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**Eightieth session  
Second Committee**  
Agenda item 18 (c)  
**Sustainable development: disaster risk reduction**

**Iraq: \* draft resolution**

**Disaster risk reduction**

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling its resolution 79/205 of 19 December 2024 and all previous relevant resolutions,*

*Recalling also its resolution 73/230 of 20 December 2018 on the effective global response to address the impacts of the El Niño phenomenon and all previous relevant resolutions, and recalling further the decision on this subject matter taken in decision 74/537 B of 11 August 2020,*

*Recalling further the Sendai Declaration<sup>1</sup> and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,<sup>2</sup>*

*Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,<sup>3</sup> Agenda 21,<sup>4</sup> the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,<sup>5</sup> the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development<sup>6</sup> and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),<sup>7</sup> and reaffirming the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,<sup>8</sup> in particular the decisions related to disaster risk reduction,*

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\* On behalf of the States that are members of the Group of 77 and China, taking into account also the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-10/23 of 10 May 2024.

<sup>1</sup> Resolution 69/283, annex I.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., annex II.

<sup>3</sup> Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992, vol. I, Resolutions Adopted by the Conference (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., annex II.

<sup>5</sup> Resolution S-19/2, annex.

<sup>6</sup> Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

<sup>8</sup> Resolution 66/288, annex.



*Reaffirming* its resolution [70/1](#) of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

*Reaffirming also* its resolution [69/313](#) of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

*Welcoming* the convening of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development from 30 June to 3 July 2025 in Sevilla, Spain, and reaffirming its outcome document, the Sevilla Commitment, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [79/323](#) of 25 August 2025, which sets forth a renewed global framework for financing for development, building on the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda, to close with urgency the estimated annual financing gap of 4 trillion United States dollars, catalyse sustainable investments at scale in developing countries and reform the international financial architecture through continued and strong commitment to multilateralism, international cooperation and global solidarity,

*Reaffirming* the New Urban Agenda, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,<sup>9</sup> recognizing the linkages between disaster risk reduction and sustainable urban development, and looking forward to the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the midterm review of the New Urban Agenda in 2026 to assess progress on integrating the New Urban Agenda into policies, programmes and investments at all levels, identify good practices, gaps and challenges and accelerate the path to achieving the goal of the New Urban Agenda by 2036,

*Welcoming* the convening of the thirteenth session of the World Urban Forum, in Baku from 17 to 22 May 2026 under the theme “Housing the world: safe and resilient cities and communities”, as an important platform to advance the implementation of the New Urban Agenda,

*Recognizing* the need for a broader and a more people-centred preventive approach to disaster risk, reflecting the 2030 Agenda, and that disaster risk reduction practices need to be multi-hazard and multisectoral, inclusive and accessible in order to be efficient and effective,

*Reiterating* the call in the Sendai Framework for the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries,

*Recalling* that the Sendai Framework applies to risks of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden- and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or

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<sup>9</sup> Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

human-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks,

*Expressing its deep concern* at the number and scale of disasters and their devastating impact this year and in recent years, which have resulted in massive loss of life, food insecurity, water-related challenges, displacement, humanitarian needs and long-term negative economic, social and environmental consequences for vulnerable societies throughout the world, and which hamper the achievement of their sustainable development, in particular that of developing countries,

*Recognizing* that disaster risk is increasingly complex and systemic and that hazards can trigger each other with cascading impacts across sectors and geographies, as well as at the local, national, regional and global levels, and that the interrelation of risks across multiple dimensions and scales and potential unintended negative consequences should inform development policies and investments, emphasizing that these policies should be oriented towards building resilience and achieving sustainability and the Sustainable Development Goals, and recalling in this regard the findings contained in the *Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023: Special Edition*, the *Global Sustainable Development Report 2023* and the *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2025*, and stressing the importance of an integrated understanding of disaster risk in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement<sup>10</sup> and the Sendai Framework,

*Recognizing also* the importance of promoting policies and planning that build resilience and reduce displacement risk in the context of disasters, including through international, regional, subregional, transboundary and bilateral cooperation,

*Noting* that the El Niño phenomenon has a recurring character and can lead to extensive natural hazards with the potential to seriously affect humankind, and noting the impacts of the protracted 2020–2023 La Niña phase of the El Niño Southern Oscillation on heat and drought, wildfires, heavy rainfall and flooding, with implications for, *inter alia*, livelihoods and food security, and loss of biodiversity, which have combined with the impacts of climate change, and noting the impacts of the 2023–2024 El Niño phenomenon conditions, which contributed towards 2024 being the warmest year on record, at 1.55 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial average, impacting other parts of the climate system, including ocean heat, the cryosphere and sea level rise, and contributing towards heatwaves, droughts and flooding, with implications for livelihoods, particularly those depending on agriculture, fisheries, forestry and livestock activities, food security and loss of biodiversity,

*Noting with concern* the increasing chance of La Niña conditions re-emerging in late 2025, with a 55 per cent chance of La Niña conditions developing from October,

*Reaffirming* the importance of strengthening international cooperation, in the face of natural and human-made hazards, including weather-related hazards, those driven by natural climate cycles such as the El Niño Southern Oscillation, and the adverse effects of climate change, to estimate and prevent major damage and ensure an adequate response, early action and attention to the affected populations in a timely manner in order to enhance resilience to their impacts, and recognizing in this regard the importance of developing risk-informed strategies, risk finance tools, including forecast-based financing approaches and disaster risk insurance mechanisms and coordinated multi-hazard early warning systems, including timely risk communication at the local, national and regional levels,

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<sup>10</sup> Adopted under the UNFCCC in [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21.

*Recognizing* that it is urgent and critical to anticipate, plan for and reduce disaster risk, expressing deep concern at the devastating impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and climate change on sustainable development, which have deepened vulnerabilities to disasters and exposure to hazards and have highlighted the urgency of implementing the Sendai Framework as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, and noting in this regard that recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic provides opportunities for and should be accompanied by policies and focused action to understand disaster risk, strengthen disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience and enhance disaster preparedness for effective response and to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction through a resilient, sustainable and inclusive recovery, as well as to address the underlying drivers of disaster risk and build resilience across systems, integrate systemic risk management and strengthen multisectoral and multi-hazard approaches to disaster risk reduction and disaster risk finance arrangements and support sustainable and inclusive recovery, addressing climate change as one of the drivers of disaster risks,

*Recalling* the Bangkok Principles for the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai Framework as a contribution to the Sendai Framework to build resilient health systems,

*Recalling also* the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit) on 18 and 19 September 2023 and the commitment to promote resilience and reduce disaster risk contained in the adopted political declaration,<sup>11</sup>

*Recognizing* climate change as one of the drivers of disaster risk and that the adverse effects of climate change, as contributors to environmental degradation and extreme weather events, in certain instances contribute, among other factors, to disaster-induced human mobility, and in this regard acknowledging the internationally agreed outcomes adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>12</sup> and the Paris Agreement,

*Recognizing also* that disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change and are increasing in frequency and intensity, significantly impede progress towards sustainable development,

*Reaffirming* the Paris Agreement, and encouraging all its Parties to fully implement the Agreement, and Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that have not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, where appropriate, as soon as possible,

*Recalling* the holding of the Climate Summits convened by the Secretary-General on 23 September 2019 and on 24 September 2025,

*Welcoming* the convening of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in Baku from 11 to 22 November 2024, and the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties, in Belém, Brazil, from 10 to 21 November 2025,

*Welcoming also* the convening of the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023, and looking forward to the convening of the 2026 United Nations Water Conference, to be co-hosted by Senegal and the United Arab Emirates

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<sup>11</sup> Resolution 78/1, annex.

<sup>12</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

and to be held in the United Arab Emirates from 2 to 4 December 2026, and the 2028 United Nations Conference on the Final Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028, to be hosted by Tajikistan,

*Highlighting* the synergies between the implementation of the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement,

*Noting with concern* the findings contained in the special report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, *Global Warming of 1.5°C*, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, the findings contained in the special report of the Panel on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems, entitled *Climate Change and Land*, the findings contained in the special report of the Panel entitled *The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate*, and the findings contained in the contribution of Working Groups I, II, and III, as well as the synthesis report for the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,

*Welcoming* the designation of 2025 as the International Year of Glaciers’ Preservation and the convening of the first High-level International Conference on Glaciers’ Preservation, in Tajikistan from 29 to 31 May 2025, as well as the launch of the Decade of Action for Cryospheric Sciences (2025–2034) in Nice, France, in June 2025, and recognizing the critical importance of enhanced international cooperation and scientific research on the cryosphere, particularly in support of developing and mountainous countries vulnerable to glacier loss and related disasters,

*Stressing* the urgent need to address the unprecedented global decline in biodiversity, recalling with concern the findings of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, further recalling the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,<sup>13</sup> adopted at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and urging its early, inclusive and effective implementation, and welcoming the convening of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Cali, Colombia, from 21 October to 1 November 2024, on the theme “Peace with nature”,

*Recognizing* that disaster-prone developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, warrant particular attention in view of their higher vulnerability and risk levels, including access to climate and disaster risk finance, which often greatly exceed their capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters, and recognizing also that similar attention and appropriate assistance should also be extended to other disaster-prone countries with specific characteristics, such as archipelagic countries, as well as countries with extensive coastlines,

*Recalling* the adoption of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries<sup>14</sup> on 17 March 2022, recognizing that, guided by the principles of resilience-building and risk reduction, implementation of the Programme of Action can support the integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and social protection strategies and international support to the least developed countries, and recalling the convening of the second part of the Fifth

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<sup>13</sup> United Nations Environment Programme, document [CBD/COP/15/17](#), decision 15/4, annex.

<sup>14</sup> Resolution [76/258](#), annex.

United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Qatar from 5 to 9 March 2023, to raise ambition and accelerate action to reduce disaster risk in the least developed countries,

*Welcoming* the adoption of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity<sup>15</sup> at the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, held in Antigua and Barbuda from 27 to 30 May 2024, which identifies the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction as a clear priority, and that its implementation can, *inter alia*, support the integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies, strengthen social protection strategies and enhance international support to the small island developing States in this regard,

*Welcoming also* the convening of the Third United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries, held in Awaza, Turkmenistan, from 5 to 8 August 2025, and the adoption of the Awaza Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034<sup>16</sup> on 24 December 2024, which identified enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change and disasters as a priority area, further reiterating the commitment therein to embedding disaster risk reduction at the core of development policies and investments for structural economic transformation in landlocked developing countries in all areas of the Programme of Action,

*Recalling* the renewed global framework for financing for development contained in the Sevilla Commitment that commits to scale up investment in disaster risk reduction and disaster risk financing to safeguard development gains from disasters, promoting risk-informed investment to develop the infrastructure for sustainable development in alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,

*Welcoming* the adoption of the declaration entitled “Our ocean, our future: united for urgent action”,<sup>17</sup> at the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, held in Nice from 9 to 13 June 2025, which reaffirmed the need to adopt disaster risk reduction strategies to enhance the resilience of coastal and marine ecosystem and communities, committed to nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches to protect, conserve and restore coastal ecosystems that act as natural buffers while promoting sustainable livelihoods and conserving biodiversity, and stressed the importance of the Early Warnings for All initiative for coastal communities,

*Reiterating* the pledge that no one will be left behind, reaffirming the recognition that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, and the wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society, and recommitting to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first,

*Noting* the continued progress on the initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Environment Programme, in close cooperation with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, to implement a Global Fire Management Hub to reduce the increasingly worrying impacts of wildfires, noting the need, as appropriate, to scale up efforts for fire prevention and fire suppression and to boost global cooperation to prevent, fight and recover from wildfires,

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<sup>15</sup> Resolution [78/317](#), annex.

<sup>16</sup> Resolution [79/233](#), annex; see also resolution [79/279](#).

<sup>17</sup> Resolution [79/314](#), annex.

*Striving to adopt an integrated approach to wildland fire management, including early warning systems, to prevent, manage and address the negative impacts of extreme wildfires and related disasters, while recognizing ecological benefits of fire, through policy interventions and actions, harnessing science and technology and enhanced international and regional cooperation, as appropriate, and in this regard noting the Landscape Fire Governance Framework and the *Integrated Fire Management Voluntary Guidelines: Principles and Strategic Actions*,<sup>18</sup>*

*Noting the launch of the Gender Action Plan to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 on 18 March 2024,*

1. *Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 79/205;*<sup>19</sup>

2. *Urges the effective implementation of the Sendai Declaration and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030;*

3. *Welcomes the convening of the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework on 18 and 19 May 2023, at which the General Assembly adopted the political declaration on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework;*<sup>20</sup>

4. *Reiterates its call for the prevention of new and the reduction of existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political, financial and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery and thus strengthen resilience;*

5. *Underlines the need to address the economic, social and environmental impacts of disasters caused by human-made or natural hazards, many of which are exacerbated by climate change, in this regard stresses the urgent need to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events, and urges Member States to continue to engage in adaptation planning processes and to enhance cooperation in disaster risk reduction at all levels;*

6. *Stresses the significant need to improve means of implementation and strengthen capacity-building, financial resources, data and technology and partnerships to assist developing countries in implementing the Sendai Framework, including through harnessing emerging technologies to accelerate progress by investing in data infrastructure, fostering cross-sectoral collaboration, strengthening institutional capacity and advancing multi-hazard early warning systems, forecasting, risk mapping and analysis, scenario planning and post-disaster response, while ensuring governance frameworks that promote ethical, inclusive and equitable use and prevent the creation of new risks, and recognizes in this regard the need for sustainable and predictable investment in disaster risk reduction in all sectors;*

7. *Recognizes the ongoing efforts of the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure, the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership, the Early Warnings for All initiative and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative;*

8. *Also recognizes that in some cases the use of public debt and renewed external borrowing to absorb the impact of a disaster could lead to higher debt servicing for developing countries and constrain their growth and their capacity to*

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<sup>18</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Integrated Fire Management Voluntary Guidelines: Principles and Strategic Actions* (Rome, 2024).

<sup>19</sup> A/80/333.

<sup>20</sup> Resolution 77/289, annex.

invest in long-term resilience-building, and acknowledges that, with each new disaster, financial vulnerabilities may grow and domestic response capacities may weaken, and in that regard promote the use of state-contingent clauses in official lending, including climate-resilient clauses debt pause clauses, on a case-by-case basis, to ensure the possibility of debt service suspension during times of crises, disasters and shocks that are not covered by standard force majeure clauses, and to enhance the fiscal resilience of developing countries vulnerable to external shocks;

9. *Further recognizes* the need for the global community, including international financial institutions, development banks and the private sector, to better integrate inclusive disaster risk reduction in decision-making, with more transparent accounting of exposure and management of disaster-related risks, and enhance efforts to scale up disaster risk reduction financing instruments to meet the scale of financing needed by developing countries to prevent and reduce risks and build resilience against current and future shocks and hazards;

10. *Calls upon* all relevant actors to work towards the achievement of the global targets adopted in the Sendai Framework;

11. *Recognizes* progress made in achieving target (e) of the Sendai Framework and that the development and implementation of risk-informed strategic plans, policies, programmes and investments and national and local disaster risk reduction strategies are essential for sustainable development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

12. *Reaffirms* the importance of developing multi-hazard strategies at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, in line with the Sendai Framework, that aim to prevent, mitigate and repair the adverse economic, social and environmental impacts of natural climate cycles, such as the El Niño Southern Oscillation phenomenon, while recognizing ongoing national initiatives by affected countries to strengthen their capacities;

13. *Stresses* that, during neutral El Niño Southern Oscillation phenomenon years, it is critical to prepare for, build resilience to and reduce the risks of the next event, particularly in the context of existing climate-related impacts, including through integrated plans, and calls upon the international community to provide financial, technical and capacity-building support to countries affected by the El Niño Southern Oscillation phenomenon, prioritizing resources to developing countries;

14. *Recalls* the convening of the joint thematic event by the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council entitled “El Niño 2023–2024: Actions for the safety, sustainability, and resilience of people and the planet” on 30 April 2024;

15. *Urges* the international community to accelerate progress and allocate the resources necessary to support the development and implementation of inclusive, including gender-responsive, and participatory, multi-hazard national and local disaster risk reduction strategies with a broadened scope beyond preparedness and response to include a focus on risk reduction and prevention, in line with the Sendai Framework, with a particular focus on local strategies and programmes, to promote coherence and integration with sustainable development and climate change adaptation strategies including national adaptation plans, as well as sector-specific plans, to include the objective of preparing to build back better through sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery in disaster risk reduction strategies and, where appropriate, to incorporate considerations regarding the risk of disaster displacement, in accordance with national circumstances, making use of practical guidance to support the achievement of target (e), and recalls in this regard the relevant voluntary “Words into action” guidelines;

16. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen national and local disaster risk governance by implementing the whole-of-government and all-of-society approaches through establishing or strengthening national platforms for disaster risk reduction, or similar mechanisms, for multisectoral and inter-institutional coordination, with clearly defined roles and responsibilities for disaster risk reduction across ministries and institutions and at the national, subnational and local levels, and by expanding disaster risk reduction beyond national disaster management and civil protection authorities, or equivalent agencies, to include all branches of government and all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, welcomes the “Making Cities Resilient 2030” initiative in support of local capacities for disaster risk governance and of promoting urban resilience, and notes the expanded use of the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities;

17. *Expresses concern* that countries affected by protracted humanitarian crises and emergencies are among those most vulnerable to the impacts of disasters and are furthest behind in implementing the Sendai Framework, and recognizes that implementation of the Sendai Framework can address drivers of vulnerability and exposure to build resilience and reduce humanitarian impacts and needs, and in this regard recognizes the need for multidimensional and comprehensive risk assessment and the promotion of complementarity and coherence between humanitarian and development assistance, in accordance with respective mandates, which can contribute to strengthening resilience and climate change adaptation, for a more targeted and effective approach to prevention and resilience-building;

18. *Notes with appreciation* the voluntary national reports and reporting against the seven global targets through the Sendai Framework monitor, takes note of the outcomes of the global and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, and also takes note of the report on the main findings and recommendations of the midterm review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework<sup>21</sup> and the report of the midterm review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework prepared by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction;<sup>22</sup>

19. *Recognizes* the importance of monitoring the Sendai Framework, urges States to use the online monitor to report on progress against the Sendai Framework global targets by referring to the report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction,<sup>23</sup> also encourages States, while implementing the Sendai Framework, to systematically evaluate, record, share and publicly account for disaster losses and understand the economic, social, health, educational, agricultural, environmental and cultural heritage impacts, as appropriate, in the context of event-specific hazard exposure and vulnerability information, and enhance the development and dissemination of science-based methodologies and tools to record and share disaster losses and relevant disaggregated data and statistics, as well as to strengthen disaster risk modelling, assessment, mapping, monitoring and multi-hazard early warning systems, and in this regard encourages efforts to create or enhance systems for data collection and to support the capacity of national statistical offices to integrate data from the Sendai Framework monitor into official national statistics to enhance and institutionalize its use in decision-making processes and investments across sectors and all relevant ministries and institutions, and to prioritize the collection and analysis of data on disaster loss and the establishment and strengthening of national disaster loss databases, and to develop baselines on current losses, working towards the

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<sup>21</sup> A/77/640.

<sup>22</sup> United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, *The Report of the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030* (Geneva, 2023).

<sup>23</sup> A/71/644 and A/71/644/Corr.1.

collection of information on historical disaster losses going back, at least, to 2005, if feasible;

20. *Welcomes* the operationalization of the new funding arrangements, including the finalization of the key institutional arrangements of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage;

21. *Recalls* the decision of the General Assembly authorizing the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement regarding the hosting of the secretariat of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

22. *Welcomes* the ongoing operationalization of the Santiago network to provide technical assistance in a demand- and country-driven manner to build resilience against climate-related disasters;

23. *Urges* States to conduct inclusive and multi-hazard disaster risk assessments that consider climate change projections to support evidence-based disaster risk reduction strategies and guide risk-informed development investments by the private and public sectors, including comprehensive disaster risk reduction financing strategies, to support early action and recovery;

24. *Encourages* States to strengthen inter-institutional, inclusive coordination on disaster risk data and integrated analysis, investment in and the transfer of technology to developing countries for the development of science and technology and in strengthening capacities for multidimensional and multi-hazard risk assessment, risk analytics, and strategic foresight and monitoring of systemic risk, and capitalize on the risk data and risk modelling capacity of the private sector, including development of tools for multi-hazard risk assessments, and in this regard takes note of the ongoing work on the Global Risk Assessment Framework and Risk Information Exchange, as well as the ongoing efforts on the development of a disaster-related statistics framework to enhance disaster risk information;

25. *Also encourages* States to prioritize and enhance the allocation of and access to sustainable and predictable financing for disaster risk reduction at all levels, and technology transfer to developing countries, in particular for the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, for the development and strengthening of their capacities, including to build resilient health, water, sanitation, waste management and agrifood systems, cultural heritage, transport, energy, information and communications technologies and digital connectivity systems;

26. *Recognizes* the important contribution of healthy ecosystems to reducing disaster risk and building community resilience, encourages all States, United Nations entities and other relevant actors to promote nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and other management and conservation approaches, in line with United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5 of 2 March 2022,<sup>24</sup> at all levels and across all phases of disaster risk reduction and management, and reiterates the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as providing long-term and affordable investments in these approaches to reduce the impacts and costs of disasters, and ensure synergies between the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

<sup>24</sup> UNEP/EA.5/Res.5.

including by integrating disaster risk reduction into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as appropriate;

27. *Stresses* the need to foster better understanding and knowledge of the causes of disasters, as well as to build and strengthen coping capacities in developing countries through, inter alia, the exchange of best practices, technology transfer, educational and training programmes for disaster risk reduction, the development of open and accessible data systems to support effective disaster early warning, early action and crisis response, access to relevant data and information, the strengthening of institutional arrangements and the promotion of community participation and ownership through community-based disaster risk management approaches, and enhance understanding of risks posed by rapidly transforming, inter alia, economic, social, technological and ecological systems, including advancements in artificial intelligence;

28. *Acknowledges* the importance of community-driven disaster risk reduction and resilience efforts, and the need to strengthen the preparedness of communities as well as their ability to respond, including through raising awareness and fostering a culture of risk reduction and prevention, and supports efforts to scale up community-level pre-disaster recovery and reconstruction planning;

29. *Also acknowledges* the role of productive assets, including livestock and working animals, and the need to strengthen preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction by, inter alia, integrating the protection of working animals in disaster risk management plans to enhance long-term community resilience while also strengthen and promote collaboration and capacity-building for the protection of productive assets, including livestock, working animals, tools and seeds;

30. *Further acknowledges* that water is essential to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, that water-related disasters and multidimensional hazards threaten lives, livelihoods, agriculture and basic service infrastructure and cause substantial socioeconomic damage and losses, and that sustainable, integrated disaster risk-informed water resource management is necessary for successful disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, in this regard invites all countries to integrate land and water management, including for floods and droughts, into their national and subnational planning and management processes, and reiterates that the achievement of the water-related goals and targets would contribute to the successful implementation of the Sendai Framework;

31. *Urges* the incorporation of disaster risk management into post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction processes, enhancing the development and dissemination of science-based and targeted methodologies and tools and facilitating cooperation among States for the sharing of experiences;

32. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations and other relevant organizations to take further steps to address the food and nutrition needs of affected populations, prioritizing tools that strengthen resilience to current crises and future shocks, and integrating a disaster risk reduction perspective aimed at improving food security and nutrition;

33. *Recognizes* that the Sendai Framework, including its core provision to “build back better”, provides guidance relevant to a sustainable recovery from COVID-19 and also to identify and address underlying drivers of disaster risk in a systemic manner, that biological hazards require strengthened systematic coordination, coherence and integration between disaster and health risk management systems in the areas of risk assessment, surveillance and early warning, and that resilient health infrastructure and strengthened health systems capable of

implementing the International Health Regulations (2005),<sup>25</sup> as well as increasing the overall capacity of health systems, including through the application of the Bangkok Principles for the implementation of the health aspects of the Sendai Framework and other relevant initiatives, as appropriate, to reduce overall disaster risk and build disaster resilience, while also recognizing the value of integrated approaches, including the One Health approach and other holistic approaches that foster cooperation between human health, animal health and plant health, as well as environmental and other relevant sectors;

34. *Also recognizes* that disaster risk reduction requires a multi-hazard and systemic approach and inclusive risk-informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of data disaggregated by, inter alia, income, sex, age and disability, and analysis with an adequate understanding of how the information is to be interpreted and used, as well as on easily accessible, up-to-date, comprehensible, interoperable, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, for a wide range of users and decision makers, complemented by traditional knowledge, and in this regard encourages States to commence or, as appropriate, further enhance the collection and analysis of data on disaster loss and other relevant disaster risk reduction targets, disaggregated by income, sex, age and disability and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, and to strengthen inter-institutional, inclusive coordination on disaster risk data and integrated analysis, and invites Member States to mobilize national statistical and planning offices and other relevant authorities, and strengthen their capacity in the systemic collection, analysis and validation of disaster risk data to institutionalize its use in decision-making processes and investments across sectors;

35. *Welcomes* the political declaration adopted by the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly (Sustainable Development Goals Summit), held in New York on 18 and 19 September 2023, and urges timely action to ensure its full implementation;

36. *Also welcomes* progress under the Strategic Framework on Geospatial Information and Services for Disasters,<sup>26</sup> which is a guide for Member States to ensure the availability and accessibility of quality geospatial information and services across all phases of disaster risk reduction and management, and encourages enhanced support to developing countries for the implementation of the Framework as a means to provide quality geospatial information and services to support decision-making and disaster risk management efforts, and strengthen capacity for effective data-sharing and exchange, as appropriate, within government and between government and the private sector, in alignment with achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;<sup>27</sup>

37. *Emphasizes* the importance of a broader and a more people-centred preventive approach to and systemic risk management of disaster risk reduction, reflecting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recognizing that disaster prevention, preparedness, early and anticipatory actions, and resilience-building, in most cases, are significantly more cost-effective than emergency responses, stresses the importance of promoting the further development of and investment in effective, national and regional, multi-hazard early warning mechanisms, where relevant, and facilitating the sharing and exchange of information across all countries;

38. *Recognizes* the need for inclusive development of preparedness plans and the importance of systematically identifying the needs of the poor and people in

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<sup>25</sup> World Health Organization, document WHA58/2005/REC/1, resolution 58.3, annex.

<sup>26</sup> Economic and Social Council resolution [2018/14](#), annex.

<sup>27</sup> Resolution [70/1](#).

vulnerable situations before a disaster hits, and noting the importance of community based multi-hazard early warning systems;

39. *Welcomes the call by the Secretary-General for a United Nations action plan to ensure that every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within five years as an accelerator towards the achievement of target (g) of the Sendai Framework, and also welcomes the invitation from States to development partners, international financial institutions and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide support for implementation of the Early Warnings for All initiative, and recognizes the importance of the CREWS initiative in achieving that goal and takes note with appreciation of the findings of the Global Status of Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems: Target (g) report, and calls upon all relevant entities of the United Nations system to ensure a coordinated and integrated approach in the implementation of the early warning action plan presented at the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;*

40. *Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on multi-hazard early warning systems in the least developed countries,<sup>28</sup> and also takes note of the recommendations for accelerating action to address gaps and deliver people-centred, end-to-end multi-hazard early warning systems in the least developed countries;*

41. *Also takes note of the operationalization of the Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, aimed at advancing commitments to enhance the prevention of disaster-induced displacement;*

42. *Recognizes the increased official reporting through the online Sendai Framework monitor, and further encourages States to report on progress against the Sustainable Development Goals related to disaster risk to provide, inter alia, a comprehensive overview of progress to inform the deliberations and outcomes of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, and recalls the ongoing work towards integrated national climate change adaptation and national disaster risk reduction strategies as well as the Sendai Framework targets, and further recalls ongoing work under the Paris Agreement to apply the Sendai Framework targets in the context of the global goal on adaptation;*

43. *Encourages countries to apply a comprehensive approach to disaster and climate risk management and to establish or strengthen policy, programmatic and financing coherence between national climate change adaptation and national disaster risk reduction strategies, as well as sector-specific plans, as appropriate, and apply the Sendai Framework for the effective implementation of all the relevant decisions of the Conferences of the Parties made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement;*

44. *Reaffirms that the establishment of common indicators and shared data sets to measure the Sendai Framework global targets and the disaster risk reduction targets of Sustainable Development Goals 1, 11 and 13, as well as in the monitoring and evaluation framework of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States: A Renewed Declaration for Resilient Prosperity and the monitoring framework of the Awaza Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2024–2034, are important contributions to ensure coherence, feasibility and consistency in implementation, the collection of data and reporting, calls for coherence between the Sendai Framework global targets and the monitoring of the Doha Programme of Action, and in this regard recognizes*

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<sup>28</sup> [A/79/288](#).

the importance of prioritizing capacity-building support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges;

45. *Encourages* States to give appropriate consideration to disaster risk reduction in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, where it is reflected across several Goals and targets, including in their voluntary national reviews, *inter alia*, through the engagement of national Sendai Framework focal points early in the national review process, as appropriate, and stresses the importance of considering disaster risk reduction in the deliberations and outcomes of the high-level political forum on sustainable development and integrating disaster risk reduction across the work of the Economic and Social Council;

46. *Reiterates its strong encouragement* of and the need for effective coordination and coherence, as applicable, in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Sevilla Commitment,<sup>29</sup> the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Sendai Framework, as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity,<sup>30</sup> the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,<sup>31</sup> and the New Urban Agenda, while respecting the relevant mandates, in order to build synergies and resilience, translate integrated global policy frameworks, as appropriate, into national laws, policies or regulations defining roles and responsibilities across the public and private sectors, as well as into integrated multisectoral programmes at the national and local levels, and reduce disaster risk across sectors, and addressing the global challenge of eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty;

47. *Recognizes* the important work and contribution of regional and subregional organizations in advancing cooperation in disaster risk reduction at the regional level, encourages greater engagement and partnership between the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and regional and subregional organizations to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework;

48. *Encourages* countries, the relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes and other relevant institutions and stakeholders to take into consideration the important role of coordinated, inclusive and participatory disaster risk governance across sectors for the achievement of sustainable development and, *inter alia*, the strengthening of disaster prevention, as well as preparedness for effective response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, including through disaster risk reduction, early warnings systems that lead to early action, and response financing;

49. *Urges* that due consideration continue to be given to the review of the global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework as part of the integrated and coordinated follow-up processes to United Nations conferences and summits, aligned with the Economic and Social Council, the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the quadrennial comprehensive policy review cycles, as appropriate, taking into account the contributions of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction and the Sendai Framework monitor;

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<sup>29</sup> Resolution [73/323](#), annex.

<sup>30</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

50. *Reaffirms* that international cooperation for disaster risk reduction includes a variety of sources and is a critical element in supporting the efforts of developing countries to reduce disaster risk, and encourages States to strengthen international and regional information exchange and information-sharing, including through North-South cooperation complemented by South-South and triangular cooperation, establishing and networking risk management centres, promoting critical science and technology research cooperation on disaster reduction and improving international coordination mechanisms to respond to large-scale disasters;

51. *Recognizes* that effective and meaningful global and regional partnerships and the further strengthening of international cooperation, including the fulfilment of respective commitments of official development assistance by developed countries, are essential for effective disaster risk management and the ability of developing countries, including those most vulnerable to disasters, to effectively enhance and implement national disaster risk reduction policies and measures, taking into account their respective national circumstances and capabilities;

52. *Reaffirms* the need for the enhancement of the means of implementation and the capacity and capability of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and African countries, as well as middle-income countries facing specific challenges, including the mobilization of support through international cooperation, for the provision of means of implementation to augment domestic efforts in accordance with their national priorities;

53. *Encourages* the incorporation of disaster risk reduction measures, as appropriate, into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes and infrastructure financing, including through North-South cooperation complemented by South-South as well as triangular cooperation, within and across all sectors related to sustainable development, and calls for international cooperation that is aligned with national disaster risk reduction strategies and for alignment between risk-informed national development cooperation policies and national disaster risk reduction strategies;

54. *Recognizes* that financing for disaster risk reduction requires greater attention, and in this regard encourages increased investments in disaster risk reduction, including resilient infrastructure, and calls upon the United Nations system and its entities, within the scope of their respective mandates, in partnership with international financial institutions, regional development banks and other relevant institutions and stakeholders, to support developing countries in developing comprehensive disaster risk reduction financing strategies in support of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies, and incentivizing investments in resilience, prevention and rehabilitation, and to explore the development of tailored financing mechanisms for disaster risk reduction, including forecast-based financing approaches and disaster risk insurance mechanisms;

55. *Encourages* States to allocate increased domestic resources to disaster risk reduction, including to assess and strengthen resilience and upgrade existing infrastructure, to include disaster risk reduction in budgeting and financial planning across all relevant sectors, and to ensure that national financing frameworks and infrastructure plans are risk-informed, according to national plans and policies;

56. *Recognizes* that economic losses are rising as a result of the increasing number and value of assets exposed to hazards, encourages countries to conduct a disaster risk assessment of existing critical infrastructure, to ensure that infrastructure plans are aligned to national disaster risk reduction strategies and risk assessments, to support the publication of disaster risk assessments, to make multi-hazard disaster

risk assessments a prerequisite for infrastructure, housing and real estate investments in all sectors, to routinely conduct stress testing of existing infrastructure and to strengthen regulatory frameworks for land-use planning and building codes, as appropriate, towards the achievement of target (d) of the Sendai Framework, and in this regard also encourages countries and other relevant stakeholders to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations into their social, economic and environmental investments;

57. *Calls for* increased support for developing countries to build human and institutional capacity to originate, prepare and support quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure projects, across the infrastructure life cycle;

58. *Acknowledges* that earthquakes have resulted in significant loss of lives, damage to property, displacement of communities and the loss of livelihoods, food security and nutrition, health and access to social infrastructure, calls for support to countries to better understand the exposure and vulnerability to earthquake risks and raise awareness, and reaffirms the need to strengthen seismic risk governance, including improving risk assessments, enforcing earthquake-resistant building codes, mapping exposure and vulnerability, investing in resilient infrastructure and enhancing institutional coordination for preparedness, response and recovery; and further calls upon the international community to provide financial, technical and capacity-building support to countries prone to earthquake risk, prioritizing resources to developing countries;

59. *Notes* that extreme heat is deadly and disrupts economies and societies, and calls for urgent and concerted efforts to enhance international cooperation to address extreme heat, and further notes the development of a toolkit for extreme heat governance to support Governments in mitigating heat impacts in line with the Secretary-General's Call to Action on Extreme Heat;

60. *Encourages* all relevant stakeholders to collaborate with the private sector to enhance the resilience of businesses, as well as the societies within which they operate, by integrating disaster risk into their management practices, to facilitate private investments in disaster risk reduction and to promote risk-informed private investments and the disclosure of disaster risk in business operations and asset values, and also encourages the engagement of credit rating agencies, the insurance sector and the financial services sector in disaster risk reduction, to support countries in the development of innovative instruments, tools and guidelines for de-risking investments and to enhance financing available for disaster risk reduction;

61. *Reaffirms* that investing in national and local skills, systems and knowledge to build resilience and preparedness will save lives, reduce the risk of displacement in the context of disasters, strengthen the adaptive capacity of food production systems and enhance food security, cut costs and preserve development gains, and in this regard encourages developing and strengthening risk-informed social protection systems and exploring innovative ways, such as forecast-based financing approaches and disaster risk insurance mechanisms, to increase the availability of resources for Member States to mobilize early action and to accelerate recovery;

62. *Recalls* that the economic and environmental vulnerability index gives consideration to the impacts of disasters, recognizes the relevance of disaster risk and the impact of disasters in the process of graduation from the least developed country category, encourages the integration of disaster risk reduction into the smooth transition strategies of graduating countries in order to promote the sustainability of development progress, including the impact assessment of the likely consequences of graduation and the vulnerability profiles, and also encourages development and

trading partners of graduating and recently graduated countries to support those countries in reducing disaster risk and building resilience;

63. *Commits* to provide support for countries graduating to higher income per capita status, particularly countries that are highly vulnerable to shocks and disasters, to avoid disruptions in development trajectories, including by making efforts to avoid abrupt reductions in concessional and non-concessional official finance, developing strategies that take into account pre-graduation and post-graduation needs and facilitate tailored, coherent and integrated approaches to financing and integrating these into national development strategies;

64. *Recognizes* the importance of giving priority to the development of local and national disaster risk reduction capacity-building, policies, strategies and plans with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, in accordance with national practices and legislation;

65. *Also recognizes* that, while each State has the primary responsibility for preventing and reducing disaster risk, it is a shared responsibility between Governments and relevant stakeholders, and recognizes that non-State and other relevant stakeholders, including major groups, parliaments, civil society, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, non-governmental organizations, Indigenous Peoples and their organizations, national platforms for disaster risk reduction focal points for the Sendai Framework, local government representatives, scientific institutions and the private sector, as well as organizations and relevant agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and intergovernmental organizations, play an important role as enablers in providing support to States, in accordance with national policies, laws and regulations, in the implementation of the Sendai Framework at the local, national, regional and global levels, and that greater efforts are needed to mobilize multi-stakeholder partnerships for disaster risk reduction, according to national plans and policies;

66. *Encourages* Governments to promote the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation and leadership of women, as well as of persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations, the design, management, resourcing and implementation of gender-responsive and disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes, and recognizes in this regard that women and girls are disproportionately exposed to risk, increased loss of livelihoods and even loss of life during and in the aftermath of disasters, and that disasters and the consequent disruption to physical, social, economic and environmental networks and support systems disproportionately affect persons with disabilities and their families;

67. *Stresses* the importance of mainstreaming a gender perspective and the perspectives of persons with disabilities, as well as other people in vulnerable situations, into disaster risk management, and of engaging and appropriately drawing on the capacities of children, youth, including young professionals, as contributors in disaster risk management so as to strengthen the resilience of communities and reduce social vulnerabilities to disasters, and in this regard recognizes the need for the inclusive participation and contribution of women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as well as the role of youth, volunteers, migrants, academia, scientific and research entities and networks, business, professional associations, private sector financing institutions and the media, in all forums and processes related to disaster risk reduction, in accordance with the Sendai Framework;

68. *Acknowledges* the continuous work of the entities of the United Nations system, in accordance with their respective mandates, in supporting the efforts of

developing countries in the area of disaster risk reduction, including through the inclusion, where appropriate, of disaster risk reduction in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework as part of the common country assessment's multidimensional analysis, requests the relevant United Nations entities and United Nations country teams, and urges other relevant stakeholders, to continue to integrate disaster risk reduction and the implementation of the Sendai Framework into their work and to align their work with the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development, including the supplementary recommendations issued in 2023, guided by the Senior Leadership Group on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience convened by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, and notes the ongoing work of the Centre of Excellence on Climate and Disaster Resilience;

69. *Also acknowledges* the importance of the work of the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions in disaster risk reduction, the substantial increase in demands on the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the need for timely, stable, adequate and predictable resources necessary for supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework, and in this regard encourages Member States to consider providing or augmenting voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction;

70. *Recognizes* the continued importance of voluntary funding, and urges existing and new donors to provide sufficient funding and, where possible, to augment financial contributions to the United Nations trust fund for disaster reduction to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework, including through unearmarked and, where possible, multi-annual contributions;

71. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction as forums to assess and discuss progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework and advance coherence between disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and climate change mitigation and adaptation, including financing, and recognizes their outcomes as contributions to the high-level political forum on sustainable development;

72. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, the Philippines, Portugal and Uruguay, respectively, for hosting global and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, events jointly organized with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, to Saint Kitts and Nevis for hosting the sixth High-level Meeting on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas and the Caribbean, and to Switzerland for hosting the eighth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction;

73. *Takes note* of the Co-Chairs' summary of the 2025 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, including its "Geneva call for disaster risk reduction";

74. *Stresses* the importance of promoting the incorporation of disaster risk knowledge, including disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, financing, response, recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation, in formal and non-formal education, as well as in civic education at all levels and in professional education and training, and of raising awareness and creating a culture of disaster prevention, resilience and responsible citizenship to foster all-of-society engagement in disaster risk reduction, and emphasizes the need for new and existing educational infrastructure, school facilities and teaching and learning practices to be risk-

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informed, resilient and fully accessible to all, which requires channelling financial and other resources towards strengthening these efforts;

75. *Recognizes* the need to promote traditional, local and Indigenous knowledge and wisdom that have been tested and improved through generations across the world, to further strengthen scientific practices and know-how and enhance efforts on awareness-raising and education on disaster risk reduction;

76. *Welcomes* the annual observance of the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction on 13 October, World Tsunami Awareness Day on 5 November and the International Day in Memory of the Victims of Earthquakes on 29 April, as well as World Day for Glaciers on 21 March, World Water Day on 22 March, World Meteorological Day on 23 March, World Environment Day on 5 June, International Day of Combating Sand and Dust Storms on 12 July and World Lake Day on 27 August, and encourages all States, United Nations bodies and other relevant actors to observe the Days to further raise public awareness of disaster risk reduction;

77. *Reaffirms* the commitment at the very heart of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and commit to taking more tangible steps to support people in vulnerable situations and the most vulnerable countries and to reach the furthest behind first;

78. *Recognizes* that the findings of the midterm review of the Sendai Framework and the political declaration of the high-level meeting on the midterm review can be an input to upcoming relevant United Nations conferences and processes towards a risk-informed approach to sustainable development and climate action in all sectors and in all countries;

79. *Urges* the Secretary-General, by 2027, within existing resources, to ensure the allocation of adequate resources to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, to support its mandate for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030;

80. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eighty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, the effective global response to address the impacts of the El Niño phenomenon and the implementation of the United Nations action plan to ensure that every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within the next four years;

81. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its eighty-first session, under the item entitled “Sustainable development”, the sub-item entitled “Disaster risk reduction”.

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