



World Federation of United Nations Associations

SECOND COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
AUGUST 11 - 15

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GLOBAL MODEL UN **SINGAPORE** 2026

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SENDAI
FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

Simulation: Second Committee of the General Assembly

Welcome to Global Model UN Singapore 2026,

We are very pleased to introduce you to the most authentic simulation of the Second Committee of the General Assembly in the world; and hope to contribute to your understanding of the organisation, its mandate, and its critical role in global affairs.

Through a series of pre-conference webinars that will be offered and documents – like this resource guide – we aim to educate you not only about the global issues on the UN agenda, but also about the ways and means through which those topics are discussed, debated and negotiated by real UN diplomats.

This resource guide will provide you with a head start in doing research to gain a deeper understanding of the global issue that you will be discussing and the actions that the government you have been assigned recommends that the international community should take to address this issue. To make the research process a bit easier, the resource guide has been divided into sections and sub-sections to assist you in researching these two components. We strongly recommend you to give a careful look through the sources listed below so that the interaction with your peers is as exciting as possible.

We wish you all the very best in this journey of learning!

TOPIC DESCRIPTION

In an era of climate extremes, rapid urbanization, and global interconnectedness, the frequency and intensity of disasters—both natural and human-induced—are increasing.

Floods, hurricanes, wildfires, earthquakes, pandemics, and technological hazards are exacting a growing toll on societies worldwide. These events not only destroy lives and livelihoods but also undermine sustainable development, exacerbate inequalities, and force millions into displacement.

Recognizing the need for a forward-looking and coordinated approach, UN Member States adopted the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 on 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan. The Framework marked a paradigm shift: from reactive disaster response toward proactive prevention and resilience-building. It is anchored in four priorities for action:

- Understanding disaster risk – improving data, research, education, and awareness to inform policy and action.
- Strengthening disaster risk governance – ensuring effective legal, policy, and institutional frameworks across all levels of government and society.
- Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience – allocating financial, technical, and infrastructural resources to reduce vulnerabilities and protect communities.
- Enhancing disaster preparedness and “building back better” – using recovery as an opportunity to create safer and more sustainable systems.

To measure progress, the Framework established seven global targets, including reducing disaster-related mortality, economic losses, and infrastructure damage; increasing access to early warning systems (EWS); and strengthening international cooperation and national risk reduction strategies.

Nearly a decade later, implementation has been uneven. Some countries have aligned national policies with Sendai priorities, but major gaps remain. Early warning systems are absent in many vulnerable regions; risk data is fragmented or inaccessible; and financial and technical resources are still concentrated in high-income states. Critically, local communities—the first responders in most crises—often lack a seat at the decision-making table.

The COVID-19 pandemic underscored the systemic nature of risk, demonstrating how biological hazards can cascade across economic, social, and environmental systems. It also exposed weaknesses in fragmented governance and insufficient preparedness, reinforcing the urgency of integrated, inclusive, and cross-sectoral approaches.

TOPIC DESCRIPTION

In the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework (2023), Member States agreed in a political declaration to promote full, equal, meaningful, and inclusive participation of women, older persons, persons with disabilities, migrants, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities. This is part of the “all-of-society” approach that affirms that disaster risk reduction (DRR) is not just the job of governments or emergency responders —everyone has a role to play.

Concretely, it involves:

- Government agencies creating policies, early warning systems, and investing in resilient infrastructure.
- Local communities organizing preparedness plans, practicing evacuations, and protecting local ecosystems.
- Private sector ensuring that businesses and supply chains are resilient, and investing in safer construction and innovation.
- Civil society and NGOs helping to raise awareness, support vulnerable groups, and deliver aid.
- Academia and scientists providing data, risk assessments, and climate/disaster research.
- Individuals and households taking steps like securing homes, knowing evacuation routes, and building a culture of safety.

As 2030 draws nearer, the review of the Sendai Framework is more than a technical exercise. It is a call to action: to accelerate progress, close persistent gaps, and ensure that disaster risk reduction is fully embedded in sustainable development agendas. The challenge before Member States is not only to survive disasters, but to adapt, recover, and thrive in their aftermath—building a safer and more resilient future for all.

Key Points and Main Issues

The rising intensity and frequency of disasters worldwide demand an urgent review of the Sendai Framework's implementation. Delegates are called to critically examine and assess how national, regional, and international efforts align with the Framework's goals. What follows explores the key gaps, barriers, and recommended actions for building disaster-resilient societies through risk reduction rather than reactive responses.

Understanding Disaster Risk

- **Ongoing Challenges in Data Collection:**
 - Despite progress, many countries, especially low and middle-income, lack disaggregated, real-time, and hazard-specific data. Inconsistent methodologies hamper risk analysis and early warning systems
- **Undervalued Local and Indigenous Knowledge:**
 - Local coping mechanisms and traditional knowledge systems are often overlooked in formal risk assessments and national planning processes.
- **Gaps in Multi-Hazard Risk Analysis:**
 - Risk assessments often fail to account for the compounding effects of multiple hazards, such as when drought, conflict, and disease outbreaks overlap.
- **Limited Use of Technology and Innovation:**
 - Many vulnerable countries often struggle to use the benefits of modern technology and innovation when fighting against disaster risks.
- **Recommended Actions:**
 - Expand access to open-source risk data platforms and standardize data collection methods.
 - Integrate local knowledge systems with scientific data in national disaster databases.
 - Promote the use of multi-hazard risk models in all regions.
 - Invest in digital literacy and DRR technologies through international support and cooperation.

Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance

- **Fragmented Institutional Responsibilities:**
 - Overlapping mandates and unclear roles across government agencies slow down decision-making and create policy gaps.
- **Weak Legal and Policy Frameworks:**
 - Many countries lack enforceable legislation mandating DRR or fail to align DRR policies with climate and development goals.
- **Limited Local Authority and Resources**
 - Local governments are often responsible for disaster response but lack autonomy, training, and budgets to effectively manage risk.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

- **Inconsistent Stakeholder Participation**

- Women, youth, Indigenous groups, and persons with disabilities are frequently excluded from DRR decision-making, resulting in inequitable policies.

- **Recommended Actions:**

- Clarify institutional responsibilities and coordination mechanisms across sectors.
- Enact or update national laws to mandate DRR in planning and budgeting.
- Decentralize authority and increase funding for local DRR initiatives.
- Institutionalize inclusive governance by mandating stakeholder consultation in DRR policy.

Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience

- **Limited funding in Disaster risk reduction:**

- Prevention and preparedness often receive less than 10% of total disaster-related funding, despite being cost-effective in the long run.

- **Vulnerable Urban infrastructure:**

- Rapid urban growth without risk-informed planning leaves many informal settlements and critical services exposed to natural hazards..

- **Private Sector Involvement Issue:**

- Businesses are often excluded from national DRR strategies, yet their investments and supply chains are highly vulnerable to disasters.

- **Recommended Actions:**

- Increase domestic and international investment in preventive infrastructure.
- Enforce risk-sensitive urban planning and building regulations.
- Create incentives for private sector contributions to resilience initiatives.

Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

- **Limited Access to Early Warning Systems:**

- Many vulnerable communities still lack access to multi-hazard early warning systems, particularly in SIDS and landlocked developing countries.

- **Inequitable Disaster Recovery:**

- Post-disaster aid often fails to reach the most vulnerable populations or address long-term resilience.

- **Weak Local Preparedness Capacity:**

- Community-based disaster response systems are underfunded and undertrained, despite their frontline role in emergencies.

- **Gender and Social Inequality in Preparedness:**

- Preparedness measures often fail to consider the unique needs of women, children, persons with disabilities, and Indigenous communities.

Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

- **Recommended Actions:**

- Expand the reach of early warning systems under the “Early Warnings for All” initiative.
- Adopt inclusive recovery frameworks that prioritize long-term rebuilding and equity.
- Fund and train local responders and community-based disaster risk committees.
- Mainstream gender and social inclusion into all preparedness and recovery efforts.

Interconnected Issues

Disaster risk today is shaped by a complex web of interrelated challenges that extend beyond traditional hazard-response frameworks. Effective disaster risk reduction (DRR) requires a broader lens that considers the compounding effects of climate change, technological disparities, and human displacement. Policymakers must account for how these dynamics intersect and exacerbate vulnerability, demanding integrated and forward-looking strategies across environmental, digital, and social domains.

- **Climate Change as a Risk Multiplier**

- Climate-induced hazards such as sea-level rise, heatwaves, and extreme storms are accelerating and increasing unpredictability.

- **Digital and Technological Inequality**

- Access to communication tools and digital infrastructure remains uneven across and within countries.

- **Human Mobility and Displacement**

- Disasters increasingly lead to temporary and permanent displacement, complicating humanitarian response and DRR planning.

- **Recommended Actions:**

- Align DRR policies with climate adaptation
 - Close the digital divide through capacity-building and tech transfer.
 - Integrate displacement risk into urban planning and early recovery frameworks.
-

[United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Strategic Framework 2026–2030](#)

2026

Summary: The UNDRR Strategic Framework for 2026–2030, building on the Sendai Framework’s mid-term review, aims to enhance systemic risk management and accelerate risk-informed financing. It centers on four pillars focused on improving knowledge and strengthening locally led reduction efforts. The initiative seeks to bolster global governance and preparedness against complex climate and environmental crises through 2030. For more information, visit the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.

[UN Resolutions and Reports](#)

2026

Summary: This page gathers key United Nations resolutions and reports that shape and drive international disaster risk reduction efforts. Explore the documents guiding international efforts to prevent and mitigate disasters, from pivotal resolutions to progress reports from the UN General Assembly.

[Outcome Report of Twenty-second session of the Africa Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction](#)

2026

Summary: The 22nd meeting of the Africa Working Group on DRR reviewed progress in implementing the Sendai Framework across the continent. Key highlights include improved coordination with Regional Economic Communities, initiatives on multi-hazard early warning systems, and enhanced disaster risk financing frameworks. Participants emphasized the need for systematic data collection and closer alignment between climate and disaster policies.

[Monitoring Sendai Framework](#)

2025

Summary: This online platform is also a tool to guide risk-informed policy decisions and to allocate resources accordingly towards reducing risk.

[Global Assessment Report \(GAR\) 2025: Resilience Pays: Financing and Investing for our Future](#)

2025

Summary: GAR 2025 examines the growing economic and social costs of disasters in a climate-changed world. The report highlights how disaster losses, debt burdens, and humanitarian needs are increasingly interconnected and argues that investing in resilience is more cost-effective than responding to disasters after they occur. It emphasizes risk-informed financing, resilient infrastructure, early warning systems, and long-term development planning as essential tools for implementing the Sendai Framework and reducing future disaster risk.

[Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030: Report of the Secretary-General](#)

2025

Summary: This report provides an assessment of global progress in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. It highlights advances in reducing disaster mortality, expanding national disaster risk reduction strategies, and increasing access to multi-hazard early warning systems. At the same time, it warns that economic losses, climate-related hazards, and systemic risks continue to grow, threatening sustainable development gains. The report emphasizes the need for stronger risk governance, increased investment in resilience, improved disaster preparedness, and greater international cooperation to accelerate implementation of the Sendai Framework and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

[United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction - Words into Action Guidelines: National Disaster Risk Assessment](#)

2025

Summary: This guide provides a practical roadmap for conducting national disaster risk assessments aligned with the Sendai Framework. It outlines methodologies for hazard, exposure, and vulnerability analysis, and emphasizes the integration of risk assessments into policymaking. The resource promotes multi-stakeholder engagement and capacity building at national and local levels.

Global Status of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems 2025

2025

Summary: The number of countries with reported Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems has reached a record high of 119 countries. Moreover, the comprehensiveness of these systems has improved by 45% since 2015, reflecting enhanced capabilities. Yet, critical gaps remain underscoring the urgent need for increased investment to achieve Early Warnings for All, according to this report from the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments Synthesis and Analysis Report UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS

2025

Summary: This Report is the third edition of the Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments (SFVC) Synthesis and Analysis Report, showcasing stakeholders' contributions to implementing the Sendai Framework.

National disaster risk assessment: A guide for national practitioners **2025**

Summary: This document provides a comprehensive framework for conducting disaster risk assessments (NDRAs) at national and local levels. It is designed to support practitioners in understanding and managing disaster risk in alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. These guidelines update those published the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) in 2017 in response to feedback from experts and practitioners who identified a need for greater engagement with regional and national governments. The update takes a more adaptable and user-focused approach, allowing countries to tailor the framework to their specific contexts while aligning with broader climate adaptation efforts and sustainable development goals.

[2025 Global Status of National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies](#) **2025**

Summary: The 2025 Global Status of National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies highlights a crucial shift: over 130 countries now report having national DRR strategies. However, the report stresses an urgent need to transition from basic policy drafting to deep cross-sector integration and active, sustainable financial investment.

[Evaluation of the Sendai Framework monitoring system \(Executive summary\)](#) **2025**

Summary: The main objectives of the evaluation were to promote learning and accountability of disaster data, to assess the return on investment in DRR activities, and to identify good practices and challenges from Member States regarding the SFM user experience. The Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) is the official data source for Member States to monitor and report national disaster data, covering the seven global targets, 38 indicators, and optional disaggregated data.

[General Assembly Adopts Texts of Its Third, Second, Sixth Committees, Defying Procedural Delays to Advance Social, Sustainable Development, Legal Files](#) **2025**

Summary: This United Nations press release summarizes the General Assembly's adoption of a resolution reviewing progress under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. Member States reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening disaster resilience through improved risk governance, early warning systems, risk-informed development planning, and international cooperation. Discussions emphasized the growing impact of climate-related disasters, the importance of sustainable financing for resilience, and the need to accelerate implementation of the Sendai Framework during the remaining years leading to 2030.

[UNDRR – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction](#)

2024

Summary: UNDRR ROECA (covering 55 countries in Europe & Central Asia) acts as the regional arm of the United Nations' disaster risk reduction efforts, providing leadership, coordination, and technical support in line with the Sendai Framework. It supports national and local actors on four key resilience priorities: risk understanding, risk governance, risk financing, and preparedness. As the custodian of the Sendai Framework, UNDRR integrates data systems (e.g. replacing DesInventar) and facilitates regional platforms such as the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR).

[Regional Assessment Report on Disaster Risk in Latin America and the Caribbean \(RAR24\): From risk to resilience, strategic investments for a sustainable future](#)

2024

Summary: Produced by UNDRR's Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean, RAR24 reviews disaster risk trends across Latin America and the Caribbean, focusing on financing, investment, and systemic challenges. It finds the region spends less than 10% of its DRR budget on prevention and more than 80% on response and reconstruction. The report highlights that insufficient investment in early warning, risk-informed development, and nature-based solutions is exacerbating vulnerability, and urges the adoption of risk-sensitive budgeting and private sector engagement.

[National platforms and coordination mechanisms for disaster risk reduction in Europe and Central Asia: Regional overview report 2024](#)

2024

Summary: Published in 2024 by UNDRR's Europe & Central Asia office, this report reviews the structure and effectiveness of national DRR platforms and coordination mechanisms across Eastern Europe. It evaluates their legal foundations, stakeholder inclusion, and operational capacity, then offers recommendations to enhance governance coherence and accountability in line with the "strengthening disaster risk governance" priority of Sendai.

[Targeting transformative disaster risk resilience in East and North East Asia: Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2024 for ESCAP subregions](#)

2024

Summary: This 2024 UN-ESCAP subregional report focuses on disaster risks in East and North-East Asia. It highlights the rising frequency and intensity of floods, droughts, and heatwaves aggravated by climate change across countries including China, Japan, and South Korea. The report emphasizes the necessity for regional collaboration, resilient infrastructure, technological early warnings, and adaptive planning under the Sendai Framework.

[Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030: Report of the Secretary-General \(A/77/640\)](#)

2023

Summary: This report is the official midterm review of Sendai Framework implementation. It assesses global progress, identifies key challenges, including insufficient investment, data gaps, and limited integration with climate policy and offers forward-looking recommendations. The report emphasizes the need for risk-informed development, stronger governance, and more inclusive and gender-sensitive DRR systems.

[Risk Assessment Report \(RAR\) 2023 – Europe and Central Asia \(UNDRR\)](#)

2023

Summary: The RAR 2023 for Europe and Central Asia by UNDRR reviews the evolving landscape of disaster risk in that region, identifying major hazard trends (e.g. floods, heatwaves, seismic activity), exposure and vulnerability patterns, and gaps in institutional capacities and resilience. It also highlights how climate change, urbanization, and socioeconomic inequalities are reshaping risk profiles.

[United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development](#) **2023**

Summary: This UN system-wide action plan outlines how agencies will support countries in implementing the Sendai Framework. It emphasizes risk-informed development, cross-sector collaboration, and the integration of DRR into the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement, and other global frameworks.

[Caribbean Roadmap for Climate and Disaster Resilience Through Integrated Approaches](#) **2023**

Summary: Developed in 2023 by UNDRR's Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean, this roadmap guides Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in integrating disaster risk reduction with climate change adaptation. It promotes a holistic approach—combining early warning systems, nature-based solutions, resilient infrastructure, and risk-informed planning. The document emphasizes capacity building, finance mobilization, and regional coordination through entities like CDEMA and CCCCC.

[Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2023: Seizing the Moment - Targeting Transformative Disaster Risk Resilience](#) **2023**

Summary: Published by UN-ESCAP, this flagship regional disaster report examines how rising climate hazards—like floods, droughts and storms—threaten development gains across Asia and the Pacific. It identifies current and future risk hotspots, noting that in 2022 alone, over 140 disasters affected 64 million people, causing USD 57 billion in losses. The report calls for a shift toward transformative adaptation, strengthened multi-hazard early warning systems, and integration of DRR into development planning in alignment with the Sendai Framework.

[United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction – Words Into Action: Nature-Based Solutions for Disaster Risk Reduction](#)

2022

Summary: This UNDRR guide provides practical strategies for integrating nature-based solutions (NbS) into disaster risk reduction efforts, aligning with the Sendai Framework. It outlines how ecosystems such as wetlands, forests, and mangroves can reduce hazard exposure while offering climate, biodiversity, and development co-benefits. The publication includes global case studies—with several from African countries like Kenya and Uganda—and offers policy, planning, and financing recommendations to scale up NbS in national and local DRR strategies.

[Africa Common Position to the 2022 Global Platform for DRR](#)

2022

Summary: This document presents the unified position of African countries on disaster risk reduction ahead of the 2022 Global Platform. It was prepared through the coordination of the African Union Commission, UNDRR, and Regional Economic Communities. The position calls for stronger investment in multi-hazard early warning systems, increased domestic DRR financing, better integration of climate and disaster strategies, and stronger stakeholder engagement.

[European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction: Roadmap for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework 2021–2030](#)

2021

Summary: This roadmap, adopted by the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR), outlines priority actions for implementing the Sendai Framework across Europe and other WEOG members. It includes guidance on inclusive governance, anticipatory financing, nature-based solutions, and risk-informed recovery from COVID-19. The roadmap aims to align EU and national policies with global DRR goals.

[Asia-Pacific Action Plan 2021-2024 for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#)

2021

Summary: This official action plan, created by UNDRR's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, outlines a three-year roadmap (2021-2024) to accelerate implementation of the Sendai Framework in the region. It emphasizes mainstreaming DRR into development, strengthening early warning systems, financing prevention, and fostering cross-sectoral coordination. The plan was developed through extensive consultations with Asia-Pacific Member States and aligns priorities with national agendas and global frameworks.

[Regional Action Plan for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 in the Americas and the Caribbean \(Updated November 2021\)](#)

2021

Summary: This updated Regional Action Plan (RAP) provides a strategic framework to guide countries in the Americas and the Caribbean in implementing the Sendai Framework. It outlines four regional priorities: governance and public policy; risk-informed investment; resilience in recovery and reconstruction; and inclusion of vulnerable groups. The RAP also includes expected outcomes, timelines, and responsibilities for stakeholders. It serves as a coordination tool for aligning national DRR strategies with regional and global frameworks, including the SDGs and Paris Agreement.

[Global Assessment Report Special Report 2020: The Human Cost of Disasters](#)

2020

Summary: This special edition of the Global Assessment Report examines trends in disaster impacts between 2000-2019. It highlights the increasing toll of climate-related disasters, particularly in developing countries, and points to chronic underreporting of data on small-scale and slow-onset disasters. The report calls for systemic change to reduce disaster losses.

[Highlights: Africa Regional Assessment Report 2020](#)

2020

Summary: The Africa Regional Assessment Report 2020 highlights that disaster risk in Africa is increasing due to the combined effects of climate change, rapid urbanization, poverty, environmental degradation, and weak governance. It calls for a shift from responding to individual hazards to addressing the underlying drivers of systemic risk through stronger disaster risk governance, greater investment in resilience, science-based decision-making, community participation, gender-sensitive policies, improved early warning systems, and better integration of disaster risk reduction with climate change adaptation and sustainable development to support implementation of the Sendai Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals.

[Technical Guidance for Monitoring and Reporting on Progress in Achieving the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: Collection of Technical Notes on Data and Methodology](#)

2017

Summary: This guidance document provides a standardized set of technical notes, definitions, and methodological approaches to help UN Member States monitor and report their progress toward the Sendai Framework's global targets. It describes global indicators, minimum data requirements, metadata standards and computation methods across seven target areas (e.g. mortality, affected people, economic loss, infrastructure damage). The goal is to promote consistency, comparability, and transparency in disaster risk reduction reporting.

[Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#)

2015

Summary: The foundational agreement adopted by UN Member States in 2015 outlines four priorities and seven global targets for reducing disaster losses in lives, livelihoods, and health. The Framework emphasizes risk prevention, resilience building, and all-of-society engagement.

Speeches and Statements

2025

Summary: This page gathers official speeches and high-level statements delivered during the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2025), held from 2–6 June in Geneva.

On this page you will find:

- [Opening and closing ceremony speeches](#)
- [Statements by Member States](#)
- [Statements by Intergovernmental Organizations and UN System Entities](#)
- [Statements by stakeholder groups](#)

Amid Climate Crisis, Early Warning Systems Vital to Protecting Communities, Secretary-General Tells World Meteorological Organization High-Level Event

2025

Summary: UN Secretary-General António Guterres' remarks to the High-level Event on Early Warnings for all at the Extraordinary Session of the World Meteorological Congress

Amid 'Surging' Risk, Imperative to Fund Resilience, Secretary-General Says in International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction Message

2025

Summary: UN Secretary-General António Guterres' message for the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Risk Reduction Must Be 'at Heart of Our Efforts to Secure Safer, More Sustainable, Just World, Deputy Secretary-General Tells Geneva Event

2025

Summary: UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed's remarks at the opening ceremony of the eighth Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, in Geneva, Switzerland

[Disaster-Preparedness Must Replace Response-Oriented Approach, Speakers Tell](#) **2025** [Round Table on Enhancing Adaptive Capacity, Strengthening Resilience to Climate Change](#)

Summary: UN News and Media coverage of the Third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries. The meeting underscored that disaster risk reduction is essential for sustainable development and requires greater investment in resilience, risk-informed infrastructure, early warning systems, climate adaptation, and disaster preparedness. Speakers stressed that developing countries need increased financial support and reforms to the international financial system so they can reduce disaster risks before disasters occur, rather than relying primarily on costly post-disaster response and recovery.

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Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

2015

Summary: The foundational agreement adopted by UN Member States in 2015 outlines four priorities and seven global targets for reducing disaster losses in lives, livelihoods, and health. The Framework emphasizes risk prevention, resilience building, and all-of-society engagement.



**Co-Chairs' Statement at the 2024
Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on
Disaster Risk Reduction (APMCDRR)**

2024

Summary: This webpage provides information related to a statement which was issued by the co-chairs (Philippines and UNDRR) in October 2024, this statement reflects official national and stakeholder positions in Asia-Pacific. The document underscores the need to “enhance ambition” in line with priorities from the Sendai Mid-term Review, covering early warning, inclusive governance, climate resilience, and multi-sector partnerships.

**Statement by State Minister for Foreign
Affairs of Japan TAKEI Shunsuke on the
occasion of the UN High-Level Political
Forum 2023 Ministerial Segment**

2023

Summary: At the 2023 HLPF, Japan emphasized its continued leadership in disaster risk reduction, citing its experience with earthquakes and tsunamis. The representative highlighted Japan’s integration of DRR into education, urban planning, and early warning systems, and promoted international cooperation through capacity building in developing countries.

**Barbados – Statement at the UN General
Assembly 78th Session (General Debate)**

2023

Summary: In her 2023 UNGA speech, Prime Minister Mia Mottley of Barbados called for equitable financing and global solidarity in the face of rising climate disasters. She stressed the existential threat to small island developing states and underscored the importance of loss and damage funding, resilience-building, and reforming global financial institutions to support DRR and climate adaptation.

France – National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2023–2030 **2023**

Summary: France’s 2023–2030 National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction outlines the country’s roadmap to fulfill its Sendai Framework obligations. It focuses on multi-hazard risk assessment, climate adaptation, local capacity-building, and mainstreaming DRR across public policy. It also emphasizes cross-border risk governance and scientific data sharing within the EU.

Japan – Disaster Management in Japan: Official White Paper 2022 **2022**

Summary: This annual white paper published by Japan’s Cabinet Office outlines national progress in disaster risk reduction and emergency management. The 2022 edition highlights integrated early warning systems, DRR education, private sector engagement, and technological innovation in managing earthquake, tsunami, and flood risks.

Canada – Emergency Management Strategy for Canada: Toward a Resilient 2030 **2019**

Summary: Co-developed by federal, provincial, and territorial governments, this strategy outlines Canada’s national priorities for reducing disaster risk through 2030. It emphasizes collaboration, risk-informed investment, Indigenous partnership, and climate adaptation. The strategy aligns with the Sendai Framework and supports integration with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.

India – National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP) 2019 **2019**

Summary: India’s NDMP 2019 is the country’s principal policy document for implementing the Sendai Framework. It adopts a multi-hazard approach and covers all phases of disaster management: prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The plan emphasizes decentralization, early warning systems, and capacity building across sectors and administrative levels.

**BRICS Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
Working Group Work Plan 2025–2028**

2025

Summary: This work plan, approved in mid-2025, outlines BRICS' strategy for enhancing disaster risk reduction across member countries. It emphasizes reducing structural inequalities, strengthening early warning systems and anticipatory response, building resilient infrastructure, and fostering community-based resilience efforts. The document aligns closely with Sendai priorities around governance, investment, and preparedness.

**G20 High-Level Principles on Disaster Risk
Reduction Financing (Draft Roadmap 2024)**

2024

Summary: Endorsed during Brazil's 2024 G20 presidency, this draft roadmap outlines principles for financing DRR across the G20. It supports scaling public and private investment in resilience, developing risk-informed budget strategies, and integrating DRR into national economic planning. The roadmap aligns closely with Sendai Priority 3 (investing in DRR) and promotes international cooperation for sustainable risk reduction finance.

**Toolkit for Monitoring & Evaluation of
Early Warnings for All (Version 1.0)**

2024

Summary: This toolkit supports the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative by offering a systematic monitoring & evaluation (M&E) framework to track progress, results, and impact of multi-hazard, people-centered early warning systems (MHEWS). It aligns closely with Sendai Framework Target G by proposing indicators and logic models across the four core pillars—disaster risk knowledge, detection/observation/forecasting, warning dissemination & communication, and preparedness & response capacity—as well as crosscutting enabling factors (governance, financing, coordination).

**G77 and China – Ministerial Declaration
2024 on Sustainable Development and
Resilience**

2024

Summary: Adopted at the G77 Summit in August 2024, this declaration addresses sustainable development challenges—including disaster resilience. It calls for strengthened international cooperation on DRR, enhanced financing mechanisms for LDCs and SIDS, and increased investment in resilient infrastructure. The document emphasizes risk-informed development strategies and multilateral support for Sendai Framework implementation.

**Opening Remarks by SADC at the Ninth
Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk
Reduction (Windhoek, 2024)**

2024

Summary: Delivered on behalf of the SADC Secretariat at the Windhoek Regional Platform in October 2024, these opening remarks reaffirm SADC’s commitment to the Sendai Framework. The remarks stress the importance of regional collaboration, multi-hazard early warning systems, risk-informed development, and disaster-proof infrastructure. They also advocate for inclusion of vulnerable groups and stronger political leadership in DRR decision-making across the region.

**G20 – Ministerial Declaration on Disaster
Risk Reduction (Belém, Brazil 2024)**

2024

Summary: At their first Ministerial meeting on DRR in Belém (November 2024), G20 countries formally reaffirmed their support for the Sendai Framework. They emphasized the importance of integrating DRR into economic architecture and sustainable development, and committed to developing high-level principles on risk-informed investment and resilience by 2025. This declaration reflects a unified approach by the world’s largest economies to scale up disaster resilience ambitions.

**G77 and China – Statement on the
Midterm Review of the Sendai
Framework (A/77/L.70)**

2023

Summary: During the UNGA high-level midterm review of the Sendai Framework in May 2023, the Group of 77 and China emphasized the disproportionate burden of disasters on developing countries. They called for enhanced means of implementation—including finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building—to support LDCs, SIDS, and landlocked developing nations. The Group also urged a shift toward preventive, risk-informed development and the strengthening of multi-hazard early warning systems

**ASEAN – Statement at the 2022 Asia-
Pacific Ministerial Conference on DRR
(APMCDRR)**

2022

Summary: Representing the 10 ASEAN Member States, the ASEAN Secretariat reaffirmed regional priorities in DRR, including transboundary risk coordination, strengthening national platforms, and integrating DRR into sustainable development and climate action. The statement stressed science-based policymaking and inclusive risk governance.

**CARICOM – Joint Communiqué from the
12th Caribbean Conference on
Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM)**

2022

Summary: Released jointly by CARICOM Member States at the 12th Caribbean Conference on Comprehensive Disaster Management in December 2022, the communiqué outlines regional priorities for disaster reduction. It reaffirms commitment to resilient infrastructure, data systems, and risk financing tools like the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF). The statement also underscores mainstreaming DRR into national development agendas, strengthening early warning systems, and capacity-building for vulnerable communities.

European Union – Statement at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2022 (GP2022) **2022**

Summary: At GP2022 in Bali, the European Union emphasized its continued leadership in disaster risk reduction. The EU highlighted its alignment of DRR efforts with climate adaptation and humanitarian policy, and stressed the importance of cross-border cooperation, early warning expansion, and investment in risk prevention. The EU also reaffirmed support for the “Early Warnings for All” initiative and risk-informed development.

G7 Foreign Ministers’ statement on strengthening anticipatory action in humanitarian assistance **2022**

Summary: In this 2022 statement, G7 Foreign Ministers committed to maximizing anticipatory action in humanitarian and climate contexts—a key element of Sendai Priority4. They called for improved collaboration across governments and institutions, promotion of climate and risk-informed financing, and stronger institutional capacity in crisis-prone countries. The declaration highlights preventive action as a pathway to reducing humanitarian needs.

African Union – Statement at the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa **2021**

Summary: Adopted at the Seventh High-Level Meeting of the Africa Regional Platform, this declaration was issued by the African Union and its Member States. It reaffirms regional commitment to implementing the Sendai Framework and the Programme of Action for Africa. Key priorities include strengthening early warning systems, disaster governance, investment in resilience, and aligning DRR with Agenda 2063 and climate adaptation.

**ASEAN Agreement on Disaster
Management and Emergency Response
(AADMER) Work Programme 2021–2025**

2021

Summary: This official ASEAN work programme operationalizes the region’s disaster management agreement and aligns directly with the Sendai Framework. It outlines strategic priorities for preparedness, risk assessment, early warning, and regional coordination. The document is also focused on innovation, localization, and risk communication across ASEAN Member States.

Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction **2020**
2020

Summary: Developed by the League of Arab States and UNDRR, the Arab Strategy for DRR 2020 was adopted in December 2010 and updated through 2020. It aligns with the Sendai Framework and sets out regional objectives including risk governance, early warning systems, inclusive financing, and capacity building. The strategy includes a phased action plan (2018–2030) to support institutional strengthening, local implementation, and multi-stakeholder coordination across 22 Arab countries.

Disaster Recovery Framework Guide **2020**
(Revised Version)

Summary: This guide presents a modular, practice-oriented approach to planning resilient recovery after large-scale disasters. It emphasizes preparing recovery systems before disasters strike, aligning post-disaster assessments (e.g. PDNA) with recovery frameworks, and establishing clear policies, institutional roles, financing, implementation, and monitoring to “build back stronger, faster, more inclusively.”

Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific: An Integrated Approach to Address Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management (FRDP) 2017–2030

2017

Summary: Endorsed by Pacific Island Forum Leaders in 2016 and developed jointly by UNDRR, SPC, SPREP, and UNDP, the FRDP sets out a strategic regional vision to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation. It outlines three interlinked goals—integrated adaptation and risk reduction, low-carbon development, and disaster preparedness—to guide Pacific Island countries through 2030. The document emphasizes inclusive governance, nature-based solutions, ecosystem protection, traditional knowledge, and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Opinion of the European Committee of the Regions – Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 – A disaster risk-informed approach for all EU policies

2016

Summary: This 2016 Opinion from the European Committee of the Regions (CoR) calls for the comprehensive integration of the Sendai Framework’s principles across all EU policy domains. It emphasizes empowering regional and local authorities to implement DRR strategies, improving disaster resilience of infrastructure—including seismic upgrades—and encouraging risk-informed urban and territorial development. The CoR urges the European Commission to promote local-level investment and forge public-private partnerships in line with the Sendai goals.

8th Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR2025)

2025

Summary: This report summarizes discussions and outcomes from the 8th Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction held in Geneva in June 2025. Participants reviewed global progress since the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework and emphasized that the world remains off track to achieve several Sendai targets by 2030. Key themes included risk-informed financing, early warning systems, climate resilience, disaster governance, resilience-building at the local level, and the integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development planning. The report highlights growing concern over the increasing frequency and intensity of disasters and calls for greater investment in prevention, preparedness, and long-term resilience rather than reactive disaster response

Asian Development Bank – Disaster Risk Management Action Plan 2024–2030: Redoubling Action Toward Disaster Resilience

2024

Summary: This 2024 ADB Action Plan outlines strategic priorities to enhance disaster resilience across its Asia-Pacific member countries. It emphasizes context-specific risk assessments, mainstreaming DRR in development projects, and using risk financing tools. The plan aligns with the Sendai Framework and commits to fostering institutional capacity for disaster resilience through 2030.

Resilience and the Private Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean

2023

Summary: This initiative, led by the Resilient Cities Network in partnership with Citi Foundation, aims to integrate private sector innovation and investment into urban disaster resilience across Latin America and the Caribbean. Launched in 2023, it supports selected cities—like Salvador, Cali, and Quito in strengthening infrastructure, fostering economic resilience, and addressing systemic risks. It emphasizes public-private collaboration, community engagement, and capacity building aligned with Sendai Framework objectives.

[Adapting Humanitarian Action to the Effects of Climate Change](#)

2021

Summary: This lesson paper argues that humanitarian actors must shift from purely reactive responses toward more proactive, anticipatory, and resilience-building strategies to cope with climate change's intensifying impacts. It presents case studies of anticipatory action (e.g. cyclone forecasting in Bangladesh, heatwave early response in Pakistan), ecosystem-based adaptation (mangrove restoration in coastal zones), and strategies linking humanitarian and development actions. The report highlights challenges in funding, institutional coordination, and integrating climate risks into humanitarian planning.

[DRR-CC Mainstreaming Guidance](#)

2019

Summary: This guidance document offers a structured approach for integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change (CC) into development planning, policies, and sectoral programs. It outlines key principles, institutional mechanisms, and processes to mainstream risk and adaptation systematically. The core chapters include sections on rationale and principles for DRR-CC integration, institutional arrangements, sectoral entry points and tools for mainstreaming, and monitoring & evaluation frameworks.

[Where People and Their Land Are Safer – A Compendium of Good Practices in Disaster Risk Reduction](#)

2017

Summary: This compendium brings together more than 30 real-world examples showing how sustainable land management (SLM) contributes to disaster risk reduction (DRR), emphasizing the importance of integrating land practices into national resilience policies. The opening chapters provide context on global DRR evolution, including Chapter 1.4 – “Recent International Policy Developments Relevant for DRR and SLM”, which directly connects the Sendai Framework to earlier instruments like the Hyogo Framework and suggests pathways for its revision.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies – Community early warning systems: guiding principles **2012**

Summary: Written by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), this guide (2012) outlines 13 core principles for designing and strengthening community-based early warning systems. It emphasizes that CEWS must be integrated with broader DRR efforts, use multi-hazard and multi-level approaches, and include vulnerable groups and local knowledge. The guide also breaks down best practices for the four EWS components: risk knowledge, monitoring, warning communication, and response capabilities—highlighting community ownership and technological redundancy.