

Supporting integrated and risk-informed implementation of 2030 development agenda and the SAMOA Pathway in SIDS

A risk-informed approach to Sustainable Development and Resilience in SIDS

2030 Agenda: Opportunity for coherence and integrated approaches

- The adoption of the four landmark agreements in 2015 (Sendai Framework, AAAA, 2030 Agenda and Paris Agreement) provided the international community with a unique opportunity to enhance coherence across policies, institutions, goals, indicators and measurement systems for implementation.
- SIDS are recognized in all these agreements for their specific challenges, including the need to mobilize support through the implementation of SAMOA

Pathway

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

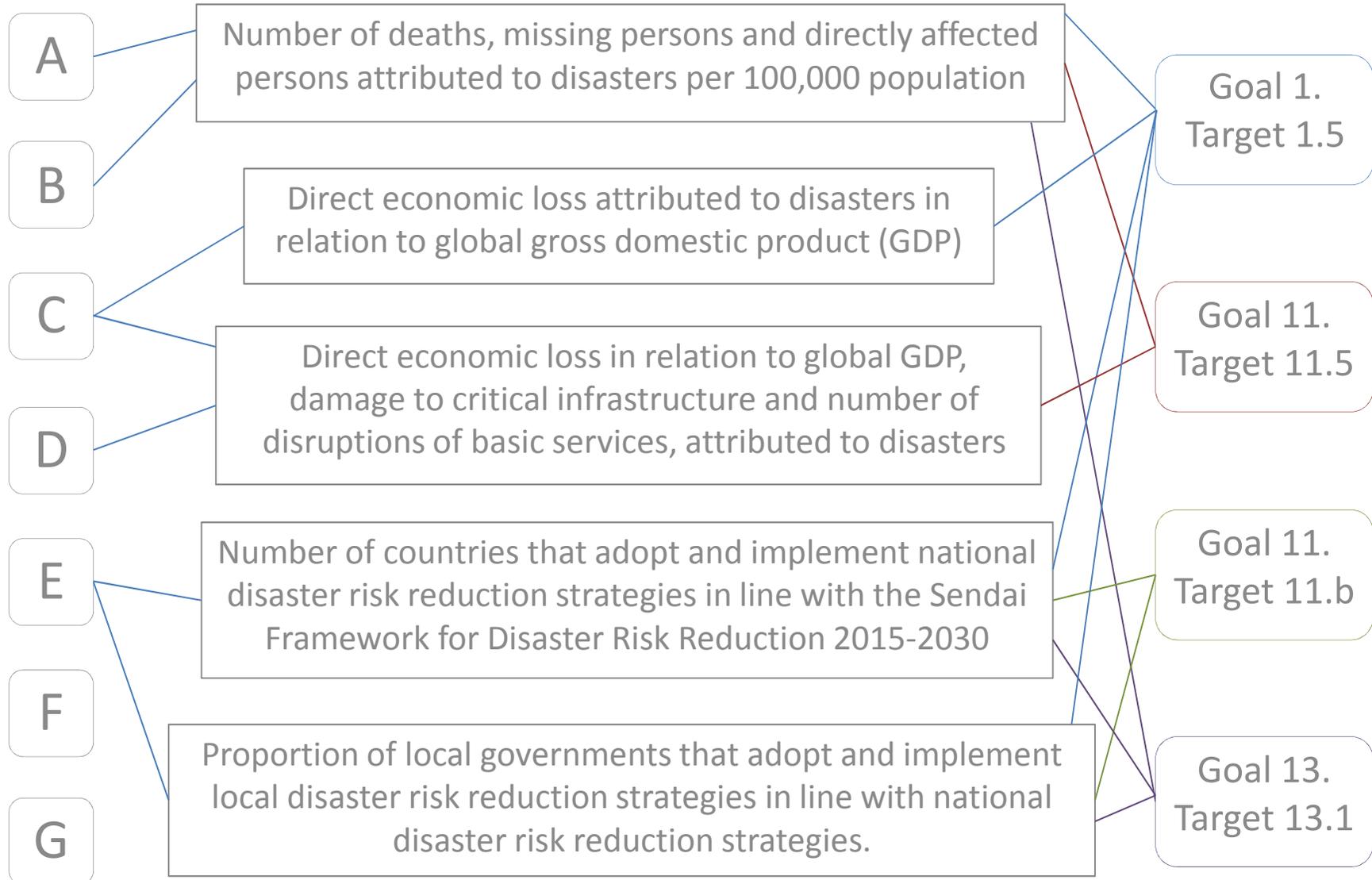
- **Recognizes that SIDS warrant particular attention in view of their higher vulnerability and risk levels.**
- **Reaffirms that SIDS need enhanced provision of coordinated, sustained and adequate international support for disaster risk reduction, pp 17, 19, 41, 42, 47.**
- **Calls for coherent global and regional follow-up and indicators, in coordination with sustainable development and climate change**

Sendai Monitoring system: opportunity for coherence

- Seven **Global Targets** and **shared indicators with SDGs**)
- **Goal** focuses not only on **reducing existing risks** also on **preventing new risks** and **strengthening resilience**
- The reduction of disaster losses is assessed **relative to the size of a country's population and economy**
- Priorities for Action refer to specific **public policies for disaster risk management**
- Explicit links to the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** and to the **UNFCCC**

Target

Goal / Target



Note: the indicators above are proposed by the IAEG-SDGs to the UN Statistical Commission, 48th Session, and as such are not yet considered final

Examples of integrated approaches:

Pacific: Pacific Leaders endorsed the Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) in Sept 2016. The Framework aims to ensure that climate change and disasters are understood as development challenge with priority actions to address vulnerability to climate change and disasters and build resilience across all sectors.

Caribbean: A consultation process on the harmonization of the Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy with Sendai Framework and relevant SDGs has been undertaken in 2016.

Examples of integrated approaches:

Vanuatu: a 15 year National Sustainable Development Plan has been developed for endorsement and it was launched in January 2017. It incorporates three pillars, economic, environmental and social, underpinned by focus on culture. The NSDP identifies climate change and disaster risk reduction as key priorities for government. The country is also revising its DRR legislation and enacting a Meteorological, Geological Hazards and Climate Change Act to strengthen coordination between CCA and DRR.

Conclusion

Critical lesson learned: climate change and DRM have traditionally been the responsibility of different agencies or departments. This has created cooperation challenges, despite the inter-related nature and led to inefficient use of resources and uncoordinated efforts.

Recommendation SIDS: continue and enhance integrated approaches to address climate change and disaster risk within the context of sustainable development, through integrated policies and monitoring mechanisms (i.e. shared indicators)

Recommendation the HLPF could make: facilitate inclusive processes for resilience building which are gender balanced and directly involve youth, persons with disabilities and older persons