

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS FOR ACCELERATING THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK AND REDUCING SYSTEMIC RISK



PEDRR
Ecosystems for Disaster Risk Reduction
and Adaptation

GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PEDRR KEY MESSAGES



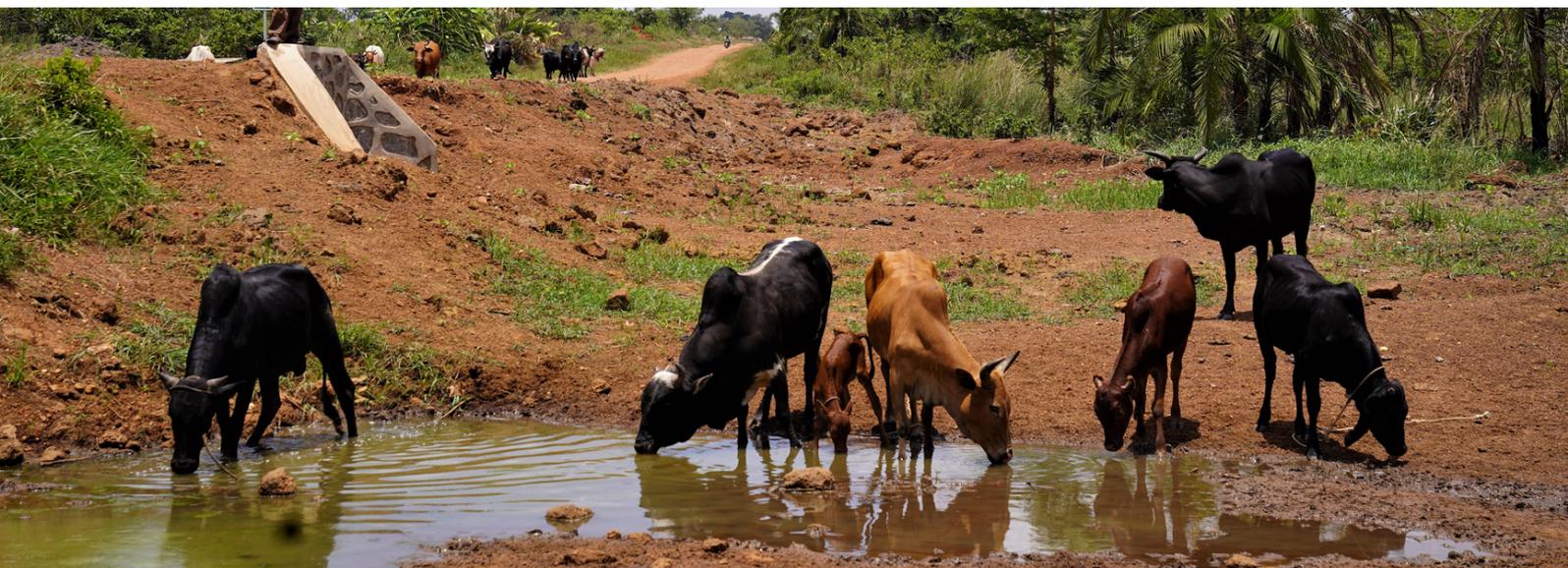
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Key messages

To accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework we need:

1. Monitoring of ecosystem loss under targets C and D strengthens the implementation of Sendai along with robust efficacy and performance monitoring & evaluation of Nature-based Solutions (NbS).

- Ecosystems and ecosystem services have an important contribution to disaster risk reduction and are often impacted by climate-related hazards such as droughts, wildfires, floods, and storms. Disaster-related losses of ecosystems and ecosystem services need to be reported in the Sendai monitor.
- Ecosystems which are recognized for their DRR benefits should be considered as critical infrastructure. The reporting of the area of damaged or destroyed green (and blue) infrastructure would be more meaningful than the sole number of items affected. Green infrastructure needs a more clear and applicable definition in the SFM and complemented with blue infrastructure (Target D).
- The majority of ecosystem services can be considered as basic services that are needed for society to function, such as fresh water supply, wastewater treatment, or services that are relevant for human health and well-being. Against this background, ecosystem services should be integrated into indicator D-8 (disrupted services) and reported in reference to ecosystem losses under green (and blue) infrastructure (monitored by indicator D-4) (Target D).
- The reporting of livelihoods lost due to disasters should go beyond crop and livestock and consider other relevant ecosystems and ecosystem services, which provide a basis for livelihoods (Target B).



2. More cost-benefit analyses to demonstrate the value of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and innovative financing modalities

- A business case for ecosystems would help stakeholders to connect their ambitions across landscapes. Benefits can then be shared, including to the people at risk.
- Cost-benefit analyses (CBA) would be extremely beneficial in this and helpful to policy makers in establishing priorities for NbS.
- Several studies of comparative CBA of NbS across the world show that NbS pays off[1]. Nevertheless, CBAs are underutilized when it comes to NbS.
- Innovative (blended) finance, .creating linkages to efforts undertaken for the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Paris Agreement, and the SDGs more broadly can create win-win funding outcomes.
- Other innovative financings, such as parametric insurance for NbS can also help by providing funds to restore ecosystems that serve as critical infrastructure.

[1] UNDRR (2021) Words into action guidelines on Nature-based Solutions for Disaster Risk Reduction



To holistically address systemic risk we also need

1. Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for Disaster Risk Reduction to be part of Sendai Framework Priority area 4 and in humanitarian settings.

- To address systemic risk, we also need to include Nature-based Solutions for Disaster Risk Reduction under the Sendai Framework Priority area 4.
- NbS can provide multiple benefits simultaneously that are particularly relevant for post-disaster and humanitarian contexts.
- These benefits are directly tied to the work of key humanitarian clusters, including food security and nutrition; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and health, as well as other cross-sectoral linkages.
- The use of NbS in post-disaster and humanitarian contexts can therefore help to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of humanitarian action by addressing social and environmental issues.

2. Whole-society/landscape approach: There is a need for a more integrated cross-sectoral landscape approach at international, regional, and national levels

- A siloed approach to implementing NbS will not provide all the benefits that NbS can bring and create trade-offs between stakeholders.
- NbS needs to be considered as part of a holistic national strategy and not as a separate measure to reduce environmental trade-offs and reduce systemic risk.
- A paradigm shift will be required towards integrated solutions - where biodiversity and ecosystem services are incentivized and enhanced through connected sectoral policies and investments, rather than ecosystems being the victim of trade-offs between those sectors.

