

# BREAKING DOWN GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS FOR RESILIENCE ACTION

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## **POST-2015 FRAMEWORKS: A chance to transform our world?**

The world is at a tipping point and the challenges before us are vast. Risks as perceived by communities are complex and inter-linked. At the end of 2014, there were over 59.5 million people who were internally displaced or living as refugees, the greatest number since World War II<sup>1</sup>. The average length of displacement is 17 years- a generation<sup>2</sup>. There is a surging frequency, intensity and unpredictability of extreme weather events and disasters. While disaster death tolls are slowly declining (on the whole), the numbers of affected people, destroyed livelihoods and economic losses are growing. The changing climate is wreaking havoc in the most vulnerable coastal, island and mountain areas. Our cities are expanding faster than we plan leading to haphazard development. Millions of people continue to live in abject poverty with little access to basic services.

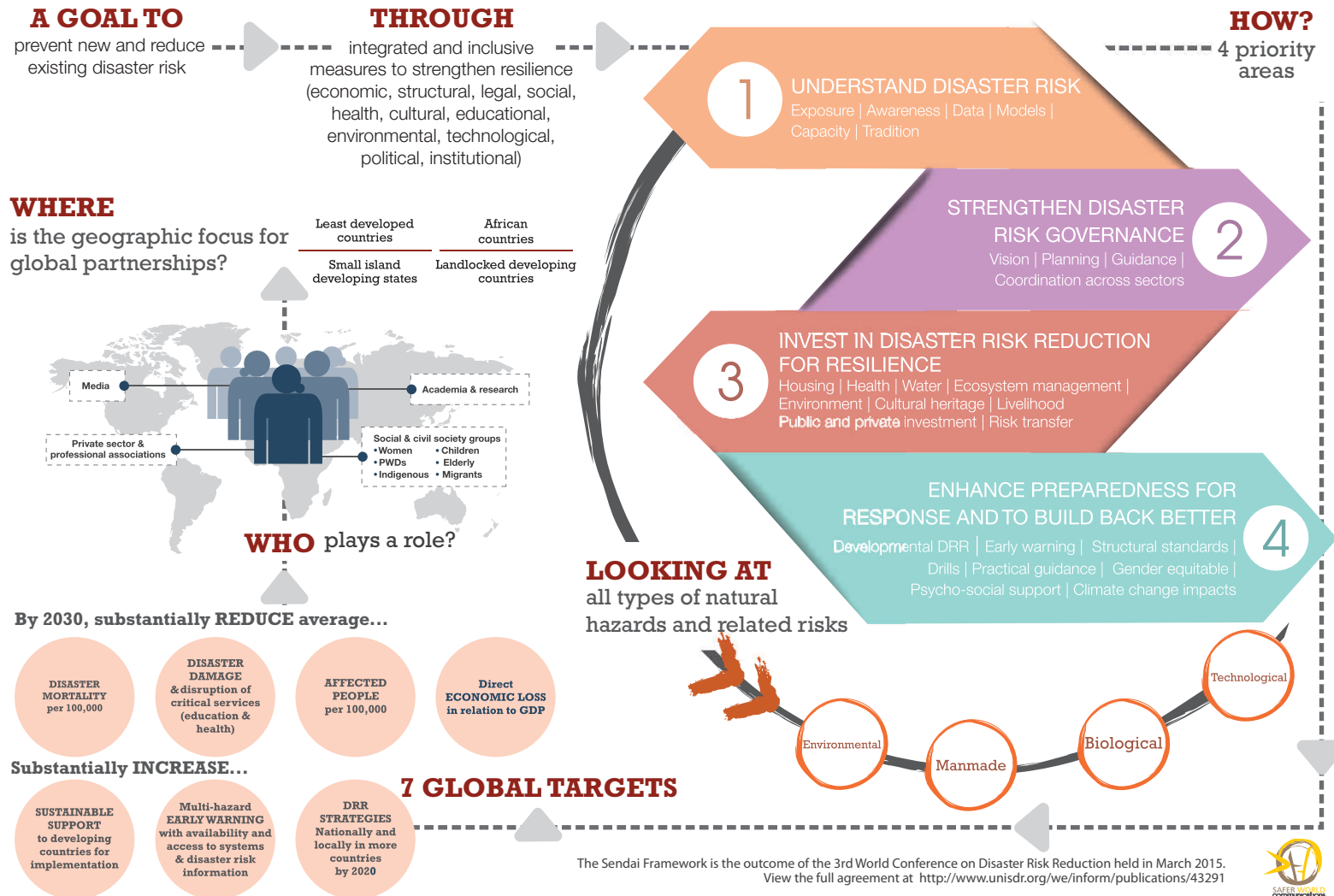
Yet, against this backdrop, the post-2015 frameworks provide an opportunity for joint, cohesive action. Together, the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, Addis Ababa Accord on financing, Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Agreement on climate change, World Humanitarian Summit and Habitat III on urban issues cover a spectrum of risks. In a significant shift, they even acknowledge and cross-reference each other, looking at underlying vulnerabilities and cross-cutting issues. Combined with the weight given to various stakeholders, particularly civil society, is it the start of a path forward to build safer and more sustainable communities?

Understanding the frameworks and breaking them down for frontline action is a first step to a more resilient world.

<sup>1</sup> UNHCR, Global Trends: Forced displacement in 2014

<sup>2</sup> IDMC, Global Overview 2014: People internally displaced by conflict and violence

# SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



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# THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: Transforming our world



## The 'RESILIENCE' AGENDA

The SDGs have specific references to 'resilience' in the declaration and goals 1, 2, 9, 11, 13 & 14; as well as several cross-links with themes of capacity building, underlying risks and mitigation. This includes:

- We are also determined to promote resilience and disaster risk reduction
- Cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of communities hosting refugees, particularly in developing countries
- By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
- By 2030, implement resilient agricultural practices
- Develop sustainable and resilient infrastructure
- By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters; and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
- Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration



The Sustainable Development Goals were adopted by the United Nations in November 2015. View more details at <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

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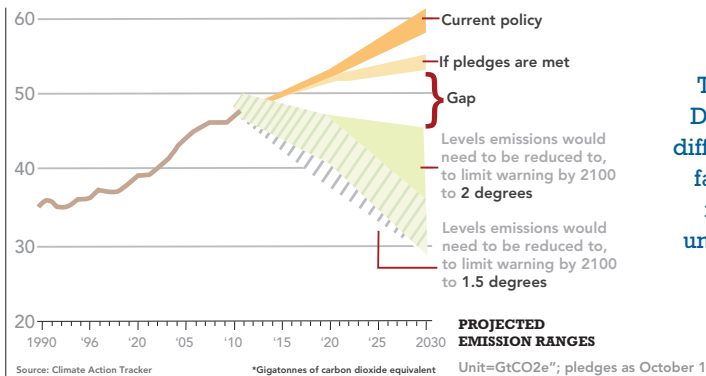
# PARIS AGREEMENT: Climate change framework from 2020

\*Open for signature from 22nd April 2016 – 21 April 2017. Needs to then be ratified by at least 55 parties to the convention which account for an estimated 55% of total GHG emissions.

\*While technically legally binding, many key points are not phrased in legal language.

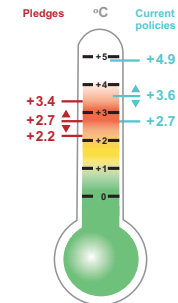
TEMPERATURE AND MITIGATION	FINANCE	LOSS AND DAMAGE	COMMON BUT DIFFERENTIATED RESPONSIBILITIES	ADAPTATION	REVIEW
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit global temperature increase well below 2°C above pre- industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C</li> <li>Global peaking of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions 'as soon as possible'</li> <li>Recognised that sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production, with developed country Parties taking the lead, play an important role in addressing climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Floor of USD 100 billion per year from developed countries to developing countries between 2020 – 2025</li> <li>Figure to be reviewed in 2025</li> <li>Decided that apart from Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environmental Facility (GEF) etc, the Adaptation Fund may also serve the agreement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addressing loss and damage (including extreme weather events and slow onset events) categorised as a separate issue.</li> <li>The article on loss and damage however does not provide any basis for liability or compensation</li> <li>Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage will continue following its review in 2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognised that peaking of GHG emissions will take longer for developing countries</li> <li>Developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets</li> <li>Developing country Parties, however should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets</li> <li>Developed countries must provide financial resources. Developing countries invited to voluntarily provide support</li> <li>Provision of technology assistance from developed countries mentioned</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global goal on adaptation established</li> <li>Adaptation recognized as a global challenge faced by all but needs of particularly vulnerable countries to be taken into account.</li> <li>Adaptation action should follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stock-taking in 2018 and review every 5 years, beginning in 2023</li> <li>Each review will include adaptation efforts, (financial and other) support provided for adaptation to inform countries in “updating and enhancing” their pledges</li> </ul>

## Global greenhouse gas emission gaps



Current government policies and pledges made are not enough to reduce emissions to levels they need to be at to limit global warming over the next century to 1.5-2 degrees.

The impact of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions makes a difference to temperature rise, but still falls short of 2 degree goal. Global mean temperatures by 2100 with uncertainty range from carbon cycle and climate modelling.



Source: Climate Action Tracker

The Paris Agreement is the outcome of COP 21 held in December 2015. View the full agreement at <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/109r01.pdf>



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# WORLD HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT: Re-defining how the global community delivers for the world's most vulnerable

## 5 PRIORITY AREAS FOR ACTION

(Extracted from the Chair Summary which was based on eight regional consultations involving more than 23,000 people, as well as major thematic and stakeholder consultations and online dialogues)



### DIGNITY

**Put people first**

Humanitarian action must put affected people at its heart.

This means empowering women, men, children and youth to take leadership roles and be primary agents of their own response.



### SAFETY

**Protect everyone from harm**

Keep people safe from harm by putting protection at the centre of humanitarian action, increasing political action to prevent and end conflict, preventing and putting an end to violations of international humanitarian law and ensuring humanitarian action is not instrumentalised.



### RESILIENCE

**Build hope for new, recurrent and protracted crises**

Strengthen people's resilience to protracted, refugee and urban crises; and adapt to new threats by investing in preparedness, response and resilience. This requires cooperation between humanitarian and development actors.



### PARTNERSHIPS

**Deliver better together**

We must build diverse and inclusive partnerships that reaffirm the core humanitarian principles, support effective and people-driven humanitarian action and leverage the power of innovation.



### FINANCE

**Meet the needs of all**

To efficiently meet the financial needs of all, we must explore new and diverse sources of funding and expand support to local organisations.

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# THE ADDIS ABABA ACCORD: FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT

In July 2015, global leaders gathered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to finalise a financing plan for the Sustainable Development Goals. Some of the key issues that emerged are highlighted below.

## Technology Transfer

Launch of technology facilitation mechanism and global infrastructure forum.

## Domestic Resource Mobilisation

National governments to raise domestic resources through progressive taxation and by curbing illicit financial flows by 2030. Transaction costs of remittances to be no more than 5% by 2030.

## Essential Services

By 2030, every woman, child and family to have access to a nationally agreed package of services

## Role of the private sector

Growing reliance on the private sector and concerted focus on MSMEs.

**NO new international tax body as pushed by developing countries**

## The ODA Question

A re-commitment by developed countries to dedicate 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) to Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) by 2020.

## The 'Missing Middle'

When countries move up from Least Developed Country (LDC) status, their access to direct grants reduces. Yet, their economies are not robust enough to sustain development projects. Innovative solutions for this are required.



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# HABITAT III: Re-thinking the urban agenda

Held every 20 years, Habitat III in October 2016 aims to foster new patterns of sustainable urban development.

## LOOKING AT

- Embracing urbanisation at all levels of human settlements: Across physical space, bridging urban, peri-urban and rural areas and assisting governments in addressing challenges through national and local development policy frameworks.
- Integrating equity within the development agenda: Ensuring spatial justice, including access to the public sphere and opportunities and expanded commons.
- Fostering national urban planning and planned city extensions.
- Supporting relevant sustainable development goals through sustainable urbanisation.
- Aligning and strengthening institutional arrangements to ensure effective delivery of the new Urban Agenda.

## AND DELIVERED THROUGH

- Urban Rules and Regulations – implemented through accountable governance and rule of law
- Urban Planning and Design – adequate public space and efficient pattern of buildable plots
- Municipal Finance – redistributing part of the urban value generated through local fiscal systems
- National Urban Policies – establishing a connection between urbanisation dynamics and the overall national development process



Learn more about Habitat III at <http://unhabitat.org/habitat-iii-conference>

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# ALL 5 HAVE A COMMON SPIRIT...BUT FEW CLEAR ACTIONS

## Building The Future We Want Post-2015

### Five Diverse Sectoral Frameworks

1 Sustainable Development Goals

3 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

5 Financing for Development

2 Paris Agreement on Climate Change

4 World Humanitarian Summit

...but with vital commonalities

#### WHERE IN THE WORLD?

- Least developed countries
- Africa
- Small Island developing states
- Landlocked developing countries
- Countries in conflict
- Middle income countries

#### EVERYONE PLAYS A PART

Levels: Global, regional, national and local Stakeholders: All civil society, academia, private sector, SMEs, Media

#### GRANDMA'S GOT WISDOM

Emphasis on the indigenous knowledge, resources and local solutions available within communities themselves. Reference to contextualised, localised approaches and solutions.

#### I MATTER TOO!

A strong sense of dignity, justice and empowerment for all - especially women, children, the socially excluded and marginalised communities.

#### IT'S NOW OR...!

Recognition of the criticality of the situation and need for action now! It cannot be business as usual.

#### THE DOMINO EFFECT

Acknowledgement of the inter-connectedness of risks, vulnerabilities and actions; and an attempt to cross-reference with each other.

#### WALK THE TIGHT ROPE

Our current systems must take on a sustainable path! Holistic and integrated approaches to live in harmony with each other and with 'Mother Earth'.

#### A REALISTIC REPORT CARD

Working towards indicators and monitoring tools that reflect true change and assign accountability. Attempt to go beyond statistics to reflect human well-being, sustainability and equity.

#### MY PROBLEMS, MY PRIORITIES

Nationally determined priorities and commitments; support from the regional and international bodies; and action taken at the local level.

#### PAYING THE BILL

Commitment of financial resources and technology transfer from developed countries. Review of macro-economic policies, national government budget allocation, private sector involvement and investment in MSMEs to also contribute to generating self-sustaining initiatives.





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# SENDai SPRING

turning risk to resilience

## Breaking down global frameworks for local action

### I KNOW WHAT HAPPENED IN SENDAI

De-mystification and wide circulation of Sendai Framework to improve understanding among various stakeholders.

### MY RISK, MY COMMITMENT

Voices from across the world on how they commit to deal with their greatest risks.

### OUR INNOVATIVE RESILIENCE STORY

Stories of local level action on increasing community resilience.

### ONE RESILIENCE GOAL

Linkages with other frameworks through outreach including the World Humanitarian Summit, the Sustainable Development Goals and COP 21 to help ensure that local action is cohesive and not done in silos.



**#SENDAISPRING**



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