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# Item 16. Linkages with the Sendai Framework, Sustainable Development Goals and policy / governance integration

Franziska Hirsch
Secretary

Thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Geneva, 27-29 November 2024

# Words into Action Guidelines. Implementation Guide for Man-made and technological hazards (2018)

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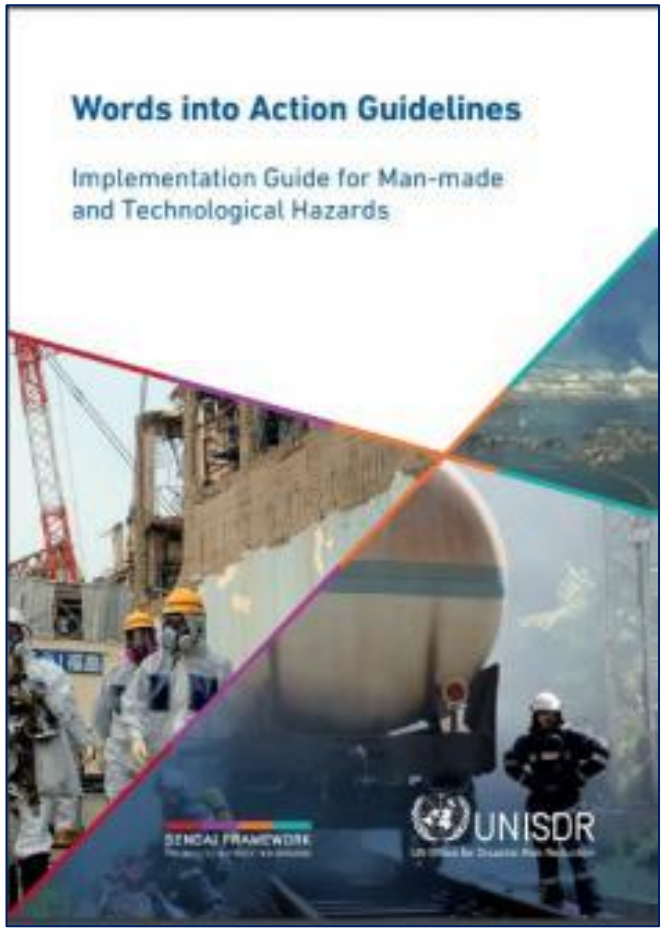
UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

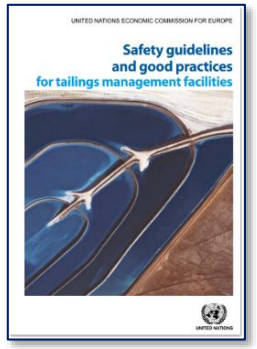
- Initiated by UNECE
- Coordinated through Inter-agency coordination group on industrial / chemical accidents, initiated by UNECE, in cooperation with OECD

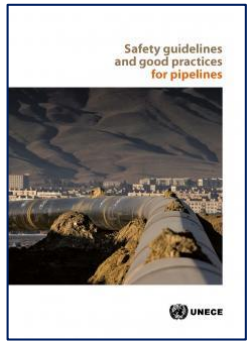
- Led by UNEP/OCHA Joint Environment Unit, with contributions from UNECE, UNEP, OECD, European Commission incl. JRC and others, and in cooperation with UNDRR

- Covers 4 priority areas of Sendai Framework

- Case studies from Convention, such as exercise in Danube Delta, land-use planning coordination in Estonia and Safety Guidelines on Pipelines, Safety Guidelines and Checklist on Tailings Management Facilities,



# Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) 2019

- **Chapter 1.3.8 chemical/industrial risk (drafted by UNECE and EU JRC / MAHB)**

*"The Industrial Accidents Convention is a* ***multilateral legal instrument that supports countries in establishing and enhancing governance, policymaking and transboundary cooperation*** *on industrial accident prevention, preparedness and response. Developed initially for the European region following the Sandoz accident in 1986,* ***the approaches and experience offer insights to countries pursuing Sendai Framework commitments in technological risk management.*** *The Convention's legal provisions, policy forum, guidelines and capacity-development activities support countries in preventing accidents from occurring, reducing their frequency and severity and mitigating their effects at the local, national and cross-border levels. The scope of the Convention also applies to industrial accidents that are triggered by the impacts of natural hazards. "*


- **Chapter 1.3.9 Natech risk (drafted by EU JRC)**

# European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR) ROADMAP 2021-2030

## *For a disaster-resilient European and Central Asian region by 2030*

- UNECE contributed to Roadmap's development: resulted in strengthened references to governance, and transboundary cooperation

- ***"EFDRR countries remain committed to 'all-of-society', regional, transboundary and collaborative systems of governance and decision-making – guided, for example, by [.....] the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents."***

# European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR) Action Oriented Dialogues

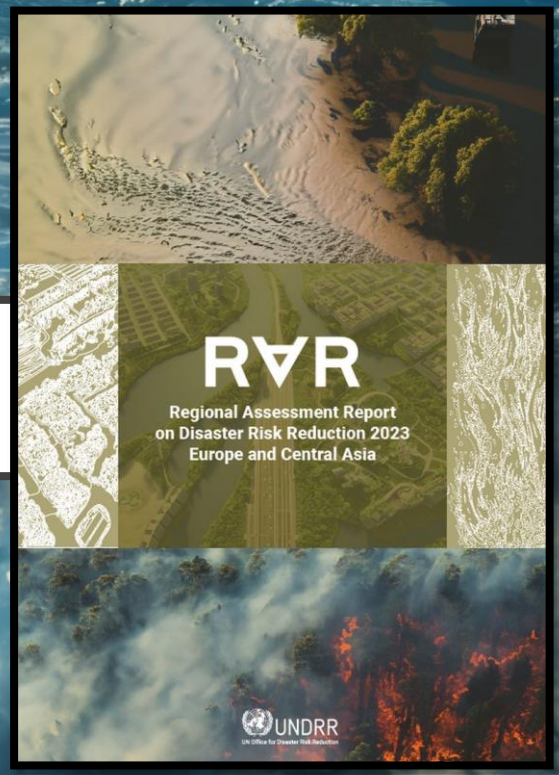
- **ERDRR Action Oriented Dialogue (Helsinki, 14-15 December 2023)**

- Sharing experiences and developing adapted policies and actions addressing pressing disaster risk reduction-related issues, and to enhance transboundary cooperation to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

- Brought together intergovernmental organizations, national policymakers and experts, NGOs and private sector to exchange insights, share best practices, and emphasize collaborative solutions for resilience building

- **Interactive Session 4:** ***Addressing Industrial Accident Risks: Awareness-raising regarding the Convention's role in the broader DRR framework***

# REGIONAL ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR DRR EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

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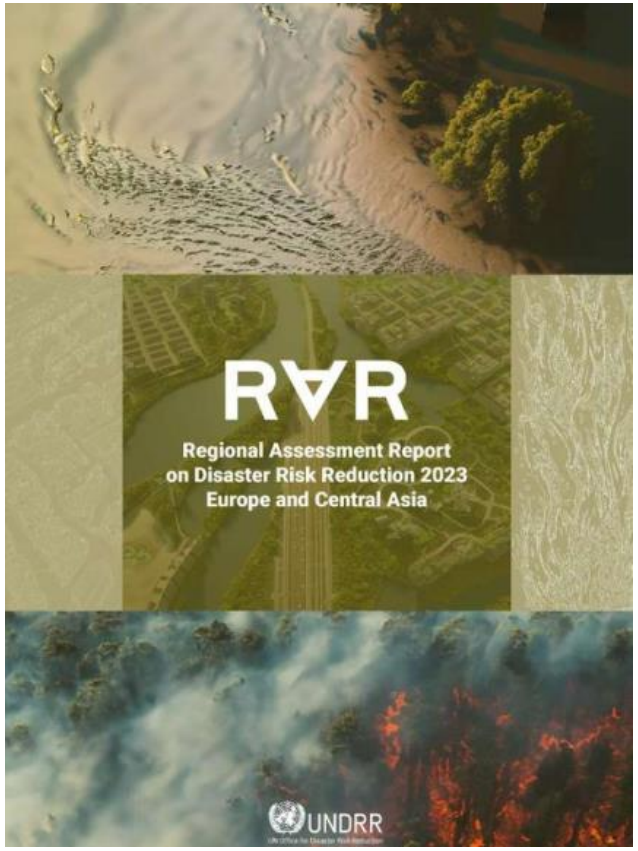
# CHALLENGE 4: MANAGING TECHNOLOGICAL RISKS

# Regional Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2023: Europe and Central Asia

- Highlights key risk drivers and related challenges
- Challenge 4 drafted by UNECE, in cooperation with EU Joint Research Centre

## Challenge 4: Managing technological risks

Photo credit: Regional Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2023 - Europe and Central Asia | UNDRR



# Regional Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2023: Europe and Central Asia

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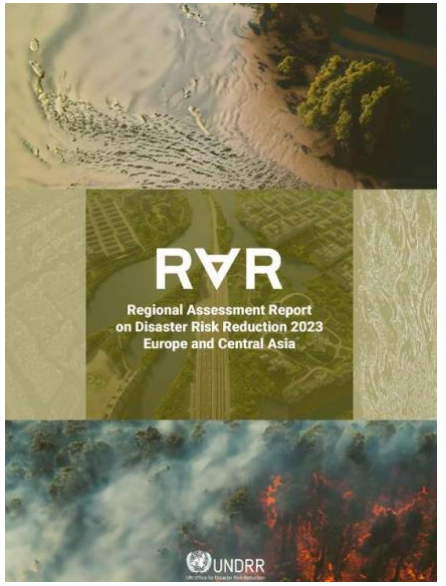
## Examples of legal and policy instruments:

- Industrial Accidents Convention
- OECD Council Acts
- EU Seveso Directive
- Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM)
- ILO Conventions
- WHO International Health Regulations
- IAEA Conventions

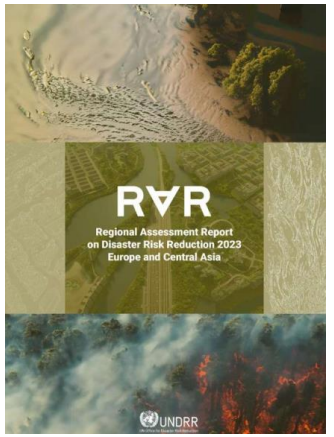



**Challenge 4: Managing technological risks**

Photo credit: [Regional Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2023 - Europe and Central Asia | UNDRR]

# Regional Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2023: Europe and Central Asia

**Recommendations for implementing the Sendai Framework along the 4 priority areas**:




**<u>Priority 1</u>**: ***Understanding disaster risk:***

- Increase understanding of issues that affect the status quo of technological risk identification and assessments, including:
    - The effects of climate change (also related to Natech risk)
    - A projected increase in demand for mineral resources, related to the low-carbon energy transition, switching to new technologies (hydrogen and batteries) and increasing the share of nuclear power in the energy mix
    - Continued acceleration of industrialization
    - Changing technologies, for example, increased automation and advances in chemical engineering.

- Improve and promote data collection and data sharing.

# Regional Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2023: Europe and Central Asia

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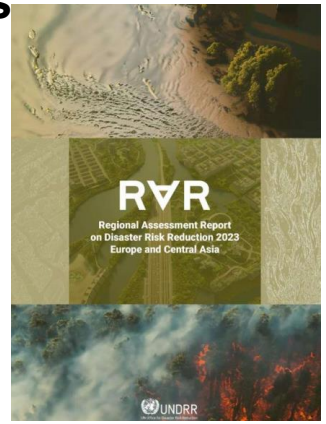
## Recommendations for implementing the Sendai Framework along the 4 priority areas:

**Priority 2**: ***Strengthen disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk***




- Develop competent and expertise-rich institutions to foster inter-institutional cooperation
- Foster understanding across risks and inter-institutional cooperation in addressing matters where several risks converge (e.g. Natech).
- Starts with integrating land-use planning and decision-making on siting/ the significant modification of hazardous installations with (strategic) environmental assessments and technological risk assessments
- Integrates public information and participation in decision-making, whether on land-use planning, siting or contingency planning
- National DRR plans and strategies should take into account the potential impacts of natural and technological hazards cross-border or in transboundary water courses, and foster information-sharing and cooperation

# Regional Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2023: Europe and Central Asia

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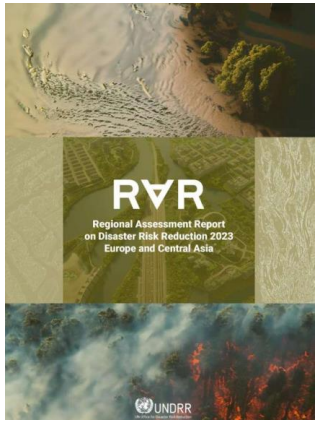


**<u>Priority 3</u>**: ***Invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience***

- Invest to increase understanding of risk, including data collection and use. This requires human and organizational infrastructure and resources, including research and development, training and communication.

- Improve availability of time, resources and competences for disaster risk governance, with national, local and regional authorities, industry, international organizations and development banks supporting these efforts

- Focus investments on prevention to save lives and limit damage

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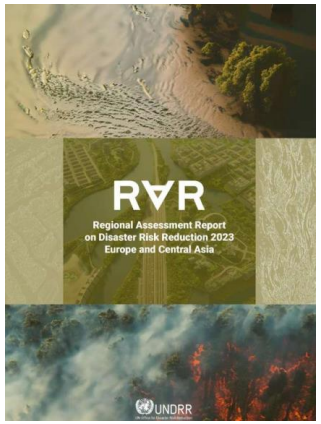


**<u>Priority 4</u>**: ***Enhance disaster preparedness for effective response and "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction***

- Integrate and implement lessons learned throughout the DRM cycle. This can be done through structural and non-structural measures (peer reviews, policy reviews, capacity-building and training) and requires funding from the public and private sectors alike.

- Efforts to understand technological risks should contribute to the prevention of accidents as well as to preparedness strategies, including contingency plans, early warning systems and response mechanisms, in addition to building back better strategies.

- Use understanding of risks to justify building back better investments. If risks are better understood after an accident, this could justify building back infrastructure in a different way and against higher financial costs to prevent future economic damage

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# Thank you!


**Franziska Hirsch**

**Secretary to the Industrial Accidents Convention**


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