

---

# The 4<sup>th</sup> UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

---

Distr: general

27 December, 2023

Original: English

Agenda item: Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building

Sponsor: Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, El Salvador, Fiji, Iran, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Pakistan, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Syria, Türkiye, Viet Nam

## Tokyo Framework for Action

The UN World Conference of Disaster Risk Reduction, incursive

*Recalling* the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World,

*Recalling* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),

*Recalling* the Hyogo Framework for Action,

*Recalling* the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,

*Expressing its satisfaction* towards the immense effort of each member States, international organizations and NPOs have made in order to decrease the risk and damage of natural disasters,

*Recognizing* that every country must carry out the Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction Framework,

*Expressing its satisfaction* with NGOs led by the Red Cross,

*Convinced* that implementing Sendai Disaster Risk Reduction Framework will bolster the domestic conditions and risk management, and thus reduce climate refugees,

*Approving* the initiatives including the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and Official Development Assistance (ODA),

*Recalling* the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

*Convinced* the necessity of international cooperation to on better recovery and disaster risk reduction,

*Recognizing* the countries unable to work out disasters enough on their own,

*Emphasizing* that direct support to developing countries brings profit,

*Recognizing* that there is a significant lack of knowledge on disaster risk and management in certain member states,

*Concerned* that people are not well informed about disasters, when they occur, and how to prevent them,

*Affirming* that correct information on disasters should be supplied promptly and widely,

*Recognizing* that disasters affect more than one nation,

*Recognizing* the need for regional cooperation on better recovery and disaster risk reduction, and urging that educational assistance provided be bold and large-scale,

*Convinced* that technical support is essential that developing countries become more resilient on their own,

*Affirming* that infrastructure and lifelines must function even during disasters,

*Reaffirming* every country that it is important to develop its own disaster-resistant infrastructure and lifelines,

*Emphasizing* the need for specific and prompt technical support for disaster prevention in countries receiving aid,

*Recognizing* that agricultural insurance schemes are complex,

*Noting with regret* that the use of provided goods and technology funds are unclear,

*Recognizing* the importance of ensuring transparency in aid,

*Approving* the discussions that have taken place so far at the COP,

*Desiring* that the next UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction will address the linkages between climate change and disasters,

*Recognizing* that agriculture accounts for a large share of developing countries' economies and that damage from natural disaster to agriculture can have a devastating impact on developing countries' economies,

*Recognizing* the current situation where information and education on concerned by natural disaster risk prevention are not equally distributed to all people,

*Concerned* that the human rights of all people are not respected in the event of a disaster,

*Deeply* convinced that everyone regardless of gender, age, ethnic group, nationality, income, and other differences, must be protected from natural disasters,

*Regretting* that, in disasters, females have been dead and affected, more than males,

*Recognizing* it should be a common benefit to the entire international community, if disaster prevention, with which females and the vulnerable to disasters are not left behind, spreads around the world,

*Emphasizing* the importance of respecting religion, cultures, and values,

*Recognizing* that global warming has a major impact on climate change, which is a large cause of disasters,

*Concerned* about environmental destruction, including deforestation, leading to disasters that lead to vulnerability in natural disasters,

*Affirming* that the responsibility of developed and developing countries is common, but that developed countries should have a particularly strong responsibility,

*Emphasizing* that consideration should be given to public safety and welfare in the development of guidelines,

*Noting with deep concern* that some countries are unable to mitigate their own disaster risk,

*Emphasizing* that the definition of “developing countries in aspect of hazard management” in this draft resolution are countries that the UNDRR determines to be in an urgent, unstable, devastating condition in aspects of technology, economy, or human resource,

*Emphasizing* that the definition of “developed countries in aspect of hazard management” in this draft resolution are countries that the UNDRR determines to be in a sufficient and stable condition in aspects of technology, economy, or human resource, and are not in an devastating condition regarding disaster refugees,

*Expressing its satisfaction* with the works of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO),

*Concerned* some countries are in insufficient condition regarding long-term perspective due to conflict, poverty, and political corruption for disaster prevention,

*Recognizing* that there are areas where the four priority actions and seven targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction 2015-2030 are not being implemented,

*Recognizing* that support is not universally provided,

*Reaffirming* the importance of transparency in assistance,

*Expressing* regret that the use of goods and technical funds provided in support is unclear,

*Emphasizing* that disaster-related assistance should be provided to all people without distinction,

1. *Encourages* following things to member States and each regional organization to cooperate across borders for Disaster Management:
  - a. making action plans for when natural disasters occur jointly,
  - b. conducting training and simulation in peacetime to reduce the damage of natural disasters;
  
2. *Urges* the working group under the UNDRR to create further guidelines consisting of the following items and the convening of experts with the necessary knowledge to formulate the guidelines again:
  - a. On Construction,
  - b. On Infrastructure,
  - c. On Ideal shelter,
  - d. On Making Hazard Map;
  
3. *Requests* developed nations in aspects of hazard management, international organizations, and NGOs to provide the following assistance to their recipient countries in need of support and according to the guidelines for the items mentioned above:
  - a. Financial support:
    - i. Maintenance of the life line and laws,
    - ii. Construction of infrastructure and shelters, which are able to protect people vulnerable in disasters,
    - iii. Maintenance of educational infrastructure for carrying out educational program for disaster risk reduction,
    - iv. Reconstruction, which is necessary for disaster risk reduction,
    - v. Creating hazard map, which the route people vulnerable in disasters can use are written,
    - vi. Education regarding disasters risk reduction and natural disasters,
    - vii. Broad-based disaster preparedness,
    - viii. Early operation of the Fund on Climate Change,
    - ix. Expansion of non-structural measures, including forecasting and warning systems and small weather radars,
    - x. Operational costs of supported technologies and supplies,

- b. Technological support:
    - i. Improvement of the system of multi hazard early warning system:
    - ii. Improvement of the latest and accurate weather forecasting technology:
    - iii. Technology of collecting and sharing information:
    - iv. Water security including water supply development:
    - v. Protection for disaster refugees:
    - vi. Construction of infrastructure and shelters, which are able to protect people vulnerable in disasters:
    - vii. Creating hazard map, which the route people vulnerable in disasters can use are written,
  - c. Physical support:
    - i. Investigation on making hazard maps:
    - ii. Investigation on resistance of the building, including house and school:
    - iii. Implement of the lecture for citizens for enhancing awareness on disaster risk reduction:
    - iv. Appropriate, effective, and regular implementation of disaster drills:
    - v. Construction of infrastructure and shelters, which are able to protect people vulnerable in disasters,
  - d. Material support:
    - i. Disaster risk reduction goods:
    - ii. Provision of disaster risk reduction goods in educational areas:
    - iii. Equipment and food aid to shelters and other disaster prevention related facilities,
  - e. Knowledge support, including education and expertise:
    - i. Experts in disaster education from countries that promote religious and gender equality will provide the following educational support:
    - ii. On a large scale and on a regular basis:
    - iii. Education on disaster risk reduction and natural disasters:
    - iv. Awareness raising on the use of hazard maps:
    - v. Know-how sharing on agricultural insurance:
    - vi. Provision of human resources with know-how on the operation of the provided technology:
    - vii. Creation of hazard maps with routes accessible to vulnerable populations:
    - viii. Survey of earthquake resistance of buildings, including houses and schools,
  - f. Material support:
    - i. Provision of equipment and food to evacuation centers and other disaster prevention-related facilities:
    - ii. Disaster risk reduction goods:
    - iii. Provision of disaster prevention goods in the field of education,
  - g. Medical support:
    - i. Treatment of illnesses caused by disasters:
    - ii. Vaccines against sexually transmitted diseases and other infectious disease,
  - h. Assistance for protection of disaster refugees;
4. *Urges* Member States the establishment of a system for the management of domestic disaster information and monitoring of the status-quo of the domestic hazard conditions;
  5. *Requests* recipient countries to submit a publicly available report, specifying the expense and the effects for UNDRR,

as well as the user of funds, good, and technology;

6. *Encourages* each country to regularly publish the data and the situation of the disasters to the citizens and international society;
7. *Urges* Member States to establish international networks to strengthen information dissemination, sharing, and management systems and small weather radar related to disaster risk;
8. *Urges* each country to actively conduct the above activities domestically;
9. *Requests* each country to make efforts while taking into consideration of domestic religions, values, and cultures and to report to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) when assistance from other countries is needed;
10. *Emphasizes* Member States to respect human rights in the event of a disaster;
11. *Requests* people vulnerable in disasters to participate in conferences related to disaster risk reduction;
12. *Calls upon* international organizations to review the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction with the purpose to reflect the SDGs and measures against climate change;
13. *Encourages* member States to take further actions on global warming;
14. *Calls upon* developed countries to promptly implement the operation of the funds regarding climate change;
15. *Emphasizes* the development of inter-regional legal arrangements to deal with refugees;
16. *Encourages* all member States, a broad range of organizations, bodies, experts from all regions, working at the local, national, regional and international, level, to engage, through the country, in the international disaster risk reduction network;
17. *Stresses* that the international disaster risk reduction network is to have the following functions:
  - a. Identifying, prioritizing and communicating technical assistance needs and priorities,
  - b. Identifying types of relevant technical assistance,
  - c. Actively connecting those seeking technical assistance with best suited organizations, bodies, networks and experts,
  - d. Accessing technical assistance available, including from such organizations, bodies, networks and experts,
  - e. Facilitating the development, provision and dissemination of, and access to, knowledge and information on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, including comprehensive risk management approaches, at the regional, national and local level;

18. *Urges* developed countries on disaster risk reduction to establish and implement the following funding systems
  - a. In normal times when disasters are not occurring, indirect support should be provided through UNDRR in order to ensure transparency in all assistance.
  - b. Direct bilateral and multilateral assistance can be provided without UNDRR in cases of emergency;
19. *Urges* countries to regularly publicize disaster situations and data to their citizens and the international community;
20. *Urges* Member States to support reconstruction and prepare a joint response to disasters among regions;
21. *Encourages* FAO to provide financial and technical assistance to developing countries in the agricultural sector;
22. *Calls upon* international organizations to review the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction with the aim of reflecting the SDGs and climate change measures;
23. *Reaffirms* that the entities referred to in the paragraph above, particularly those that are based in developing countries, may support, including financial support, in providing technical assistance;
24. *Requests* all countries to establish a system that will enable all people, including the vulnerable to respond adequately and ensure their safety in the event of a disaster;
25. *Requests* countries that are financially solvent to accept climate refugees to do the following in accepting the climate refugees:
  - a. Active acceptance of climate refugees in cases where accepting refugees is possible,
  - b. Financial, technological, and physical aid in cases where accepting refugees is difficult,
  - c. Provision of safe route of immigrants;
26. *Recognizes* the importance of building implementation capacity on climate change and disasters through international cooperation, and highlighting the following as specific goals and steps:
  - a. identifies the expected goals of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction 2015-2030 as concrete objectives and four priority actions as concrete steps,
  - b. Change the term "disaster" to "climate change" and implement,
  - c. Based on a and b the specific goal is to strengthen preparedness for emergency response and recovery that prevents and reduces hazard exposure and vulnerability to climate change, thereby enhancing resilience, through integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures to prevent new climate change risks Prevent and reduce existing climate change risks,
  - d. Based on a and b, concrete steps are as follows:
    - i. Understanding risks including climate change risks:
    - ii. Strengthen risks governance to manage risks including climate change risks:
    - iii. investing in risks including climate change risks reduction in resilience:

iv. improving preparedness for effective responses including climate change response and "build back better" in the recovery and reconstruction process.