

The logo for the 14th Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) on Disaster Management. It features the number '14' in a large, black, sans-serif font with a superscript 'th', followed by 'RCC' in a large, bold, red, sans-serif font. To the right of 'RCC' is a vertical line, and to the right of the line is the text 'REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE on DISASTER MANAGEMENT' in a smaller, black, sans-serif font, stacked in four lines.

**14<sup>th</sup> RCC** REGIONAL  
CONSULTATIVE  
COMMITTEE on  
DISASTER  
MANAGEMENT

The main title of the document, 'Policies and Practices for Coherence between Global Frameworks', written in a bold, red, sans-serif font.

**Policies and Practices for Coherence  
between Global Frameworks**

The dates and location of the event, '03-05 December 2018' and 'Kathmandu, Nepal', written in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

**03-05 December 2018  
Kathmandu, Nepal**

The text 'DISCUSSION PAPER' written in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

**DISCUSSION PAPER**



This discussion paper has been prepared by Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) to facilitate discussions under different sessions during the 14<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC) to be held on 3-5 December 2018 in Kathmandu, Nepal. It focuses on major global frameworks, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), the Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030), and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the key issues faced by countries in the region at the national and sub-national level on effective implementation and reporting of these frameworks. It analyses existing legal frameworks in RCC member countries that are critical for coherence between the global frameworks. It also provides a framework of how the RCC mechanism can support and advance member countries' technical capacity to address this important issue.

Further enhancement and modifications will be carried out based on the discussions at the 14<sup>th</sup> RCC meeting, as well as consultations with member countries. It is expected that this discussion paper will serve as a technical note for RCC member countries in shaping the coherence agenda at national and local levels in the future.

The RCC Secretariat  
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center  
Bangkok, Thailand

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## 1. Introduction

In 2015, countries adopted three major global frameworks which promote and support the pursuit of disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, and climate change action. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change guide international social, economic, and environmental progress towards a more resilient, sustainable, equitable, and prosperous future. Although not the only global agreements which support such an objective, there is a broad consensus that these three frameworks have key influences on international, national, and local policy-making and implementation. The table below provides a brief comparison of the frameworks, prepared from the perspective of disaster risk reduction.

|   | <b>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015)</b>  | <b>Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)</b>   | <b>Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015)</b>  |
|---|---|---|--|
| <b>Objectives</b>   | Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.<br>Para 17. | The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity -<br>a. end poverty and hunger<br>b. protect the planet from degradation<br>c. ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives<br>d. foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies<br>e. mobilize a global partnership for sustainable development.<br>Pages 1, 2. | Strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty -<br>a. holding the increase in the global average temperature ...<br>b. increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change ...<br>c. making finance flows consistent ... towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.<br>Article 2, Para 1.               |
| <b>Areas of Implementation (directly related to Disaster Risk Reduction)*</b> | Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk.<br>Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.<br>Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.<br>Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.<br>Para 20.  | Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere<br>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.<br>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable<br>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts<br>Page 14.  | Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change ...<br>Article 7, Para 1.<br><br>Parties recognize the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change ... and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage.<br>Article 8, Para 1. |
| <b>References</b>   | UNISDR (2015a), summarized.   | UNGA (2015), summarized.  | UNFCCC (2015), summarized.   |

\* Due to the interconnection of the three themes which the global frameworks address – disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, and climate change (adaptation) - many other linkages may also be identified.

While the three global frameworks refer to their respective objectives and mandates for disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, and climate change issues, the different themes which the frameworks address are inextricably linked with one another. These linkages have gained prominence over the last decade and more. Therefore before, during, and after the adoption of the frameworks, emphasis has been placed on why, how, and to what extent the frameworks (and themes) can be pursued with an integrated, or coherent, approach.

It is worth emphasizing that the connections between the three frameworks reflect the interrelation of the themes, rather than vice-versa. The need to pursue disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, and climate change adaptation in coherence was identified and implemented even before the adoption of the three global frameworks in 2015, to varying degrees and success. Particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, various integrated efforts have already been planned and implemented at the local, national, and regional levels. One example among many is the RCC’s programme of “Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Development (MDRD)”, which started in 2004. Furthermore, various countries in the region have already integrated disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into their socio-economic development plans.

### **RCC-13 (2016): Operationalizing Global Frameworks for Risk-Resilient Development in Asia**

In October 2016, the thirteenth meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee on Disaster Management (RCC) took place in Islamabad, Pakistan; this was the first meeting after the adoption of the three global frameworks. The timely theme of the meeting was therefore “operationalizing global frameworks for risk-resilient development in Asia”, and as expressed in the Islamabad Statement (ADPC / RCC, 2016), participants clearly desired greater coherence in national-level planning, implementation, and monitoring of the three global frameworks, in support of resilient development.

Within the meeting, the discussions of the sub-theme “Integrating Global Frameworks for Strengthened Risk Governance” included issues of: multi-sector coordination platforms, communication structures, information exchanges and comprehensive risk assessments, capacity development for coordination, thematic institutional mandates, and linkages with humanitarian systems. Discussions of potential entry points for further coherence included: building on existing policies in support of global frameworks; greater engagement of civil society and non-government organizations and clarity of roles/responsibilities; monitoring and reporting processes; and creating awareness among stakeholders for more ownership and linkages to existing national policies (ADPC, 2017).

### **RCC-14 (2018): Policies and Practices for Coherence between Global Frameworks**

The 14th RCC meeting will take place on 3-5 December 2018 in Kathmandu, Nepal, in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Nepal. The main theme of the meeting is addressing the challenges faced by RCC member countries on finding coherence and synergies in the implementation of global resilient-development frameworks.

Since the adoptions of major global frameworks, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), the Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030), and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, countries in the region are now facing challenges at the national and sub-national level on effective implementation and reporting of these frameworks.

In preparation for the 14th RCC meeting, ADPC has carried out research on existing RCC-member country legal frameworks and initial analysis of coherence among the SFDRR, SDGs and Paris Agreement; and prepared a background document and other material that can serve as knowledge products to facilitate integration of the major global instruments in their existing national disaster risk management and climate change adaptation plans, as well as development planning frameworks.

This paper has been prepared through desktop research, with an aim to explore opportunities for greater coherence between implementation of the three global frameworks, particularly in the context of the RCC member countries and the Asia-Pacific region. The contents reflect this aim, including a literature review of coherence between the frameworks, evidence of coherence in RCC member country frameworks, and emerging themes and questions. The research should form a key input into the preparation and discussions of the 14th RCC meeting in Kathmandu.

The limitations of this research should be acknowledged here. The desktop research is limited to coherence of implementation of the three global frameworks primarily at the national level, and does not intend to analyse the coherence between the themes that the frameworks primarily address (i.e. disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, and climate change issues)<sup>1</sup>. Furthermore, the global frameworks are still recently adopted. This means that the body of literature on this topic is still relatively small, and also that the monitoring processes (and progress reporting) of each framework are still being defined. Nevertheless, best efforts were made to locate relevant, credible, and up-to-date sources of information available at the time of research.

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<sup>1</sup> For detailed discussions about coherence between the themes and the global frameworks from an international perspective, refer to the document “Integrating the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Conference of Parties agreements on Climate Change Adaptation”, prepared for the RCC-13 meeting in 2016.



## 2. Research on Coherence of 2030 Agendas: SFDRR, Sustainable Development Agenda, and Paris Agreement

### a. Brief Literature Review

The objective of this section is to review relevant documents relating to coherence (or integration) of three significant global frameworks adopted in 2015: the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), the Sustainable Development Agenda (SDGs), and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change<sup>2</sup>. The aim is to identify and synthesize recent “coherence” research, policy briefs, meeting reports etc. with a particular focus on: international level, Asia-Pacific regional level, and Asia-Pacific country level. Overall, the review will be arranged in response to two broad questions: *why is it important to find coherence in implementation, and how can coherence in implementation be achieved?*

#### i. Why is it important to find coherence in implementation?

*“The development, strengthening and implementation of relevant policies, plans, practices and mechanisms need to aim at coherence, as appropriate, across sustainable development and growth, food security, health and safety, climate change and variability, environmental management and disaster risk reduction agendas. Disaster risk reduction is essential to achieve sustainable development.” SFDRR, Paragraph 19h. UNISDR (2015a).*

The interlinked relationship of disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, and climate change - which has become a dominant paradigm over the last decade - is reflected and emphasized throughout the SFDRR, for example: “disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change and which are increasing in frequency and intensity, significantly impede progress towards sustainable development” (Paragraph 4, UNISDR, 2015a).

However, while there were significant achievements by countries to enhance their capacities for disaster risk management - and to reduce disaster risk - during the Hyogo Framework for Action implementation (2005-2015), there was less success recorded in relation to tackling the underlying risk factors (UNISDR, 2015a). These factors relate to development practices, climate change, and other fundamental issues that to a large extent determine levels of vulnerability, exposure, and risk. UNESCAP (2017), similarly identifies that less progress was achieved to address underlying risk during the period of HFA implementation. Therefore, the SFDRR explicitly focuses on risk reduction actions at all levels, while the concepts of “risk reduction” or “resilience” are embedded within the Sustainable Development Agenda and other global frameworks. This point is emphasized by UNISDR (2015b): the SFDRR deliberately cuts across the different frameworks, and identifies measures for integration at all levels.

With reference to the SFDRR, Sustainable Development Agenda, Paris Agreement, and other global frameworks, ICSU (2017) also observes that the concept or theme of “resilience” is found across these different, but overlapping policy agendas, and that the common emphasis on promoting proactive and resilience-building measures is apparent, in a shift away from crisis management. Indeed, the authors observe that “building resilience requires action spanning development, humanitarian, climate and disaster risk reduction areas”. ODI (2016) contributes a similar cross-cutting observation. In its analysis of the opportunities and challenges of policy integration across the three global frameworks, the UNCC Secretariat (2017) highlights the common intersection of “reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience.” The Gol/UNISDR (2016) also identify that the SFDRR’s focus on risk reduction and resilience, reflecting the desire to make progress to proactively tackle underlying risk factors, is a common element across the global frameworks: “all strive towards making development resilient and sustainable”.

<sup>2</sup> While recognizing the interlinkages with other global frameworks (e.g. World Humanitarian Summit), the scope of this review is limited to the three frameworks which are of direct relation to Disaster Risk Reduction.

Despite the use of common terms such as “resilience” among the different agreements, several authors (e.g. ODI, 2016; UNCC Secretariat, 2017; ICSU, 2017) caution that the definition and usage of these terms differ in each agreement, and that acknowledging and understanding these differences is important when integration or coherence is considered. ODI (2016) observes that “‘resilience’ is viewed through a different lens in each of the [four] agreements”, which reflects the different political contexts, stakeholders, and histories through which each framework was developed. This suggests that despite the linkages, the different stakeholders associated with each framework may hold different perspectives on how to achieve common goals such as “resilience”; this may cause challenges to coherent implementation.

Nevertheless, the importance of working together to achieve common goals is highlighted in the literature. The GoI/UNISDR (2016) note that the global frameworks are mutually-reinforcing and depend on each other, while UNISDR (2017a) observes that mutually-reinforcing approaches to implement the different frameworks will provide a valuable support to strengthen the resilience of communities and nations. At the country level, one example of the priority placed on an integrated approach for the frameworks is from Indonesia, which stated that there is a need to ensure implementation of disaster risk management related agreements, such as SFDRR, the SDGs, and the Paris Agreement, in a mutually-reinforcing and coherent manner (Government of Indonesia, 2017).

The degree of policy integration (coherence) between the three agreements which is possible or desirable is discussed by the UNCC Secretariat (2017). The authors propose that instead of viewing integration as an “outcome”, it could instead be viewed as a “coordination problem”, whereby the various stakeholders must work together to deliver outcomes and eliminate redundancies or gaps in services. The degree of policy integration which is desirable may not always be clear; and high levels of integration may in fact undermine the various policy-making processes to develop and pursue self-determined outcomes: “discussions at the technical expert meetings indicated that partial but robust policy integration is preferred”. The three global frameworks have core alignments (e.g. “building resilient futures”) that can be pursued in an integrated manner, but distinction between the frameworks is still necessary.

Such necessary distinctions are made clear within the frameworks themselves. For example, both the SFDRR and Sustainable Development Agenda specify that the UNFCCC, its members, and agreements maintain the primary mandate for climate change issues (UNISDR, 2015a; UNGA, 2015). In addition, from the perspective of possible integration of monitoring and reporting progress on the frameworks, GIZ (2017) emphasizes that “countries should seek opportunities to connect the monitoring of the three agreements without expecting they could substitute each other.”

In elaboration of its findings, the UNCC Secretariat (2017) describes key benefits of a “partial but robust policy integration” between implementation of the three global frameworks: a) increased coherence, b) increased efficiency and c) increased effectiveness. These potential benefits are also highlighted in other reviewed documents.

In relation to increased coherence - which refers to ensuring complementarity between actions in the pursuit of each framework - the GoI/UNISDR (2016) observe that “the incorporation of disaster risk reduction into the 2030 development agendas will provide an opportunity to break down silo approaches within and between respective sectors.” Similarly, ICSU (2017) recommends to ensure that delivery on one of the agreements is consistent with the attainment of others, while ODI (2016) urges that efforts on each agenda must not conflict at the local level of implementation – that ‘everyone needs to pull in the same direction’.

With regards to increased efficiency - which refers to recognizing that because of the limited human, technical, and financial resources to achieve the global frameworks, countries could make better use of available capacities through an integrated approach - GIZ (2017) observes the potential reduced resource requirements which could be achieved by connecting monitoring of the three agreements - while noting the limits of integrated monitoring. ICSU (2017) similarly hints that efficiency would be improved by joined up monitoring processes, as the reporting burden on countries would be minimised.



In relation to increased effectiveness - which refers to the acknowledgement that effectively achieving the goals of one global framework will necessarily involve substantial progress towards the other two - ODI (2016) also identifies that there is significant potential for policies and other institutional instruments to deliver on two or more agreements and targets. Furthermore, as highlighted earlier in this section, the literature generally highlights the mutually-enforcing nature of the three global frameworks, and that each depends on the other.

Another significant benefit or reason to find coherence between implementation of the international agreements, is that integration is felt acutely at the local level, and “efforts toward risk-informed and climate-resilient development need [to] be rooted in local priorities” (UNISDR, 2017b). Even with integration at the global level, there needs to be coherence at the national and local levels, for the benefits to be realized (UNISDR, 2017a). In addition, the UNCC Secretariat (2017) observes that at the local level, farmers for example do not pursue adaptation, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction separately; rather they may work to improve their livelihoods. A people-centred approach encourages learning from vulnerable people, to identify integrated solutions to problems, and contributing to all three global frameworks simultaneously.

#### **Why is it important to find coherence in implementation?**

The following themes, in no order of importance, emerge from the reviewed literature:

- a) The topics which the frameworks address (disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, are climate change (adaptation)) are inextricably linked with each other and contribute to underlying risk factors. Yet there was less success observed during the HFA period to integrate and reduce such risk factors.
- b) There are common concepts which are drivers behind the implementation of the three global frameworks, for example: “building resilience” and “risk reduction”. However, these concepts are understood differently in relation to each framework.
- c) The implementation and achievements of each framework depend on each other, and are mutually-reinforcing.
- d) While cross-framework coherence appears mainly desirable, each framework has its particular aims, and too much policy integration may actually undermine potential outcomes for each framework: “partial but robust policy integration is preferred”.
- e) Benefits of enhanced integration between the three frameworks may include: increased coherence (complementarity between actions), increased efficiency (use of limited resources), and increased effectiveness (mutually-achieving outcomes).
- f) Achievements in disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, and climate change adaptation are all felt at the local level, and may not be perceived or implemented differently. “Coherence” in implementation should be people-centred and rooted in local realities.

#### **ii. How can coherence in implementation be achieved?**

Building on existing policies in support of global frameworks; greater engagement of civil society and non-government organizations and clarity of roles/responsibilities; monitoring and reporting processes; and creating awareness among stakeholders for more ownership and linkages to existing national policies. (Potential entry points for further coherence, discussed during the sub-theme RCC-13 session “Integrating Global Frameworks for Strengthened Risk Governance” (ADPC, 2017)).

As identified in the previous section, the reviewed literature observes that there are common themes which cut across the three global frameworks, such as resilience, risk reduction, and sustainability - albeit with different definitions. These common themes could be an entry point for greater coherence in planning and implementing actions. For example, the UNCC Secretariat (2017) proposes that: “by putting resilience at the core of planning, as opposed to one of adaptation, sustainable development or disaster risk reduction, actors can pursue solutions that contribute to all three global agendas”. Similarly, ODI (2016) recommends to implement national actions that deliver resilience across the global frameworks, to be achieved by: sensitisation about the frameworks, joint progress tracking, national resilience workshops, national-levels decisions about the degree of coordination required, and articulation of what successful resilience-building looks like. The discussions at the regional meeting

in Bangkok also seemed to reflect the desire for a strategic direction for national-level implementation: “countries recognize that they need strategic frameworks for implementation to leverage the importance accorded by global frameworks to disaster risk reduction and resilience” (UNESCAP, 2017).

Another possible entry point for a coherent approach to implementation of the global frameworks are the “common objectives” of serving people and communities (UNCC Secretariat, 2017). As briefly explored in the previous section, the literature identifies that “coherence” between the three global frameworks (and respective topics of disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, and climate change adaptation) will be felt most acutely at the local level. People and communities - as beneficiaries, as innovators, as leaders - play a central role in each of the three global frameworks. Therefore, focusing on people-centred approaches to adaptation, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction creates opportunities for integration and complementary implementation. Similarly, UNISDR (2017b) identifies that in the contexts of coherent actions, efforts are strengthened if investments in lives and livelihoods of the most excluded are taken first, and that inclusive approaches to planning and investment are key to address the conditions that create vulnerability and exposure. One example of the importance placed on a “people-centred approach” at the country level is Indonesia, which aims to strengthen its national disaster risk reduction movement that is people-centred, comprehensive, equitable, and sustainable (Government of Indonesia, 2017).

Another area of commonality between the three global frameworks, which allows for entry points for appropriate coherence and coordination, are shared scopes of action, management, and coordination. The UNCC Secretariat (2017) observes that the frameworks have a common need to be implemented across a wide range of sectors and scales – horizontally and vertically. Implementing adaptation, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction measures all require coordinated action among many different stakeholders, in order to ensure complementarity, avoid duplication, and make best use of scarce resources. Opportunities for multi-stakeholder dialogue are a good example. In addition, the frameworks must all be implemented at different scales: local, national, regional, and internationally. This necessity of coordinated action for the coherent implementation of the three frameworks - across sectors and scales – is also discussed in other literature.

In the months between the adoption of the SFDRR, and the Sustainable Development Agenda and Paris Agreement in 2015, UNISDR (2015b) advocated for cooperation in implementation - including accessible risk information, removing barriers to cooperation, and partnerships which yield multiple benefits across the different development agendas. Similarly, UNISDR (2017a) emphasized the importance of multi-stakeholder partnerships and coordination for a coherent approach to the three frameworks, and noted examples of existing successes including in the Pacific small island developing states, which are pursuing an interconnected regional approach to implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, SAMOA Pathway, SFDRR, and the Paris Agreement. Related to this point, the UNESCAP regional meeting in Bangkok highlighted the importance of civil society organizations and other non-government organizations in achieving more coherence, especially with regards to innovative ideas and projects (UNESCAP, 2017). The need for “coordinated action” for successful implementation is identified across the literature – within and between governments, international and regional organizations, development partners, academic institutions, non-government organizations, civil society organizations, and the private sector.

However, despite this recognition of the importance of coordinated action, the UNCC Secretariat (2017) identifies that extensive collaboration for integrated approaches to adaptation, sustainable development, and disaster risk reduction is so far unprecedented. For example, cross-sectoral coordination can be difficult due to lack of clarity about how activities of different ministries interrelate, and implementing changes across different institutional frameworks is a challenge. Furthermore, the authors observe that even within one ministry or at the sub-national level, coordination can be problematic, because the various stakeholders will have different perspectives and goals. Similarly, at the regional meeting, participants discussed that while governments recognize the importance of coherent implementation of the global frameworks, a key challenge is to implement in practice, because the dominant modality for work organization at the national level is compartmentalized. However, the participants also noted positive examples of cross-sectoral or inter-ministerial coordination, including in Fiji, where different line ministries are increasing integration in order to implement both disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (UNESCAP, 2017).

In relation to coordinated action to promote coherent implementation, the literature also highlights the importance of clearer leadership, identification of roles and responsibilities, and other governance arrangements. In one of its recommendations to find coherence between the global frameworks, ODI (2016) calls for incentivised coordination and collaboration, involving greater leadership and improved incentives for coherence. At the national level, government should make commitments to support coherence on resilience across the frameworks, with the intention that constant repetition of government commitment to coherence will encourage other stakeholders to do the same. Related to this recommendation, ICSU (2017) also notes that “ensuring national ownership and leadership on all of these frameworks will also be fundamental to success”, and that instituting clear governance arrangements will be fundamental to collective action and accountability. With regards to pursuing coherence by incorporating disaster risk and climate change considerations into sustainable development, UNISDR (2017b) also identifies that further work will be required to strengthen institutions and clarify roles and responsibilities, so that “all public and private investments in development and growth are investments in resilience.” At the country level, the Government of Indonesia (2017) highlights that one of its four goals proposed in Indonesia’s national SFDRR roadmap is to formulate disaster risk management policy and programs with clear roles and responsibilities of the government and other stakeholders at all levels.

The literature also includes several recommendations to link the targets, policies, and actions of the three global frameworks at the national level. In the Chair’s Summary of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2017, the SFDRR’s “*Target e) Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020*” was identified as an opportunity to integrate and bring greater coherence with policies and programmes relevant to sustainable development and climate change, leading to more effective use of resources at national and local levels (UNISDR, 2017b). Furthermore, the development of strategies would require participation of all stakeholders – which together with the previous statement, implies engaging climate change and sustainable development stakeholders, as well as disaster risk reduction stakeholders.

In a similar vein, the UNCC Secretariat refers to the potential value of national climate change adaptation plans, as a route to support the implementation of integrated policy approaches (UNCC Secretariat, 2017). The authors observe that the demonstrated successful process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans can be important to promote collaboration and coherence among stakeholders. At the regional meeting, participants discussed how in Nepal, the processes put in place during the formulation of Nepal’s National Adaptation Programme of Action (and local adaptation plans) provided a key framework for integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction concerns (UNESCAP, 2017). Furthermore, the UNCC Secretariat (2017) notes that the anticipated finalization of adaptation plans has the same deadline (in 2020) as the SFDRR’s “*Target E: national and local disaster risk reduction strategies*”. This common deadline provides an opportunity for close coordination between the development of national adaptation plans (NAPs) and the national DRR strategies, thus leading to more coherence between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction activities. The authors also observe that the Green Climate Fund and other climate funding mechanisms support the formulation and implementation of NAPs; this potentially opens up opportunities for new financial support for policy integration between the SFDRR and the Paris Agreement.

With regards to linking disaster risk reduction into the national sustainable development agenda, the literature identifies several opportunities. GIZ (2017), from the perspective of how to successfully monitor the global frameworks, proposes that disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation actions should be reflected in national sustainable development goals, as a means to integrate disaster risk reduction and adaptation in a coherent development framework and to enhance their effectiveness and significance. Furthermore, the Chair’s Summary of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2017 emphasized the need to link the national and local disaster risk reduction strategies to national development planning and investment UNISDR (2017b). At the country level, Indonesia provides an example of how to integrate the implementation of the SFDRR into the national development agenda. The Government of Indonesia (2017) states that the SFDRR is incorporated into the national development program “*Nawacita*”, or “*Nine Priorities of National Development Program*”. Also, disaster management and risk reduction is a priority agenda in Indonesia’s National Middle-Term Development Plan for 2015-2019. Another country level example is from Albay province in the Philippines, where risk assessments already inform land use planning and investment decisions, including for private sector investments (UNESCAP, 2017).

Common data and information requirements for successful implementation of the three global frameworks at national level is identified in the literature. The ICSU (2017) maintains that in order to respond efficiently to all of the global frameworks, effective use of the best available knowledge and innovative thinking (as well as leadership, coordination mechanisms, and partnerships) will be vital, and that “scientific methods, networks and communication offer critical assistance to the development of well-informed policies and decisions across all countries.” UNISDR (2017a) also emphasized that comprehensive risk assessment is key to integrated development planning, and it enables consideration of risks and trade-offs across sectors and interests. The authors note that the SFDRR prioritizes greater understanding of disaster risk and its components of vulnerability, capacity, exposure, hazard characteristics and the environment, which feed into actions for climate change adaptation, sustainable development, and disaster risk reduction.

However, the UNCC Secretariat (2017) identifies a key “coherence” challenge relating to available data and information. There is in many cases a lack of data and information available to actors to pursue an integrated approach: “In general, there is a need to improve the amount and quality of information being collected across a range of indicators”, especially high-resolution (local-scale) information, because many resilience-building planning processes and activities take place at the local level. Recommendations from the discussions at the regional meeting, also included a need for analytical support in terms of increasing countries’ access to customized disaster risk analysis, and capacity development in relation to data collection, analysis, and application (UNESCAP, 2017).

Another means to achieve coherent implementation, identified in the literature, relates to monitoring and/or reporting mechanisms for the three global frameworks. GIZ (2017) identifies the possibilities of greater coherence and synergies by connecting monitoring processes. However, the author also notes the limitation that while the SFDRR and Sustainable Development Agenda have measurable targets and indicators at global level, the Paris Agreement does not include quantified global indicators for climate change adaptation - which are set at the national level through nationally-determined contributions (NDCs). Nevertheless, ODI (2016) also recommends to track progress jointly together to better inform decision-making, so that appropriate resilience indicators and joined-up monitoring systems can expose and tackle trade-offs. The authors recommend several national and sub-national opportunities to improve monitoring systems, such as embedding processes in national statistics offices.

In terms of specific progress on coherent monitoring of the global frameworks, UNISDR (2017a) observes that there is already progress on harmonized tools; the indicators and monitoring mechanisms to track progress of the SFDRR global targets were developed in coordination with those of the SDGs. For SDGs 1, 11, and 13, governments have adopted the indicators agreed through the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group. In follow-up, UNISDR (2017b) notes that shared indicators were welcomed by countries at the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction (2017) as a “practical achievement in ensuring coherence in the implementation of policy frameworks.” Relating to monitoring (and reporting) synergies, UNISDR (2017a) further recommends for countries to integrate disaster risk reduction elements when the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) are prepared (the VNRs form a key component of the SDGs reporting mechanism).

In terms of resource and financial requirements to implement the three global frameworks with coherence at national level, the literature identifies several opportunities. ODI (2016) recommends to map, assess, and coordinate finance for “resilience” – and that funding mechanisms should be transparent, coordinated, and appropriate for the actions required to build resilience. At the national level, the authors recommend to: determine the full cost of achieving the 2030 goals and targets, as a means to prepare a coherent plan for financing; establish or extend the mapping of the financing mechanisms to include new/proposed mechanisms designed to support the frameworks; identify points of confluence in the financing modalities to the frameworks, exploring options for co-delivery. Similarly, relating to the financing of the global frameworks at the national level, UNCC Secretariat (2017) observes that “financial resources and technical support are necessary to plan, implement, maintain and evaluate activities that advance adaptation, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction.” The authors also observe that developing countries particularly require assistance in pursuit of actions, as well as the benefit of integrated disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, and climate change adaptation approaches, which can broaden the pool of resources available to interested countries, through international funds or national public investment funds.

Finally, linking to the earlier discussions of strategic direction, coordination, and governance arrangements for greater implementation coherence at the country level, the literature appears to emphasize the need to raise awareness about “coherence” itself, and its relevance to the success of each framework. For example, ICSU (2017) recommends that “raising awareness with national and sub-national governments on how the different frameworks align is critical”, while UNISDR (2017a) recommends to highlight the readiness of disaster risk managers to collaborate with sectoral ministries to build resilience. UNESCAP (2017): “Countries need access to global best practices as well as to tools and approaches to adopt coherence in the implementation of global development frameworks”.

#### **How can coherence in implementation be achieved?**

The following themes, in no order of importance, emerge from the reviewed literature:

- a) The common concepts or goals which the frameworks address (e.g. “resilience”) can provide a shared starting point for coherent planning and joint solutions. This requires a clear strategic direction at the country level.
- b) The desire to support and engage people and communities is a common objective across the frameworks; therefore, people-centred and locally-oriented actions can support practical coherence.
- c) The frameworks and respective topics have common scopes for successful implementation (across sectors and scales, horizontally and vertically), and the frameworks actively encourage coordinated action among many stakeholders.
- d) In the context of government institutional structures, it can be challenging to achieve coordinated action across sectors in support of a common goal. However, there are successful examples.
- e) Strong leadership, governance arrangements, and defined roles and responsibilities for implementation (within and outside government structures) is important for coherence in practice.
- f) The SFDRR’s “Target E: Development of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020” provides an ideal opportunity to integrate climate change adaptation and sustainable development issues into disaster risk reduction strategies.
- g) From the climate change adaptation perspective, the national adaptation plans (including their formulation process) provide a demonstrated successful mechanism for greater coherence with disaster risk reduction.
- h) Integrating disaster risk reduction issues into socio-economic development planning (and national sustainable development goals) can be a valuable route to embed disaster risk into a coherent national, sub-national, and local framework.
- i) There are common data and information requirements for implementation of each framework; sharing mechanisms (e.g. risk information) could support more coherent policy-making and actions at the country level, leading to increased efficiency and effectiveness.
- j) Although there are inherent limitations, more integration of framework monitoring and reporting processes at the country level could improve both efficiency and dynamic understanding of linkages (and coherence) between implementation of the frameworks.
- k) Analysis of financing requirements and sources for implementation of the frameworks can encourage joint planning and implementation, as well as expanding the available pool of resources.
- l) Higher awareness, clarity, and lessons-sharing of “coherence” itself at the country level is an important factor for further integration and coherence.

## b. Selected Document Summaries

This section summarizes documents which are especially relevant to the theme of coherence between the SFDRR and other international agreements.

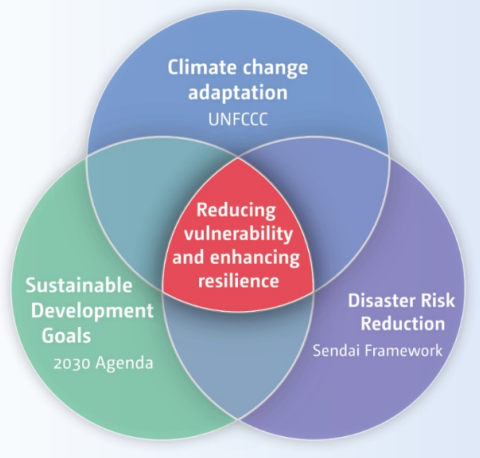
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| <b>Research/event</b>     | <b>“Summary Report: Disaster risk reduction and resilience-building: Ensuring coherence across the global development agendas”.</b> This is a meeting summary of the <b>Regional Learning Platform organized by UNESCAP, which was held 9-12 October 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand.</b>   |
| <b>Coherence coverage</b> | SFDRR, integrating with Sustainable Development Agenda, Paris Agreement, and other related international agreements.  |
| <b>Level</b>              | Asia-Pacific regional, with country examples  |
| <b>Text body</b>          | <p>The introduction to the meeting report provides a background to the topic: ensuring coherence across the global development agendas. It notes that although countries in the Asia-Pacific region showed progress in several areas of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015), there was slower progress in reducing the underlying risk factors, resulting mainly from weak integration of disaster risk reduction into development planning, as well as limited coherence with the Millennium Development Goals. Therefore, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction focuses on “anticipatory risk reduction at all levels”, and it is noted that risk reduction and resilience are embedded across other major global frameworks. Observing that coherence is operationalized through different activities and governance levels, the meeting aimed to provide an opportunity for policy-makers from nine Asia-Pacific countries, UN agencies, and other international organizations to exchange practices and perspectives to ensure coherence at national &amp; regional levels, and across thematic areas.</p> <p>In the discussion highlights, the report focuses on five areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Challenges and opportunities for ensuring coherence across the global frameworks. Discussions placed importance on coherent implementation, but also included challenges of putting it into practice due to the common compartmentalized organization of work at the national level; a strategic DRR/resilience framework and supporting integrated approach for progress monitoring would be beneficial. Also discussed were country efforts to develop long-term resilience strategies, the need for global best practices and tools for enhancing coherence, and the need for strategic investments by UN agencies to support more synergies.</li> <li>• Coherence between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Discussions included practical country examples of operationalizing the topics, as well as the issue of timescales; climate change adaptation tends to be a longer-term undertaking, and this difference is challenging for institutions and policies.</li> <li>• “Delivering as one” for disaster risk and resilience. This focused on practices and opportunities for (sub-)regional alignment of various coordination mechanisms, programmes, and events in support of greater coherence.</li> <li>• Support of partner institutions for implementing the global frameworks. Discussions focused on information-sharing about “coherence” initiatives by various partners, including: integrated activities at the community level, research on decision-making for development and disaster risk reduction, connecting geospatial data to users, and risk-sensitive land use and investment planning. Emphasis was placed on the need for better understanding of disaster risk, the important role of civil society organizations, and the need to scale-up pilot projects.</li> <li>• Follow-up, review, and monitoring. Discussions highlighted the challenge of ensuring coherence among the indicators for the SDGs and SFDRR, as well as the current efforts to establish a system for joint reporting and accompanying guidance. The current status of data collection and reporting systems in countries, particularly at the local level, was discussed.</li> </ul> <p>The meeting participants identified recommendations around three focus areas. “Analytical support” included increasing access to customized disaster risk analysis and establishing mechanisms to recognize and disseminate regional good practices; “Capacity development” included elevating local-level innovations to the regional level, providing regional advisory services for data collection / analysis / application, and mapping out centres of excellence for DRR and resilience in the region;</p> |



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|                                       | “Regional cooperation” called for mechanisms to further link regional-level plans for the SFDRR and Sustainable Development Agenda, and prioritizing support to countries with special needs.  |
| <b>Key quotes(s)</b>                  | “Coherence is operationalized through different activities (e.g. planning, investments, financing, monitoring and review) and at various governance levels.”   |
| <b>Relevant diagram</b>               | N/A  |
| <b>Complete reference to document</b> | UNESCAP (2017) “Summary Report: Disaster risk reduction and resilience-building: Ensuring coherence across the global development agendas”. Regional Learning Platform, 9-12 October 2017, Bangkok. Available at <a href="http://www.unescap.org/events/regional-learning-platform-disaster-risk-reduction-and-resilience-building-ensuring-coherence">http://www.unescap.org/events/regional-learning-platform-disaster-risk-reduction-and-resilience-building-ensuring-coherence</a> . Accessed 5 February 2018. |

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| <b>Research/event</b>     | <b>“Opportunities and options for integrating climate change adaptation with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.” This is a technical paper prepared by the UNCC Secretariat, primarily based on technical expert meetings on adaptation which took place on 16-17 May 2017 in Bonn, Germany.</b>  |
| <b>Coherence coverage</b> | Paris Agreement, integrating with SFDRR and Sustainable Development Agenda.  |
| <b>Level</b>              | International level, with country examples.  |
| <b>Text body</b>          | <p>Following an introduction to the three global frameworks and potential commonalities, the paper analyses the meaning of “policy integration” and the varying degrees of “integration” which are possible and/or desirable. Referring to external research, the paper notes that instead of viewing integration as an “outcome”, it could be viewed as a “coordination problem”, whereby the various stakeholders must work together to deliver outcomes and eliminate redundancies or gaps in services.</p> <p>The degree of policy integration which is desirable may not always be clear; and high levels of integration may in fact undermine the various policy-making processes to develop and pursue self-determined outcomes: “discussions at the technical expert meetings indicated that partial but robust policy integration is preferred.” The three global frameworks have core alignments (e.g. “building resilient futures”) that can be pursued in an integrated manner, but that distinction between the frameworks is still necessary.</p> <p>The benefits of “partial but robust policy integration” include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased coherence – ensuring complementarity between actions, such as: identifying and reducing actions that could contribute to one set of goals, but undermine another set of goals; and emphasizing synergies in priorities, monitoring, and actions.</li> <li>• Increased efficiency – recognizing limited human, technical, and financial resources to achieve the global frameworks, countries could make better use of available capacities through an integrated approach e.g. data exchange, and sharing of learning of best practices and common issues.</li> <li>• Increased effectiveness – effectively achieving the goals of one global framework will necessarily involve substantial progress towards the other two.</li> </ul> <p>The paper identifies several opportunities for countries to pursue integrated approaches to pursue adaptation, sustainable development, and disaster risk reduction aligned with the 3 global frameworks.</p> <p>The first opportunities are Common Themes. Although the usage and definition of the term “resilience” varies in each framework, “by putting resilience at the core of planning, as opposed to one of adaptation, sustainable development or disaster risk reduction, actors can pursue solutions that contribute to all three global agendas”. Similarly, “ecosystems” can be viewed as a unifying concept among the three global frameworks, and could likewise be pursued in planning actions.</p> <p>The second opportunities are Common Scopes. The three global frameworks have a common need to be implemented across a wide range of sectors and scales. Adaptation, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction require coordinated action among many different stakeholders, in order to ensure complementarity, avoid duplication, and make best use of scarce resources; opportunities for multi-stakeholder dialogue are a good example. In addition, the frameworks must all be implemented at different scales: local, national, regional, and internationally. Interconnected information, values, and policies are necessary to achieve context-specific and supported actions. Furthermore, transboundary issues require coordination across national borders.</p> |

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|                      | <p>The third opportunities are Common Objectives. As people and communities (as beneficiaries, as innovators, as leaders) play a central role in each of the three global frameworks, focusing on people-centred approaches to adaptation, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction creates opportunities for integration and complementary implementation. For example, at the local level, farmers do not pursue adaptation, sustainable development and disaster risk reduction separately; rather they may work to improve their livelihoods. A people-centred approach encourages learning from vulnerable people, to identify integrated solutions to problems, and contributing to all three global frameworks simultaneously.</p> <p>The paper proceeds to identify several challenges.</p> <p>The first challenge relates to Coordination and Coherence. Extensive collaboration for integrated approaches to adaptation, sustainable development, and disaster risk reduction is so far unprecedented. For example, cross-sectoral coordination can be difficult due to lack of clarity about how activities of different ministries interrelate, and implementing changes across different institutional frameworks is a challenge.</p> <p>The second challenge relates to Available Data and Information. There is in many cases a lack of data and information available to actors to pursue an integrated approach: “In general, there is a need to improve the amount and quality of information being collected across a range of indicators”, especially high-resolution (local-scale) information, because many resilience-building planning processes and activities take place at the local level.</p> <p>The third challenge relates to Access to Support. Financial resources and technical support are necessary to implement activities for adaptation, sustainable development, and disaster risk reduction; this need is acutely felt in developing countries. Integrated approaches to pursue the three global frameworks could broaden the pool of available resources.</p> <p>Noting the successes of developing and implementing country National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), the paper describes how these provide an option to support the implementation of integrated policy approaches.</p> <p>The key messages provided by the technical paper are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Integrating adaptation with the SDGs and the Sendai Framework can be very beneficial for building resilience comprehensively across societies.”</li> <li>• “There are many opportunities to support further policy integration ... owing in part to the common themes, scopes and objectives of the three global agendas.”</li> <li>• “Unprecedented levels of coordination and coherence will be needed.”</li> <li>• “The availability of data, including climate and socioeconomic data, and their resolution remain a challenge ...”</li> <li>• “Adequate, sustainable support for adaptation efforts from sources public, private, international and national alike is crucial.”</li> <li>• “The process to formulate and implement NAPs can effectively support the implementation of enhanced adaptation action and the development of integrated approaches ...”</li> </ul> |
| <b>Key quotes(s)</b> | Discussions at the technical expert meetings indicated that “ <i>partial but robust policy integration is preferred.</i> ”   |

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| <b>Relevant diagram</b>               |  <p>Front cover.</p>   |
| <b>Complete reference to document</b> | UN Climate Change Secretariat (2017) “Opportunities and options for integrating climate change adaptation with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.” |

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| <b>Research/event</b>     | <p><b>“Issue Brief: Coherence between the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Climate Change”, and “Chair’s Summary: From Commitment to Action”. These are two papers related to “coherence”, prepared before and during the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 22-26 May 2017, in Cancun, Mexico</b></p>  |
| <b>Coherence coverage</b> | SFDRR with Sustainable Development Agenda and Paris Agreement  |
| <b>Level</b>              | International level  |
| <b>Text body</b>          | <p>The first paper, developed as an issue brief for the plenary session “Coherence between the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Climate Change”, begins with a short background about the connections between the SFDRR and other global frameworks, and explains how coherent and mutually-reinforcing approaches provide valuable support to strengthening the resilience of communities and nations. Noting the coherence in the three frameworks themselves, the paper remarks that this needs to be mirrored at the national and local levels, if the full impact of coherence is to be gained.</p> <p>The paper provides a summary of “coherence” progress in relation to three areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive risk assessments as key to integrated development planning and consideration of risks and trade-offs across sectors and interests.</li> <li>• Coordination mechanisms and multi-stakeholder partnerships across sectors and authorities, with examples of integrated approaches from small island developing states and the European Union.</li> <li>• Synergies in the indicators and reporting mechanisms to track progress of the SFDRR targets and Sustainable Development Goals.</li> </ul> <p>The opportunities and entry points for greater coherence at the international level are identified as the High Level Political Forums [annual thematic meetings in support of the Sustainable Development Agenda] and the implementation (and first global stocktaking in 2018) of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>The following recommendations are proposed as a way forward towards increased coherence and integrated approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritize implementation of SFDRR “Target E” [development of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies].</li> <li>• Urge development of metrics for the Paris Agreement’s adaptation goal to be in alignment with the SFDRR and SDG indicators.</li> <li>• Ensure that the GPDRR 2017 outcomes integrate into the 2017 High Level Political Forum.</li> <li>• Urge countries to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations when preparing Voluntary National Reviews on country Sustainable Development Agenda progress.</li> <li>• Highlight the lessons and experience at the High Level Political Forum of how the implementation of SFDRR also delivers towards achievement of the SDGs.</li> </ul> |

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|                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highlight the strong political commitment and readiness of disaster risk managers to collaborate with sectoral ministries to build resilience.</li> </ul> <p>The second paper provides a summary of the discussions and outcomes of the GPDRR 2017, mainly against each of the 4 main priorities of the SFDRR. However, the paper also includes a section on areas of special focus, with three additional priorities related to “coherence” which were discussed across the sessions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring implementation of the Sendai Framework. As well as the reference to the online ‘Sendai Framework Monitor’ and to local-level monitoring challenges, the paper notes that the inclusion of shared indicators between the SDGs and the SFDRR was welcomed as a practical achievement to ensure coherence across the global frameworks.</li> <li>Achieving target E - Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020. In addition to other observations in relation to the importance of this target, there was consensus that the development of DRR strategies is a means to integrate policies and programmes relevant to sustainable development and climate change.</li> <li>Coherence with the sustainable development and climate change agendas. Specifically addressing the theme of “coherence”, this priority summarized the following points: that further work is required to strengthen institutions and clarify roles and responsibilities to ensure ‘development investments’ are ‘resilience investments’; that inclusive approaches to planning and investment are crucial to address conditions that create vulnerability and exposure; that DRR strategies need to be linked to national development planning and nationally-determined contributions (of the Paris Agreement); that coherent approaches are felt mostly at the local level and that resilient development needs to be rooted in local priorities; and that the GPDRR welcomed the coherence and integration achieved in the indicators for SFDRR and the SDGs.</li> </ul> |
| Key quotes(s)                  | <p>“Coherent and mutually reinforcing approaches to implementing the international agreements are among the most valuable supports for strengthening the resilience of communities and nations” (2017a).</p> <p>“...the development of disaster risk reduction strategies is a means to integrate, and render coherent, policies and programs relevant to sustainable development and climate change and thus to an effective use of resources at both national and local levels.” (2017b)</p>   |
| Relevant diagram               | N/A  |
| Complete reference to document | <p>UNISDR (2017a) “Coherence between the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Climate Change.” Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 22-26 May 2017, Cancun. Available at: <a href="https://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2017/globalplatform/en/programme/plenaries/view/582">https://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2017/globalplatform/en/programme/plenaries/view/582</a>. Accessed 5 February 2018.</p> <p><b>AND</b></p> <p>UNISDR (2017b) “Chair’s Summary: From Commitment to Action.” Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 22-26 May 2017, Cancun. Available at: <a href="https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/53989">https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/53989</a>. Accessed 6 February 2018.</p>  |

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| Research/event     | <b>“‘Resilience’ across the post-2015 frameworks: towards coherence?”. This is a working paper prepared by ODI in 2016, as an analysis of the concept of ‘resilience’ in global frameworks.</b>   |
| Coherence coverage | SFDRR, Sustainable Development Agenda, Paris Agreement, World Humanitarian Summit   |
| Level              | International level   |
| Text body          | <p>This paper provides a detailed analysis of the umbrella concept of “resilience” as it is applied across the four major global frameworks: the Sustainable Development Agenda, Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the World Humanitarian Summit. It introduces each framework, then identifies why and how “resilience” features, the differences and possible synergies, and lastly provides five recommendations for action to achieve resilience outcomes.</p> <p>In the paper’s summary, the authors identify that “resilience” features in all of the global frameworks, and that “building resilience” necessarily requires action spanning development, humanitarian, climate and disaster risk reduction arenas. It therefore observes that there is potential for designing finance mechanisms, policies, and programmes that can deliver across more than one set of targets or framework – and that integrated monitoring mechanisms could track progress on resilience across the frameworks for greater coherency. The summary also refers to the need for</p> |

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|                                       | <p>coordinated actions to help avoid duplication, maximise gains, and manage trade-offs between different risks and goals.</p> <p>The authors present five sets of recommendations to achieve “resilience” across implementation of the frameworks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pursue solutions that deliver resilience across the global frameworks. This recommends to implement national actions that deliver resilience across the frameworks, to be achieved by sensitisation about the frameworks; joint progress tracking; national resilience workshops; national-levels decisions about the degree of coordination required; and articulation of what successful resilience-building looks like.</li> <li>• Ensure that delivery on one framework is consistent with the attainment of others. This recommends to find coherence in ambition and in managing all disturbances and risk drivers, to be achieved by ensuring that actions to deliver resilience: are informed by global science; are aligned with the level of ambition in the Paris Agreement; do not, through investment decisions, create greater vulnerability or risk; are informed by a multi-hazard perspective; and are supported by financial mechanisms which reinforce a systemic approach to manage all disturbances and risk drivers.</li> <li>• Incentivise coordination and collaboration. This recommends greater leadership and improved incentives for coherence to build resilience across the frameworks, to be achieved by: commitments by national governments to support coherence on resilience; mapping how the goals, targets, and indicators of each framework relate to each other; developing indicators collaboratively to combine efforts; developing a common understanding of resilience as an outcome (not as activities); recognizing initiatives that are designed to deliver multiple resilience goals and targets; and incentivising more coherence at the major conferences for each framework.</li> <li>• Map, assess and coordinate finance for resilience. This recommends for finance to be transparent, coordinated and appropriate for the scale of action necessary to build resilience, to be achieved by: determining the full cost of achieving the 2030 goals and targets; establishing (or extending) the mapping of financing mechanisms; identifying points of confluence across the frameworks and options for co-delivery.</li> <li>• Track progress jointly together to better inform decision-making. This recommends for more appropriate resilience indicators and connected monitoring systems to manage trade-offs. This could be achieved by: greater academic and statistical scrutiny of the “adaptation” and “resilience” indicators in the frameworks; designing national and sub-national indicators and corresponding monitoring systems; demanding greater cooperation between the different monitoring working groups for each framework; embedding monitoring in the national statistics offices; and jointly reviewing progress towards resilience targets and indicators.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Key quotes(s)</b>                  | “‘Resilience’ is viewed through a different lens in each of the four frameworks. Variations relate to the timeframe, the type of hazard or risk addressed, the scale of the problem and solutions, and the intellectual underpinnings of the concept being adopted. This reflects the various political contexts, actors and histories in which the different frameworks have evolved. Better understanding of these differences is a necessary first step in supporting coherent delivery of the frameworks in the same locality.”  |
| <b>Relevant diagram</b>               | N/A  |
| <b>Complete reference to document</b> | ODI (2016) “‘Resilience’ across the post-2015 frameworks: towards coherence?”. Available at: <a href="https://www.odi.org/publications/10598-resilience-across-post-2015-frameworks-towards-coherence">https://www.odi.org/publications/10598-resilience-across-post-2015-frameworks-towards-coherence</a> . Accessed 5 February 2018.   |

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| <b>Research/event</b>     | <b>“Technical Session: Coherence of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and “Action Plan 2018-2020 of the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030”. Documents were prepared for the 2018 AMCDRR “Preventing Disaster Risk: Protecting Sustainable Development” in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia.</b>                 |
| <b>Coherence coverage</b> | SFDRR, integrating with Sustainable Development Agenda and Paris Agreement   |
| <b>Level</b>              | Asia-Pacific regional level  |
| <b>Text body</b>          | The first paper was prepared as a concept paper for the technical session on “coherence” at the 2018 AMCDRR, which was organised around the overall theme of “Preventing Disaster Risk: Protecting Sustainable Development”, in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. The paper begins with an introduction to coherence in terms of common themes (e.g. “risk reduction” and “resilience”) which |

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|                         | <p>are embedded in the post-2015 global frameworks, and asserts how coherence is essential for achieving sustainable development - as recognized by governments in the region in recent years, through the “Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework”, the “Regional Road Map for Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Asia and the Pacific”, the “Framework for Regional Development in the Pacific”. The introduction also refers to how enabling governance for coherence was a topic at the 2016 AMCDRR in New Delhi, India.</p> <p>The technical session at the 2018 AMCDRR aimed to build on the recommendations from the 2016 AMCDRR, by reflecting “on the progress made by countries in translating coherence from a guiding principle into policy and practice, including at the sectoral and local level”. Following the presentation of a working definition of “coherence”, the paper explains how the session would be approached from the perspectives of inclusion - to address the needs of the poor and vulnerable populations – and the agriculture sector. With this aim and from these perspectives, the session focused on several objectives, in short:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the actions pursued in the region to translate coherence from a guiding principle into practice;</li> <li>• Highlight the most effective and innovative policy tools, programmes, and efforts that enable coherent actions;</li> <li>• Understand existing gaps, areas for improvement, and opportunities for achieving coherence;</li> <li>• Take stock of how coherence is translated into practice at the sectoral level.</li> </ul> <p>The session included diverse speakers from Mongolia (Ulaanbaatar City mayor), the Philippines (Regional Director of the Department of Interior and Local Government), Fiji (Regional Coordinator of the Pacific Resilience Programme), and United Nations FAO (Assistant Director General).</p> <p>The second reviewed paper, the “Action Plan 2018-2020”, provides a regional overview of SFDRR implementation progress in the Asia-Pacific up to 2018, and proposes prioritised actions for countries during 2018-2020, which are aligned with the overall “Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030”.</p> <p>Following an introduction to the action plan, the authors review the status, challenges, and opportunities related to the implementation of the Action Plan 2017-2018. With direct relevance to the topic of increased coherence in the Asia-Pacific region, the following is observed: “Countries in the region have made concrete progress in achieving coherence between development and disaster risk reduction. Most medium- and long-term national development plans integrate disaster risk as a key issue to be addressed for the achievement of sustainable development. In addition, disaster risk reduction strategies and plans have increasingly started reflecting risk-informed development and resilience-building considerations.”</p> <p>In the Action Plan 2018-2020, the overall policy direction is proposed in three broad areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• coherence in implementation (ensuring mainstreaming and integration of disaster risk reduction and resilience in all sectors, and vertical and horizontal coordination);</li> <li>• local action (emphasises that application of coherence is especially relevant at the local level; and so local capacities, leadership, resources, and responsibilities should be strengthened);</li> <li>• gender and inclusiveness (ensuring the principle of “leave no one behind” is maintained, by tackling inequalities and vulnerabilities through equitable economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental conservation).</li> </ul> <p>The Action Plan 2018-2020 itself includes various proposed actions relating to “coherence” at the regional, and national and local levels – corresponding to the SFDRR four priorities. Such actions include: “Promote the development of regional guidelines and tools on disaster risk assessments that are inclusive, comprehensive and address the needs of relevant stakeholders” (Priority 1 / Regional); “Strengthen risk-informed decision-making including through inter-sectoral and interministerial coordination, in particular, between national disaster risk management, development planning and sectoral ministries with clearly identified roles and responsibilities” (Priority 2 / National and Local); and “Ensure that disaster risk reduction strategies, national development plans and climate change adaptation plans are fully aligned and backed by investment frameworks” (Priority 3 / National and Local).</p> |
| <b>Key quotes(s)</b>    |  |
| <b>Relevant diagram</b> | N/A  |



**Complete  
reference to  
document**

Government of Mongolia / UNISDR (2018a) "Technical Session: Coherence of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Concept Note. AMCDRR 2018.

Government of Mongolia / UNISDR (2018b) "Action Plan 2018-2020 of the Asia Regional Plan for Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030". AMCDRR 2018.

Both available at <https://www.unisdr.org/conference/2018/amcdrr>. Accessed 10 November 2018.

### 3. Existing Coherence of Relevant National Frameworks in RCC Countries

#### a. Matrix of Country Frameworks

The following matrix presents the information on national frameworks in RCC member countries; government frameworks which are associated with implementation of: the SFDRR, Sustainable Development Agenda, and the Paris Agreement. The intention is to concisely and consistently map out the relevant laws, policies, strategies, plans and other supporting country-level frameworks which can be linked to the implementation of the three 2030 global frameworks. The matrix could promote discussions and identify opportunities for greater coherence in implementation.

It is important to note the limitations of the matrix and its information. The matrix provides a summary of national frameworks, and does not include other important implementation factors such as coordination mechanisms, institutional structures, or large programmes. Furthermore, there are various methodological challenges to collate up-to-date relevant information. For example, there may be a multiplicity of indirectly-linked documents associated with implementation of each global framework – in these cases, the intention is that the key high-level document(s) are indicated in the matrix<sup>3</sup>). The information presented remains open to corrections and updates. Further information can be obtained from the sources of information, stated below the matrix.

| RCC Country | Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction *  | Sustainable Development Agenda **  | Paris Agreement (Adaptation) ***  |
|-------------|---|--|---|
| Afghanistan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disaster Management Law (2012); Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP); National Mitigation Policy; National level five years Disaster Management Plan; Sectoral Disaster Management plans.</li> <li>- Recent statement: National Strategy / Action Plan for SFDRR Implementation (in development)</li> <li>• Focal agency: Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA)</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Peace and Development Framework, 2017-2021; Integration into 10 National Priority Programmes.</li> <li>• Recent VNR report: 2017</li> <li>• Focal agency: SDGs Secretariat, Ministry of Economy</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): Rural Renewable Energy Policy (RREP) 2013; Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction (SNAP) 2011</li> <li>- Of total “adaptation” legislation: 5</li> <li>• Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</li> <li>• Focal agency: National Environment Protection Agency</li> </ul> |
| Bangladesh  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disaster Management Act (2012); National Disaster Management Policy (2015); Bangladesh National Plan for Disaster Management; Standing Orders on Disaster; Guidelines for Government at all Levels.</li> <li>- Recent statement: National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDm) for the period of 2016-2020; 7th Five Year Plan (7FYP)</li> <li>• Focal agency: Ministry of Disaster and Relief</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 7th Five-year plan 2016-2020; Action Plan of 7th FYP to Implement SDGs; Integration into sector action plans</li> <li>• Recent VNR report: 2017</li> <li>• Focal agency: General Economics Division (GED), Planning Commission</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009</li> <li>- Of total “adaptation” legislation: 5</li> <li>• Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</li> <li>• Focal agency: Ministry of Environment and Forests</li> </ul>   |
| Bhutan      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disaster Management Act (2013); DM Rules and Regulations (2014); Sector Legislation; National</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gross National Happiness (GNH) philosophy; 12th Five Year Plan (2018-2022); Policy</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): N/A</li> <li>- Of total “adaptation” legislation: 1</li> </ul>   |

<sup>3</sup> Even within the case of climate change adaptation laws and regulations, the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment (2017) notes particular methodological difficulties.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR COHERENCE BETWEEN GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS

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|          | <p>Disaster Risk Management Strategy (2017); Various specialized guidelines and action plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recent statement: 12th Five Year Plan (2018-2022)</li> <li>• Focal agency: Department of Disaster Management (Bhutan) (DDM)</li> </ul>   | <p>formulation process (integration into sector policies)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recent VNR report: -</li> <li>• Focal agency: Gross National Happiness Commission</li> </ul> <p>*Source: Gross National Happiness Commission, VNR 2018 (Consultation draft)</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Other: Bhutan National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2006, 2012</li> <li>• Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</li> <li>• Focal agency: National Environment Commission / Ministry of Agriculture and Forests</li> </ul>  |
| Brunei   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012-2025; National Standard Operating Procedures (NaSOP); National Disaster Order (2006)</li> <li>• Focal agency: National Disaster Management Centre</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wawasan Brunei 2035; 10th five-year National Development Plan (2012-2017).</li> <li>• Recent VNR report: -</li> <li>• Focal agency: Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation, Ministry of Development</li> </ul> <p>*Source: Country statement at UNESCAP 71st Session 2015.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): N/A</li> <li>- Of total “adaptation” legislation: N/A</li> <li>• Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</li> <li>• Focal agency: Ministry of Development</li> </ul>  |
| Cambodia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law on Disaster Management (2015)</li> <li>- Recent statement: National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction 2014-2018 (NAP-DRR) (recent statement: in review); Legal Frameworks and Regulations for disaster management</li> <li>• Focal agency: National Committee for Disaster Management (Cambodia) (NCDM)</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs) Framework [intended]; National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023 (intended)</li> <li>• Recent VNR report: -</li> <li>• Focal agency: General Directorate of Planning, Ministry of Planning</li> </ul> <p>*Source: Presentation: SDG Localization into Cambodian Context and Financing for Implementation (MoP, 2017)</p>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2013</li> <li>- Of total “adaptation” legislation: 3</li> <li>• Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</li> <li>• Focal agency: Kingdom of Cambodia</li> </ul>  |
| China    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Comprehensive Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (2016-2020); Medium- and long-term planning of national disaster prevention and mitigation talent development (2010-2020); Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Promoting the Reform of the System of Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Relief (2016); National Comprehensive Disaster Reduction Demonstration Community Standards (2013); Regulation on the Relief of Natural Disasters (2010); National 11th Five-Year Plan on Comprehensive Disaster Reduction (2006-2010); Emergency Response Law of the People’s Republic of China (2007); Master State Plan for Rapid Response to Public Emergencies (2006); The Disaster Reduction Plan of the People’s Republic of China (1998-2010); various disaster-specific laws and local regulations.</li> <li>• Focal agency: Ministry of Emergency Management</li> </ul> <p>*Source: Report: Law and Regulation for the Reduction of Risk from Natural Disasters in People’s Republic of China (IFRC, 2012)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020); Integration into sector specialized policies and plans; Sub-national 13th Five-Year Plans and road maps</li> <li>• Recent VNR report: 2016</li> <li>• Focal agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China</li> </ul> <p>*Source: China’s National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (MFA, 2016)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): The National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation 2013; China’s National Climate Change Plan 2007;</li> <li>- Of total “adaptation” legislation: 3</li> <li>• Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</li> <li>• Focal agency: National Climate Change Strategy Research and International Cooperation Center; National Leading Group for Climate Change and Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction; National Development and Reform Commission; Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People’s Republic of China</li> </ul> |
| Georgia  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy of Georgia (2017-2020), Action Plan, Annex to Action Plan;</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual Governmental Work Plan (AGWP); Integration into sector policies and strategies</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): N/A</li> <li>- Of total “adaptation” legislation: 2</li> </ul>   |

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR COHERENCE BETWEEN GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS

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|            | <p>Enabling national legislation; EU Georgia Association Agreement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focal agency: State Security and Crisis Management Council of Georgia</li> </ul> <p>*Source: National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy of Georgia (2017).</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recent VNR report: 2016</li> <li>• Focal agency: Administration of Government of Georgia</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</li> <li>• Focal agency: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection</li> </ul>   |
| India      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disaster Management Act (2005); National Policy on Disaster Management (2009); National Disaster Management Plan (2016, recent statement: in review); related Government Acts.</li> <li>• Focal agency: Disaster Management Division, Ministry of Home Affairs.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National-level Three-Year Action Agenda (2017-18, 2019-20); 15-year Vision; 7-year strategy; State-level 15-year vision and strategy roadmaps (2030)</li> <li>• Recent VNR report: 2017</li> <li>• Focal agency: NITI Aayog</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): National Action Plan on Climate Change 2008</li> <li>- Of total “adaptation” legislation: 1</li> <li>• Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</li> <li>• Focal agency: Government of India</li> </ul>   |
| Indonesia  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Disaster Management Plan (2015-2019); Strategic Disaster Management Plan (2015-2019); Government Work Plan (2017); Disaster Risk Indonesia (2016); Strategic Policy BNPB (2015-2019)</li> <li>- Recent statement: National SFDRR Roadmap (2015-2030); National Middle-term Development Plan for 2015-2019, “Nawacita” (Nine Priorities of National Development Program)</li> <li>• Focal agency: National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Long-Term Development Plan (2005-2025); Medium-Term Development Plan “Nawacita” (2015-2019); 15-year SDGs Road Map, SDGs National Action Plan, SDGs Regional Action Plans.</li> <li>• Recent VNR report: 2017</li> <li>• Focal agency: National Development Planning Agency / Ministry of National Development Planning</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): N/A</li> <li>- Of total “adaptation” legislation: 2</li> <li>- Other: National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API) 2013</li> <li>• Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</li> <li>• Focal agency: Directorate General of Climate Change, Ministry of Environment and Forestry</li> </ul> |
| Iran       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Disaster Management Law (revised 2008)</li> <li>• Focal agency: National Disaster Management Organization, Ministry of Interior</li> </ul> <p>*Source: Presentation: Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into National Planning and Financing: “Iran’s experience” (IFRC, 2015)</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National priorities set for major goals; Resilient Economy Act; Environmental Protection Act.</li> <li>• Recent VNR report: -</li> <li>• Focal agency: International Environment and Sustainable Development Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</li> </ul> <p>*Source: Country statement, HLPF 2016.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): N/A</li> <li>- Of total “adaptation” legislation: 2</li> <li>• Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</li> <li>• Focal agency: Department of Environment</li> </ul>   |
| Jordan     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Civil Defence Law (1948) and subsequent Orders and Amendments; Various legislation for Public Security, Armed Forces, and Public Safety.</li> <li>• Focal agency: Supreme Council of Civil Defence, General Directorate of Civil Defence Disaster Management</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jordan 2025: A National Vision and Strategy; Integration into Executive Development Programmes, Governorate Development Programmes (2016-2019); Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis (2017-2019); Economic Growth Plan (2018-2022); integration into national plans and strategies.</li> <li>• Recent VNR report: 2017</li> <li>• Focal agency: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): The National Climate Change Policy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan 2013-2020</li> <li>- Of total “adaptation” legislation: 1</li> <li>• Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</li> <li>• Focal agency: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan</li> </ul>   |
| Kazakhstan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regulations on the Committee for Emergency Situations (2013); supporting policies.</li> <li>- Recent statement: sector policies; 20th Five-Year Plan</li> <li>• Focal agency: Committee for emergency situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kazakhstan – 2050 Strategy</li> <li>• Recent VNR report: -</li> <li>• Focal agency: Regional Environmental Centre, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection</li> </ul> <p>*Source: Country statement, HLPF 2016.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): N/A</li> <li>- Of total “adaptation” legislation: 1</li> <li>• Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</li> <li>• Focal agency: Republic of Kazakhstan</li> </ul>  |

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR COHERENCE BETWEEN GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS

|                           |  |   |   |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|
| <p>Korea, Republic of</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Act on Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (2008); Emergency and Safety Management Basic Act (2004)</li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Ministry of the Interior and Safety (MOIS)</i></li> </ul> <p>*Source: Information on Disaster Risk Reduction of the Member Countries (ADRC, 2008)</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Third Basic Plan for Sustainable Development 2016-2035; Government Policy and Governance Tasks; Three Year Plan for Economic Innovation; Integration into sector frameworks, policies and plans.</li> <li>• <i>Recent VNR report: 2016</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Environment</i></li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): National Strategic Plan for Climate Change Adaptation 2011-2015</li> <li>- Of total "adaptation" legislation: 2</li> <li>• <i>Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Republic of Korea</i></li> </ul>  |
| <p>Lao PDR</p>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategic Plan on Disaster Risk Management (2010-2020; 2005-2010; 2003-2005); Prime Minister's Decree No. 75 on Organizational Structure and Functions of the National Disaster Prevention and Control Committee (28 February 2018)</li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare</i></li> </ul> <p>*Source: Information on Disaster Risk Reduction of the Member Countries (ADRC, 2008)</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 8th Five-Year National Social Economic Development Plan (2016-2020)</li> <li>• <i>Recent VNR report: -</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Ministry of Planning and Investment</i></li> </ul> <p>*Source: Country statement, HLPF 2016.</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): Strategy on Climate Change of the Lao PDR 2010</li> <li>- Of total "adaptation" legislation: 2</li> <li>• <i>Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment</i></li> </ul>   |
| <p>Malaysia</p>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Security Council Directive No. 20 (1997, reviewed 2012); PTO Responses Encountered Flood Disaster</li> <li>- Recent statement: National NTI for DRR (in development); National Disaster Act (in development)</li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA)</i></li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 11th Malaysia Plan (2016-2020); National SDG Roadmap (2016-2020); Integration into sector operations, plans, strategies</li> <li>• <i>Recent VNR report: 2017</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department</i></li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): National Policy on Climate Change 2010</li> <li>- Of total "adaptation" legislation: 2</li> <li>• <i>Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Government of Malaysia</i></li> </ul>  |
| <p>Maldives</p>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disaster Management Act (2015); Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Framework (2014); National Internally Displaced People (IDP) Framework; Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction Into Local Development (Country Report and Action Plan) (2014)</li> <li>- Recent statement: National Disaster Management Plan and National Emergency Operations Plan (in development)</li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: National Disaster Management Centre (Maldives) (NDMC)</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integration into sector policies and action plans; Five-Year Local Development Plan (2017-2021)</li> <li>• <i>Recent VNR report: 2017</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Sustainable Development Goals Division, Ministry of Environment and Energy</i></li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): The Republic of the Maldives Strategic National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation 2010-2020</li> <li>- Of total "adaptation" legislation: 2</li> <li>• <i>Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Ministry of Environment and Energy</i></li> </ul> |
| <p>Mongolia</p>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State Policy and Program on Disaster Protection; Medium-Term Strategy for SFDRR in Mongolia; various specialized plans and guidelines.</li> <li>- Recent statement: Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030 (2016); Law on Fire Safety (2017); Law on Disaster Protection (2017); Mid-Term Strategy and Plan (in development); National Strategy for SFDRR (in development)</li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: National Emergency Management Agency (Mongolia) (NEMA)</i></li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030 (2016); Integration into sector strategies and five-year phases; Action Program of the Government of Mongolia for 2016-2020</li> <li>• <i>Recent VNR report: N/A</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Ministry of Nature and Environment, Sustainable Development.</i></li> </ul> <p>*Source: Mongolia Sustainable Development Vision 2030</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): National Action Programme on Climate Change (NAPCC) 2011</li> <li>- Of total "adaptation" legislation: 5</li> <li>• <i>Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism</i></li> </ul>  |

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR COHERENCE BETWEEN GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS

|                         |   |   |   |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| <p>Myanmar</p>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (2017); Standing Order on Disaster Management; Disaster Management Law (2013)</li> <li>- Recent statement: Rules and Regulations (2015)</li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement</i></li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 12-Point Economic Policy 2016.</li> <li>• <i>Recent VNR report: -</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Ministry of Planning and Finance</i></li> </ul> <p><i>*Source: Report: Measuring Myanmar's starting point for the Sustainable Development Goals 2017.</i></p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): N/A</li> <li>- Of total "adaptation" legislation: 7</li> <li>- Other: National Climate Change Policy 2018; Myanmar Climate Change Strategy &amp; Action Plan (MCCSAP) 2017-2030 [draft]</li> <li>• <i>Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Ministry of Environment Conservation and Forestry</i></li> </ul>  |
| <p>Nepal</p>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act (2017); National DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan (in development, replacing National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (2009))</li> <li>- Recent statement: The Constitution of Nepal; Local Government Operation Act (2017); Post Disaster Recovery Framework</li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Ministry of Home Affairs / National Disaster Management Authority</i></li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Constitution of Nepal; 14th Plan (2016-17 to 2018-19); Integration into sector plans, policies, and targets</li> <li>• <i>Recent VNR report: 2017</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: National Planning Commission</i></li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): Climate Change Policy 2011</li> <li>- Of total "adaptation" legislation: 2</li> <li>- Other: NAPA 2010; National Framework on LAPA; National Adaptation Plan [draft]</li> <li>• <i>Recent (I)NDC report: 2016</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Ministry of Population and Environment</i></li> </ul>  |
| <p>Pakistan</p>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NDMA Act (2010); National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2013); Various specialized plans and guidelines</li> <li>- Recent statement: NDMP implementation Roadmap</li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: National Disaster Management Authority (Pakistan) (NDMA)</i></li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vision 2025; National Development Goals; devolved implementation.</li> <li>• <i>Recent VNR report: -</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Ministry of Planning, Development, and Reform</i></li> </ul> <p><i>*Source: Report: Local Government Summit on Sustainable Development Goals (MPDR, 2017)</i></p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): Pakistan Climate Change Act 2016</li> <li>- Of total "adaptation" legislation: 3</li> <li>• <i>Recent (I)NDC report: 2016</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Ministry of Climate Change</i></li> </ul>  |
| <p>Papua New Guinea</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (2017-2030) (draft); National Disaster Risk Management Plan (2012); National Disaster Mitigation Policy (2010); Disaster Management Act (1984)</li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: National Disaster Centre (NDC)</i></li> </ul> <p><i>*Source: Papua New Guinea: Disaster Management Reference Handbook 2016 (CoE-DMHA, 2016)</i></p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Constitution and Five Goals and Directive Principles; Papua New Guinea Vision 2050; National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (2014); Papua New Guinea Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act (2016)</li> <li>• <i>Recent VNR report: -</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Department of National Planning and Rural Development</i></li> </ul> <p><i>*Source: Country statement, HLPF 2016</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): Climate Change (Management) Act 2015 (No. 19 of 2015); Forestry and Climate Change Framework for Action 2009-2015; National Climate Change Compatible Development Management Policy 2014</li> <li>- Of total "adaptation" legislation: 5</li> <li>• <i>Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA), formerly Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD)</i></li> </ul> |
| <p>Philippines</p>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (2011-2028); National Disaster Response Plan (2014); National Disaster Response Plan (Terrorism)</li> <li>- Recent statement: Philippines Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act (2010, amending); Philippine Development Plan (2017-2022); Scientific Community-based DRR and CCA Plan</li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: National Disaster Risk Reduction &amp; Management Council (NDRRMC)</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Long-Term Vision 2040 (2015); Philippine Development Plan (2017-2022); Integration into sector plans; Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2011-2017</li> <li>• <i>Recent VNR report: 2016</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: National Economic and Development Authority</i></li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): Philippine Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation, 2009; The Climate Change Act (RA 9729), and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR, Administrative Order No. 2010-01)</li> <li>- Of total "adaptation" legislation: 6</li> <li>- Other: National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2011</li> <li>• <i>Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</i></li> <li>• <i>Focal agency: Climate Change Commission / Climate Change Office</i></li> </ul>  |



POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR COHERENCE BETWEEN GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS

|             |   |  |  |
|-------------|---|--|--|
| Sri Lanka   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disaster Management Act (2005); National Policy on Disaster Management (2007/2010); Road Map for Disaster Risk Management (2006)</li> <li>- Recent statement: National Disaster Management Plan (2018-2030, in development)</li> <li>• Focal agency: Ministry of Disaster Management</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Sustainable Development Act [intended]; National Policy and Strategy on Sustainable Development [intended]; National SDG Action Plan; National SDG Roadmap [intended]; Regional Sustainability Plans.</li> <li>• Recent VNR report: -</li> <li>• Focal agency: Ministry of Sustainable Development &amp; Wildlife</li> </ul> <p>*Source: Country statement, HLPF 2017</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Sri Lanka 2011 to 2016; National Climate Change Policy of Sri Lanka 2012</li> <li>- Of total “adaptation” legislation: 4</li> <li>- Other: National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka: 2016 - 2025</li> <li>• Recent (I)NDC report: 2016</li> <li>• Focal agency: Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment</li> </ul> |
| Thailand    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act (2007); National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (2015); specialized policies and plans.</li> <li>- Recent statement: Constitution of Thailand (2017); National Master Plan for Disaster Risk Management; National Economic and Social Development Plan (2016-2021); Master Plan for Climate Change (2015-2050)</li> <li>• Focal agency: Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sufficiency Economy Philosophy and Constitution; 20-Year National Strategy (2017-2036); 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021); Integration into sector strategies and action plans</li> <li>• Recent VNR report: 2017</li> <li>• Focal agency: National Economic and Social Development Board</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): Climate Change Master Plan (CCMP) 2015-2050</li> <li>- Of total “adaptation” legislation: 2</li> <li>• Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</li> <li>• Focal agency: Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy Planning</li> </ul>   |
| Timor Leste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2008)</li> <li>• Focal agency: National Disaster Risk Management Directorate</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030; Systems, structures and policies for implementation; Roadmap for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs 2017</li> <li>• Recent VNR report: -</li> <li>• Focal agency: Government of Timor-Leste</li> </ul> <p>*Source: Timor-Leste’s Roadmap for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs (GoTL, 2017)</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): N/A</li> <li>- Of total “adaptation” legislation: 5</li> <li>• Recent (I)NDC report: 2016</li> <li>• Focal agency: Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment</li> </ul>  |
| Vietnam     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Disaster Preparedness Plan (2018-2020, in development); various specialized plans and guidelines</li> <li>- Recent statement: Plan for Disaster Prevention and Control; National Strategy for Disaster Prevention and Control 2007 (in review); Disaster Management Law (2013)</li> <li>• Focal agency: Vietnam Disaster Management Authority (VNDMA)</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Action Plan to implement the 2030 Agenda for SDGs (Decision 633/QD-TTg 2017); Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2021-2030; Socio-Economic Development Plan 2021-2025; Sectoral, local development master plans 2021-2030; integration into sector policies and tasks.</li> <li>• Recent VNR report: -</li> <li>• Focal agency: Ministry of Planning and Investment</li> </ul> <p>*Source: National Action Plan to implement the 2030 Agenda for SDGs (GoV, 2017)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework(s): Law on Natural Disaster Prevention and Control No: 33/2013/QH13</li> <li>- Of total “adaptation” legislation: 7</li> <li>• Recent (I)NDC report: 2015</li> <li>• Focal agency: Government of Viet Nam</li> </ul>  |

**Sources.** Unless otherwise noted within the matrix, the sources of this information are as follows:

\* **SFDRR:** cited laws, policies, frameworks, or plans within the focal agency’s website [see Appendix], with additional references (if available) from recent Country Statements delivered at international platforms (ISDR-Asia Partnership Forum, December 2017, or GPDRR, May 2017). Focal agency = as indicated in “PreventionWeb, Countries”, unless otherwise already known.

\*\* **Sustainable Development Agenda:** cited laws, policies, frameworks, or plans within the most recent (year) country “Voluntary National Review (VNR)” [Section “Policy and Enabling Environment”, if available] submitted to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), under the auspices of ECOSOC. Focal agency = as indicated in most recent VNR to UN-DSD.

\*\*\* **Paris Agreement:** laws and regulations within the “Climate Change Laws of the World” online database; identified Frameworks<sup>4</sup> of “Mitigation and Adaptation Framework” or “Adaptation Framework”, and “Executive” and “Legislative”. Total number of legislation tagged as “adaptation” (Framework or otherwise) is also included; this is particularly relevant for countries which have a different approach to climate change action. Maintained by the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, of the London School of Economics and Political Science. “Other” frameworks are included, if otherwise already known. Focal agency = indicated agency in the most recent country “(Intended) Nationally Determined Contribution (I)NDC” report to the UNFCCC Secretariat

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<sup>4</sup> “Framework legislation has been defined as a law or regulation with equivalent status, which serves as a comprehensive, unifying basis for climate change policy, addressing multiple aspects or areas of mitigation or adaptation (or both) in an overarching manner.”

## b. Initial Analysis

Regarding national frameworks within RCC member countries for the pursuit of the three 2015 global frameworks, the following can be observed from the matrix, and from recent country statements by the national disaster management organizations (see Appendix):

- **SFDRR national frameworks**

The majority of countries have a disaster management law, national policy or similar supportive disaster risk management legislation enacted before or in 2015. This indicates a solid foundation already available to pursue SFDRR implementation and disaster risk reduction measures in the country. Most countries have also prepared a multi-year disaster risk management strategy, framework, and/or action plan in or after 2015 (or are currently developing new or reviewing earlier strategies<sup>5</sup>). This timeline is significant, because among the strategy documents reviewed in the research, the majority of strategies seek to strengthen coherence between implementation of the SFDRR and other 2015 global frameworks – especially with the Sustainable Development Agenda and the Paris Agreement. In addition, in recent country statements several national disaster management organizations directly refer to the national socio-economic development process and/or sector plans as one of the paths to pursue the SFDRR implementation in the country. In most countries, the role of SFDRR focal agency is assigned either to a specialized disaster management ministry or agency, or to a disaster management division of the national ministry of home/interior affairs.

- **Sustainable Development Agenda national frameworks**

Most countries identify the national medium-term development plans as the key national framework to pursue the country's sustainable development goals, in combination with integration into related national sectoral and sub-national policies, plans, and targets. Furthermore, more than half of countries refer to a central long-term vision, guiding development philosophy, or constitution in relation to achieving wider sustainable development in the country. In or after 2015, several countries have prepared (or are currently preparing) specific multi-year national and/or sub-national SDG action plans, which indicates specific opportunities to integrate disaster risk reduction measures and increase coherence with SFDRR implementation. In most countries, the role of Sustainable Development Agenda focal agency is assigned either to the ministry of planning, or to a similar national agency associated with national socio-economic development planning.

- **Paris Agreement (adaptation) national frameworks**

Most countries have a multi-year national climate change adaptation policy, strategy, and/or action plan enacted before 2015, and several countries have also enacted a specific climate change law. This indicates that the foundations for further climate change adaptation measures are already established, potentially with greater links with sustainable development (Sustainable Development Agenda) and disaster risk reduction (SFDRR). In most countries, the role of Paris Agreement focal agency is assigned to the ministry of environment or other specialized agency.

- **Further points of analysis**

- The national medium-term socio-economic development plans - as the most frequent national frameworks associated with the pursuit of the national Sustainable Development Goals - generally enjoy a central position in national governance processes, and directly inform national sectoral and sub-national government strategies, plans, and targets. Therefore, greater efforts by national disaster management organizations and partners to integrate resilience measures within national

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<sup>5</sup> This relates to the SFDRR “Target E” on national (and sub-national) disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.

socio-economic plans could have far-reaching impacts in related sectoral and sub-national development activities.

- As indicated above, when viewed together with recent country statements by national disaster management organizations, there appears to be emphasis and concerted effort to integrate and/or reflect intended country-level goals of the Sustainable Development Agenda and Paris Agreement in the implementation of the country-level SFDRR through national disaster risk reduction frameworks.
- The national policy frameworks which support the implementation of the Paris Agreement and Sustainable Development Agenda are usually comprehensively explained in the “Intended Nationally Determined Contribution” and “Voluntary National Reviews” (where available). These reports could be a primary future reference to identify approaches to effectively integrate specific disaster risk reduction measures into climate change adaptation and sustainable development.

## c. Framework Coherence in Three RCC Countries

### i. Introduction

This section explores in greater detail the national frameworks and institutional arrangements associated with the implementation of each global framework within three RCC member countries: Nepal, the Philippines, and Papua New Guinea. In order to examine the frameworks and arrangements, the following aspects are included in the analysis:

1. Frameworks, Policies, Plans;
2. Institutional Leadership;
3. Implementation and Coordination Mechanisms; and
4. Next Steps / Priorities.

By focusing on these areas, the intention is to promote discussions for identifying entry points for specific coherence opportunities e.g. in monitoring and reporting synergies, or sub-national coherent implementation. Questions to consider include: what is the relationship between the respective frameworks/policies/plans, in terms of purpose, political weight, formulation process, and implementation? What is the relative position of each institutional leadership within the broader national government, and what are the relationships between the different leaderships? Which institutions/organizations are actively involved in each coordination mechanism, and how much cross-over in membership exists?

As with the overall matrix of national frameworks in RCC member countries, this information remains open to corrections and updates. The information sources are indicated below each table and in the previous section.

ii. Nepal

|   | <b>SFDRR</b>   | <b>Sustainable Development Agenda</b>  | <b>Paris Agreement</b>   |
|---|--|--|--|
| <b>Frameworks, Policies, Plans</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act (2017)</li> <li>- National DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan (in development, replacing National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management (2009))</li> <li>- Recent statement: The Constitution of Nepal, Local Government Operation Act (2017), Post Disaster Recovery Framework</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Constitution (2015)</li> <li>- National Fourteenth Plan (2016-7 to 2018-9)</li> <li>- National sector plans, priorities, targets</li> <li>- Local government plans and programmes</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policies: Climate Change, Forestry Sector, Energy, Environmentally-Friendly Vehicle &amp; Transport;</li> <li>- Strategies: REDD, Low-Carbon Economic Development;</li> <li>- Frameworks: NAPA, Framework on LAPA, NAP [draft], Environment-Friendly Local Governance Framework, Channelled Budgeting.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Institutional Leadership</b>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Home Affairs / National Disaster Management Authority</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Planning Commission</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Min. of Population and Environment, Min. of Forest and Soil Conservation</li> <li>- National Planning Commission &amp; Sector Ministries</li> <li>- Recovery and Reconstruction Authority</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Implementation and Coordination Mechanisms</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council</li> <li>- Provincial / Local Disaster Management Committees</li> <li>- National DRR Platform</li> <li>- Local DRR Platform [intended]</li> <li>- DRM Units in major Federal agencies</li> <li>- DRM Units in Provincial / Local Governments [intended]</li> </ul>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High-Level SDG Steering Committee</li> <li>- National SDG Coordination &amp; Implementation Committee</li> <li>- National 9 SDG Implementation &amp; Monitoring Thematic Committees [incl. climate change and environment]</li> <li>- Provincial/ District/ Municipality SDG Implementation Committees [intended]</li> <li>- Regular government planning and monitoring mechanisms</li> <li>- Other: SDGs Discussion Forum, cooperative sector, private sector, parliamentarians, development partners</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate Change Council</li> <li>- Climate Change Coordination Committee</li> <li>- REDD Coordination &amp; Monitoring Committee</li> <li>- Multi-stakeholder Climate Change Initiatives Committee</li> <li>- REDD Working Group</li> <li>- REDD Multi-stakeholder Forum</li> <li>- Civil society climate change networks</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Next Steps / Priorities</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (See above: National DRR Policy and Strategic Action Plan (in development).</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen partnership among the three levels of government</li> <li>- Macroeconomic policy reform</li> <li>- Resource mobilization for financing the SDGs: Internal resource mobilisation, External resource mobilisation</li> <li>- SDG prioritization and implementation sequencing</li> <li>- Alignment of sectoral plans and periodic plans with the SDGs</li> <li>- Strengthen data generation for monitoring progress</li> <li>- Civil service and governance reforms</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adaptation:</li> <li>- Formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)</li> <li>- Strengthen implementation of Environment-Friendly Local Governance (EFLG) Framework in Village Development Committees and municipalities</li> <li>- Undertake scientific approaches to understand and deal with the impacts of climate change; implement adaptation strategies for affected sectors</li> <li>- Study and understand further loss and damage associated with climate change impacts</li> </ul> |

Sources: Government of Nepal's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), 2016; Government of Nepal's National Review of Sustainable Development Goals, 2017; Recent Country Statements delivered at international platforms - ISDR-Asia Partnership Forum, December 2017.



## iii. Papua New Guinea

|   | <b>SFDRR</b>   | <b>Sustainable Development Agenda</b>   | <b>Paris Agreement</b>  |
|---|--|---|---|
| <b>Frameworks, Policies, Plans</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disaster Management Act (1984)</li> <li>- National Disaster Management Plan</li> <li>- National Disaster Mitigation Policy</li> <li>- National Disaster Risk Management Plan (2012)</li> <li>- National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (2017-2030) [draft]</li> <li>- Action Plan to operationalize National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework [in development]</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Constitution and Five Goals and Directive Principles</li> <li>- Papua New Guinea Vision 2050</li> <li>- National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (2014)</li> <li>- Papua New Guinea Planning and Monitoring Responsibility Act (2016)</li> <li>- "Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management [FRDP] 2017 – 2030".</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PNG Vision 2050 (2009): 5th Strategic Focus Area – Environmental Sustainability and Climate Change</li> <li>- Climate Change (Management) Act 2015 (No. 19 of 2015)</li> <li>- National Climate Change Compatible Development Management Policy (2014)</li> </ul>    |
| <b>Institutional Leadership</b>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Disaster Centre</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Department of National Planning and Rural Development</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate Change and Development Authority (CCDA), formerly Office of Climate Change and Development (OCCD)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Implementation and Coordination Mechanisms</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical Working Group, National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework [intended]</li> <li>- Provincial Disaster Committees</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Council for Sustainable Development</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adaptation:</li> <li>- Provincial Climate Change Committees (PCCC)</li> <li>- Adaptation Technical Working Group</li> <li>- Project Steering Committee Meetings</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Next Steps / Priorities</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developing an Action Plan to operationalize the NDRRF</li> <li>- Conducting periodic reviews on progress, and, prepare relevant progress reports</li> <li>- Updating the existing web-based DRR Framework Monitor accordingly</li> <li>- Generating evidence-based and practical guidance for implementation</li> <li>- Reinforcing a culture of prevention</li> </ul>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mainstreaming development agenda which incorporates the SDG agenda</li> <li>- Improving data collection capacity, infrastructure and mechanisms</li> <li>- Improving coordination and review mechanisms</li> <li>- Strengthening multi stakeholder partnerships</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 9 priority climate-related risks: Coastal Flooding and Sea-level Rise; Inland Flooding; Food Insecurity; Cities and Climate Change; Climate Induced Migration; Damage to Coral Reefs; Malaria and Vector Borne Diseases; Water and Sanitation; Landslides</li> </ul> |

Sources: Government of Papua New Guinea's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), 2015; Country statement, HLPF 2016; Climate Change and Development Authority (<http://www.cdda.gov.pg/>); National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (2017-2030) [draft]; National Strategy for Responsible Sustainable Development (2014); Country Statement delivered to the "Fifth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction", 22-26 May 2017, Cancun.

## iv. Philippines

|   | SFDRR  | Sustainable Development Agenda   | Paris Agreement  |
|---|--|--|--|
| <b>Frameworks, Policies, Plans</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (2011-2028)</li> <li>- National Disaster Response Plan (2014)</li> <li>- National Disaster Response Plan (Terrorism)</li> <li>- Recent statement: Philippines Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act (2010, amending), Philippine Development Plan (2017-2022), Scientific Community-based DRR and CCA Plan</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Long-Term Vision 2040 (2015)</li> <li>- Philippine Development Plan (2017-2022)</li> <li>- Integration into sector plans</li> <li>- Philippine Statistical Development Program (PSDP) 2011-2017</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate Change Act (2009, 2012)</li> <li>- National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Law (2010)</li> <li>- National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (2010)</li> <li>- National Climate Change Action Plan (2011)</li> <li>- Complementary sector laws</li> <li>- Ecosystems protection policies and actions</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Institutional Leadership</b>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Disaster Risk Reduction &amp; Management Council (NDRRMC) / Office of Civil Defense (OCD)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Economic and Development Authority</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Climate Change Commission / Climate Change Office</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Implementation and Coordination Mechanisms</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Disaster Risk Reduction &amp; Management Council (NDRRMC): Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Disaster Preparedness, Disaster Response, Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery</li> <li>- Office of Civil Defense (OCD): national and sub-national implementation and monitoring responsibilities</li> <li>- Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (RDRRMC)</li> <li>- Provincial / City / Municipal or Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (LDRRMC)</li> <li>- Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices (LDRRMO)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cabinet Cluster on Human Development and Poverty Reduction</li> <li>- Social Development Committee</li> <li>- Multisectoral Committee on International Development Commitments</li> <li>- Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation</li> <li>- Philippine Council for Sustainable Development</li> <li>- Cabinet Cluster on Economic Development</li> <li>- Special Committee on the SDGs [foreseen]</li> <li>- Regional Development Councils and subcommittees</li> <li>- High-Level SDG Oversight Committee and Technical Secretariat [proposed]</li> <li>- Sub-National Mechanism for SDG Implementation [proposed]</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation</li> <li>- Climate Change Advisory Board</li> <li>- National Panel of Technical Experts</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Next Steps / Priorities</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of long-term tasks (2017-2028), as indicated in the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (2011-2028) [in review].</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formulate SDG Implementation Roadmap</li> <li>- Strengthen Institutional Arrangements</li> <li>- Development of the SDG indicators</li> <li>- Incorporation of the SDGs in national development frameworks</li> <li>- Advocacy/Creating ownership of the SDGs</li> <li>- Means of Implementation: increase local capacities, increase statistical capacities prepare consolidated financial plan</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adaptation:</li> <li>- Strengthening for climate change models, scenarios, monitoring, observation</li> <li>- Roll-out of science-based climate/disaster risk and vulnerability assessment</li> <li>- Development of climate and disaster-resilient ecosystems</li> <li>- Enhancement of climate and disaster-resilient key sectors</li> <li>- Transition to climate and disaster-resilient social and economic growth</li> <li>- Research on climate change, extremes and impacts</li> </ul> |

Sources: Government of the Philippines' Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), 2015; Government of the Philippines' Voluntary National Review at the 2016 High-Level Political Forum; National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (2011-2028); Climate Change Commission ([www.climate.gov.ph/](http://www.climate.gov.ph/))

## 4. Emerging Themes and Questions

This research has reviewed literature in order to identify why coherence between the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Sustainable Development Agenda, and Paris Agreement is important; and how coherence can be planned and implemented at national levels. It has then identified the key national frameworks in RCC member countries which are associated with the three global frameworks, and analysed the main approaches for the pursuit of each global framework. In three selected RCC member countries, the research has furthermore explored, in greater detail, the enabling environment for coherent implementation at the national level. In addition, several examples of “coherence in action” in Asia-Pacific countries have been included, to serve as illustrations of integrated approaches to disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, and climate change adaptation - and therefore, more coherent implementation of the respective global frameworks.

Based on the research findings, several themes and questions relating to coherent implementation of the global frameworks at national (and sub-national) levels have emerged. These points for consideration are prepared from the perspective of a government’s focal agency for the SFDRR – the national disaster management organization (NDMO).

1. **The national socio-economic development plan and related sectoral and sub-national plans - which in most countries is the identified framework to pursue the Sustainable Development Agenda - appears to be a central opportunity for pursuing all three global frameworks in coherence.** The socio-economic development plans play a central role in decision-making across government; and furthermore, the plans - and processes to develop the plans - are often well-established at national, sub-national, and local levels. How can the national disaster management organizations (further) integrate disaster risk reduction measures into current and future national socio-economic development plans and related implementation? What are the successes and challenges?
2. **The implementation and coordination mechanisms (e.g. working committees) for the Sustainable Development Agenda also appear to provide a central “vehicle” for more coherent implementation of the three global frameworks in many countries.** Noting that strong leadership and clear roles and responsibilities are necessary for coherent implementation, what communication strategy and advocacy actions can the national disaster management organization pursue within the country’s coordination mechanisms for the Sustainable Development Agenda, in order to raise the profile of “resilience” or “risk reduction” across all stakeholders? Furthermore, how can the NDMO identify and promote its specialist knowledge and services that it can provide to other government agencies (within its available resources and mandate)?
3. **With many overlapping goals and potential areas of joint implementation, how can the national disaster management organization collaborate more with the focal agency for climate change adaptation,** in order to: advocate together for “resilience” in other coordination mechanisms (e.g. associated with the Sustainable Development Agenda), to systematically share and jointly develop risk information, and to together implement DRR and CCA programmes?
4. **One common difficulty for achieving more coherent implementation of the global frameworks at national level, is that implementing cross-sector agendas across government institutional structures can be challenging.** However, different countries have found sustained mechanisms that prove to work well. Disaster risk management units across government agencies? Regular national and local coordination committees? Laws and policies which specifically call for cross-sector, multi-stakeholder partnerships? Implementing measures such as “expenditure tagging” of disaster risk reduction actions in all development programmes? Other mechanisms?

5. **Apart from formal frameworks, plans, and mechanisms to improve coherent implementation of the three frameworks, there may be other effective operational measures available to the national disaster management organizations.** What current practices, or feasible opportunities, are there for national disaster management organizations to collaborate on a day-to-day basis with other government agencies – especially with focal agencies for the Sustainable Development Agenda and Paris Agreement? For example, is it possible to conduct short-term secondments of risk assessment specialists to agencies responsible for national socio-economic development planning?
6. **Monitoring, evaluation, and reporting are key aspects of each global framework, and are also an opportunity for more coherence.** What role can national disaster management organizations have in the national monitoring and reporting processes for the Sustainable Development Agenda and Paris Agreement? Can the NDMO take an active role to review draft national progress reports and provide the “disaster risk reduction” perspective? Can the data and information generated through monitoring sustainable development and climate change adaptation achievements inform the NDMO’s priorities and actions?
7. Achievements in disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, and climate change adaptation take place at the local and sub-national levels. Each global framework has a common objective to support people and communities. Therefore, **what successful mechanisms and guidelines are there at the sub-national governance level for coherent planning and implementation in practice?** For instance, the application of investment tools and processes to integrate disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and other considerations into local development plans and projects, as in Nepal and the Philippines.
8. Most RCC member countries have (or are currently updating) a national disaster risk reduction strategy, which seeks alignment with the Sustainable Development Agenda and Paris Agreement. However, what is the situation at other levels of implementation: **are disaster risk reduction strategies/plans at the community, district, or provincial levels also in alignment to achieve sustainable development and climate change adaptation goals?** What type of support may be necessary (and feasible) from the national disaster management organization to sub-national and local agencies?
9. Access to financial and other resources is necessary to pursue each of the three global frameworks at national level. **What opportunities exist to expand and efficiently access the pool of limited resources, by jointly planning and implementing appropriate programmes which deliver results for all three frameworks?** What potential financial resources exist within a) the public sector, b) development partners, c) private companies, and d) other actors?
10. While promoting coherent planning and implementation of the three frameworks for common goals (e.g. “resilience”, or people-centred implementation), **how do we ensure not to lose strategic focus on the implementation of SFDRR and successfully achieving the outcomes?** In other words, what is the desired level of “partial but robust policy integration” that the national disaster management organization should pursue, in order to fulfil its assigned SFDRR role, as well as its existing institutional objectives?

## 5. Appendices

### a. References

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UNISDR (2015b) “*Coherence and mutual reinforcement between the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and international agreements for development and climate action*.” Available at: <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/45001>. Accessed 5 February 2018.

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UNISDR (2017b) “*Chair’s Summary: From Commitment to Action*.” Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 22-26 May 2017, Cancun. Available at: <https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/53989>. Accessed 6 February 2018.

UNISDR (2017c) “*Official Statements from the Fifth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction*”, held 22-26 May 2017, Cancun. Available at: <https://www.unisdr.org/conferences/2017/globalplatform/en/programme/statements>. Accessed 7 February 2018.

UNISDR (2017d) “*Official Statements: ‘ISDR-Asia Partnership Forum’*”, held 14-15 December 2017, Bangkok.

UNISDR (2018) “*Countries & Regions: Disaster risk reduction in the world*”. Available at: <https://www.preventionweb.net/countries/>. Accessed 16 February 2018.

## b. Further Reading Resources

JICA, ASEAN (2017) “*One Against Disaster and Climate Risks: A Repository of Good Practices for Strengthening DRR and CCA Integration in ASEAN*”. Available at <https://www.drrandcca.com/good-practices>. Accessed 28 February 2018.

SPC, SPREP, PIFS, UNDP, UNISDR and USP (2016) “*Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management [FRDP] 2017 – 2030*”. Available at <http://www.forumsec.org/pages.cfm/about-us/secretariat/walk-down-memory-lane/>. Accessed 27 February 2018.

### c. National Disaster Management Organization Websites

As of February 2018, the following National Disaster Management Organization (or, focal agencies for SFDRR) websites were accessed for the purposes of this research:

1. Afghanistan - <http://andma.gov.af/>
2. Bangladesh - <http://www.modmr.gov.bd/>
3. Bhutan - <http://www.ddm.gov.bt/>
4. Brunei - <http://ndmc.gov.bn/Theme/Home.aspx>
5. Cambodia - <http://www.ncdm.gov.kh/>
6. China - [www.mca.gov.cn/](http://www.mca.gov.cn/)
7. Georgia - <http://crisis.gov.ge/ge>
8. India - <http://www.ndmindia.nic.in/>
9. Indonesia - <https://www.bnpb.go.id/>
10. Iran - [www.ndmo.ir](http://www.ndmo.ir)
11. Jordan - <http://www.cdd.gov.jo/main.aspx>
12. Kazakhstan - [www.emer.gov.kz/](http://www.emer.gov.kz/)
13. South Korea - [www.mois.go.kr](http://www.mois.go.kr), [www.ndmi.go.kr/](http://www.ndmi.go.kr/)
14. Lao PDR - <http://www.molsw.gov.la>
15. Malaysia - <http://portalbencana.ndcc.gov.my/>
16. Maldives - <http://www.ndmc.gov.mv/>
17. Mongolia - <https://nema.gov.mn/>
18. Myanmar - <http://www.rrdmyanmar.gov.mm/>
19. Nepal - [www.drrportal.gov.np/](http://www.drrportal.gov.np/)
20. Pakistan - <http://www.ndma.gov.pk/>
21. Papua New Guinea - <http://pngndc.gov.pg/>
22. Philippines - <http://www.ndrrmc.gov.ph/>
23. Sri Lanka - <http://www.disastermin.gov.lk/web/>
24. Thailand - <http://www.disaster.go.th/>
25. Timor Leste - <http://www.mss.gov.tl/>
26. Vietnam - <http://phongchongthientai.vn/default.aspx>, <http://dmc.gov.vn/?lang=en-US>

### d. “Coherence” References in Statements by RCC Member Countries

The following extracts are recent references made by national disaster management organizations about the country’s coherent planning and implementation of the three global frameworks (SFDRR, Sustainable Development Agenda, and Paris Agreement), and related efforts to find coherence between the respective themes of disaster risk reduction, sustainable development, and climate change adaptation. For the full context of the references, please refer to the original sources, which are noted below this table.

| RCC Country | “Coherence” references in recent official statements from RCC member countries - by national disaster management organizations   |
|-------------|--|
| Afghanistan | “Enhancing urban communities’ resilience to disaster and climate risks and strengthening national capacities for risk-sensitive urban development are the expected outcomes of the [City Resilience] project” ... “capacity gaps in integrating disaster risk reduction into development plans are some of the critical challenges for us.” “[Government is committed] towards the Sendai objectives and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) goals and targets for Afghanistan and Asia Regional Plan at large.” *  |
| Bangladesh  | “We have taken initiatives to mainstream Disaster Risk Management through the 7th Five Year Plan (7FYP), the medium term national development plan of the country. Now DRR is a shared responsibility of all ministries. Medium Term Budgetary Framework (MTBF) has also been prioritised Disaster Risk Management considering the country’s vulnerability to multiple hazards... sustainable development framework is related to resilience nexus. That is why, the intersections and meeting point of poverty, environment, disaster and climate change, is adequately addressed through the mainstreaming in the development planning and budgeting systems.” * |

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Bhutan             | "Inclusion of Disaster Risk Management as one of the National key Result Areas of the 12th Five Year Plan- the Royal Government of Bhutan recognizing the importance of investing in disaster risk management has therefore, adopted enhancement of Disaster Risk Management by different sectors as one of the key areas of focus in the 12th Five Year Plan. Through the National Adaptation Plan of Action Project, Save the Children and the RGoB funding we have developed draft DM and Contingency Plans for 12 districts and two municipality." ... "Competition from other cross-cutting issues like poverty, environment, gender are also some of the challenges." * |
| Brunei             | [N/A]. **   |
| Cambodia           | "[Major achievements of 2017 included:] Updated the National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction 2014-2018 (NAP-DRR), to be aligned with Sendai Framework, SDGs and Paris Agreement on Climate Change" ... "[Challenges included:] The line-ministries and institutions coordination mechanisms were not sufficient to achieve a comprehensive DRR and disaster framework." ... [Next activities include:] "Enhancing the capacity of national and sub-national levels, especially communities on the linking between DRR and CCA". *  |
| China              | [No translation]. **  |
| Georgia            | "... the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy is in line with the four Priorities for Action of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and aims at achieving the 7 Global Targets, as well as the UN Sustainable Development Goals. It is also, highly important to underline that the National Strategy fulfils the obligations undertaken within the "EU-Georgia Association Agreement" in regards to natural disasters." **   |
| India              | "In 2016 we prepared our National Disaster Management Plan aligning it with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk reduction. India is one of the first few countries to do so. Currently, the plan is under revision to bring coherence with Sendai Framework, Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement." ... "[Challenges include: All mitigation measures – land-use planning, enforcement of the building codes – all depend on the capacity of the local self-governance." *  |
| Indonesia          | "Indonesia believes that today's meeting is very important to ensure the implementation of the DRM related Agenda 2030 frameworks such as SFDRR, the SDGs and Paris Agreement in a mutually-reinforcing and coherent manner... Indonesia is now aligning its national SFDRR Roadmap with the Asia Regional Plan of Action endorsed by the Asia member states during AMCDRR. The roadmap embarks on the 15 years time frame from 2015 to 2030 to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals." **  |
| Iran               | [No translation]. **  |
| Jordan             | [No translation]. **  |
| Kazakhstan         | [No translation]. **  |
| Korea, Republic of | [International cooperation perspective]. **   |
| Lao PDR            | [Video only]. "...the Government aims to achieve [these] macro-economic development goals in just a way that prevention and reduction of risks from natural and man-made hazards [is] in universal planning" ... "consolidating the sustainable development goals as an integral part of the national socio-economic plan in particular contributing to disaster resilience-building and building back better". **  |
| Malaysia           | "NADMA Malaysia is currently formulating the National Science, Technology and Innovation Plan for DRR, with support from the Scientific Expert Panel (SEP). The National STI Plan takes an integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation to ensure sustainable development" *  |
| Maldives           | "We have been working on strengthening our institutional capacity and arrangements. Among the key activities carried out by the National Disaster Management Centre include the development of a National Disaster Management Plan and a National Emergency Operations Plan for the country...These plans are in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change." [The first multi-stakeholder first national DRR platform was held in October 2017, on the theme: "Resilience for a Sustainable Future"] *  |
| Mongolia           | "... Mongolia emphasizes the importance of key international documents, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Programme 2030, and the Paris Convention against Climate Change...The Government of Mongolia (GoM), for its part, is implementing the policy document "Vision of Sustainable Development of Mongolia until 2030", [with a priority] to strengthen the prevention system from climate hazards and natural disasters, and the national capacity to adapt to climate change". *  |
| Myanmar            | "... [we] reaffirm our commitments to build climate and disaster resilience against the background of sustainable development for our countries and our people" ... "to turn the [national] framework into actions, we are formulating Myanmar Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (MAPDRR) (2017), in which some of the community initiated climate and disaster resilient programmes are considered and will be implemented by the line Ministries accordingly. Actually we are formulating a new  |



|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
|                  | MAPDRR in accordance with the Sendai Framework, Sustainable development goals and Paris agreement.” **  |
| Nepal            | “Nepal is mainstreaming DRR into development process by formulating coherent policies with major development agendas. Government has established DRM Unit in major agencies of the Federal Government and planning to establish such unit in Provincial and Local Governments.” *   |
| Pakistan         | “National Disaster Management Authority, Pakistan has a renewed focus on disaster risk reduction and preparedness, for ensuring resilience building in the face of emerging multiple hazards particularly induced by climate change.” *   |
| Philippines      | “Effective legislation is the cornerstone of Philippine DRRM efforts. In this regard, we strive to ensure the alignment of our legal framework and other DRR efforts with the Sendai Framework and other key post-2015 development processes” ... “In our Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022, we acknowledge that ensuring safety and building resilience are foundations towards the attainment of inclusive growth” ... “We work together to create the “Scientific Community-based DRR and CCA Plan” that focuses on hazard and risk mapping as vital components of our country’s national and local DRR planning.” ... “the PH fully supports the implementation of the Sendai Framework alongside other 2030 global agendas. We believe that an integrated approach is key to ensure sustained progress on these commitments and keep our communities safe.” ** |
| Papua New Guinea | [Video only]. “Pacific Island Forum Leaders at the 47th Leaders' Summit adopted the framework for resilient development in the Pacific as an integral approach to address climate change and disaster risk management. The leaders further in adopting the framework agreed for it to be fully elaborated and operationalized upon the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, having recognized its potential to support coordination and action on a spectrum of key efforts in climate change and disaster risk management in the area.” **   |
| Sri Lanka        | “SFDRR national level indicators have been finalized and consultation is going on to enhance the coherence between the SFDRR, Paris Agreement and SFDRR and SDGs.” ... “Government has allocated separate budget line for mainstreaming DRR into development from next year onwards and it will be highly important for the development of regulatory or policy frameworks to reinforce risk considerations and risk reduction measures into development initiatives, particularly in the infrastructure sector.” ... “[challenges include:] lack of coherence between the DRR and development ...” *   |
| Thailand         | “...we take global frameworks as the tool to raise risk awareness and improve our works among sectors and stakeholders. Since the adoption of the Framework, the National Master Plan for Disaster Risk Management was revised to be more aligned with the Framework. From that point, disaster risk reduction has been mainstreamed and for the first time embedded in several major national legal and policy instruments.” ... “disaster risk reduction and risk management are also adopted in many other sectoral plans such as of Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Defence. It is also a mandate of sub-national governments to revise their action plans for disaster risk management to be in line with the National DRR Strategies.” *   |
| Timor Leste      | [N/A]. **   |
| Vietnam          | “... [started to] develop criteria and giving guidelines on mainstreaming DRR into local and sector plan for socio-economic development.” ... “[and another relevant activity is the] project on improving the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities climate change related impacts in Viet Nam (Grant from GCF accredited by UNDP).” *  |

**References.** Unless otherwise noted in the matrix, the sources of this information are as follows:

\* Country Statement delivered to the “ISDR-Asia Partnership Forum”, 14-15 December 2017, Bangkok.

\*\* Country Statement delivered to the “Fifth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction”, 22-26 May 2017, Cancun.



