September 2023 (New York)



ANNEXES

The following Strategic and Guiding Questions are provided to guide Member States and stakeholders in undertaking consultations and review, and in developing inputs and reports (including voluntary national reports) to the MTR SF.

A recommended reporting template will be provided by UNDRR for use by Member States and stakeholders, that will draw from these questions. The template will identify core questions from Annex I to be addressed by all State and non-State actors, so as to facilitate analysis of stock taking on progress, identification of changes in context, compilation of recommendations for prioritised, accelerated and integrated cooperation and action, and nascent thinking on possible post-2030 arrangements for risk-informed sustainable development.

Beyond the core questions, the reporting template will allow for the inclusion of additional enquiry, including but not restricted to other questions listed in the Annexes to this Concept Note, as well as other issues identified by Member States and stakeholders as pertinent to the MTR SF.

Annex I

Strategic Questions

Purpose

1. How have (development) decisions in public and private sectors, as well as civil society, been made more sustainable through implementation of the Sendai Framework?
2. Are the root causes and underlying drivers of disaster risk better understood, and more systematically addressed across all sectors, scales and disciplines? When analysing trade-offs and co-benefits between development pathways, reflective of the interconnections across the Sustainable Development Goals, how is their impact on underlying disaster risk considered?
3. What do governments and other stakeholders consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and barriers to implementation of the Sendai Framework, and lessons identified?
4. What have been the major changes to the contexts within which governments and other stakeholders have been implementing the Framework since 2015? What major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern are anticipated in the period to 2030 which will need to be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying action?
5. What adjustments are required in policy, regulatory and legislative frameworks, strategy, epistemology, organisation or investment to capitalise on opportunities or to mitigate new / emerging threats to the achievement of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?
6. What deliverables would bring the greatest reduction in disaster risk and the greatest increase in the resilience of people, assets and ecosystems in the remaining period of the Sendai Framework and beyond 2030?



Expected Outcome

7. Has there been a reduction of disaster risk and the impacts of natural- and man-made hazards on persons, businesses, communities, countries and ecosystems, as a result of actions taken and approaches adopted in implementing the Sendai Framework since 2015?
8. What is the trend for the achievement of the expected outcome of the Sendai Framework for the period to 2030?
9. In respect of people and assets in your country, business, community or organisation, what progress has been made in: reducing exposure to hazards? Reducing their vulnerability and augmenting their capacity for risk reduction? Where relevant how have hazard, vulnerability or exposure characteristics been modified / their threat reduced (e.g. man-made hazards)?

Goal

10. What do governments and other stakeholders consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and lessons identified in: preventing the creation of new risk? reducing the existing stock of risk? strengthening resilience?
11. What are the prospects for the achievement of the goal of the Sendai Framework by 2030 based on progress since 2015 and expectations for the period 2023 to 2030?

Global Targets

12. How have quantitative targets supported efforts to realise the goal and outcome of the Sendai Framework?
13. What have been your experiences and issues with reporting on the Global Targets, using the internationally agreed indicators?
14. How important has the establishment of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans of action been to the realisation of the other targets, goal and expected outcome of the Sendai Framework? If yes, have these proved useful, and if not, why not? Have national custom indicators been established? And how are national and local strategies being integrated within plans and actions supporting the realization of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement?

Application of the Guiding Principles

15. How has national and/or regional public policy, legislation, planning and organisation changed to align with the Sendai Framework? How must it change in the period to 2030?
16. How has the principle of shared responsibility between central and local authorities, sectors and stakeholders been applied? What measures have countries taken to enable integrated management of disaster risk across institutions, sectors, the private sector and other stakeholders?
17. What enabling measures have been implemented to integrate disaster risk reduction and management with actions addressing climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity, and other relevant domains?



Priorities for Action

18. Since the adoption of the Sendai Framework, to what degree has understanding disaster risks, their root causes and their incorporation in public and private decision making and investment become a ‘due diligence’ requirement by law?
19. What progress has been made in approaches to pre-disaster risk assessment – for disaster risk prevention and mitigation, as well as for the development and implementation of appropriate preparedness and effective responses to disasters – that consider disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment?
20. What do governments and other stakeholders consider to have been the major achievements, challenges and lessons identified since 2015 in developing disaster risk governance mechanisms and approaches?
21. Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic (including cascading, indirect impacts), what adjustments are required to existing disaster risk governance and management approaches at the national and local, international and regional levels?
22. Have increases been observed in investments in resilience since 2015, are investments by public and private sectors increasingly risk-informed, and if yes, by what measures? Are disaster risk reduction considerations and measures integrated in financial and fiscal instruments? Has there been an increase in guidance for risk-informed public and private investment?
23. How has the resilience of business and industry sectors to disaster risk, including from natural and man-made hazards, evolved since 2015? What further actions are required through to 2030?
24. How has preparedness for response²⁰, as well as preparedness for recovery, rehabilitation and recovery, improved or deteriorated since adoption of the Sendai Framework? And how has this manifested in terms of “Build Back Better”?

Stakeholders – Integrated, inclusive multi-stakeholder engagement, action and partnership

25. What partnerships and initiatives have proved most successful? How and why?
26. To what extent is the Sendai Framework known and being applied at sub-national and local levels?

International cooperation and global partnership

27. How has cooperation and collaboration in risk reduction across mechanisms and institutions in the implementation of relevant international instruments evolved since the adoption of the Sendai Framework?
28. How important have been regional and subregional disaster risk reduction strategies and plans in supporting national and local efforts to implement the Sendai Framework?
29. What have been the trends in financial resources provided to developing countries for disaster risk reduction through international cooperation since 2015? Likewise technical cooperation, capacity building and technology transfer? Including through bilateral, multilateral, north-south, south-south, and triangular cooperation.

The Strategic Questions are supplemented by additional guiding questions (in Annex II) that can generate further information and insight to the review.

²⁰ including through enhanced multi-hazard early warning systems



Annex II

Additional Guiding Questions for consultations and dialogue

Member States and stakeholders may also wish to include the following additional guiding questions in consultations and dialogues.

Progress, Achievements, Gaps and Challenges

General:

- What do Governments and other stakeholders consider to have been the greatest advances to date in implementing the Sendai Framework? What are the principal reasons for progress made? For instance, what structures, policies or processes have proved the primary enablers of progress?
- What have been key barriers to implementation of the Sendai Framework?
- How could your country / city / community / business / organisation / partnership / sector have been better supported in the implementation of the Sendai Framework?
- In which areas has progress been easiest, and in what areas has it been most difficult?
- How has implementation of the Sendai Framework been supported by other international agreements, conventions or frameworks (e.g., 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement, Addis Ababa Action Plan, SAMOA Pathway, Convention on Biological Diversity, etc.)?

Targeted:

- To what degree has multi-hazard / all risk management been incorporated in public sector decision making and investment at all levels, as well as within and across all sectors?
- How have approaches – including integrated, multisectoral approaches, as well as those adopted through local, national and regional DRR strategies and plans – succeeded in addressing disaster risks posed by both natural and man-made hazards and related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks?
- To what degree are risk assessments systematically undertaken to assure risk-informed decision making? Do they consider trade-offs and co-benefits in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals? Are methodologies and data regularly reviewed and updated? Has there been an increase in the availability of loss data, including economic loss data?
- To what degree are traditional, indigenous and local knowledge and communities, in addition to scientific and technological insights, participating and guiding risk assessment and risk-informed decision making and investment?
- How have genuine and durable partnerships been established? How were they developed? How are such partnerships governed? How are they funded? What are the leadership roles and partnership evaluation methods? What challenges have been experienced in implementation? In which priority areas are more partnerships required for risk-informed sustainable development to be possible?



Priorities and options for the way forward:

General:

- What priorities must be set in order to ensure the implementation of the Sendai Framework by 2030?
- What new initiatives and partnerships will become available to governments and other stakeholders going forward?
- How can development partners and the international community better support the realisation of the expected outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework?
- At a national level, how must policy planning change to facilitate implementation?
- What more needs to be done to hasten the shift from disaster management to integrated and anticipatory disaster risk management; from managing events to managing the processes which create risk?
- What are the adjustments or key measures that must be taken to ensure that disaster risk management is no longer treated as a ‘sector’ in itself, but is a practice applied across all sectors?

Targeted:

- What must be prioritised to ensure that responsibilities for disaster risk reduction are shared by central Governments and relevant national authorities, sectors and stakeholders so as to facilitate multistakeholder risk management and transdisciplinary, multiscale risk governance?
- What adjustment or strengthening is required to make more effective the institutional framework at international, national and local levels, including compliance mechanisms?
- What priority actions can be taken to empower local authorities and local partnerships including institutions, the private sector, civil society, academia, scientific and research institutions to strengthen risk reducing action at the subnational and local levels?
- What are the priority capacity deficits that should be prioritised for development if implementation of the Sendai Framework is to be accelerated?
- What are the key measures that must be taken to build the resilience of critical infrastructure, including health systems, food systems and financial systems?

