



## **Work Plan 2025-2028**

### **BRICS Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group**

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#### **I. Background information and strategic vision**

The frequency and intensity of disasters, exacerbated by climate change, have caused socioeconomic impacts that pose critical challenges for the Global South, increasing poverty and delaying development with social justice. To increase capacities to face this scenario and achieve the objectives of BRICS member country's declaration on Disaster Management, regional initiatives, which are basically aligned with the Sendai Framework it is necessary to advance prevention with actions related to infrastructure, planning and communication to reduce the impacts of disasters and adapt to climate change. This is the context that drives the work of the BRICS Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group (BRICS-DRRWG) based on four principles:

- Integrating developmental and social justice dimensions into all areas of disaster risk reduction;
- Strengthening the prevention approach as set out in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030;
- Guiding strategies connected to the climate agenda; and
- Advancing sustainable resilience - resilience that is inclusive, adaptive, and rooted in both science and community practices.

This work plan sets out concrete actions to strengthen cooperation in disaster risk reduction within BRICS, in line with the 10 priorities set out in the Kazan Declaration. The implementation horizon is four years (2025-2028), with progressive and measurable deliverables based on four cross-cutting priorities:

- 1) Addressing inequalities to reduce vulnerabilities
- 2) Robust EWS and Anticipatory response capability
- 3) Resilient infrastructure
- 4) Integrating Traditional, Local and National Knowledge into DRR Systems

#### **II. Cross-Cutting Priorities**

##### **Priority 1 - Addressing inequalities to reduce vulnerabilities**

Addressing inequalities is fundamental for effective action to reduce disaster risks with a priority focus on the most vulnerable people and communities. The BRICS DRRWG will strive to strengthen a culture of prevention, as well as contribute to the definition of guidelines that qualify communication and social mobilization processes for community resilience. The development of Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Plans (PCRA) that support Community-Based Early Warning Systems (CBEWS) and resilient infrastructure is essential to protect vulnerable populations. Furthermore, it will support international, regional, and sub-regional technical assistance cooperation to improve climate change-adapted resilient urban-environmental quality in the most vulnerable locations.

## **Priority 2 - Robust EWS and Anticipatory response capability**

Early response capabilities can help minimize harm to people, property, and livelihoods by triggering early action. In March 2022, the UN Secretary-General launched the *Early Warning for All* (EW4All) initiative, which aims to ensure that everyone on Earth is protected by early warning systems by the end of 2027. The BRICS-DRRWG will contribute to this goal by focusing on strengthening the role of BRICS countries as leaders in knowledge sharing, risk management, technology, and capacity support, as well as advocating for funding and resources to enhance early warning systems and their constituent subsystems – monitoring and forecasting; risk analysis and incorporation of risk information into emergency planning and alerting; dissemination of timely and authoritative alerts; digital disruption; and community planning and preparedness, including youth and community engagement, capacity building, such as Community-Based Early Warning Systems (CBEWS).

It is further proposed to promote the development of early warning standards, including tiered early warning levels and the establishment of a corresponding tiered response mechanism, to ensure a proportionate and effective emergency response. The BRICS-DRRWG will also promote international, regional, and subregional cooperation for collaboration, knowledge sharing, and capacity development, ensuring that alerts are understood by communities and initiate a chain of effective actions to reduce risk and protect life.

## **Priority 3 - Resilient Infrastructure**

Infrastructure resilience is a cornerstone of sustainable development. Understanding the risk to infrastructure and the services it provides, along with land-use planning, should be key considerations. Sector-specific tools such as resilience assessments and ratings can guide

infrastructure investment decisions and support industry standards, including for the real estate sector. There is a need to address principles and standards for resilient infrastructure to safeguard global infrastructure investments and promote risk-informed development, investments and initiatives, as well as to train local stakeholders on these principles and standards and on the appropriate use of risk assessments and risk maps in urban and rural development projects. Furthermore, improving resilient infrastructure in the most vulnerable communities and locations is important to reduce inequalities.

## **Priority 4 - Integrating Traditional, Local and National Knowledge into DRR Systems**

In many BRICS countries, traditional knowledge and local traditions have long contributed to effective risk awareness, early action, and adaptive strategies—especially in remote or underserved areas. Through initiatives and partnerships with DRR local communities, we have witnessed the transformative impact of integrating local wisdom with scientific approaches, particularly in early warning, land use, and preparedness planning. This priority may support: Documentation and exchange of traditional/local risk reduction practices, Community participation in early warning design and dissemination, and Enhanced policy guidance that values cultural and place-based resilience.

## **III. General Objective**

Strengthening disaster response and prevention capacity among BRICS countries, promoting knowledge exchange, technological improvement and development of resilient infrastructure, based on the principles of the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement and UN Agenda 2030.

## **IV. Specific objectives**

The ten specific objectives refer to the ten commitments of the Kazan Declaration, namely:

1. Continue to improve our national disaster risk reduction systems and capacities to reduce disaster-related damage and protect infrastructure, human lives and livelihoods.
2. Promote exchange and collaboration on national strategic policies, regulations and standards in the field of disaster risk prevention and mitigation, to develop strategic cooperation.

3. Strengthen exchange and cooperation among BRICS disaster management agencies and improve the disaster management capabilities of practitioners through activities such as high-level visits and practice-oriented events, which should include experience sharing among management, technical staff and experts, and enhance experience exchange in disaster risk reduction capacity building at the grassroots level.
4. Work together to consider developing standard operating procedures for the exchange of information between the on-call services of the crisis management centers (emergency command centers) of the BRICS countries.
5. Strengthen the development of natural hazard monitoring systems and forecasting of natural disasters and their possible consequences, including the use of Earth remote sensing data and the application of UAV (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle) remote sensing data.
6. Promote the development of information and early warning systems for natural disasters.
7. Continue to support and promote the development of national search and rescue teams in the context of compliance with international standards, including international response experience.
8. Recognize that investing in resilient, sustainable, inclusive and quality infrastructure systems and services is essential to reducing disaster risk and protecting development gains.
9. Work together to play a more proactive role in global disaster governance and support the central role of the United Nations in international cooperation in disaster risk reduction, and continue to promote the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the UAE Consensus, the Paris Agreement and the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals.
10. Continue to support and promote exchanges and cooperation with other countries and relevant international organizations in disaster management based on full consultation and consensus.

## V. Work plan 2025-2028

Specific Objective	Actions and Activities	Products to be Delivered	Term
<b>1. Enhance national disaster risk reduction systems and capacities</b>	Conduct experience sharing workshops on risk reduction strategies from member countries	<b>In-person workshop on BRICS disaster risk reduction</b>	08/05/2025
	Create a technical working group to map good practices in member countries.	<b>Technical report on governance models, community approach and disaster response in BRICS.</b>	2026
<b>2. Promote exchange and collaboration on national strategic policies, regulations and standards in the field of prevention and mitigation</b>	Hold semi-annual virtual and/or in-person technical group meetings to exchange experiences.	<b>Exchange reports and good practices, with recommendations for public policies in prevention and mitigation</b>	2025-2028
<b>3. Foster exchange and cooperation among BRICS disaster management agencies</b>	Share training programs, seminars and workshops for managers and operational teams.  Exchange of best practices in community-based evacuation planning on Island and Coastal Resilience.	Online and face-to-face courses and activities on disaster management.	2026-2028
<b>4. Discuss standard operating procedures for information exchange between on call services of crisis management centers</b>	Define common guidelines for collecting and sharing disaster data	BRICS Guidelines for Disaster Management Data Integration.	2027-2028
<b>5. Strengthen the development of risk monitoring systems, disaster forecasting, possible consequences, including the use of Earth remote sensing data</b>	Identify emerging technologies for disaster prediction.  Utilizing technical support and cooperation among member countries to adapt or adopt technologies.	<b>Technical study on disaster monitoring and prediction technologies in BRICS</b>	2026
<b>6. Promote the development of information and early warning systems for disasters</b>	Sharing national experiences of information and early warning systems.  Enhanced cooperation on early warning systems for natural disasters, including tsunamis and storm surges on Island and Coastal Resilience.	<b>Best Practices Webinar</b>  <b>Community drills and simulations co-developed with local actors</b>	2025-2028

<b>7. Continue to support and promote the development of national search and rescue teams</b>	<p>Share training protocols for rescue missions.</p> <p>Coordination and interoperability of search and rescue (SAR) teams in member countries such as certification process of SAR teams, joint training and exercise within member countries.</p> <p>Additional activities</p>	<b>Compendiums of Good Operational Practices for BRICS Rescue Teams</b>	2028
<b>8. Invest in resilient, sustainable, inclusive and quality infrastructure systems and services</b>	<p>Share resilient infrastructure strategies of member countries</p> <p>Joint efforts in coastal risk modelling and infrastructure resilience on Island and Coastal Resilience.</p>	<b>Webinar to share national strategies and experiences on Resilient and Sustainable Infrastructure</b>	08/05/2025
<b>9. Actively participate in global disaster governance</b>	Strengthening the presence of BRICS in global disaster risk reduction conferences.	<b>BRICS Action Plan for participation in international forums.</b>	2026-2028
<b>10. Promote exchange with other countries and international organizations</b>	Create strategic partnerships with the UN, UNDRR, G20, WMO and other international and multilateral initiatives and institutions.	<b>Knowledge Partners List</b>	2025

## VI Governance and Implementation

**Coordination:** BRICS Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group.

**Actors involved:** Ministries related to Disaster Risk Management of member countries, Civil Defense, meteorological agencies and academic institutions.

**Financing:** Resources from member countries, New Development Bank (NDB), multilateral contributions and partnerships with international organizations.

**Monitoring:** Biannual progress reports and technical meetings for strategic adjustments.