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Sustainable development: disaster risk reduction

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chair of the Committee, Ahmed Magdy (Egypt), on the basis of informal consultations on draft resolution [A/C.2/77/L.35](#)

Disaster risk reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution [76/204](#) of 17 December 2021 and all previous relevant resolutions,

Recalling also its resolution [73/230](#) of 20 December 2018 on the effective global response to address the impacts of the El Niño phenomenon and all previous relevant resolutions, and recalling further the decision on this subject matter taken in decision 74/537 B of 11 August 2020,

Recalling further the Sendai Declaration¹ and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,²

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,³ Agenda 21,⁴ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,⁵ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁶ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),⁷ and reaffirming the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on

¹ Resolution [69/283](#), annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.

³ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

⁴ *Ibid.*, annex II.

⁵ Resolution [S-19/2](#), annex.

⁶ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁷ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.



Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,⁸ in particular the decisions related to disaster risk reduction,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Reaffirming further the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,⁹ and recognizing the linkages between disaster risk reduction and sustainable urban development,

Recognizing the need for a broader and a more people-centred preventive approach to disaster risk, reflecting the 2030 Agenda, and that disaster risk reduction practices need to be multi-hazard and multisectoral, inclusive and accessible in order to be efficient and effective,

Reiterating the call in the Sendai Framework for 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,

Recalling that the Sendai Framework applies to risks of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden- and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or human-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks,

Expressing its deep concern at the number and scale of disasters and their devastating impact this year and in recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life, food insecurity, water-related challenges, displacement, humanitarian needs and long-term negative economic, social and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world, and which hamper the achievement of their sustainable development, in particular that of developing countries,

Recognizing that disaster risk is increasingly complex and systemic and that hazards can trigger each other with cascading impacts across sectors and geographies, as well as at the local, national, regional and global levels, and that the interrelation of risks across multiple dimensions and scales and potential unintended negative consequences should inform development policies and investments, emphasizing that these policies should be oriented towards building resilience and achieving

⁸ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁹ Resolution 71/256, annex.

sustainability and the Sustainable Development Goals, and recalling in this regard the findings contained in the report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals,¹⁰ the *Global Sustainable Development Report* and the 2022 *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*, and stressing the importance of an integrated understanding of disaster risk in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement¹¹ and the Sendai Framework,

Recognizing also the importance of promoting policies and planning that build resilience and reduce displacement risk in the context of disasters, including through international, regional, subregional, transboundary and bilateral cooperation,

Noting that the El Niño phenomenon has a recurring character and can lead to extensive natural hazards with the potential to seriously affect humankind, recalling that the peak of the 2015/16 El Niño phenomenon was comparable in strength to the 1982/83 and 1997/98 events and, therefore, one of the strongest on record, and affected more than 60 million people during 2015 and 2016, in particular in developing countries, with significant short- and long-term impacts on the health of individuals, the economy and food production locally, regionally and globally, particularly affecting people whose livelihood depends on agriculture, fisheries and livestock activities, and noting the impacts of the protracted La Niña phase of the El Niño Southern Oscillation in recent years on heat and drought, wildfires, heavy rainfall and flooding, with implications for livelihoods and food security, and loss of biodiversity, which have combined with the impacts of climate change,

Reaffirming the importance of strengthening international cooperation, in the face of natural and human-made hazards, including weather-related hazards, those driven by natural climate cycles such as the El Niño Southern Oscillation, and the adverse effects of climate change, to estimate and prevent major damage and ensure an adequate response, early action and attention to the affected populations in a timely manner in order to enhance resilience to their impacts, and recognizing in this regard the importance of developing risk-informed strategies, risk finance tools, including forecast-based financing approaches and disaster risk insurance mechanisms and coordinated multi-hazard early warning systems, including timely risk communication at the local, national and regional levels,

Noting with great concern the severe negative impact on human health, safety and well-being caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, as well as the severe disruption to societies and economies and the devastating impact on lives and livelihoods, and that the poorest and most vulnerable are the hardest hit by the pandemic, reaffirming the ambition to get back on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by designing and implementing sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to help to reduce the risk of and build resilience to future shocks, crises and pandemics, including by strengthening health systems and achieving universal health coverage, and recognizing that equitable and timely access for all to safe, quality, effective and affordable COVID-19 vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics are an essential part of a global response based on unity, solidarity, renewed multilateral cooperation and the principle of leaving no one behind,

Recognizing that it is urgent and critical to anticipate, plan for and reduce disaster risk, expressing deep concern at the devastating impacts of COVID-19 and climate change on sustainable development, which have deepened vulnerabilities to disasters and exposure to hazards and have highlighted the urgency of implementing

¹⁰ E/2022/55.

¹¹ Adopted under the UNFCCC in FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

the Sendai Framework as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, and noting in this regard that recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic will provide opportunities for and should be accompanied by policies and focused action to understand disaster risk, strengthen disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience and enhance disaster preparedness for effective response and to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction through a resilient, sustainable and inclusive recovery, as well as to address the underlying drivers of disaster risk and build resilience across systems, integrate systemic risk management and strengthen multisectoral and multi-hazard approaches to disaster risk reduction and disaster risk finance arrangements and support sustainable and inclusive recovery, addressing climate change as one of the drivers of disaster risk,

Recalling the Bangkok Principles for the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai Framework as a contribution to the Sendai Framework to build resilient health systems,

Recalling the convening of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit) on 24 and 25 September 2019 and the commitment to reducing disaster risk and building resilience contained in the adopted political declaration,¹² and looking forward to the next Sustainable Development Goals Summit, in September 2023,

Recognizing climate change as one of the drivers of disaster risk and that the adverse effects of climate change, as contributors to environmental degradation and extreme weather events, may, in certain instances, among other factors, contribute to disaster-induced human mobility, and in this regard acknowledging the internationally agreed outcomes adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change¹³ and the Paris Agreement,¹⁴

Recognizing also that disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change and are increasing in frequency and intensity, significantly impede progress towards sustainable development,

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement, and encouraging all its parties to fully implement the Agreement, and parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

Recalling the holding of the Climate Action Summit convened by the Secretary-General on 23 September 2019, recalling also the multi-partner initiatives and commitments presented during the Summit, recalling further the Youth Climate Summit, held on 21 September 2019, and taking note of the international Climate Adaptation Summit held virtually on 25 and 26 January 2021, hosted by the Netherlands,

Noting the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 6 to 19 November 2022, and looking forward to the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, to be held from 22 to 24 March 2023, noting that it can be a contribution to the midterm review of the Sendai Framework,

¹² Resolution 74/4, annex.

¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

¹⁴ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

Highlighting the synergies between the implementation of the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement,

Noting with concern the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, *Global Warming of 1.5°C*, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, the findings contained in the special report of the Panel on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems, entitled *Climate Change and Land*, the findings contained in the special report of the Panel entitled *The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate*, and the findings contained in the contribution of Working Groups I, II, and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,

Stressing the urgent need to address the unprecedented global decline in biodiversity, recalling with concern the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, in this regard recalling the summit on biodiversity held on 30 September 2020 and the first part of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, hosted by China from 11 to 15 October 2021, and looking forward to the second part, to be held in Canada from 7 to 19 December 2022, which will adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework,

Recognizing that disaster-prone developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, warrant particular attention in view of their higher vulnerability and risk levels, including access to climate and disaster risk finance, which often greatly exceed their capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters, and recognizing also that similar attention and appropriate assistance should also be extended to other disaster-prone countries with specific characteristics, such as archipelagic countries, as well as countries with extensive coastlines,

Recalling the adoption of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries¹⁵ on 17 March 2022, recognizing that, guided by the principles of resilience-building and risk reduction, implementation of the Programme of Action can support the integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and social protection strategies and international support to the least developed countries, and looking forward to the second part of the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in Qatar from 5 to 9 March 2023, to raise ambition and accelerate action to reduce disaster risk in the least developed countries,

Looking forward to the convening of the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States and the third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries to raise ambition and accelerate action to reduce disaster risk in small island developing States and landlocked developing countries,

Reiterating the pledge that no one will be left behind, reaffirming the recognition that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, and the wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society, and recommitting to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first,

¹⁵ Resolution [76/258](#), annex.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution [76/204](#);¹⁶
2. *Urges* the effective implementation of the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030;
3. *Reiterates its call for* the prevention of new and the reduction of existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political, financial and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery and thus strengthen resilience;
4. *Underlines* the need to address the economic, social and environmental impacts of disasters caused by human-made or natural hazards, many of which are exacerbated by climate change, in this regard stresses the urgent need to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events, and urges Member States to continue to engage in adaptation planning processes and to enhance cooperation in disaster risk reduction;
5. *Recalls* the launch of the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure and the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative;
6. *Recognizes* that in some cases the use of public debt and renewed external borrowing to absorb the impact of a disaster could lead to higher debt servicing for developing countries and constrain their growth and their capacity to invest in long-term resilience-building, and acknowledges that, with each new disaster, financial vulnerabilities may grow and domestic response capacities may weaken;
7. *Calls upon* all relevant actors to work towards the achievement of the global targets adopted in the Sendai Framework;
8. *Recognizes* progress made in achieving target (e) of the Sendai Framework and that the development and implementation of risk-informed strategic plans, policies, programmes and investments and national and local disaster risk reduction strategies are essential for sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;
9. *Reaffirms* the importance of developing multi-hazard strategies at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, in line with the Sendai Framework, that aim to prevent, mitigate and repair the adverse economic, social and environmental impacts of the El Niño Southern Oscillation phenomenon, while recognizing ongoing national initiatives by affected countries to strengthen their capacities;
10. *Stresses* that, during neutral El Niño Southern Oscillation phenomenon years, it is critical to prepare for, build resilience to and reduce the risks of the next event, including through integrated plans, and calls upon the international community to provide financial, technical and capacity-building support to countries affected by the El Niño Southern Oscillation phenomenon, prioritizing resources to developing countries;
11. *Urges* the international community to accelerate progress and allocate the resources necessary to support the development and implementation of inclusive and participatory, multi-hazard national and local disaster risk reduction strategies with a broadened scope beyond preparedness and response to include a focus on risk reduction and prevention, in line with the Sendai Framework, with a particular focus

¹⁶ [A/77/293](#).

on local strategies and programmes, to promote coherence and integration with sustainable development and climate change adaptation strategies including national adaptation plans, as well as sector-specific plans, to include the objective of preparing to build back better through sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery in disaster risk reduction strategies and, where appropriate, to incorporate considerations regarding the risk of disaster displacement, in accordance with national circumstances, making use of practical guidance to support the achievement of target (e), and recalls in this regard the relevant voluntary “Words into action” guidelines;

12. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen national and local disaster risk governance by implementing the whole-of-government and all-of-society approaches through establishing or strengthening national platforms for disaster risk reduction, or similar mechanisms, for multisectoral and inter-institutional coordination, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities for disaster risk reduction across ministries and institutions and at the national, subnational and local levels, and by expanding disaster risk reduction beyond national disaster management and civil protection authorities, or equivalent agencies, to include all branches of government and all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, and welcomes the “Making Cities Resilient 2030” initiative in support of local capacities for disaster risk governance;

13. *Expresses* concern that countries affected by protracted humanitarian crises and emergencies are among those most vulnerable to the impacts of disasters and are furthest behind in implementing the Sendai Framework, and recognizes that implementation of the Sendai Framework can address drivers of vulnerability and exposure to build resilience and reduce humanitarian impacts and needs, and in this regard recognizes the need for multidimensional and comprehensive risk assessment and the promotion of coherence between humanitarian and development assistance, which can contribute to strengthening resilience and climate change adaptation, for a more targeted and effective approach to prevention and resilience-building;

14. *Reaffirms* its decision 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 practices, gaps and challenges and accelerate the path to achieving the goal of the Sendai Framework and its seven global targets by 2030, also reaffirms its decision to hold a high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the midterm review in New York on 18 and 19 May 2023 at the highest possible level, which shall consist of an opening segment, a plenary segment, interactive multi-stakeholder panels and a closing segment, and its decision that the high-level meeting shall adopt a concise and action-oriented political declaration to renew commitment and accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework, agreed in advance by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations led by two co-facilitators to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, one from a developed country and one from a developing country, and to be submitted by the President of the Assembly for adoption by the Assembly, requests the President of the Assembly, in consultation with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, to finalize the preparatory process and organizational arrangements for the meeting, with any additional costs to be met through voluntary contributions, and invites States to assess progress, gaps and challenges in the implementation of the Sendai Framework at the local, national, regional and global levels and to share findings, good practices and recommendations with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, to be included in a report on the midterm review, which will also take into consideration the stocktaking, thematic reviews and outcomes of the global and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction that will inform the midterm review process;

15. *Recognizes* the importance of monitoring the Sendai Framework, encourages States to use the online monitor to report on progress against the Sendai

Framework global targets by referring to the report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction,¹⁷ also encourages States, while implementing the Sendai Framework, to systematically evaluate, record, share and publicly account for disaster losses and understand the economic, social, health, educational, environmental and cultural heritage impacts, as appropriate, in the context of event-specific hazard-exposure and vulnerability information, and enhance the development and dissemination of science-based methodologies and tools to record and share disaster losses and relevant disaggregated data and statistics, as well as to strengthen disaster risk modelling, assessment, mapping, monitoring and multi-hazard early warning systems, and in this regard further encourages efforts to create or enhance systems for data collection and to support the capacity of national statistical offices to integrate data from the Sendai Framework monitor into official national statistics to enhance and institutionalize its use in decision-making processes and investments across sectors and all relevant ministries and institutions, and to prioritize the collection and analysis of data on disaster loss and the establishment and strengthening of national disaster loss databases, and to develop baselines on current losses, working towards the collection of information on historical disaster losses going back, at least, to 2005, if feasible;

16. *Urges* States to conduct inclusive and multi-hazard disaster risk assessments that consider climate change projections to support evidence-based disaster risk reduction strategies and guide risk-informed development investments by the private and public sectors, including comprehensive disaster risk reduction financing strategies, to support early action and recovery;

17. *Encourages* States to strengthen inter-institutional, inclusive coordination on disaster risk data and integrated analysis, investment in and the transfer of technology, on mutually agreed terms, to developing countries for the development of science and technology and in strengthening capacities for multidimensional and multi-hazard risk assessment, risk analytics and strategic foresight, and capitalize on the risk data and risk modelling capacity of the private sector, including development of tools for multi-hazard risk assessments, and in this regard takes note of the ongoing work on the Global Risk Assessment Framework and Risk Information Exchange;

18. *Recognizes* the important contribution of healthy ecosystems to reducing disaster risk and building community resilience, encourages all States, United Nations entities and other relevant actors to promote nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches, among other approaches for disaster risk reduction at all levels and across all phases of disaster risk reduction and management, and reiterates the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as providing long-term and affordable investments in these approaches to reduce the impacts and costs of disasters;

19. *Stresses* the need to foster better understanding and knowledge of the causes of disasters, as well as to build and strengthen coping capacities, in particular in developing countries through, inter alia, the exchange of best practices, technology transfer, on mutually agreed terms, educational and training programmes for disaster risk reduction, access to relevant data and information, the strengthening of institutional arrangements and the promotion of community participation and ownership through community-based disaster risk management approaches;

20. *Acknowledges* the importance of community-driven disaster risk reduction and resilience efforts, and supports efforts to scale up community-level pre-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning;

¹⁷ [A/71/644](#).

21. *Also acknowledges* that water is essential to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, that water-related disasters and multidimensional hazards threaten lives, livelihoods, agriculture and basic service infrastructure and cause substantial socioeconomic damage and losses, and that sustainable, integrated disaster risk-informed water resource management is necessary for successful disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, in this regard invites all countries to integrate land and water management, including for floods and droughts, into their national and subnational planning and management processes, and reiterates that the achievement of the water-related goals and targets would contribute to the successful implementation of the Sendai Framework;

22. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and other relevant organizations to take further steps to address the food and nutrition needs of affected populations, prioritizing tools that strengthen resilience to current crises and future shocks, and integrating a disaster risk reduction perspective aimed at improving food security and nutrition;

23. *Recognizes* that the Sendai Framework, including its core provision to “build back better”, provides guidance relevant to a sustainable recovery from COVID-19 and also to identify and address underlying drivers of disaster risk in a systemic manner, that biological hazards require strengthened systematic coordination, coherence and integration between disaster and health risk management systems in the areas of risk assessment, surveillance and early warning, and that resilient health infrastructure and strengthened health systems capable of implementing the International Health Regulations (2005),¹⁸ as well as increasing the overall capacity of health systems, including through the application of the Bangkok Principles for the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai Framework and other relevant initiatives, as appropriate, to reduce overall disaster risk and build disaster resilience, while also recognizing the value of integrated approaches, including the One Health approach and other holistic approaches that foster cooperation between human health, animal health and plant health as well as environmental and other relevant sectors;

24. *Also recognizes* that disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard and systemic approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of data disaggregated by, inter alia, income, sex, age and disability, and analysis with an adequate understanding of how the information is to be interpreted and used, as well as on easily accessible, up-to-date, comprehensible, interoperable, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, for a wide range of users and decision makers, complemented by traditional knowledge, and in this regard encourages States to commence or, as appropriate, further enhance the collection and analysis of data on disaster loss and other relevant disaster risk reduction targets, disaggregated by income, sex, age and disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, and to strengthen inter-institutional, inclusive coordination on disaster risk data and integrated analysis, and invites Member States to mobilize national statistical and planning offices and other relevant authorities, and strengthen their capacity in the systemic collection, analysis and validation of disaster risk data to institutionalize its use in decision-making processes and investments across sectors;

25. *Further recognizes* the endorsement by the Economic and Social Council on 2 July 2018 of the Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters,¹⁹ as a guide for Member States to ensure the availability and accessibility of quality geospatial information and services across all phases of disaster risk reduction and management, and which contributes to the implementation

¹⁸ World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

¹⁹ Economic and Social Council resolution 2018/14, annex.

of the Sendai Framework, and encourages the application of space-based technologies and geospatial information systems as a cost-effective input to disaster risk assessments;

26. *Emphasizes* the importance of a broader and a more people-centred preventive approach to and systemic risk management of disaster risk reduction, reflecting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recognizing that disaster prevention, preparedness, early and anticipatory actions, and resilience-building, in most cases, are significantly more cost-effective than emergency responses, stresses the importance of promoting the further development of and investment in effective national and regional multi-hazard early warning mechanisms, where relevant, and facilitating the sharing and exchange of information across all countries, welcomes the call by the Secretary-General for a United Nations action plan to ensure that every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within five years as an accelerator towards the achievement of target (g) of the Sendai Framework, recognizes the importance of the CREWS initiative in achieving that goal and takes note with appreciation of the findings of the *Global Status of Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems: Target (g)* report, and calls upon all relevant entities of the United Nations system to ensure a coordinated and integrated approach in the implementation of the early warning action plan presented at the twenty-seventh Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

27. *Encourages* States to use the online Sendai Framework monitor to report on progress against the Sustainable Development Goals related to disaster risk to provide, inter alia, a comprehensive overview of progress to inform the deliberations and outcomes of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, and recalls the ongoing work towards integrated national climate change adaptation and national disaster risk reduction strategies as well as the Sendai Framework targets, and further recalls ongoing work under the Paris Agreement²⁰ on the global goal on adaptation;

28. *Encourages* countries to apply a comprehensive approach to disaster and climate risk management and to establish or strengthen policy, programmatic and financing coherence between national climate change adaptation and national disaster risk reduction strategies, as well as sector-specific plans, as appropriate, and apply the Sendai Framework for the effective implementation of all the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement;²¹

29. *Reaffirms* that the establishment of common indicators and shared data sets to measure the Sendai Framework global targets and the disaster risk reduction targets of Sustainable Development Goals 1, 11 and 13, as well as in the monitoring of the implementation of the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,²² are important contributions to ensure coherence, feasibility and consistency in implementation, the collection of data and reporting, calls for coherence between the Sendai Framework global targets and the monitoring of the Doha Programme of Action, and in this regard recognizes the importance of prioritizing capacity-building support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges;

30. *Encourages* States to give appropriate consideration to disaster risk reduction in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²³

²⁰ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

²¹ Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

²² Resolution [69/15](#), annex.

²³ Resolution [70/1](#).

where it is reflected across several Goals and targets, including in their voluntary national reviews, inter alia, through the engagement of national Sendai Framework focal points early in the national review process, as appropriate, and stresses the importance of considering disaster risk reduction in the deliberations and outcomes of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and integrating disaster risk reduction across the work of the Economic and Social Council, including as a contribution to the midterm review of the Sendai Framework in 2023;

31. *Reiterates* its strong encouragement of and the need for effective coordination and coherence, as applicable, in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,²⁴ the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Sendai Framework, as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity,²⁵ the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,²⁶ and the New Urban Agenda, while respecting the relevant mandates, in order to build synergies and resilience, translate integrated global policy frameworks, as appropriate, into national laws, policies or regulations defining roles and responsibilities across the public and private sectors, as well as into integrated multisectoral programmes at the national and local levels, and reduce disaster risk across sectors, and addressing the global challenge of eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty;

32. *Recognizes* the important work and contribution of regional and subregional organizations in advancing cooperation in disaster risk reduction at the regional level, encourages greater engagement and partnership between the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and regional and subregional organizations to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and also encourages the participation of regional and subregional organizations in the midterm review of the Sendai Framework;

33. *Encourages* countries, the relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes and other relevant institutions and stakeholders to take into consideration the important role of coordinated, inclusive and participatory disaster risk governance across sectors for the achievement of sustainable development and, inter alia, the strengthening of disaster prevention as well as preparedness for effective response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, including through disaster risk reduction and response financing;

34. *Urges* that due consideration continue to be given to the review of the global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework as part of the integrated and coordinated follow-up processes to United Nations conferences and summits, aligned with the Economic and Social Council, the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycles, as appropriate, taking into account the contributions of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction and the Sendai Framework monitor;

35. *Reaffirms* that international cooperation for disaster risk reduction includes a variety of sources and is a critical element in supporting the efforts of developing countries to reduce disaster risk, and encourages States to strengthen international and regional information exchange and information-sharing, including

²⁴ Resolution 69/313, annex.

²⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

through North-South cooperation complemented by South-South and triangular cooperation, establishing and networking risk management centres, promoting critical science and technology research cooperation on disaster reduction and improving international coordination mechanisms to respond to largescale disasters;

36. *Recognizes* that effective and meaningful global and regional partnerships and the further strengthening of international cooperation, including the fulfilment of respective commitments of official development assistance by developed countries, are essential for effective disaster risk management and the ability of developing countries, including those most vulnerable to disasters, to effectively enhance and implement national disaster risk reduction policies and measures, taking into account their respective national circumstances and capabilities;

37. *Reaffirms* the need for the enhancement of the means of implementation and the capacity and capability of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, including the mobilization of support through international cooperation, for the provision of means of implementation to augment domestic efforts in accordance with their national priorities;

38. *Encourages* the incorporation of disaster risk reduction measures, as appropriate, into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes and infrastructure financing, including through North-South cooperation complemented by South-South as well as triangular cooperation, within and across all sectors related to sustainable development, and calls for international cooperation that is aligned with national disaster risk reduction strategies and more risk-informed and for alignment between national development cooperation policies and national disaster risk reduction strategies;

39. *Recognizes* that financing for disaster risk reduction requires greater attention, and in this regard encourages increased investments in disaster risk reduction, including resilient infrastructure, and calls upon the United Nations system and its entities, within the scope of their respective mandates, in partnership with international financial institutions, regional development banks and other relevant institutions and stakeholders, to support developing countries in developing comprehensive disaster risk reduction financing strategies in support of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies, and incentivizing investments in resilience, prevention and rehabilitation, and to explore the development of tailored financing mechanisms for disaster risk reduction, including forecast-based financing approaches and disaster risk insurance mechanisms;

40. *Encourages* States to allocate increased domestic resources to disaster risk reduction, including resilient infrastructure, to include disaster risk reduction in budgeting and financial planning across all relevant sectors, and to ensure that national financing frameworks and infrastructure plans are risk-informed, according to national plans and policies;

41. *Recognizes* that economic losses are rising as a result of the increasing number and value of assets exposed to hazards, encourages countries to conduct a disaster risk assessment of existing critical infrastructure, to ensure that infrastructure plans are aligned to national disaster risk reduction strategies and risk assessments, to support the publication of disaster risk assessments, to make multi-hazard disaster risk assessments a prerequisite for infrastructure, housing and real estate investments in all sectors, to routinely conduct stress testing of existing infrastructure and to strengthen regulatory frameworks for land-use planning and building codes, as appropriate, towards the achievement of target (d) of the Sendai Framework, and in this regard also encourages countries and other relevant stakeholders to integrate

disaster risk reduction considerations into their social, economic and environmental investments;

42. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders to collaborate with the private sector to enhance the resilience of businesses, as well as the societies within which they operate, by integrating disaster risk into their management practices, to facilitate private investments in disaster risk reduction and to promote risk-informed private investments and the disclosure of disaster risk in business operations and asset values, and also encourages the engagement of credit rating agencies, the insurance sector and the financial services sector in disaster risk reduction, to support countries in the development of innovative instruments, tools and guidelines for de-risking investments and to enhance financing available for disaster risk reduction;

43. *Reaffirms* that investing in national and local skills, systems and knowledge to build resilience and preparedness will save lives, reduce the risk of displacement in the context of disasters, strengthen the adaptive capacity of food production systems and enhance food security, cut costs and preserve development gains, and in this regard encourages exploring innovative ways, such as forecast-based financing approaches and disaster risk insurance mechanisms, to increase the availability of resources for Member States before a disaster is credibly expected to occur;

44. *Recalls* that the economic and environmental vulnerability index gives consideration to the impacts of disasters, recognizes the relevance of disaster risk and the impact of disasters in the process of graduation from the least developed country category, encourages the integration of disaster risk reduction into the smooth transition strategies of graduating countries in order to promote the sustainability of development progress, including the impact assessment of the likely consequences of graduation and the vulnerability profiles, and also encourages development and trading partners of graduating and recently graduated countries to support those countries in reducing disaster risk and building resilience;

45. *Recognizes* the importance of giving priority to the development of local and national disaster risk reduction capacity-building, policies, strategies and plans with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, in accordance with national practices and legislation;

46. *Also recognizes* that, while each State has the primary responsibility for preventing and reducing disaster risk, it is a shared responsibility between Governments and relevant stakeholders, and recognizes that non-State and other relevant stakeholders, including major groups, parliaments, civil society, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, non-governmental organizations, Indigenous Peoples and their organizations, national platforms for disaster risk reduction focal points for the Sendai Framework, local government representatives, scientific institutions and the private sector, as well as organizations and relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and intergovernmental organizations, play an important role as enablers in providing support to States, in accordance with national policies, laws and regulations, in the implementation of the Sendai Framework at the local, national, regional and global levels, and that greater efforts are needed to mobilize multi-stakeholder partnerships for disaster risk reduction, according to national plans and policies;

47. *Encourages* Governments to promote the full, equal and effective participation and leadership of women, as well as of persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations, the design, management, resourcing and implementation of gender-responsive and disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes, and recognizes in this regard that women and girls are disproportionately exposed to risk, increased loss of livelihoods and even loss of

life during and in the aftermath of disasters, and that disasters and the consequent disruption to physical, social, economic and environmental networks and support systems disproportionately affect persons with disabilities and their families;

48. *Stresses* the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective and the perspectives of persons with disabilities, as well as other people in vulnerable situations, into disaster risk management, and of engaging and appropriately drawing on the capacities of children, youth, including young professionals, as contributors in disaster risk management so as to strengthen the resilience of communities and reduce social vulnerabilities to disasters, and in this regard recognizes the need for the inclusive participation and contribution of women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as well as the role of youth, volunteers, migrants, academia, scientific and research entities and networks, business, professional associations, private sector financing institutions and the media, in all forums and processes related to disaster risk reduction, in accordance with the Sendai Framework;

49. *Acknowledges* the continuous work of the entities of the United Nations system, in accordance with their respective mandates, in supporting the efforts of developing countries in the area of disaster risk reduction, including through the inclusion, where appropriate, of disaster risk reduction in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and as part of the common country assessment's multidimensional analysis, requests the relevant United Nations entities and United Nations country teams, and urges other relevant stakeholders, to continue to integrate disaster risk reduction and the implementation of the Sendai Framework into their work and to align their work with the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development, guided by the Senior Leadership Group on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience convened by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, and welcomes the establishment of the Centre of Excellence on Climate and Disaster Resilience;

50. *Also acknowledges* the importance of the work of the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions in disaster risk reduction, the substantial increase in demands on the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the need for timely, stable, adequate and predictable resources necessary for supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and in this regard encourages Member States to consider providing or augmenting voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction;

51. *Recognizes* the continued importance of voluntary funding, and urges existing and new donors to provide sufficient funding and, where possible, to augment financial contributions to the United Nations trust fund for disaster reduction to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework, including through unearmarked and, where possible, multi-annual contributions;

52. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction as forums to assess and discuss progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework and advance coherence between disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and climate change mitigation and adaptation, including financing, and recognizes their outcomes as contributions to the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

53. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of Indonesia for hosting the seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Bali from 23 to 28 May 2022, also expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Jamaica, Kenya, Morocco and Portugal for hosting, in 2021, to the Government of Australia

for hosting, in 2022, and to the Government of Uruguay for hosting, in 2023, the regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, events jointly organized with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, and encourages participation by all stakeholders, sectors and ministries at the highest level possible;

54. *Recognizes* the importance of the discussions that took place at the seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Bali, Indonesia, and other regional platforms for disaster risk reduction in strengthening the commitment to achieving the targets of the Sendai Framework and as valuable inputs to the midterm review;

55. *Stresses* the importance of promoting the incorporation of disaster risk knowledge, including disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, financing, response, recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation, in formal and non-formal education, as well as in civic education at all levels and in professional education and training, and of raising awareness and creating a culture of disaster prevention, resilience and responsible citizenship to foster all-of-society engagement in disaster risk reduction, and emphasizes the need for new and existing educational infrastructure, school facilities and teaching and learning practices to be risk-informed, resilient and fully accessible to all, which requires channelling financial and other resources towards strengthening these efforts;

56. *Recognizes* the need to promote traditional, local and indigenous knowledge and wisdom that have been tested and improved through generations across the world, to further strengthen scientific practices and know-how and enhance efforts on awareness-raising and education on disaster risk reduction;

57. *Welcomes* the annual observance of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction on 13 October and World Tsunami Awareness Day on 5 November, as well as World Water Day on 22 March and World Meteorological Day on 23 March, and encourages all States, United Nations bodies and other relevant actors to observe the Days to further raise public awareness of disaster risk reduction;

58. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

59. *Recognizes* that the findings of the midterm review of the Sendai Framework and the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the midterm review will be an input to the Sustainable Development Goals Summit and the global stocktake of the Paris Agreement in 2023 and the Summit of the Future in 2024, as well as the reviews of and successor frameworks to the Samoa Pathway and the Vienna Programme of Action and the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action, towards a risk-informed approach to sustainable development and climate action in all sectors and in all countries;

60. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, the effective global response to address the impacts of the El Niño phenomenon and the implementation of the United Nations action plan to ensure that every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within five years, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-eighth session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Disaster risk reduction”.