

Break Out Session 1: Group No. 1

Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome

Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
<p>Insufficient understanding or appreciation of DRR-specific capacity development needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how risk is created. Focus on roots and causes. • Identify main players • Capacity coordination • Harness political support (work with parliamentarians, local authorities, etc.) • Legal framework needs to be in place (work with Congress). • Look at existing opportunities • Look across levels (local, national, regional, global) and sectors. • Leadership, negotiation, communication competencies need to be developed among those involved in DRR. • Build capacity for society as a whole (children, youth,...) – and not only work with experts • Capacity development efforts will only be sustained if there's a strong DRR governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Units across different sectors of government (coordinated). • Political actors (i.e. parliamentarians). • Private sector (incl. financial services, construction businesses). • Need a strong system at national level / institutional framework to coordinate the other sectors (applies to all the below).

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Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
<p>Lack of general awareness and knowledge of risk drivers and the role stakeholders play in societal disaster risk reduction (including at the local level and among the public)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize capacity development of decisionmakers and lawmakers, e.g. targeting parliamentarians • Bring decisionmakers and technical experts together to build common understanding (including terminology) and ID roles and responsibilities • Build on existing and natural intersection of knowledge and potential for action • Assess existing organizational setup to understand where and how to strengthen the essential organizational governance (regional, national, local) • To raise awareness of the population, ID steps and inform population what is their role vs. role of government (civil responsibility and expectations of gov) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gov (as centre of decision-making) through National Platforms for DRR are key to ensure cross-sectoral and institutional arrangements, plus stakeholders • Universities as sustainable partners who are in-country or remain to support country officials to provide support (e.g. risk analysis) • Engage and tailor to local communities and local knowledge ('local experts' who observe local changes and impacts) • Technical and liaison persons

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Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
<p>Other (1): More awareness of risk across sectors, including financial</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need more cost-benefit analysis to increase awareness (better analysis of return on investments, also to engage different actors and sectors). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR experts needs to be able to speak the language of different sectors (i.e. banking). • Media (positive messages!)
<p>Other (2): (need more) DRR education in university curricula.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate better what's available, across different fields. Create <i>demand!</i> • Need to understand that cadres trained now in universities will implement DRR beyond 2030. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities • Media

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Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
<p>Over-reliance on training and education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust and well documented plans for organizations (drawn from existing national and international standards) • (training needed but) Three realms that need to be synchronized: i. sectors (competences), ii. Higher ed and technical institutions, iii. formal education (happens on a continuous basis). • Need to take stock of what it takes to implement SF. How countries are addressing each of the SF priorities (.e.g understanding risk). • Lack of systematic mapping. • Embed capacity dev strategies within national DRR plans and strategies (overcome the <i>ad-hocism</i> of cap dev in DRR) • Before the above need to ensure dev plans need to integrate DRR (across sectors). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not only through disaster management units but all sectors (integrating DRR in their plans). • School, university • Institutions • Private sector.

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Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
<p>A lack of access to or existence of facilities, programmes, or resources to support awareness, knowledge, and skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes they exist but they are not taken advantage of because of lack of awareness (example of DRR courses within MA Global Affairs at NYU under attended). • Not lack of programs but need integrate into formal institutions and curricula (too much <i>ad-hocism</i>) • Need to use tech more for DRR training (e.g. online platforms) • Need to make existing programs and resources inclusive. • Disseminate better – <i>problem is with the demand!</i> • Need to use university knowledge for cost-benefit analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universities • Media (positive stories!)
<p>Failing to provide access to or support for DRR CD opportunities for staff that are not traditionally involved in DRM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't focus on 'staff', focus on 'institutions' not traditionally involved in DRM. • Comprehensive approach • Include sub-national level 	

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Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome

Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
<p>Insufficient availability of resources (human, technical, financial, other)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link up with those implementing SDGs (particular 1, 11, and 13 as entry points but don't leave others unattended!) – harness the resources available for SDG implementation. • Need to focus energy in cost-benefit analysis to have evidence-based arguments to incentivize investments in DRR. • Cooperation rather than competition! Don't need more resources only for DRR but DRR included across sectors and accounted for in existing resources. • More positive approach to maximize resources and collaboration! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest level of authority at national level empowered to coordinate across sectors. • Local levels who are the first affected and first responders in time of emergency, so that they also manage resources in the most efficient manner. • Use universities for cost-benefit analysis.

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Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
<p>Other (1): More awareness of risk across sectors, including financial</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need more cost-benefit analysis to increase awareness (better analysis of return on investments, also to engage different actors and sectors). 	
<p>Other (2): (need more) DRR education in university curricula.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate better what's available, across different fields. Create demand! • Need to understand that cadres trained now in universities will implement DRR beyond 2030. 	

Break Out Session 1: Group No. 2

Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome

Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
<p>Insufficient understanding or appreciation of DRR-specific capacity development needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Road mapping from risk assessment to define capacity development needs based on existing capacities leading to developing action plans and implementation defined action plans</u> • Within countries there is demand but no one to help link DRR between sectors and making the links with resilience building. • Advocacy and coordination is needed for DRR capacity building to go beyond NDMOs and must include research agencies and others especially the implementers. • When we train people we must move beyond academic and go into practical training – what do we do after training? (Competency based skills training) Need to continue training after the workshop • Must recognize the Government as being the main player who can pave the way for others being involved such as NGOs and allocate a budget. • Understanding risk and how to do risk assessments must be understood at all levels in institutions. • Mindsets must be changed so that the concept of “Risk” must be incorporated from the beginning in all sectors, particularly in planning. • Use of national platforms must be emphasized and to have an inclusive approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government • National Platforms

Break Out Session 1: Group No. 2

Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome

Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
<p>Over-reliance on training and education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to build institutional capacity and not just individual capacity to account for staff turnover • Twinning Government to Government and individual to individual approaches should be adopted • Need to mainstream and embed DRR training into other national trainings and human resource management at all levels. • Need to incentivize countries and institutions to include DRR in training • All institutions should dedicate funds for DRR and incorporate into their planning to ensure sustainability of training programs. • Raising public awareness of DRR within the concept of “Risk Management” • Need to identify what training is needed and institutionalize. • Certification of professions, training and volunteers. • Suggest supporting overseas scholarships to reduce education / training costs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Training systems in country • Institutions • Government leading multi-sector stakeholders • National Platforms

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Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome

Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
<p>A lack of access to or existence of facilities, programmes, or resources to support awareness, knowledge, and skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable access is needed • Global and National integrated platform for training/learning is needed • Other sectors must understand how DRR is relevant to them and their work. • Governments and donors should balance funding allocations for all 4 phases of disaster management • Utilize the existing learning systems of multi-lateral organizations (e.g. WHO, FAO, ILO) in contributing to the learning of nations and individuals • The excellent reach of regional organizations to penetrate into the national levels should be better utilized. • Should look to develop risk management courses and standards in the university level training of disaster management • Need to document real disaster event responses to assess current effectiveness and capacity. These should be used to inform training and learning needs. • Need to showcase good examples and where things did not work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNISDR could start the integrated platform with academic institutions picking up work • The Pacific Resilience Partnership (PRP) • UN agencies • Regional Organizations and IGOs

Break Out Session 1: Group No. 2

Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome

Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
<p>Failing to provide access to or support for DRR CD opportunities for staff that are not traditionally involved in DRM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to increase capacity on non-disaster sectors to understand DRR and include them in the national platforms. • Encourage non-disaster related Ministries and politicians into DRR strategy development and planning. • Need to target practitioners who implement disaster risk reduction, and not just the coordinators. • Need to simplify and tailor language for multi-sectors to understand the concept of DRR. 	
<p>Insufficient availability of resources (human, technical, financial, other)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to incentivize non-government sector partners (e.g. tax deductions) so they can be more interested in DRR engagement. • Need to assess where the resources are needed. • Need to look at resource pooling and not silo of work. • Language needs to be tailored when targeting different sectors • Better evaluation of activities is needed to collect evidence and address needs and design more effective programs and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government • National Platforms

Break Out Session 1: Group No. 2

Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome

Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
Little or no ownership of CD programs and projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Capacity development” language appears to only be used when talking about overseas assistance and not internal national development.• Countries would like to avoid dependency on external training, but most training comes from overseas.• Development partner activities must be aligned with national priorities.• Need to incentivize donors to work with countries on what they need and not what the donor wants. Countries often don’t know how to say no to donors.• Need to encourage use of national platform to increase local ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Platforms

Break Out Session 1: Group No. 2

Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome

Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
Insufficient focus on sub-national capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of national platforms to increase local level ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National platforms
A lack of standardized indicators for the evaluation of DRR capacity development efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nil

Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
Lack of general awareness and knowledge of risk drivers and the role stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nil
A focus on non-conflict areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nil
Other (1):	<p><u>Over-arching themes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do we tailor approaches to the sectors • Must be broad stakeholder engagement • Must be sustainable • Use knowledge centers and not just academic centers • Use of language is essential when talking to different sectors (e.g. private sector) • Need to sell DRR activities as part of the SDGs and not just Sendai Framework. • Focus on the priorities 	

Break Out Session 1: Group No 3
***Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity
Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to
overcome***

Failing to provide access to or support for DRR
capacity development opportunities for staff
that are not traditionally involved in DRM

Break Out Session 1: Group No. 3

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Mr Dusan Zupka, Coordinator and Lecturer in DRR/CCA Courses, University of Geneva/CERAH
Mr Ingo Piegler, Programme Advisor, UNFPA
Mr Mark Scheffer, Representative to the United Nations, Bahá'í International Community
Mr Mouhamad Kheir, General Secretary, High Relief Commission - Presidency Council of Ministers, Lebanon
Mr Patrick Gremillet, UNDP
Mr Toshihisa Nakamura, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
Mr Wadid Erian, Senior Advisor Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction, League of Arab States
Mr. Junji Wakui, JICA, Japan
Mr. Kheir Mouhamad, Lebanon
Mr. María José Mallo Carrer, Programme Officer, International Training Centre of the ILO (DELNET)
Ms Ioana Creitaru, Programme Specialist, Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI)
Ms Rahel Steinbach, Programme Specialist, UN Women
Ms Sarah Koeltzow, Policy Officer, Platform for Disaster Displacement
Ms. Violeta Seva, Making Cities Resilient Advocate, Senior Advisor to Mayor of Makati City
Ms. Virginia Murray, Advisor, Global Disaster Risk Reduction, Public Health England

Break Out Session 1: Group No. 3

Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome

Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
<p>Failing to provide access to or support for DRR capacity development opportunities for staff that are not traditionally involved in DRM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion DRR into the education training institutions, school curricula with associated accreditation • Other groups to engage include famers, workers, bankers, women, faith groups, planners, architects, engineers, social workers, health professionals and their professional organisations and the many others with associated accreditation • Peer to peer learning with workshops and recognition of engagement all actors from national to local with accreditation • Sharing of learning between countries and good practice and accreditation schemes • Accreditation mechanism to be developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By engaging with public sector at national, local and municipal government • Department of Education engagement for building school and academic curricula • Ministry of planning, economic development and finance. • Faith groups engagement • Private sector engagement and business continuity • Development of new communication systems • using media skills to engage all particularly after a disasters

Break Out Session 1: Group No. 3

Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome

Additional challenges

- **GENDER issues should not result in any group being left behind**
- **Incentives such as recognition of knowledge by accreditation for individuals and organisations and financial mechanisms**

Break Out Session 1: Group No. 4

Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome

<p>Insufficient availability of resources (human, technical, financial, other)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Placement and authority of the Sendai Focal point in a country is crucial. • Mapping of capacity at national level would be necessary to understand what's there and what's needed. • For FPs and NPs to report against the Sendai Framework there is a need of stronger political support. • For successful implementation of Sendai Framework, CD is not limited to training but also exchange programs and forums, technical assistance, peer review and other options. • Capacity needs are yet not well captured in legal instruments such as the need of technical, administrative, financial capacities that allows. • Understanding of new risks (cascading impact of cyber, nuclear, industry) needs to be developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNISDR should provide a detailed guideline on the positioning of the FP allowing addressing the full scope of Sendai. • UNISDR should do an analysis of National Platforms and provide guidance to MS. • Better information sharing amongst national platforms • Stronger engagement of Media.

Break Out Session 1: Group No. 4

Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome

Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
<p>Little or no ownership of CD programmes and projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRR capacity development programmes needs to be connected to local/ national/international development plans of the government (such as strategy or legislation) for it to be sustainable. • Terminology matters a lot when trying to build ownership. Private Sector engagement in capacity building processes is still lacking. • Local governments have the maximum need for capacity building as they have the best understanding of their risk. • Full scope of the SFDRR and linkages with 2030 agenda and its SDGs is not well understood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need of examples that highlight and failure the way countries have addressed. • Prevention-web could play the role.

Break Out Session 1: Group No. 5

Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome

Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
<p>Insufficient focus on sub-national capacity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National government provides sub-national and local governments with capacity to develop and implement relevant local DRR strategy (decentralization with resources) & facilitate local actors to access CD funds - National government should ensure that national strategy is built upon local strategy and provide ownership at the sub-national level - Provide scalable and low-cost awareness raising & trainings on this issue with local level (e.g. ToT or online learning) - Local DRR platform to help strengthen the vertical and horizontal coordination in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Government & sub-national government - Donor agencies should have allocation mechanism to support local actors

Break Out Session 1: Group No. 5

Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome

Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
<p>A lack of standardized indicators for the evaluation of DRR capacity development efforts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A standard set of indicators exists overtime by the effort of CADRI which has been used in 30 countries' assessment. 20/30 countries have used this to monitor the CD for DRR Plan. These indicators should be more promoted. • CD for DRR projects and programmes should be aligned with the national CD strategy to measure also the longer-term impact of the CD efforts to the implementation of CD for DRR strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CADRI - National DRR platform

Other comments

Obstacles that needs to be spelled out clearer:

- Lack of incentives for CD for DRR
- The timeframe of internationally funded CD efforts is usually too short to measure the impact
- Lack of understanding on the roles of sectors play in DRR
- Lack of enabling environment & convening power to avoid fragmentation

Break Out Session 1: Group No. 6

Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome

Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
<p>Lack of general awareness and knowledge of risk drivers and the role stakeholders play in societal disaster risk reduction (including at the local level and among the public)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize capacity development of decisionmakers and lawmakers, e.g. targeting parliamentarians • Bring decisionmakers and technical experts together to build common understanding (including terminology) and ID roles and responsibilities • Build on existing and natural intersection of knowledge and potential for action • Assess existing organizational setup to understand where and how to strengthen the essential organizational governance (regional, national, local) • To raise awareness of the population, ID steps and inform population what is their role vs. role of government (civil responsibility and expectations of gov) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gov (as centre of decision-making) through National Platforms for DRR are key to ensure cross-sectoral and institutional arrangements, plus stakeholders • Universities as sustainable partners who are in-country or remain to support country officials to provide support (e.g. risk analysis) • Engage and tailor to local communities and local knowledge ('local experts' who observe local changes and impacts) • Technical and liaison persons

Break Out Session 1: Group No. 6*Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome*

Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?
A focus on non-conflict areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and ID who can capacitate: look to neighbors, e.g. regional assistance during ebola • Embed capacity development at start of interventions, both during emergencies and where conflict is recurring. Stakeholders need to be involved in the interventions. • Integrate conflict-sensitive approaches in DRR, and risk-sensitive approaches in conflict prevention. • Pre-conflict: Build capacity and awareness of protecting key infrastructure (often targeted during conflict and most vulnerable to disaster) e.g. health, education, critical infrastructure • Understand and capacitate ‘pre-conflict’ on how to avoid conflict. • Address underlying risk of ‘inequality’ and reinforce <i>inter-community</i> dialogue. • Promote good governance: due to “power grabs” and fragmentation, coordination is key, as well as use of local trusted actors • If possible, ID the key capacities that need to be strengthened. Undertake hazard and vulnerability assessments. • Strengthen institutions, wherever they exist, understand ‘who’s left’ (post-conflict) • Focus on capacitating trusted local/national actors • Capacitate Regional bodies on national challenges • Integrate/target capacity building of peacebuilding processes

Break Out Session 1: Group No. 6

Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome

Obstacle or Challenge	Who is best positioned to address it?	
<p>A focus on non-conflict areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key intermediary organizations, especially Civil Society, during post-conflict situation when country rebuilding. • ID ‘key enabling agents’ according to the context (Red Cross/Red Crescent – as a neutral agent, community/ grassroots level, academia, CSOs) • ID and target those ‘who are left’ post-conflict (e.g. elderly, women, children) • Regional bodies as a liaison between government and UN; risks are shared and Regional Orgs can help coordinate • Capacitate and utilize regional and global peacekeeping forces both pre- and post-conflict identified by government. • Broad participation from national to local, local authorities and NGOs • Local/national/regional CSOs and humanitarian actors need to be capacitated to remain as a neutral actor. • Local population, who best understand change (pre-conflict) • Media in raising public awareness 	

Break Out Session 1: Group No. 6

Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction actions to overcome

Obstacle or Challenge	How can we address this challenge?	Who is best positioned to address it?
Insufficient understanding of how to tailor and deliver programmes at various scales		
Challenges of effective communication channels, including age, gender, ability		