



COP-23 UN SYSTEM SIDE EVENT ON 'DISASTER RISK REDUCTION - DRR

'BUILDING ON THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK IN SUPPORT OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

The focus of the side-event will be to consider the elements of both the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement highlighting their complementarities, and reflect on how national governments, local authorities and stakeholders within and across all sectors are promoting coherence across these two international agendas. The session will also show case practical and effective measures to deliver greater impact through coherent action. The session will present successful examples of promoting a coherent approach in implementation the 2030 development agendas at both the national and local levels to anticipate, absorb, transform and prevent climate risk and related disasters.

OPENING OF THE SIDE EVENT - MR. ROBERT GLASSER - SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND HEAD OF THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (UNISDR)

MODERATOR - MR. MATTHIAS GARSCHAGEN - HEAD OF VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT, RISK MANAGEMENT AND ADAPTIVE PLANNING (VARMAP) UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SECURITY (UNU-EHS)

PANELLISTS

MS. LAGIPOIVA CHERELLE JACKSON - OCEANS AND CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGER - PACIFIC ISLANDS PROGRAMME - CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL - SAMOA

MS. KATIUSCIA FARA - CLIMATE SERVICES AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ADVISOR - WFP

MR. MAXX DILLEY - DIRECTOR OF THE CLIMATE PREDICTION AND ADAPTATION BRANCH - WMO

MS. NAHLA EL ADDAL HAIDAR - UN-CEDAW MEMBER (COMMITTEE FOR THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN) AND CHAIR WGDRR&CC

MR DAVID LATCHMAN - ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

**DATE/TIME: 14 NOVEMBER 2017,
18:30 - 20:00**

VENUE: BONN ZONE

MEETING ROOM 7

**ORGANIZERS: FAO, ILO, ITU,
OHCHR, UN WOMEN, UNESCO,
UNISDR, UNU, WFP, WHO AND
WMO**

KEY MESSAGES

1. Starting in 2018 with a facilitative dialogue, and continuing with the five-yearly global stocktakes from 2023, parties will look at state of progress and revise ambition in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), many of which already include clear consideration of adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Countries could further consider how to strengthen coherence with climate change measures through weaving in and aligning the four priorities outlined in the Sendai Framework into the existing and updated NDCs.
2. The Chair's Summary of the 5th Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction specifically recommends integrated policies to achieve the SDGs, the Paris Agreement commitments and the Sendai Framework targets. One area countries should consider is in the implementation of Sendai Framework "Target E" as well as the National Adaptation Plans – NAPs, which provides an opportunity to ensure coherence between disaster risk reduction, climate change and sustainable development policies and practices and also an opportunity to consider human rights obligations including women's rights, non-discrimination and equality as well as advance risk responsive strategies, that are also gender-responsive, for the most climate vulnerable sectors and communities.
3. Countries should ensure that the development of metrics for the Adaptation Goal in the Paris Agreement be developed in a way that allows the use and alignment with indicators of the Sendai Framework, also adopted for the SDGs, contributing to an optimization in the number of indicators and forging synergies within and among sectors.
4. Countries should strengthen their cooperation on enhancing action on adaptation, taking into account the Cancun Adaptation Framework, Paris Agreement, and the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage to strengthen scientific knowledge on climate, including research, systematic observation of the climate system and early warning systems, in a manner that informs climate services and supports decision-making.
5. Countries should ensure that when "building back better" , during the post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, longer-term climate change adaptation efforts should already be considered, ensuring that public and private infrastructure investments as well as employment schemes are designed with climate resilience as a final objective.
6. Action to reduce current and future risks and impacts caused by climate-related extreme events requires the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures as agreed by all countries in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 as well as the strengthening of community and national resilience in all sectors.
7. Countries should strengthen the dialogue between science and technology stakeholders and decision makers so that the national and local strategies on DRR and the work towards reaching the targets of the Sendai Framework, SDG and the Paris Agreement are based on evidence-based risk understanding