
The Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

National Consultations, Review and Reporting Guidance for UN Members States – Annex I Voluntary National Report – TEMPLATE

The recommended structure and content of the voluntary national report of the MTR SF is as follows:

I. HIGHLIGHTS AND INTRODUCTION

- States are encouraged to provide an overview of the national context in which implementation of the Sendai Framework has taken place, and how implementation of the framework and disaster risk reduction figures within overall national objectives and other agendas.
- States may highlight stand-out examples of achievements, good practice, opportunities, challenges, lessons identified and recommendations looking to 2030 and beyond.

II. MTR SF METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS

- This section may discuss the methodology and process adopted for national consultations and review, including its scope, depth, and limitations.
- The section may briefly describe how national and local consultations were conducted and may include information on engagement – the degree to which the MTR SF was able to incorporate the Guiding Principles of the Sendai Framework and particularly the all-of-State institutions and all-of-society aspects – for example, how different sectors, departments, entities and levels of Government / stakeholders contributed to the consultations¹.
- The section may also highlight any other processes and (social) platforms employed to engage stakeholders.

III. RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW

- This section can be a (principally) **qualitative review of progress in realising the Outcome and Goal, the Priorities for Action, and application of the Guiding Principles**, as identified by State entities and stakeholders through national consultations and review.
- States are encouraged to summarise the results of national consultations, representing **trends, successes, opportunities, challenges, emerging issues, lessons identified, and evaluating actions taken to date to address gaps and challenges**.
- The section can identify solutions, best practices, synergies, trade-offs and spillovers, and areas requiring advice and support from other countries or stakeholders, necessary to accelerate and

¹ for example - whether parliaments were engaged; whether representatives of vulnerable groups, academia, youth, the business sector, other stakeholders and, where applicable, whether the UN Country Teams were engaged, and/or supportive of the MTR SF, where applicable.



amplify action in pursuing the outcome and goal of the SF, the 2030 Agenda and other related international frameworks.

- The section should examine throughout the degree to which the Guiding Principles of the Sendai Framework have been upheld, including but not restricted to the degree to which all State institutions and all-of-society engagement and partnership, including women's empowerment and leadership, has been applied.

A. Progress towards the Outcome and Goal

- States are encouraged to describe **progress since 2015 in realising the Outcome and Goal** of the Sendai Framework.

B. Progress in Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding

- States are encouraged to describe developments in **understanding risk and the processes that lead to risk creation and propagation**. Developments in **measuring and evaluating risk, loss and damage, and the generation and utilisation of the data** that underpin this, should also be described.
- States are encouraged to examine progress in **how risk knowledge and insight is deployed in decision making**, including elaboration of how to control and reduce risk when challenged by trade-offs, including the achievement of contrasting economic and social objectives of different groups and segments of society – for example, where a risk for one may be an advantage for others.

C. Progress in Risk Governance and Management

- **Integration of risk reduction in national frameworks**. The review could outline the policy and enabling environment, as well as **obstacles and potential opportunities identified**, including how integration of risk reduction within the country's legislation, regulations, policies, plans, budgets, and programmes (including national/local DRR strategies), has contributed to the successful implementation of the Sendai Framework or not. This would include examining policy coherence and interlinkages, towards an inclusive, risk-informed, prospective prevention-oriented approach across sectors, institutions and scales.
- **Institutional mechanisms**. The review could provide information on how the institutions and mechanisms of the State are progressing in their coordination and integration to implement the Sendai Framework and to realise risk-informed sustainable development.
- States are encouraged to **review national / local DRR strategies – Target (e)**, including in respect of e.g., content, priorities, **status of implementation, access to finance and other resources**, inclusion of marginalised groups, remaining challenges, historical and continued pertinence, impact assessment. States may wish to highlight efforts made by local authorities and non-State actors pursuing the outcome, goal, guiding principles and targets of the Sendai Framework, including in fostering diverse participation in addressing challenges.
- **Ensuring ownership of the MTR SF**. This section may outline whether and how the whole-of-Government / all-of-society, multistakeholder approach was used to work within and across sectors, institutions and scales in the implementation of the Sendai Framework.



D. Progress in Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience

- The report may discuss how the **means of implementation** of the Sendai Framework (e.g., financing, technology, capacity building, etc.) are mobilised and for what, detailing what difficulties are encountered, examining the full range of financing sources (public/private/philanthropic, domestic/international/multilateral) as well as non-financial means of implementation.
- States could elaborate on **financing strategies** for risk-informed public investment – e.g., within integrated national financing frameworks (INFFs) where applicable – and the **associated policies, fiscal and financial instruments and measures** in place.
- Where investments have been quantified, values should be provided.
- Where available and relevant, the review can elaborate on trends in international cooperation in support of developing countries since 2015.

E. Progress in Disaster Preparedness, Response and ‘Build Back Better’

- The review can also report on **trends in corrective and compensatory disaster risk management** in the country, and how the Sendai Framework and lessons learned, including from the COVID-19 pandemic, are incorporated in decision making and action that enhances resilience and reduces risk for all.
- States can consider whether efforts to build back better address gender inequalities that drive disaster risk.

F. Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation

- States could provide an overview of the **institutional set-up, coordination mechanisms and partnerships** (intra-government, public / private, other stakeholders) that have made the most significant and/or successful contributions to the realisation of the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework.
- This may include cooperation and collaboration emerging since 2015 – at national, regional and international levels – in the context of implementation supporting **other international agendas, agreements and frameworks**.

G. Progress in achieving the Targets of the Sendai Framework

- Drawing on Member State reporting to the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM), this section can provide information on the **State’s progress in realising each of the Global Targets (a)-(g)**.
- States are encouraged to review progress in realising all the global targets, as well as **nationally determined targets and indicators** where these have been established; the reporting against which will be included in the analysis of the MTR SF.
- **Data from the SFM or other relevant sources**, may be provided in a statistical annex.
- The review could indicate whether a **baseline for the Targets** has been defined, and evaluate the **main data gaps identified**, including in respect of progress in developing data disaggregated by income, sex, age and disability.
- States are encouraged to review how in addition to the measurement of loss and damage, and direct impacts, greater prominence can be accorded to the measurement of indirect, systemic effects of realised disaster risk.



IV. CONTEXTUAL SHIFTS, NEW AND EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

A. Context Shifts and New Issues – Retrospective 2015 – 2022

- The Sendai Framework broadened the scope of hazards and risks to be considered in reducing disaster risk and losses. States are encouraged to consider what **changes in context since 2015** mean for the achievement of the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework, including how these changes relate to risks in other agenda wherein prospective risk management and control of underlying causes and drivers of risk are critical.
- States are encouraged to elaborate how changes in context since 2015 **have reshaped their perspective of risk and approaches to risk reduction** – for instance reflecting on globalization, a global pandemic and climate change and the systemic processes that these signify, the elements of which are increasingly **externally constructed but experienced nationally or locally**.
- Given the multi-dimensioned, actor-based, and place-based **social construction of risk**, States are urged to consider how such issues and context shifts identified since 2015 have impacted policy, the macro-economy, ecosystems and society, and **how such issues and shifts have affected existing international, national and local disaster risk management**, and the structures and approaches that underpin it.

B. Emerging Issues and Future Contexts – Prospective (to 2030 and beyond)

- In this section States are encouraged to explore what they anticipate will be the major changes / emerging issues / topics of concern in the period 2022 to 2030 and beyond, that will need to be considered in how they determines disaster risk governance and risk management approaches, arrangements and mechanisms able to deal with 21st century risks, and which should be considered in prioritising, accelerating and amplifying actions identified in Section V.
- This section could also provide an opportunity to explore how States are responding to and recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic in the context of Sendai Framework implementation, including plans and concrete measures taken to integrate disaster risk reduction in decision making, that *inter alia* recognise the key transitions and transformations that are recognised as necessary across multiple systems and agendas.
- This may include an examination of trade-offs between response and recovery strategies, and their implications for the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the Decade for Action, including human rights and gendered impacts.

V. PROSPECTIVE REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- In light of the outcomes of the retrospective review and examination of the contextual shifts and new and emerging issues presented in the previous section, in this section Member States can outline their recommendations for **potential policy adjustments and new modalities for implementation** for the second half of the duration of the Sendai Framework to 2030.
- In so doing, States can identify priorities for risk governance, risk management and critical achievements for the period 2023-2030; priorities that they consider can enable States and stakeholders more effectively deal with the increasingly systemic nature of risk, and so more effectively address the challenges revealed markedly by the COVID-19 pandemic.



- Such measures may conclude in forging new partnerships, commitments to accelerated action, and implementation of concrete policies or programmes.
- This section could highlight what lessons States have learned from the review process, how they will apply them in implementation to 2030, and what support they would need to operationalise such measures.
- The following steps should be as concrete as possible to facilitate assignation of responsibility, resource mobilisation, implementation and allow targeted follow-up.

A. Recommendations for realising the Outcome and Goal of the Sendai Framework

- **Recognising that new and emerging challenges** pose threats not only to all or some of the Priorities for Actions and the achievement of the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework, **they threaten the realisation of the Outcomes and Goals** of the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement, amongst other agreements, frameworks and conventions, States are invited to **examine what deliverables, processes or transformations would bring about the most significant reduction in disaster risk and losses through to 2030.**

B. Progress in Risk Assessment, Information and Understanding

- States are encouraged to consider what expertise, capability, knowledge and resources are required to ensure an **adequate understanding of risk in all its dimensions**, such that **risk insights that are more reflective of the present and future context**, can be systematically integrated in all decision making.
- States are invited to explore how the expertise, capabilities, and knowledge held by women, indigenous peoples, young people and persons with disabilities can be better deployed.

C. Progress in Risk Governance and Management

- On the basis of current and anticipated contextual circumstances, States are encouraged to consider what **future risk governance arrangements** must be developed, or what questions must be asked and answered to inform the shift towards risk governance and management that adequately meets the challenges of the 21st century.
- On the basis of the issues identified in Section IV and any underlying structural issues, States are encouraged to suggest **innovations, adjustments and reforms in risk governance arrangements and risk management approaches** that are able to contend with the rapidly evolving nature of disaster risk creation and propagation within complex living systems.

D. Progress in Investment in Risk Reduction and Resilience

- In considering **how to most effectively invest scarce resources in optimising control and reduction of risk to 2030 and beyond**, States are encouraged to **consider all aspects of financing and investing in prevention**, including through accurately pricing and integrating risk in all financial transactions, financial reporting protocols and international accounting standards, credit ratings, asset values, as well as national public investment decisions (including in respect of investments supporting the SDGs).
- Having identified priority risk reduction actions to 2030, that are informed by the MTR SF – as well as other stocktaking and review exercises – States may wish to elaborate on the resources



required to accelerate and amplify the realisation of the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework.

E. Collaboration, Partnership and Cooperation

- On the basis of experience to date, and anticipated changes in context and emerging issues, including the opportunities that greater coherence across sectors and agendas present, States are encouraged to **examine and identify opportunities for effective and scaled-up partnerships and collaboration – at local, national and international levels** – that promote the realisation of the outcome and goal of the Sendai Framework and risk-informed sustainable development in the Decade of Action.
- States may also wish to indicate how they plan to stimulate, sustain or amplify momentum at sub-national levels.

VI. ANNEXES

- States are encouraged to include an annex with the result of national consultations, the data reported to the Sendai Framework Monitor, and other relevant data.
- States may want to include additional annexes to showcase best practices and policies that have advanced implementation of the Sendai Framework.
- States are expected to include copies of national and local DRR strategies or Weblinks to them.
- States could include a list of all the actors consulted in the preparation of the report, as well as a repository of comments from stakeholders.



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UNDRR Secretariat Focal Points

If you have further questions, please address these to the below UNDRR MTR SF focal points in your region. Voluntary national reports and stakeholder reports may also be submitted to the following UNDRR Secretariat personnel:

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