



**UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience:
Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development**

Cover Note

1. At its 31st Session, the UN High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) approved the draft revised UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, for endorsement by the UN Chief Executives Board (CEB) at its first regular session of 2016. HLCP at the same session requested the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) to prepare a cover note summarizing key substantive points from the discussion, to accompany the Plan.

Summary of key substantive points

2. The revised UN Plan of Action should provide the principles, priority commitments, practical guidance and targets for the UN system to reduce the loss of disasters and support countries and communities in implementing the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*.
3. The revised UN Plan of Action needs to contribute to the integrated support provided by the UN to countries to address risk and build resilience in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
4. The revised UN Plan of Action needs to align with other UN system-wide strategies. Climate change and urban issues were identified as areas where coherent and integrated policy and common operational approaches should be ensured. Conflict prevention was referred to as a more challenging yet important topic for alignment.
5. The revised UN Plan of Action needs to reflect the comparative advantage of the UN, in relation to its work with vulnerable, marginalized, discriminated and impoverished groups, as well as its gender, disability and age-sensitive programming.
6. The revised UN Plan of Action needs to recognise that disasters affect women and girls disproportionately and that gender-based discrimination remains a widespread driver of inequality. Accordingly it will promote gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction and resilience policies, programming and investments.
7. The revised UN Plan of Action should recognize that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will rely on measures to manage a broad spectrum of risk in close partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders.
8. The work of the UN system in the context of implementation of the revised Plan will continue to cover the risk to disasters caused by natural hazards (geophysical, meteorological, hydrological and climatological) including climate extreme events, both slow and sudden onset, as well as strengthen activities related to other hazards, including technological and biological. The ability to assess and manage risk due to the interaction between hazards, their cascading effects, and links to the risk of conflict and cyber-risk will be required.
9. The compilation of risk data was identified as an area of potential convergence and pooling of efforts by the UN in the implementation of the revised UN Plan of Action. Risk data will need to inform UN country programmes, preparedness efforts for response and recovery and early warning systems.
10. The relevance and applicability of risk data require disaggregation along key normative agendas of the UN. Risk data will also need to reflect risk of displacement, risk of different vulnerable groups and development sector-specific risk projections.

11. The following milestones were identified to implement the UN Plan of Action, further to its endorsement by CEB:

- Disseminate and promote the revised UN Plan of Action widely;
- Engage the Chair of UNDG to bring the revised UN Plan of Action to the attention of the UNDG, to include in their relevant work streams and to circulate to Regional UNDGs and RCs for operationalization including capacity and resource considerations;
- Develop the Plan as an on-line tool to address the information requirements of UN country teams and offices for monitoring progress, identifying good practices and the support services available across the UN system;
- Finalize the Results Based Analytical Framework for measuring the integration of disaster risk reduction in UN policies and operations as an integral part of the UN Plan of Action;
- Report on progress following the proposed two-tiered approach. Results against a limited number of focused indicators will be reported on annually and will feed into the UN Secretary-General's Report on Disaster Risk Reduction, the UN Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) Report and relevant reporting requirements of the UNDG. Biennial reports on the results-based management framework will be produced for the sessions of the biennium Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and broader reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and
- Convene the ASG/Deputy-level Senior Leadership Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience to: (1) oversee strategic and policy aspects on the operationalization of the UN Plan of Action; (2) review progress and address gaps and issues related to the implementation of the UN Plan of Action and related policies and programmes; and (3) ensure linkages and coherence with policy and operational processes related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

12. The revised UN Plan of Action and, in particular, the joint efforts by the UN to implement it need to reflect the appropriate level of UN system ambition. The level of ambition of the UN needs to match to the scale of socio-economic losses to disasters, the universality of the agenda and the priority given to the need to reduce the risk of disasters by countries.

UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development

Introduction

The Secretary General (SG) proclaimed that “All investments in sustainable development should be risk-informed”¹. The SG’s comment reflects the enormous toll disasters are taking on development prospects (conservatively estimated at US\$314 billion per year in the built environment alone²). Since 2005, more than 1.5 billion people have been affected by disasters in various ways, with women, children, youth and other vulnerable populations disproportionately affected³. If additional losses were accounted for, due to climate change, the estimates would be higher.

Without a radical change of course to ensure that the costs — both economically and in terms of human lives — are addressed through preventative measures, disasters will significantly set back development gains in the affected countries and hamper the prospect of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 builds on achievements and elements established under its predecessor agreement, the *Hyogo Framework for Action: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities 2005-2015*, and introduces a number of important innovations, including a stronger emphasis on disaster risk management, as opposed to disaster management. The Sendai Framework underscores that disaster risk reduction is essential to achieve sustainable development.

This is echoed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Indeed, ten of the seventeen SDGs have targets related to disaster risk, firmly establishing the role of disaster risk reduction in realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Furthermore, in the Paris Agreement, adopted at the 21st Conference of Parties to UNFCCC in 2015, Member States committed themselves to holding the global average temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C, with the aim to “significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change”.

Disaster risk reduction, as an integrating element within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, represents such a change of course. Integrating disaster risk reduction across UN system efforts in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a practical and tangible bridge between the development and humanitarian communities, as well as an important rallying point for key stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, who are highly motivated and essential participants in reducing disaster and climate risk globally, regionally, nationally, and locally.

The Sendai Framework specifically calls upon the UN system to support its implementation in a coordinated manner, bringing together coherently the efforts of UN entities pursued within their respective mandates. This reflects the broader expectation of Member States for coherent and coordinated support that maximizes synergies, harnesses the potential of partnerships, and optimizes the efficient use of financial and other resources across the UN system.

Strengthening UN System Coherence and Effectiveness in Disaster Risk Reduction

Since 2013, UN system support in disaster risk reduction has been guided by the first UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience. It has been largely based on the cumulative efforts of the United Nations to support the *Hyogo Framework for Action*. Its commitments and actions are focused on quality assistance to countries; ensuring disaster risk reduction is a priority for the UN system; and to ensure disaster risk reduction is central to post-2015 development agreements and targets.

The reviews of progress⁴, show significant advancement by the UN on the implementation of some of these commitments, for example, the prioritization of disaster risk reduction by UN organizations, while showing

¹ UN Secretary-General’s Report *One Humanity, Shared Responsibility* (UN, 2016).

² Global Assessment Report (UNISDR, 2015). These expected annual losses account for earthquakes, tsunamis, tropical cyclones (wind and storm surge) and riverine floods. It does not include other natural hazards that also can generate important losses.

³ Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

⁴ Past reports and reviews on UN system work on disaster risk reduction include:

- Three *Disaster Risk Reduction in the UN* publications (UNISDR 2009, 2011, 2013)
- *In-depth study on the role of the United Nations contribution to the implementation of the HFA* (von Oelreich, Mid-term Review of the HFA, 2011)

slower progress in advancing disaster risk reduction in a consistent and integrated manner in UN country programmes.

The *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*, the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, the *Paris Agreement on Climate Change*, as well as the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* of the third International Conference on Financing for Development, and the *SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway*, together with relevant international agreements — such as the *International Health Regulations (2005)* — each address disaster risk and, taken together, they represent an opportunity to provide a more coherent and integrated international frame for managing risk within sustainable development.

This revised plan, entitled: “*UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development*”, has been prepared in light of the new international policy and operational context, in particular, to ensure coherence with respect to climate change risk and the broader 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as to address the challenges identified in the reviews of progress⁵.

The revision was also made necessary to align with the principles that are driving the broader UN response to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the need to effectively support its transformative, universal, indivisible and integrated nature and its pledge of ‘leaving no one behind’, in the UN’s policy and operational work.

The revised Plan provides for a stronger alignment of the UN’s work in disaster risk reduction with other UN system-wide approaches on related issues. In particular, it provides actions to align with the forthcoming UN system-wide strategic approach to climate change, such as:

- System-wide and joined-up approaches for integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in UN development efforts;
- Coherent approaches in the support by the UN for measuring the loss and damage of disasters and climate change; and,
- Joint monitoring of progress in integrating risk reduction and climate change adaptation in UN operational work.

The revised Plan is the contribution by the UN to ensure the implementation of the Sendai Framework contributes to a risk-informed and integrated approach to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It addresses the need for coherency and mutual re-enforcement of the UN’s resilience building efforts. And it seeks to more effectively integrate UN operational preparedness and response capacities into national operational and capacity development arrangements.

The revised Plan has added emphasis on country and local level engagement and ensuring the UN system is responsive to the different country needs and contexts in regards to disaster risk reduction.

By aligning to the scope of hazards, as reflected in the Sendai Framework, the revised Plan recognizes that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will rely on measures to manage a broad spectrum of risk with a wide range of stakeholders, and accountability across all sectors.

The work of the UN system in the context of the implementation of the revised Plan, will continue to cover the risk to disasters caused by natural hazards (geophysical, meteorological, hydrological and climatological) including extreme climate events, both slow and sudden onset, as well as strengthen activities related to other hazards, including technological and biological threats. The ability to assess and manage risk due to the interaction between hazards, their cascading effects, and links to the risk of conflict, will be required.

The Plan of Action

In order to achieve the above, the revised Plan outlines three Commitments and 11 expected Results. It has a section on implementing the Plan, including inter-agency coordination arrangements.

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- Initial review of the status of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in the UN (HLCP, 2012)
 - *Review of the Status of Integration of DRR into CCA/UNDAFs* since the issuance of the UNDG Guidance in 2009 (UNDOCO, UNISDR, UNDP 2013)
 - Compilation of twelve UN agencies and World Bank indicators to measure disaster risk and resilience in their respective result based management system (2013).

⁵ The Sendai Framework (paragraph 48c) made a specific to request to initiate this revision.

The essential aims of each commitment are to: 1) strengthen system-wide coherence in support of the Sendai Framework and other agreements, through a risk-informed and integrated approach; 2) build UN system capacity to deliver coordinated, high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction; and, 3) to ensure disaster risk reduction remains a strategic priority for UN organizations.

While the revised Plan has a time horizon of 2030, to align itself with the Sendai Framework and the broader 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it also recognizes the need to accelerate support to countries on key priorities by 2020.

These more immediate results have been identified as the initial requirements necessary to achieve a risk-informed approach to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Commitment 1: Strengthen system-wide coherence in support of the Sendai Framework and other agreements, through a risk-informed and integrated approach

Several actions and results are proposed to ensure synergies, coherence and mutual reinforcement across the implementation of the Sendai Framework to advance disaster risk reduction.

Given the strong relevance and integration of disaster risk reduction across the Sustainable Development Goals, this will also contribute significantly to UN system efforts in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

These specifically include: supporting countries in developing risk-informed local, national and sectorial plans; and, the promotion of coherent and integrated monitoring and reporting by countries on the progress in reducing the risk of disasters and climate extreme events in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Result 1.1: By 2020, UN initiatives supporting the implementation of relevant SDGs are risk-informed and contribute to reducing disaster and climate risk.

Result 1.2: By 2020, global and regional support to countries, by the UN, to implement and monitor actions required under the Sendai Framework is coherent and aligned with the support provided on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Commitment 2: Build UN system capacity to deliver coordinated, high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction

The following Results respond to the considerably higher expectations on the UN of support by countries. They provide the direction for the changes required in the UN's modus operandi, to assist countries in avoiding the creation of risk through risk-informed development planning and to reduce the existing burden of risk in countries built up over many years.

The Results support the agreed authority of UN Resident Coordinators to mobilize and draw on all relevant assets of the system. It supports the implementation of joint UNCT plans and activities that apply the normative work of the UN on the Sendai Framework into operations and policy advice in support of national priorities. They will contribute to the empowerment of UNCT Results Groups and the implementation of the Mutual Accountability Framework to recognize inter-agency work in all agency performance systems.

The Results are proposed to ensure UN country programmes address disaster risk and that UN Resident Coordinators, their offices and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) are effectively supported and resourced. This includes support from the regional level and through sectors including agriculture, education, food and nutrition security, health, environment, migration, tourism and water.

Efforts towards this Commitment will need to be pursued, as appropriate, through the UN Development Group (UNDG) and other mechanisms.

Result 2.1: By 2020, disaster risk and climate information that is gender and age disaggregated, disability-sensitive and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, informs all complete or partial UN Common Country Assessments.

Result 2.2: In countries where disasters pose a risk to development⁶, disaster risk reduction is effectively integrated into UN development assistance frameworks and partnerships⁷, and UN recovery strategies and programmes.

⁶ As identified in UN Common Country Assessments and other regional and country analytical tools.

⁷ In line with UNDG guidance such as the Standard Operational Procedures for Delivering As One Countries.

Result 2.3: By 2020, UN agencies and UNCTs have strengthened their early warning and preparedness capacity to effectively support nations' and communities' emergency preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction efforts.

Result 2.4: By 2020, UN Resident Coordinators, their offices and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) have the capacity to effectively support countries implementing a risk-informed development agenda, including the ability to draw on the expertise available, including from UN non-resident agencies and UN Regional Commissions.

Result 2.5: By 2020, the UN has an enhanced system-wide capacity to assist countries in achieving minimum requirements to implement the Sendai Framework within and across sectors. The minimum requirements are:

- Review current status of the risk and losses, strengths, weakness and gaps in the existing strategies in the country for disaster risk reduction across sectors;
- Develop or update national disaster loss databases, disaggregated by gender and age, including through cooperation with national statistical offices;
- Advocate for the availability of risk information and the development of disaster risk assessments based on common, open, accessible and regularly updated data on natural, technological and biological hazards, exposure, the different components of vulnerability and capacity across sectors; and,
- Advocate for the development and/or revision of the national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, as called for by the Sendai Framework.

Result 2.6: By 2020, the level of integrations of disaster risk reduction in UN operational development work is regularly monitored through Regional UNDG's Quality Support and Advice (QSA), Peer Support Group (PSG) mechanisms and, at the country level, through the annual One UN Country Results Reports and UNDAF end-of-cycle evaluations.

Commitment 3: Disaster risk reduction remains a strategic priority for UN organizations

Currently, 28 UN organizations have disaster risk reduction programmes. Several of the UN organizations that identify disaster risk reduction as a priority have corporate disaster risk reduction and resilience policies. However, more, can be done to integrate disaster risk reduction into strategic planning frameworks of UN system organizations, in particular, in key development sectors. UN organizations should aim to elevate disaster risk reduction as a strategic priority for the institution.

Some UN organizations have employed an integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in their strategies, programmes and projects. This integration is encouraged.

Result 3.1: By 2020, UN organizations have policies and strategies in place that prioritize disaster risk reduction and the resources to increase the level of commitment to disaster risk reduction for resilience to help implement the Sendai Framework.

Result 3.2: By 2020, UN organizations regularly monitor and report progress in integrating disaster risk reduction as part of their strategic plans, programmes, and results frameworks.

Result 3.3: By 2020, UN system organizations achieved a coherent engagement of their respective stakeholders to support the implementation and monitoring in their sector of the Sendai Framework towards a risk-informed 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Implementing the Plan of Action

The “*UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development*” has three components for implementation.

1. Coordination and Strategy

While the responsibility for implementing the Plan of Action rests with different parts of the UN system, in order to ensure coherent system-wide actions on disaster risk reduction, cooperation, coordination, and mutual reinforcement across the UN system are of key importance, including at the global/strategic, regional, and country/operational levels.

The Special Representative of the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG) will play a lead role in facilitating and promoting such coordination. Accordingly, the SRSG will convene, at least once a year, an ASG/Deputy-level Senior Leadership Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience. The senior leadership will: 1) oversee strategic and policy aspects on the operationalization of the UN Plan of Action; 2) review progress, agree on annual priorities and address gaps and issues related to the implementation of the UN Plan of Action; and, 3) ensure linkages and coherence with process related to the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and UN Development System (UNDS).

At the technical level, the UN Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Point Group will support the work of the ASG/Deputy-level Senior Leadership Group on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience and continue promoting the exchange of experience and coherence across the UN.

At the country level, coordination capacity on disaster risk reduction will be assessed and strengthened through support to UN Resident Coordinators and UNCTs to support the implementation and monitoring of the Plan of Action.

Regional coordination will build on existing mechanisms such as regional UNDG groups, regional coordination mechanisms, and UNISDR regional inter-agency support.

2. Monitoring and reporting progress

An evolving Results Based Analytical Framework for the UN Plan of Action will be developed and kept updated on-line, as a basis to determine and agree on actions required under the three Commitments outlined earlier.

The Analytical Framework will identify sources of information and responsible UN mechanisms and entities for monitoring progress and accountability. It is an integral part of the UN Plan of Action.

The reporting builds on existing monitoring mechanisms carried out by the UNDG, the UN Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) on country programming, existing intergovernmental monitoring mechanisms of Regional Commissions, UN agencies' own results based management systems, other existing reporting mechanisms in relation to the work of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) initiatives on preparedness, as well as monitoring of recovery programmes through relevant inter-agency coordination mechanisms.

The UN General Assembly Resolution [A/RES/68/211](#) requests for the UN to report on progress against the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience annually in the UN Secretary-General's Report to the General Assembly and align these reports with the QCPR Monitoring Framework⁸.

The reporting on the UN Plan of Action contributes to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) decision to monitor progress against the IASC/UNDG/ISDR Common Framework on Preparedness. The reporting will also need to be aligned with the monitoring by countries on progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework and any future goals and targets on climate change adaptation. The reporting builds on and further strengthens existing monitoring and evaluations by UN organizations and inter-agency initiatives, with improved baselines and indicators for monitoring and reporting.

Reporting on progress will follow a two-tiered approach. Results against a limited number of indicators will be reported on annually and feed into the UN Secretary-General's Report on Disaster Risk Reduction, the QCPR Report and relevant reporting requirements of the UNDG.

Biennial reports on the Results Based Analytical Framework will be produced for the sessions of the biennium Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and broader 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development reporting.

3. Communication, advocacy and partnerships

⁸ The UN Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) Monitoring Framework has two related indicators.

– Percentage of new UNDAFs that have effectively integrated disaster and climate risk; and

– Percentage of programme countries that report biennially on progress on disaster risk reduction.

Following endorsement of the UN Plan of Action, Executive Heads of UN organizations, UN Resident Coordinators and UNCTs will be engaged to raise its visibility with countries and partners. Through appropriate channels, such as the UNDG, greater efforts will be made to communicate to UN Resident Coordinators and UNCTs, on support available and efforts made by the broader UN system with regard to the implementation of the UN Plan of Action.

Future events, such as global and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, can be optimised to promote the UN Plan of Action as a key commitment of the UN. Indeed, the UN Plan of Action and its commitments, results and actions are a main UN contribution to disaster risk reduction and support to resilience building as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Through the implementation of the UN Plan of Action, examples of bringing about greater coherence and mutual reinforcement across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as best practices of assistance to countries, will be collected and shared.

Progress reports will be regularly communicated to countries and made readily accessible, for instance through open, on-line sources. This will strengthen UN accountability to countries, bilateral partners and the public at large.

Partnership and joint funding approaches will support the implementation of the UN Plan of Action. Joint programmes, joint financing and investment strategies will draw on the capacity of the UN system to put into practice multi-stakeholder partnerships in support of the implementation of the Sendai Framework and a risk-informed 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Appendix

Results Based Analytical Framework for the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development

Evolving Draft (as at 23 February 2016) — to be further development and kept updated online

Commitments	Results	Supporting Actions	Outputs Indicators, Benchmarks and Source of Information
Commitment 1: Enhance system-wide coherence through a risk-informed and integrated approach to support disaster risk reduction	1.1: By 2020, all UN programmes supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and more broadly, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, are risk-informed and contribute to reducing disaster risk.	1.1.1: Use disaster risk analysis and climate information to inform sustainable development, disaster risk reduction, and adaptation plans and programmes.	The detailed information on indicators, baselines, source of data, and responsibility for monitoring will be included once the commitments, results and supporting actions have been agreed and finalized.
		1.1.2: Support the measuring of loss and damages and other statistics related, from disasters and extreme climate events to inform risk-informed programming.	
		1.1.3: Promote joint initiatives that support risk-informed actions and activities in support of the 2030 Agenda.	
	1.2: By 2020, support by the UN resulted in the coherent and risk-informed implementation and monitoring by countries of the actions required under the Sendai Framework through global and regional inter-governmental processes, and mechanisms such as Regional Commissions and sectoral coordination mechanisms.	1.2.1: Agree on and apply a set of shared and/or common indicators, that are sex and age sensitive, on disaster risk reduction by 2017 to measure achievements against the key post-2015 international agreements.	
		1.2.2: Build a coherent and integrated monitoring mechanism and reporting regime for the UN on disaster risk reduction that contributes to the efforts for an effective oversight of progress of a risk-informed 2030 Agenda, related agreements as well as the key gaps in coherency and mutual reinforcement.	
	1.3: By 2020, the UN will promote joint and coordinated initiatives that support risk-informed development actions and activities in an integrated manner across different sustainable development goals.	1.3.1 UN organizations to initiate joint and coordinate initiatives and to share information on the scope, scale and focus to promote coherence and align initiatives as commitment to the UN's system wide-approach and its principles.	
Commitment 2: Build UN system capacity to deliver coordinated, high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction	2.1: By 2020, disaster risk and climate information that is gender and age disaggregated, disability-sensitive and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, informs all complete or partial UN common country assessments.	2.1.1: Train at least one UNCT or RCO staff in UN country teams initiating an UNDAF process and carrying out a complete or partial Common Country Assessment in the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, including the gender dimensions of disaster risk, into CCA/UNDAFs.	
		2.1.2: All UN countries teams initiating a country assessment will receive a communication, through Regional UNDGs and Regional Coordination Mechanisms to	

Commitments	Results	Supporting Actions	Outputs Indicators, Benchmarks and Source of Information
	<p>2.2: In countries where disasters pose a risk to development⁹, disaster risk reduction is effectively integrated into UN development assistance frameworks and partnerships¹⁰, and UN recovery strategies and programmes.</p>	<p>take into consideration information on disaster and climate risk in the country and region and related analytics on the impact of disaster on development such as projected average annual losses.</p> <p>2.2.1: All UNCTs initiating an UNDAF process will receive a communication, through Regional UNDGs and Regional Coordination Mechanisms, on regional and global system-wide support, guidance and tools on integrating disaster risk reduction and adaptation, applicable to the country context.</p> <p>2.2.2: Document and share among RCOs and UNCTs, good practices in addressing disaster risk reduction in country programming frameworks, with a view to promote replication.</p> <p>2.2.3: UN entities supporting countries assess post-disaster needs and plan recovery develop or apply existing guidelines and capacity to risk-inform post disaster needs assessments; integrate, gender responsive, building-back-better approaches in their plans and programmes; and review the effectiveness of this approach following recovery operations.</p>	
Commitment 2 (cont.):	<p>2.3: By 2020, UN agencies and UNCTs have strengthened their early warning and preparedness capacity, to effectively support nations and communities' emergency preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction efforts.</p> <p>2.4: By 2020, UN Resident Coordinators, their offices and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) have the capacity to effectively support countries implement a risk-informed development agenda, including the ability to draw on expertise available from UN non-</p>	<p>2.3.1: IASC Emergency Response Preparedness approach effectively implemented.</p> <p>2.3.2: Where appropriate and requested, UN operational preparedness and response capacities are effectively integrated into national operational and capacity development arrangements.</p> <p>2.4.1: Assess the disaster risk reduction and adaptation capacity, including UN legal and normative frameworks, standards and policy mechanisms, of RCOs and UNCTs in terms of their ability to assist countries achieve a risk-informed 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>2.4.2: Based on these assessments, support the RCOs and UNCTs disaster risk reduction/adaptation functions through tools, training and advisors on Disaster Risk</p>	

⁹ As identified in UN Common Country Assessments and other regional and country analytical tools.

¹⁰ In line with UNDG guidance such as the Standard Operational Procedures for Delivering As One Countries.

Commitments	Results	Supporting Actions	Outputs Indicators, Benchmarks and Source of Information
	resident agencies and UN Regional Commissions.	Reduction, as needed.	
Commitment 2 (cont.):	<p>2.5 By 2020, the UN has an enhanced system-wide capacity to assist countries in achieving minimum requirements to implement the Sendai Framework within and across sectors. The minimum requirements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Review current status of the risk and losses, strengths, weakness and gaps in the existing strategies in the country for disaster risk reduction across sectors; – Develop or update national disaster loss databases, disaggregated by gender and age, including through cooperation with national statistical offices; – Advocate for the availability of risk information and the development of disaster risk assessments based on common, open, accessible and regularly updated data on natural, technological and biological hazards, exposure, the different components of vulnerability and capacity across sectors; and, <p>Advocate for the development and/or revision of the national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans, as called for by the Sendai Framework.</p>	<p>2.5.1: Assist countries regularly review their current status of disaster risk and losses, strengths, weakness and gaps in the existing national system for disaster risk reduction across sectors.</p> <p>2.5.2 Assist countries, establish, update and maintain national disaster loss databases.</p> <p>2.5.3 Assist countries regularly update national risk assessments and risk information.</p>	
	<p>2.6: By 2020, the integration of disaster risk reduction in UN operational development work is regularly monitored through Regional UNDG’s Quality Support and Advice (QSA), Peer Support Group (PSG) mechanisms and, at the country level, through the</p>	<p>2.6.1: Update standard methodologies and training to systematically review the effectiveness of integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures, and extending to technological and biological risk management, in UNDAFs by Regional Quality Assurance Groups.</p> <p>2.6.2 Regional staff with disaster risk reduction expertise join Quality Assurance</p>	

Commitments	Results	Supporting Actions	Outputs Indicators, Benchmarks and Source of Information
	annual One UN Country Results Reports and UNDAF end-of-cycle evaluations.	Groups (regional UNDG PSG) to advise UNCTs on the integration of DRR in CCA UNDAF.	

Commitments	Results	Supporting Actions	Outputs Indicators, Benchmarks and Source of Information
Commitment 3: Disaster risk reduction remains a strategic priority for UN organizations	3.1: By 2020, UN organizations have policies and strategies in place that prioritize disaster risk reduction and the resources to increase the level of commitment to disaster risk reduction for resilience to help implement the Sendai Framework.	3.1.1: Integrate disaster risk reduction for resilience in institutional policies and strategies of all UN organizations.	
		3.1.2: UN organizations to align their strategies, policies and country level programmes on reducing risk and building resilience, within respective mandates, to the commitments of the Plan of Action.	
		3.1.3 UN organizations promote the inclusion of disaster risk management for resilience into standards, legal instruments, normative frameworks and plans in sectors.	
	3.2: By 2020, UN organizations regularly monitor and report progress in integrating disaster risk reduction as part of their strategic plans, programmes, and results frameworks.	3.2.1: UN organizations produce information on the impact of their programmes.	
		3.2.2: Un organizations identify the scale of resources invested on disaster risk reduction programmes and on co-benefits of programs not nominally address disaster risk reduction.	
	3.3 By 2020, UN system organizations achieved a coherent engagement of their respective stakeholders to support the implementation and monitoring in their sector of the Sendai Framework towards a risk-informed 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.	3.3.1 UN organizations to promote the priority of disaster risk reduction in their respective sectors through awareness raising and training activities, including in cooperation with universities and research institutions as appropriate.	
		3.3.2 UN organizations with sector responsibilities have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – developed sector specific programmes to support its implementation; – provided guidance and capacity support for assessing damage and loss in the respective sector and monitor progress in Sendai implementation. 	