

**4th Meeting of the
United Nations Senior Leadership Group
on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience**



Meeting Report

19 July 2019, New York

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Introduction

The 4th UN Senior Leadership Group on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience (UN SLG) took place on 19 July 2019 and was hosted by UN Women in New York. The meeting was attended by 25 UN entities which are listed in Annex 2. The overall objective of the meeting was to take stock of progress made on implementing the UN Plan of Action since the July 2018 meeting and to review how the UN System can further enhance joint action on DRR for resilience in a much more practical and concrete way. It was highlighted that the UNDS reform provides several opportunities to maximize disaster risk reduction implementation at regional, national and local level.

The chair opened the meeting by providing an overview of the outcomes of the [2019 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction](#) and presenting key elements of the [2019 Global Assessment Report](#) which elaborates on the systemic nature of risks and provides an overview of the implementation of the Sendai Framework based on the reports submitted by UN Member States.

The meeting offered UN SLG members the opportunity to share comments and reflections related to the main findings of the recommendations of the 2019 Synthesis Report on the implementation of the UN Plan of Action. The Executive Summary of the report can be found in Annex 4.

The UN SLG welcomed the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit's [Review on DRR Integration in the work of the United Nations System in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#). While there was a general agreement, it was highlighted that some elements need further discussion. It was for example highlighted that UN Resident Coordinators play a critical role in implementing the third recommendation.

The group was introduced to two new initiatives, the Target E Coherent Approach and the [Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure \(CDRI\)](#). The Coherent Approach aims at synergies between the Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies and the National Adaptation Plans. It will be implemented by UNDRR in close collaboration with UNFCCC and UNDP. Other UN Organizations and partners confirmed their interest in partnering with UNDRR. The CDRI initiative will be launched by India during the Climate Action Summit and will serve as a platform for knowledge generation and exchanges on different aspects of disaster and climate resilience of infrastructure.

At the end of the meeting, the chair invited UN entities to take advantage of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (October 13) and the World Tsunami Awareness Day (November 5) to raise awareness on Disaster Risk Reduction with specific focus on resilient infrastructure, including safe school, health facilities, ICTs, etc.

This report highlights the action points that have been agreed during the discussions under the different agenda items. In addition to these points, the annexes provide further information including a list of specific contributions to disaster risk reduction that were presented by different UN entities during the meeting.

Action Points of the 4th UN SLG meeting

Raise Awareness on the importance of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation at global, regional and national level

1. UN SLG members, under their respective mandates, commit to communicate to their country and regional colleagues on the importance of integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in their programming at all levels and share the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience internally.
2. UN SLG members will use the opportunity of the 2019 International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction on October 13, and the World Tsunami Awareness Day on November 5, to raise awareness on the importance of DRR, under their respective mandates, including by taking the lead in organizing of events or initiatives in the context of those international days. The theme for both events is resilient infrastructure promoting the Sendai Framework global target D¹, with particular focus on safe schools and safe hospitals.
3. Inform UNDRR about possible interest in joining the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) initiated by the Government of India, and to be launched around the Climate Action Summit in September 2019.

Enhance DRR coordination at the national level

1. The UN system enhances its coordination and action to support countries in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
 - a) UN SLG members to share all existing DRR guidelines as part of the reporting to the UN Plan of Action. UNDRR to compile a list of DRR guidelines and make it available online to guide DRR work at the national level.
 - b) UNDRR to ensure close collaboration with the UN Development Coordination Office (UNDCO) regarding the acceleration of DRR at country level and enhanced engagement in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework / Common Country Analysis (CCA) process. As part of this, to ensure participation of UNDCO at the UN SLG.
 - c) UNDRR to build strong partnerships with the Resident Coordinators to drive DRR as a strategic consideration to inform UN's engagement at the country level.
 - d) UN SLG members, under their respective mandates, promote the need for monitoring and reporting the progress on implementing the Sendai Framework for DRR through the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM). This is of high relevance because the DRR-relevant indicators for the SDGs are reported through the SFM.
2. Ensure that Common Country Analysis (CCA) and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (Cooperation Framework) are risk-informed.
 - a) Incorporate DRR considerations into the development of Companion Pieces to Cooperation Framework (Development period: July-August 2019).

¹ Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and education facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.

- b) Update the 2009 Guidance on Integrating DRR into CCA and UNDAF by February 2020, building on information provided in the companion pieces and ensuring a link to the Resilience Guidance.

Further the coherent approach to the Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement & other international frameworks to support Member States in the implementation of the SDGs

The UN system steps up joint support to Member States, in particular to most vulnerable countries, to put in place coherent national DRR strategies and National Adaptation Plans by 2020 that are aligned with the SDGs.

- a) UN SLG members to inform UNDRR about interest in joining the Coherence Initiative.
- b) UN entities, under their respective mandates, provide support to Member States by integrating DRR and CCA into national development strategies and in developing coherent national DRR strategies and National Adaptation Plans for Climate Change that are aligned with the SDGs.
- c) Identify pilot countries and start joint implementation. For this purpose, UNDRR will convene a working level meeting with all interested agencies as soon as possible to agree on a concrete way forward.

Accountability to report on progress on the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience

1. The DRR Focal Point's Group will simplify the UN Plan of Action Results Framework by the end of October 2019. UNDCO will be invited to contribute to the discussions related to the simplification of the Results Framework. The updated version of the Results Framework shall be used for reporting on the progress made in 2019.
2. UN entities are encouraged to incorporate the indicators of the UN Plan of Action Results Framework into their respective Monitoring and Reporting Frameworks to reduce reporting burden and ensure availability of data.
3. UN SLG members are requested to submit additional information to the 2019 reporting, which reflects progress made in 2017 and 2018, by 15 September 2019. The report will be finalized by October 2019.

Upcoming UN SLG and DRR FPG meetings

1. UN SLG members agreed to continue to meet on an annual basis. The next UN SLG meeting will take place in 2019 in New York during the High-level Political Forum week. It is proposed to extend the length of the meeting to allow for more time to exchange on DRR related activities of various UN SLG members and enhance coordination.

It was suggested that the DRR Focal Point's group reconsiders the frequency of the meetings with the view of meeting less frequently but to ensure that the meetings will be productive and well prepared. The group meets currently every month.

Annex 1: Agenda

Item 1: Welcome, Reflection and Taking Stock
<i>Expected Outcome: Ideas shared on how to use high-level policy dialogues and reviews to enhance DRR implementation in 2019 and beyond.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Welcome and outline of the objectives and expected outcomes- Adoption of the meeting agenda- Review of Action Points agreed in the 3rd UN SLG meeting- Milestones on DRR implementation in the UN system: Reflections and feedback from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for DRR
Item 2: Progress on implementing the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience
<i>Expected Outcomes:</i> <i>2.1 Agreement reached on concrete steps to implement the recommendations of the JIU Review on integrating DRR in the UN System.</i> <i>2.2 Recommendations made on how to enhance implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR and reporting on the UN Plan of Action.</i>
<p>2.1 Joint Inspection Unit Review: Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction in the work of the United Nations System in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</p> <p>2.2 Progress made towards the Implementation of the UN Plan of Action</p>
Item 3: Scaling up Coherent Action for Resilience by 2020
<i>Expected outcome: UN SLG contributes to the strategic direction of the Coherence Initiative and identifies opportunities for partnerships to take the initiative forward at global, regional and country level.</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Coherent Approach to the Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement & SDGs
Item 4: AOB
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Address any other business
Item 5: Wrap-up and Conclusion
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Summary of agreed Action Points- Agree on date for next SLG meeting

Annex 2: List of Participants

1	FAO	Mr Conor Elliott	Resilience and Humanitarian Liaison Advisor
2	ICAO	Mr. Erwin Lassooij	Chief Strategic planning and Regional Coordination
3	ILO	Ms. Mito Tsukamoto	Branch Chief of the Development and Investment Branch, Employment Policy Department
4	ITU	Mrs. Doreen Bogdan-Martin	Director of ITU's Telecommunication Development Bureau
5	UNCCD	Ms. Nandhini Iyer Krishna	Programme Officer
6	UNCTAD	Ms. Isabelle Durant	Deputy Secretary-General
7	UNDESA	Ms. Birgitte Bryld	Senior Officer
8	UNDP	Ms. Asako Okai Ms. Angelika Planitz	Assistant Secretary-General and Director of UNDP's Crisis Bureau Team Leader (OIC), Disaster Risk Reduction & Recovery for Building Resilience, Crisis Bureau
9	UNDRR	Ms. Mami Mizutori Ms. Kirsi Madi	Special Representative of the SG for DRR Director
10	UNECLAC	Ms. Diane Quarless	Chief of the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago
11	UNEP	Mr. Satya Tripathi	Assistant Secretary-General and Head of New York Office at UN Environment
12	UNESCAP	Ms. Tiziana Bonapace	Director, Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division
13	UNESCO	Ms. Marie-Paule Raudil	Head of UNESCO New York Office and UNESCO representative in NY
14	UNFPA	Ms. Shoko Arakaki	Director, Humanitarian Office
15	UNICEF	Mr. Hamish Young	Chief of Humanitarian Action and Transitions
16	UN OCHA	Ingrid Macdonald	Deputy Director
17	UNOHRLLS	Aniket Ghai	Senior Programme Officer
18	UNOOSA	Ms. Simonetta Di Pippo	Director of UNOOSA
19	UNOPS	Mr. Nicholas O'Regan	Director Infrastructures and Project Management
20	UNU	Mr. Taikan Oki	Senior Vice-Rector and Assistant Secretary-General
21	UN Women	Ms. Asa Regnér Mr. Daniel Seymour	Deputy Executive-Director Director, Strategic Partnerships Division
22	WFP	Ms. Coco Ushiyama	Director of WFP New York Office
23	WHO	Dr. Ciro Ugarte	Regional Emergency Director, PAHO
24	WMO	Dr. Wenjian Zhang Mr. Paul D. Egerton	Assistant Secretary-General WMO Representative to the United Nations, Cabinet of the WMO Secretary-General
25	World Bank	Ms. Maitreyi Das	Practice Manager, Global Programs Unit, in the Urban, Resilience and Land Global Practice (GPURL)

Annex 3: UN entities' contribution to Disaster Risk Reduction – Introduction during the 4th UN SLG meeting

FAO	FAO highlighted its efforts in mainstreaming DRR into FAO's work.
ICAO	ICAO is for example focusing on pandemic issues and disaster risk reduction.
ILO	ILO is working on disaster risk resilience and crises in general from an employment perspective including work around security and social dialogue. In 2017, ILO adopted women and decent worker resilience recommendations which was accepted by Member States.
ITU	ITU's work focuses on connectivity, emergency telecommunications and disaster connectivity mapping. The organization is supporting efforts to advance common alerting protocols. ILO also referred to its work related to cyber-security given the broader hazard scope of the Sendai Framework. ILO is helping countries in preparing for cyber-attacks.
UNCCD	UNCCD referred to a study that highlights that 1.8 billion will be affected by drought in 2025. UNCCD recently adopted a new strategic framework and is supporting countries in developing national drought policy.
UNCTAD	UNCTAD highlighted its focus on economic shocks and related consequences that a disaster can cause. UNCTAD is further looking into effects that climate change can have on the economy.
UNDESA	UNDESA mentioned the preparation of the second UN Ocean Conference which will take place next year in June. UNDESA promotes Disaster Resilience and ensures links between SDGs and Climate Change. It further supports efforts related to disaster risk resilience on water.
UNDP	UNDP introduced to the newly created Crisis Bureau. It has a substantial portfolio on DRR and Recovery. The bureau looks into linkages with other areas including climate security or protracted crises.
UNECLAC	UNECLAC referred to its support related to disaster risk reduction management and resilience building. Recent focus entails the integration of SDGs into national development planning as well as integrating DRR into sustainable development plans. Highlighted prevention as another area of work.
UNEP	UNEP's work is guided by the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda on Sustainability and the Paris Agreement. UNEP is working for example with 10.000 universities as part of the Higher Education Sustainability Initiative. It developed an application called "Plant for the planet" to be launched in September. UNEP further referred to its work on eco DRR and nature-based solutions. The organization is further looking into enhancing DRR mainstreaming internally and establishing key partnerships.
UNESCAP	DRR is embedded in UNESCAP's primary mandate which is promoting regional cooperation as a regional condition of the UN. More recently, UNESCAP focused on the slow-onset disasters. Reference was made to the forthcoming Asia Disaster Another aspect of UNESCAP's work related to technology as a builder of disaster resilience and UNESCAP focuses therefore its work on digital connectivity as essential infrastructure.
UNESCO	UNESCO is providing and promoting a multidisciplinary approach because of its mandate. With the science sector as a base for this approach, UNESCO focuses on prevention by developing early warning systems. UNESCO's work on education for

	sustainable development focuses on school safety and including a curriculum on disaster risk reduction.
UNFPA	UNFPA has a specific DRR indicator in its Result Framework.
UNICEF	UNICEF introduced to a new unit called the Sustainability Prevention and Resilience Section which combines climate change, environment and energy unit and humanitarian action and transition unit. UNICEF overs also peacebuilding recognizing the increasing linkages between climate change, disaster and conflict.
UNOOSA	UNOOSA has a dedicated DRR programme which was adopted by the GA in 2006. The mandate is to provide all Member States with space-based data and services to be able to manage the disaster cycle and in particular the emergency and response phase. UNOOSA is part of the Committee on Peaceful use of Outer Space. The Committee is developing a strategy document called 'Space 23' which should be approved by December 2020 which is based on the three main international agendas; Sendai Framework, 2030 agenda on Sustainability and the Paris Agreement. UNOOSA, together with UNDP, signed recently an agreement together 18 outer space agencies. This Space Climate Observatory has the main goal of trying to monitor the essential climate goals which can be monitored from space.
UNOPS	UNOPS is helping governments develop their capacity to deliver quality infrastructure (sustainable resilient and inclusive). A recent study revealed that up to 92 % of the SDG targets are influenced by infrastructure positively and negatively. Infrastructure is a critical element to development and UNOPS therefore supports Governments in protecting and building resilient infrastructure.
UNOCHA	Primarily focus on emergency response but works in early preparedness, particularly through the UN Disaster System and Coordination mechanism and working with regional and national authorities. OCHA highlighted the partnership with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP).
OHRLLS	OHRLLS is tasked with advocacy, interagency coordination, resource mobilization and monitoring the implementation of the three programmes of action of the groups which bring together 90 of the most vulnerable countries. Jointly with DESA, it is the custodian of intergovernmental processes. OHRLLS referred to the negotiations of the SAMOA Pathway mid-term review outcome document which proposes the setting up of a facility of disaster risk reduction for SIDS.
UNU	UNU dealing with migration, health, food, climate change. Consistent research institutes including the Institute of Environment and Human Security. UNU issues the World Disaster Report every year.
UN Women	UN Women is scaling-up its work related to gender and disaster risk reduction. UN Women provided informed that the organization is working in DRR in 40 countries with more than a hundred women organizations. UN Women referred to important partnerships to implement DRR activities: IFRC, UNDRR, UNEP, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and many others.
WFP	WFP's focus on resilience is related to food security and nutrition. SDG 2 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture" is closely linked to disasters, climate change, conflict and economic downturn. WFP has a dual mandate; looking at the humanitarian and development side.
WHO	WHO has made a huge reform in terms of emergencies after Ebola. The main focus was on emergency response. The current Director-General decided to add a preparedness component to the work. The Safe Hospitals Initiative was established in 2004 and in

2011 climate resilience was added. The concept of Smart Hospitals is specifically being implemented in the Caribbean. Smart hospitals are safe and green. WHO is focusing on people's health because of the Ebola crisis. Consequences in health are in actuality marginal. Most of the consequences are economic, social and political.

WMO

WMO published the "State of the global climate" publication on an annual basis. In relation to the Climate Action Summit, WMO was tasked to lead this scientific advisory group to provide the global evidence of the climate agenda as well as the global impact. WMO approved a new strategic plan where DRR is a high priority. WMO introduced to a new project called GMAS – Global Multi-hazard Alert System. The idea is to build a global platform for sharing information. WMO mentioned the organization of the 2019 Multi-hazard Early Warning conference.

World Bank

The World Bank has a very large portfolio of projects and programmes focusing on DRR. World Bank has also a large engagement supporting fragile states in FCB context. These two components together give the World Bank a very large exposure as far as their ability to influence the dialogue and policy agenda on DRR. A few examples;

- GFDRR is the umbrella facility under which World Bank.
- Urban resilience & DRM: City resilience programme. This programme tries to look at private sector solutions to build resilient infrastructure in cities where they are finding gaps in financing for infrastructure.
- Safer schools to make sure that infrastructure and buildings but also knowledge and information around disasters is communicated.
- Building resilience
- Large research programme & technical assistance programme.

Annex 4: Executive Summary of the Synthesis Report on the Implementation of the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience

We are living in a changing climate. The predicted changes, which include for example changes in the intensity and frequency of hazards or their geographic occurrence, become reality much earlier than expected. More than ever it is important that we understand the risks we are facing to define the most effective way of reducing and mitigating them and avoiding the creation of new risks.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is the pathway to building sustainable and resilient societies and a precondition to sustain development gains. It is therefore critical to address disaster and climate risk in a coherent and integrated manner.

For many years, the UN system is supporting countries in reducing disaster risk. With the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development² (hereafter referred to as UN Plan of Action), the UN System makes a strong commitment to supporting developing countries in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The UN Plan of Action is an important tool to maximize the joint impact of UN efforts to support countries to strengthen risk-informed development programming, planning and investment, and to ensure that no country, community or person is left behind.

The UN Plan of Action is accompanied by a Results-based Analytical Framework (hereafter referred to as Results Framework) that determines concrete actions under three key commitments. It includes a total of 9 Results and related indicators, 9 outputs and 19 output indicators. All outcome indicators are supported by several questions.

In April 2019, the UN partners, funds, programmes, specialized agencies and others (hereafter referred to as UN partners), were requested to report on the progress made on the implementation of the UN Plan of Action and to define their baseline (as at December 2016) and targets for 2020.

Out of the 48 UN partners, the following 14 UN partners (29%) submitted a progress report: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organization (WHO).

The synthesis report provides a first overview on the status of the implementation of the UN Plan of Action. It highlights the progress made as well as opportunities. It further informs about challenges and lessons learned with regards to the UN Plan of Action Results Framework and the reporting tool. Based on this, recommendations are put forward on how to enhance the reporting process.

Analyzing the submissions received from the 14 UN partners, it is worth noting that the level of detail and coverage of the data received is not homogeneous. This is caused by different approaches to data

² https://www.preventionweb.net/files/49076_unplanofaction.pdf

collection and the availability of data. Consequently, the synthesis report will not provide a full picture on the status of the implementation of the UN Plan of Action.

Recommendations on how to enhance DRR implementation derived from the review of the information received:

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

The first commitment of the UN Plan of Action highlights the need to ensure synergies, coherence and mutual reinforcement in the implementation of the Sendai Framework to advance disaster risk reduction. These include developing risk-informed policies, initiatives and guidelines, and the promotion of coherent and integrated monitoring and reporting by countries on the progress in reducing risks of disasters in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

- Based on the information provided, it is evident that UN partners are promoting the coherence between the international frameworks of the 2030 agenda. It is recommended that all UN partners share relevant policies, guidance or initiatives that include the coherence approach.
- There seems to be good coordination at the global level regarding the development of technical guidance for governments related to the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM), which is supported by sector-specific technical support at the national level.
- Noting that not all countries started reporting to the Sendai Framework, it is proposed that all UN partners promote the need for integrated monitoring and reporting. This is of relevance given the fact that the DRR-relevant indicators for the SDGs are reported through the SFM.

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

With the second commitment, the UN system aims at supporting countries to reduce existing risk and to avoid the creation of new risks. The enhanced capacity to develop risk-informed national, local or sectoral strategies and plans or the development of DRR strategies is addressed in Result 1. The second Result calls for effective support in early warning, preparedness and response. Result 3 addresses the need for risk-informed Common Country Analysis (CCA) and United Nations Sustainable Development Frameworks (CF, former UNDAF).

- With regards to the loss and damage databases, it is recommended to join efforts in supporting countries to collect data, for the Sendai Framework Monitor and risk assessments, either using the DesInventar Sendai³ or existing national, local or sectoral loss and damage databases. It must be noted that the use of a single loss and damage database would allow to undertake comprehensive analysis of risk trends at the global level.
- Many UN partners reported support to countries with regards to risk assessment, which is the basis for risk-informed decision making. These efforts need to be continued and strengthened especially considering new emerging risks, which require a rethinking of currently used risk

³ In January 2018, DesInventar Sendai was launched which provides loss and damage data for most of the UN Programme Countries. The data collected feeds automatically into the Sendai Monitor. Some countries developed different loss and damage databases.

assessment methods that are based on data and trends from the past, versus considering future projections and possible changes.

- Regarding the implementation of target E, it must be noted, that some countries are already in the process of aligning the national DRR strategies and National Adaptation Plans or integrate DRR and CCA fully into the national development strategies. Concerted efforts of the UN System are needed to support countries in developing and updating DRR strategies in alignment with National Adaptation Plans to meet the 2020 deadline.
- Based on the information received regarding early warning systems, preparedness, response and recovery, it can be concluded that the UN System is advancing its support to countries in these areas. Following the objective of the Humanitarian/Development Nexus⁴, UN partners shall accelerate ongoing efforts to integrate DRR into humanitarian action and build and incorporate an enhanced understanding of risk in the Humanitarian Programme Cycle.
- Considering the importance of DRR for sustainable development, it is suggested that the UN system, as a whole, ensures that CCA and the CF are risk-informed and that new emerging risks for a given country will be reflected in the proposed annual revisions.

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

With the third commitment, the UN system aims at strengthening its own capacities to assist countries with the guidance and support required for the implementation of the national DRR agenda. The four Results cover the following aspects: integration of DRR in corporate planning and programming; allocation of resources, existence of a risk-informed advocacy and communication strategy, prioritization of technical assistance to countries in DRR.

- In general, the information received indicates that for most UN partners DRR continues to be a strategic priority. DRR is integrated into the corporate planning as a key component of action to support the implementation of the 2030 Development Agenda.
- While each UN entity works on its areas of expertise, it might be interesting to address in more detail the level of synergy that may exist between the actions developed by each UN agency, given that advancing the 2030 Development Agenda requires coordinated action. Although the information obtained does not allow to delve into the subject, a greater level of coordination may be required to avoid duplication of efforts.
- With regards to the allocation of resources, UN partners indicated challenges to report especially on the allocated budget to DRR. Most agencies do not track investment in DRR specifically. It is for example integrated into under resilience efforts, combined with Climate Change Adaptation or Crisis. With regards to Human Resources it must be noted that UN partners' capacity with regards to DRR is quite limited compared to other topics. While it might remain a challenge to report the financial investment in DRR activities, UN partners might consider allocating more staff time to the topic.

⁴ Addressing root causes of humanitarian crises and reducing therefore humanitarian needs.

Based on these main findings, it can be concluded that the UN system is making progress in building its capacity to deliver coordinated, high-quality support to countries to advance their DRR agenda and risk-inform development programming and planning.

Recommendations to the Results Framework and its reporting tool

Given that the UN partners reported for the first time on the UN Plan of Action Results Framework, feedback has been gathered to enhance the reporting for the next reporting. Based on the comments received, the following recommendations are put forward:

a) *Simplify the Results Framework*

There was a clear request to reduce the number and simplify the indicators of the UN Plan of Action Results Framework. This exercise should be undertaken in the second half of 2019 by the Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Point's Group, so that the updated Results Framework will be the basis for the 2020 reporting cycle.

b) *Explore alternative ways of collecting data*

1) *Build on existing mechanisms*

One option would be to include some of the indicators in existing reporting and monitoring systems (e.g. Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR), UN Info, Information Management System (IMS), etc.) that receive reports directly from the Resident Coordinator Offices/UN Country teams.

Another option would be to incorporate the Results Framework indicators in the monitoring and reporting frameworks of UN partners. Once implemented, data will be collected automatically.

In addition, further alignment with the Secretary's General Report on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework will be required to streamline and reduce reporting burden where possible. A further discussion will be required related to the reporting timeframe that is currently not aligned to the SG and QCPR timeframe.

2) *Regional reporting for global summary*

In order to get more buy-in and ownership in the process of collecting data and preparing the progress report, the reporting on the implementation of the UN Plan of Action could be embedded in existing regional coordination mechanisms. The data and regional reports would then be the basis for a global analysis.

c) *Develop a more user-friendly reporting tool*

With the understanding that the two points above need to be agreed before looking at the reporting tool, it is suggested to develop a user-friendly online system.