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# G20 Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group

## Roadmap 2023-2025

### PRESIDENCY DOCUMENT



## ROADMAP

The year 2023 marks the midpoint in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and considerable progress has been made in reducing disaster risks and building resilience so far. However, the Midterm Review of the SFDRR clearly shows that countries are still not on track to realise the expected outcomes and goals as outline in the framework by 2030. The prevailing approach to disaster management is not fit for today's reality. Eight years since the ambitions commitments to risk reduction were made in Sendai, the economic, social and environmental impacts of disasters continue to rise, and the risk of catastrophic global crisis looms larger every day. Policy and investments decisions and our everyday behaviour continue to create more risk than governments, societies, and environmental systems can absorb and reduce. To reduce disaster risks, all countries need to begin fully implementing the SFDRR.

The G20 countries have large exposure, risk from asset concentration, and vulnerability to disasters. The combined estimated Annual Average Loss in the G20 countries due to disasters alone is approximately \$218 billion, equivalent to 9 per cent of the average annual investment in infrastructure made by them. Therefore, disaster risk reduction is a priority for G20 and establishment of G20 DRRWG under India's G20 Presidency clearly demonstrates the significance of efforts led by India in this direction. The G20 has the ability to provide the leadership and bear the responsibility of transforming the global approach to disaster management through their collective and concerted efforts. The collective power of the G20 can change the way public and private sector decisions are made and money is spent to ensure they reduce rather than create disaster risks.

G20 countries are also the hub for innovative technologies, science, and knowledge, and can share good practices among themselves and with other developing countries, in particular LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS. This includes experience in policy-setting and the development of legislation, regulations and standards for risk reduction, innovative approaches to financing, technical expertise in building resilient infrastructure, and advanced technology for risk assessment and multi-hazard early warning systems by leveraging partnership with all relevant stakeholders, the G20 can turbocharge implementation of the SFDRR. and lead the way in implementing the call to action to which we all agreed in the UN General Assembly political declaration of the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework.

It is against this backdrop, the G20 under India's Presidency has developed a roadmap which sets out actions for the G20 member countries and other relevant international organisations, networks, and initiatives The main purpose of the roadmap will be to accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and SFDRR. It is a non-negotiated document aligned to the priorities and objectives of the G20 DRRWG and over the coming years will be further adapted to best reflect the changing and/or evolving priorities of the Working Group. The G20 DRRWG will work in collaboration with the other G20 Working Groups, including but not limited to



the Development Working Group, Sustainable Finance Working Group, Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group, Infrastructure Working Group, and the Energy Transitions Working Group.

The roadmap provides opportunities to leverage, support and coordinate G20 member efforts across the priority areas as identified by G20 DRRWG and help communicate G20 priorities for DRR to a wide range of stakeholders including international organisations, initiatives, and private sectors. It is expected that successful implementation of the proposed actions over the next three years will result in the following:

- Lead the way towards universal coverage of multi-hazard early warning systems that result in early and anticipatory action, in terms of technology, finance, and capacity support.
- Develop a better understanding of the legislative and regulatory reforms and the sectoral strategies needed to fully implement the SFDRR.
- Mobilize ministries of finance as well as international financial institutions, multilateral development banks, private sector including insurance and capital market actors, to integrate DRR in their work and across the global financial system.
- Develop a shared understanding of standards and approaches for the governance and financing of disaster and climate resilient infrastructure systems, including the benefits of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches for DRR.
- Generate evidence and examples of good practice that will enable countries to transform the way they apply the SFDRR priorities and build back better principles through disaster recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction at the national and international levels.

The UNDRR will be a lead partner in coordinating with knowledge partners as proposed in this roadmap and support the incoming Presidencies in implementing the roadmap.



## ACTION PLAN

### Action Area 1: Global Coverage of Early Warning Systems

Early warning systems can help minimize the harm to people, assets, and livelihoods by triggering early and anticipatory action. As of 2022, only fifty per cent of countries are protected by multi-hazard early warning systems. In March 2022, the UN Secretary-General launched the Early Warnings for All initiative which aims to ensure every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems by the end of 2027. It estimated that achieving universal early warning coverage will require investments of at least \$3.1 billion over the next five years. The DRRWG will contribute to this aim with a focus on strengthening the role of G20 countries as leaders in knowledge sharing, technology and capacity support, and advocates for financing and resources for early warning systems.

Actions	Timeframe			Partner Organizations
	2023	2024	2025	
<b>1.1:</b> Develop an input paper on strengthening multi hazard early warning systems				REAP, RIMES, UNESCAP, UNDRR, WFP, WMO
<b>1.2:</b> Develop and disseminate a compendium of good practices on multi-hazard end-to-end early warning systems including examples of fit-for-purpose and fit-for-budget business models that lead to early action and anticipatory approaches				RIMES, UNESCAP, UNDRR, WMO
<b>1.3:</b> Develop a white paper and organize consultations on the creation of a digital platform for knowledge sharing across the four pillars of early warning systems and initiate the creation of a digital platform				CREWS, REAP, UNESCAP, UNDRR, WMO
<b>1.4:</b> Conduct an in-depth analysis of the financial and technological requirements across the four pillars of early warning systems to provide universal coverage and develop a framework to engage with and mobilise public and private investments to ensure availability of pre-arranged finance and resources for early actions.				UNDRR, REAP, CREWS, WMO, UNESCAP
<b>1.5</b> Promote international, regional, and sub-regional cooperation and foster collaboration for knowledge sharing and capacity development on effective multi-hazard early warning systems that lead to early and anticipatory action				CREWS, UNDRR, REAP, UNESCAP, WMO



## Action Area 2: Disaster and Climate Resilient Infrastructure

Taking note of the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment, robust and resilient infrastructure can save lives and livelihoods, safeguard development gains and is a key driver of economic growth. The G20 DRRWG will promote a common understanding and mainstreaming of risks, standards, resilience principles and approaches to guide planning, governance and scaling up of resilient, sustainable, inclusive, and quality infrastructure systems, investments and development assistance programmes. The Working Group will focus on facilitating the exchange of good practices, capacity building, technical expertise and collaborative research, inclusive of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches in developing countries including LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS.

Actions	Timeframe			Partner Organizations
	2023	2024	2025	
<b>2.1:</b> Develop a compendium of good practices on disaster resilient infrastructure and build an inventory of infrastructure risk assessment tools				CDRI
<b>2.2:</b> Prepare a Report on resilient infrastructure principles and indicators to inform the Quality Infrastructure (QII) principles and other relevant frameworks on climate and disaster resilient infrastructure				CDRI
<b>2.3:</b> Promote common understanding and approaches between the public and private sectors and facilitate the exchange of good practices, technical expertise, and collaborative research on infrastructure resilience to foster compatibility, interoperability, and connectivity between sectors and across borders among G20 members and other countries				CDRI, UNDRR
<b>2.4:</b> Reviewing existing legislative and regulatory frameworks for risk-informed and resilient infrastructure systems and promote the incorporation of DRR into infrastructure regulatory frameworks, financing strategies, appraisal mechanisms and decision-making by developing a methodology for the same				CDRI, UNDRR, OECD
<b>2.5:</b> Produce an annual white paper on the state of global resilient infrastructure, challenges and progress made				CDRI, UNDP, UNDRR
<b>2.6:</b> Develop and implement a guidance note for stress testing and assessing the resilience of interconnected critical infrastructure systems				CDRI, UNDRR
<b>2.7:</b> Develop and implement metrics to measure and price risks in public and private sector infrastructure investments				CDRI



### Action Area 3: Financing Frameworks for Disaster Risk Reduction

There has been an underinvestment in DRR over several decades. Consequently, the impact of disasters has become a systemic financial risk with macroeconomic implications. There is an urgent need for a new approach to financing DRR and de-risk investments. The DRRWG's actions in this area aim to ensure that G20 countries have robust national financing frameworks for DRR and support developing countries including LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS to do the same. Actions will also focus on strengthening collaboration with the private sector, capital market actors, credit ratings agencies and international financing institutions to accelerate work to de-risk investments in all sectors and better integration of DRR into the policy and practice.

Actions	Timeframe			Partner Organizations
	2023	2024	2025	
<b>3.1:</b> Develop an input paper on financing disaster risk reduction, preparedness, relief, early recovery and reconstruction				ADB
<b>3.2:</b> Develop an inventory of financing tools for DRR, including good practices on legal, administrative, and regulatory measures and opportunities for risk-informed public and private sector expenditure and investment				ADB, InsuResilience, UNDRR, World Bank, OECD
<b>3.3:</b> Produce a guidance note on leveraging Integrated National Financing Frameworks for DRR and support its implementation in developing countries				UNDESA, UNDP, UNDRR
<b>3.4:</b> Generate evidence about the benefits of investments in DRR measures, including through tagging and tracking, and explore the viability of a global facility for de-risking in the financial system				UNDRR
<b>3.5:</b> Develop and promote an assessment tool to analyse and quantify the economic impacts of disasters				ADB, CDRI, UNDP, UNDRR, World Bank
<b>3.6:</b> Collaborate with capital market to develop and implement a set of principles and a guidance document to facilitate the integration of DRR within capital market institutions				UNDRR, OECD
<b>3.7:</b> Advocate for the further integration of DRR into bilateral and multilateral processes; for improved access to finance for developing countries, including LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS				ADB, UNDESA, UNDP, UNDRR, World Bank, OECD
<b>3.8:</b> Explore and generate evidence for inclusive and innovative financing tools for DRR including but not limited to resilience bonds, green bonds, risk pooling funds, other market-based tools, and pre-arranged financing				ADB, UNDESA, UNDP, UNDRR, World Bank
<b>3.9:</b> Increase and strengthen international cooperation and partnerships, for sustainable financing mechanisms, to ensure effective disaster risk management				UNDRR, OECD, CDRI



#### Action Area 4: Disaster Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

In the midst of disaster's loss and destruction, recovery and rehabilitation offer transformative opportunities. By implementing recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction policies and measures following the build back better principles of the SFDRR, the socio-economic risk drivers will be addressed, and the vulnerability and exposure of the effected community will be reduced. The DRRWG will strive to strengthen national policy architectures and financial mechanisms for recovery rehabilitation and reconstruction and promote resilience for present and future generations.

Actions	Timeframe			Partner Organizations
	2023	2024	2025	
<b>4.1:</b> Background and Input paper on build back better				IRP
<b>4.2:</b> Develop a compendium on global good practices on shock responsive social protection system				UNICEF
<b>4.3:</b> Develop knowledge and training products on disaster resilient recovery				
<b>4.4:</b> Leverage and formalise the mechanism to use platforms, like the Prevention Web/ International Recovery Platform and DRI connect by CDRI, for effective sharing of knowledge and good practices on response, recovery, and rehabilitation by the G20 member countries				CDRI, IRP, UNDRR
<b>4.5:</b> Promote national and global disaster recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction policies and systems that are equipped to address the challenges posed by the increasing frequency and intensity, and scale of disasters (climate-related disasters, and geophysical)				ADB, IRP, UNDP UNDRR, World Bank



### Action Area 5: Nature-based Solutions and Ecosystem-based Approaches for Disaster Risk Reduction

Nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches can help governments and communities address the growing and interconnected challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss, increased frequency of extreme weather events and other geo physical and human-induced disasters. The G20 DRRWG will promote the application of effective nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches in regional, national and local DRR policies and strategies, climate change adaptation plans, national biodiversity plans and appraisal of disaster resilient infrastructure projects.

Actions	Timeframe			Partner Organizations
	2023	2024	2025	
<b>5.1:</b> Develop an input paper and a compendium of good practices on benefits of Eco-DRR				FAO, PEDRR, UNEP, UNDRR, UNOPS
<b>5.2:</b> Develop a policy paper on the role, value and effects of ecosystem-based approaches and their potential for DRR				CDRI, FAO, OECD, PEDRR, UNEP, UNDRR
<b>5.3:</b> Develop metrics for measuring financing and investments in Eco-DRR to increase the visibility of such investments and associated benefits				FAO, ILO, PEDDR, UNDRR
<b>5.4:</b> Explore opportunities for innovative funding mechanisms within the G20 to support the implementation and scale-up nature-based solutions and of ecosystem-based approaches to DRR				UNDRR, OECD

