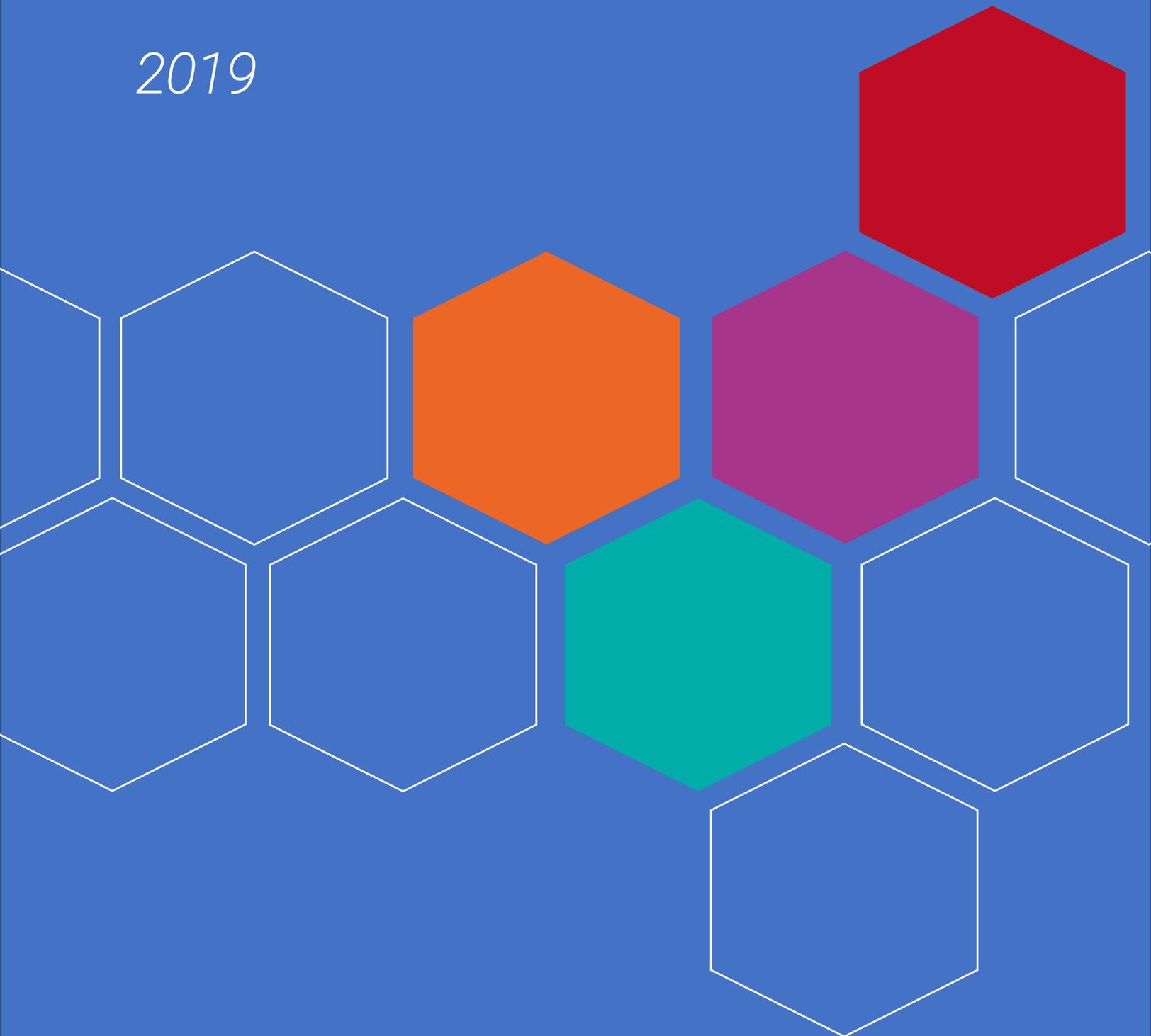


United Nations Good Practices

Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction

2019



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Introduction

The good practices on inclusive disaster risk reduction were compiled in the context of the session on Making Disaster Risk Reduction Inclusive which was organized in the context of the 2019 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (May 2019, Geneva, Switzerland). The topic of the session was aligned to the official theme of the Global Platform 'Resilience Dividend: Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Societies' and the topic of the 2019 High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development 'Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality'. Inclusion is at the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and inclusive disaster risk reduction is a prerequisite to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

'Leaving No One Behind' is the overarching principle of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The idea that none of the Sustainable Development Goals are met unless they are met for everyone. United Nations Member States recognised that the dignity of the individual is fundamental and that the Agenda's Goals and Targets should be met for all nations, people and all segments of society. Furthermore, they endeavored to first reach those who are furthest behind.

This compilation provides examples of the work of United Nation agencies on their support to UN Member States in implementing inclusive disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

Multiple Benefits, No Regrets - Local Action for Disaster Risk Reduction

Implementing Partners: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Description: Ample but largely untapped opportunities exist in the agriculture sectors to build the resilience of many of the planet's most vulnerable populations. In contributing to the joint UN session, FAO will share ground-breaking findings from a recently-completed multi-year study quantifying the benefits of implementing farm-level DRR good practices, conducted on over 900 small scale farms in 10 countries. The study examined livelihood diversification measures, irrigation and livestock shelter infrastructure, the use of drought- and flood-tolerant crop varieties, and early warning and early action (EWEA) systems, inter alia. Its findings indicate that farm-level DRR good practices perform on average 2.2 times better than usual practices under hazardous conditions. Most also bring social and environmental co-benefits. FAO will also present findings from its EWEA initiative which show that for every USD \$1 invested in agricultural resilience before shocks materialize returns range from \$3.5 (Kenya) to \$7.1 (Mongolia). Not only do these good practices yield benefits in terms of increased household resilience; because they are easily within reach of poor farmers, they hold vast potential for implementation at much larger scales. Results from both initiatives can help farmers prioritize their options, and also inform disaster risk reduction policymaking and practice within and across sectors highlighting the role of agriculture in leaving no one behind, and showing how the sector can be harnessed as a means to significantly upscale DRR in vulnerable regions.

RESILIENT RECONSTRUCTION IN HAITI

Implementing Partners: International Labor Organization (ILO)

Description: Project "16 neighbourhoods/6 camps" (Project 16/6) was designed to facilitate the return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their places of origin. An estimated of 400,000 people living in tents around Port-au-Prince following the devastating 7.0-magnitude earthquake of January 2010. The project offered residents and those returning durable housing solutions. It also helped to improve living conditions through better access to basic services and income-generating activities.

Through training programmes linked to labour market insertion, the ILO supported economic growth and furthering the decent work agenda in the country. Project 16/6 was funded by multiple donors through the Haiti Reconstruction Fund (HRF). It is run by Haitians and executed by the ILO, UNDP, UNOPS and IOM.

The labour market demands within the construction sector grew considerably since the earthquake struck in 2010. To address these shortages, companies and workers with technical and management skills in construction were brought in from other countries, including the Dominican Republic and Brazil. But this is not a sustainable solution. The ILO component within Project 16/6 sought to address these skills deficits and promote local economic development. The ILO trained a total of 60 trainers and 1,500 workers in earthquake-resistant, standards-based construction techniques. These trained workers were contracted by UNOPS to undertake the construction of more than 1000 homes in Project 16/6 neighbourhoods.

The ILO and its partners have developed a unique construction programme in Creole called APRAS: Apprann Pou Rebat Ayiti Solid (Learning to Rebuild Haiti Stronger). APRAS training manuals are primarily illustrative, using clear images and colours to explain each step of the construction process.

In addition to modules on masonry, carpentry, and metalwork, the training materials include topics such as occupational health and safety, operational plan and design, business development and construction site management. The curriculum also emphasises the need to use quality construction materials. The absence of such material is often cited as the number one reason for such high loss of life in the earthquake. The five-week training courses took place on construction sites. Once they have completed the course and passed an exam, the participants received a diploma certified by the Ministry of Public Works and the National Institute for Vocational Training. One of ILO's objectives in this project was to build the foundation of a national vocational training system reform. Such a recognition and validation of skills not only helped workers have a better access to the labour market, but it also gave them a sense of dignity.

The experience gained through Project 16/6 will also help in the implementation of the G20 Training Strategy for Haiti.

Early Warning Systems for Floods in Zambia

Implementing Partners: International Telecommunication Unit (ITU)

Description: ITU and the Zambia Information and Communications Technology Authority (ZICTA) co-finance a project to set up two Early Warning Systems (EWS) in two rural communities in Zambia: Mbeta Island and Kasaya Village. Both have been negatively affected by floods from the Zambezi River during the heavy rainy seasons.

Despite devastating floods in the past, these villages did not have a communication system or any early warning mechanisms that would alert the concerned villagers from the occurrence of floods or an impending disaster. The establishment of the EWS has helped to address a genuine need in saving lives and livelihood in these communities. The early warning system consists of a fully-automated, optionally unmanned control centre, communication infrastructure, monitoring water sensors and high power electronic sirens. The core of the control centre is a computer equipped with the software connected to the central communication unit, which controls sirens and data collection from monitoring sensors and other hardware components serving the notification purposes. The software evaluates the collected data, detects the status of the individual sirens within the system and activates them, monitors the operability of the communication channel, and triggers alarms and/or plays appropriate pre-recorded message in local language, depending on water levels. Communities have been trained on how to react when the different alarm sounds are triggered. In case of imminent flood, the sirens will be triggered providing a maximum time of evacuation of 1 hour.

More information about the EWS can be found at www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Emergency-Telecommunications/Pages/EWS_ZAMBIA.aspx

'Leaving No One Behind': people at risk due to shocks and fragility

Implementing Partners: United Nation Development Programme (UNDP)

Description: People are left behind when they are vulnerable to risks related to violence, conflict, forced migration, environmental degradation, natural disasters and other types of climate events, or health shocks, such as epidemic outbreaks.

As a UN agency with a broad development mandate that works across populations, disciplines and sectors, UNDP has developed a practical way to approach implementation of the leave no one behind pledge. The presentation will present this framework which can be applied to build momentum and undertake assessments to better understand who and how people are left behind and facilitate a national dialogue. It is being used by the larger UNSDG community to develop a UN system wide Guidance Note on the issue to help implementation of the SDGs agenda.

EXAMINE: Disaggregated and people driven data and information

- UNDP's integrated disaster and climate risk management approach seeks to make actionable risk information available to all development stakeholders including local administrations and communities to help assess the impacts of disasters and to

make socio-economic development interventions and livelihood choices resilient to risks. Risk information coupled with disaster and climate risk assessments help reduce vulnerabilities to bring the affected, especially the marginalized and the vulnerable, within the development sphere and help secure their socio-economic development assets and livelihoods.

- CC-DRR practice has been supporting countries establish their national and sub-national damage and loss databases. On one hand, these databases have helped identify the regions, communities and sections of society particularly vulnerable to and impacted by disaster and climatic risks. On the other, the databases have helped design and orient risk management interventions with particular focus on the vulnerable and also connect the risk management agenda with the overall development processes.

EMPOWER: Civic engagement and voice

- Disaster and climate risk governance focuses on one hand at advancing a more inclusive and participatory development decision-making process and on the other helps mainstream disaster/climate risks in the planning and implementation process. This provides an opportunity for the concerns and priorities of the vulnerable and the marginalized to be reflected in the process and enables them to partake of the benefits of the development trajectory.
- CC-DRR programmatic efforts substantially focus on building disaster and climate resilience at sub-national (local and urban) and community levels. The community-based risk management has become key to building the resilience of the vulnerable communities and people.
- Recognizing that post-disaster recovery offers an opportunity to address underlying risks and vulnerabilities, UNDP's recovery interventions seek to address the needs of disadvantaged groups in an equitable and non-discriminatory "Building Back Better (BBB)" approach that integrates risk reduction measures and seeks to strengthen people's resilience to future shocks. As recovery programs must be based on the needs and priorities of all the people affected by the disaster to be effective and equal, UNDP promotes comprehensive needs assessments through the post-disaster needs assessment methodology to help identify all physical, socio-economic and human aspects of the impact of disasters on all population groups - including those with special needs, the most vulnerable and the marginalized - and specifically promote sex and age disaggregated data collection and analysis including gender analysis.

ENACT: SDG policy making and budgeting

- UNDP's climate change adaptation and mitigation work has a strong focus on supporting the most vulnerable in order to build resilience and pursue zero-carbon, equitable and inclusive growth and sustainable development. UNDP partners with governments, the private sector, and communities to build responsive state institutions and public policies; strengthen public and private sector capacities to manage climate change risks and uncertainties; and formulate, finance and implement climate-resilient policies.

Strengthening Human Security by Enhancing Resilience to Natural Disasters and Climate-Related Threats in Ngororero District, Rwanda (2016-2018)

Implementing Partners: Joint Programme by UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF and WHO

Description: Rwanda is threatened by a wide range of natural hazards, such as floods, landslides, droughts, earthquake, volcanic eruption, fires and epidemics. Climate change exacerbates these threats, with about 2 million people affected over the past two decades.

Against this backdrop, UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNICEF and WHO undertook a joint initiative to strengthen human security and improve disaster risk management of high-risk and vulnerable populations. The initiative, which directly benefitted about 70,000 people in Ngororero District, successfully improved the economic security of vulnerable youth and women by providing vocational training skills and business coaching to set-up small enterprises based on market analysis. Other activities strengthened early warning systems through cooperation with local district officials and by providing equipment and training to improve data collection and analysis. The programme also improved the hygiene and sanitation of over 8,000 people through the construction of latrines and provision of awareness-raising campaigns on sanitary practices.

Aligning behind the priorities of the Government of Rwanda's Second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS2), the initiative capitalized on a long-standing cooperation between the UN system and the Rwandan government. It contributed to Goal 13 of the Sustainable Development Goals and Result 3.4 of the

UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience by combating climate change impacts through prioritization of technical assistance in disaster risk reduction. Implemented under the overall umbrella of One-UN Rwanda, the joint effort effectively leveraged each UN partner's comparative advantage. It presents a good example of the integration of a human security approach in the disaster risk reduction efforts of the UN, and as a part of implementing UN Development Assistance Plans.

Youth and Young Professionals in Science, Engineering, Technology and Innovation (SETI) for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Implementing Partners: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Description: UNESCO Regional Science Bureau for Asia and the Pacific initiated the Youth and Young Professionals in Science, Engineering, Technology and Innovation (SETI) for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) program to encourage, motivate, facilitate, and support young people to use their SETI capacities and capabilities to support DRR and building resiliencies. This program resulted with the formation of U-INSPIRE Indonesia (U-INSPIRE = Youth and Young Professionals on Innovation, Science, and Technology Platform for Resiliency), a platform of youth, young scientists, and young professionals to discuss, networking, collaborating, coordinate, and mobilize themselves to use their SETI knowledge, knowhow and experience to work on disaster risk reduction and building resiliency. Following the November 2018 regional workshop on strengthening, empowering, and mobilizing Youth and Young Professionals in SETI for DRR, attended by 54 youth and young professionals from 27 countries, in February 2019 UNESCO supported the establishment of U-INSPIRE Pakistan hosted by NED University in Karachi. Currently UNESCO is supporting the interest of Youth and Young Professionals of India, Nepal, and Kazakhstan to establish U-INSPIRE in their country. The Youth and Young Professionals in SETI for DRR is addressing the SDG 11 and 17 as well as SFDRR Priority no 3 target 6.

Moving the School Safety Agenda forward in the Caribbean

Implementing Partners: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Description: In the occasion of the Caribbean Safe School Ministerial Forum that was held in April 2017, commitment to disaster risk management in the education sector

has been reaffirmed resulting in the Antigua and Barbuda Declaration and the Road Map for School Safety. The Declaration bases its understanding of school safety on the definitions provided by the Comprehensive School Safety Framework, and the Model Safe School Programme in the Caribbean. The declaration, ratified by the Group of Caribbean Ministers of Education, guided them through specific actions presented in the Caribbean Road Map. The Second Ministerial Forum that will be held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on 29-30 April 2019, is a follow up of the meeting organized in 2019. It will particularly respond to the need for a collaborative and coordinated approach among actors in the region's education sector.

In this framework, the partners of the Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector (GADRRRES), which includes UNICEF, UNESCO and UNISDR, have provided their support to develop and implement this initiative in the Caribbean.

Joint planning for disaster risk reduction

Implementing Partners: UNESCO, ARRA, UNHCR, UNICEF

Description: To plan for risk reduction and ensure inclusive and equitable quality education, in line with SDG 4, educational planners must have a sense of the risks facing their school communities. In 2018, the UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP), together with woreda education officers, and representatives from the Agency for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), UNHCR, and UNICEF developed a questionnaire to gather data on risks of natural hazards and conflict in five refugee-hosting regions in Ethiopia, as part of IIEP's project with UNICEF Ethiopia.

Data were collected from more than 280 refugee and host community schools. Largely inspired by the Comprehensive School Safety Framework, the questions focused on general preparedness, epidemic and fire prevention, school facilities, prevention of violence/abuse, and school site characteristics.

Through joint planning sessions held in early 2019, regional- and woreda-level planners then used the data to analyse key indicators, identify strategic priorities, and develop priority programmes to be integrated into their regional- and woreda-level annual operational plans. Through its joint planning efforts, IIEP contributes to Result 2.1 of the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience, and aims to ensure that, in both host and refugee communities, no one is left behind.

Emergency Medical Teams Initiative: Investing in local action to save lives in emergencies

Implementing Partners: World Health Organization (WHO)

Description: Investing in local action and leaving no-one behind are key drivers of the WHO Emergency Medical Teams (EMT) Initiative. When a disaster strikes or an outbreak flares, the more rapid the response, the better the outcome for the people affected, and especially those who are injured and ill. That is why the EMT Initiative places such a strong focus on helping every country, including low income countries, to develop its own teams who can deploy locally in the shortest time to provide life-saving care. A rigorous and systematic quality-based programme has been implemented across the world to enable countries to develop teams that meet minimum quality standards. Training, simulation exercises, mentoring, verification, and collection of best practices are central to the approach. As of 30 April 2019, 24 international EMTs had been classified with another 79 undergoing mentorships to achieve compliance with the minimum standards. All of this preparedness and capacity development enabled the strong national response to the earthquake and tsunami in Sulawesi (1175 medical personnel deployed in 15 hospitals and 50 primary health care centers) which followed workshops with Ministries of Health on the coordination of EMTs. In the Philippines, in response to Typhoon Mangkhut in 2018, the Department of Health deployed 43 health emergency response teams (including national EMTs). National teams have formed the core of a strong international EMT response in many countries such as Mozambique with full handover planning and further consideration of lessons learned and capacity-building planned.

Ensuring no one is left behind: inclusion of indigenous people and disability in health disaster risk management and smart, safe and climate-resilient hospitals

Implementing Partners: Pan American Health Organization's (PAHO/WHO)

Description: Transforming ethnicity and disability approaches into tangible and effective actions to ensure no one is left behind are key highlights of the Pan American Health Organization's (PAHO/WHO) strong collaboration with Member States to implement Regional Plan of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction 2016-2021. In order to support country compliance with Article 11 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ("Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies"), PAHO/WHO developed the INGRID-H— Disability Inclusion in Hospital Disaster Risk Management — which provides an "evaluation - action" methodology intended to improve the inclusion of people

with disabilities in hospital preparedness and response to emergencies and disasters. At least 30 hospitals in four countries (Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru) are implementing INGRID-H methodology. Combining efforts to reduce disaster risk and climate change adaptation and mitigation, the Smart Hospitals Initiative in the Caribbean is currently being implemented in seven countries (Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines). It emphasizes improving hospitals' resilience, strengthening infrastructure and operations, and providing green technologies to reduce energy consumption. These green technologies will help to reduce the health sector carbon footprint and provide hospitals with energy autonomy, allowing them to continue operations during and after emergencies and disasters. PAHO has sought to strengthen health outcomes for indigenous peoples in health emergencies and disasters through the development of technical tools and materials, training, and the support for the creation of an Indigenous Knowledge and Disaster Risk Reduction network.

Towards a WMO Global Multi-hazard Alert System (GMAS) building on existing regional platforms that aggregate hazard and warning information

Implementation Partner: World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Description: The proposed WMO Global Multi-hazard Alert System (GMAS) is poised to be the WMO framework for substantially increasing and enhancing the availability of, and access to, authoritative warnings and information related to high-impact weather, water and climate events. Its vision intends GMAS to be a highly visible and accessible resource for official warnings and a driver and vehicle for capacity development and sharing of good practices; efficient outreach to those at risk and to decision-makers; improved visibility and recognition of national alerting authorities (including National Meteorological and Hydrological Services – NMHSs and as such of WMO and the UN) by key national, regional and global users and stakeholders (taking into account global mobility); and harmonization and standardization of warnings and cross-border cooperation. It would also inform investments by development partners.

GMAS would have organizational and technical elements that build on existing and future WMO mechanisms and infrastructure (such as the WMO Integrated Global Observing System – WIGOS), WMO Information System – WIS, Global Data Processing and Forecasting System – GDPFS, regional alert platforms such as MeteoAlarm, or global interfaces such as the World Weather Information Service – WWIS and the Severe Weather Information Centre – SWIC) and partnerships, recognizing and highlighting the ownership of Members. As such, it will be highly beneficial to the NMHSs of developing countries and very much aligned with the concept of leaving no one behind.

Examples for successful private-public partnerships in WMO Member States:

Implementation Partner: World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Description: In 2018, WMO adopted the WMO Policy Framework on Public-Private Engagement. The framework is the first WMO formally approved document on the issue of public-private engagement and partnership and also covers the related subject of the Global Weather Enterprise (GWE). The GWE encompasses the scientific research, technology, observations, modelling, forecasting, and forecast products that need to come together to provide accurate and reliable weather information and services that save lives, protect infrastructure, and enhance economic output. It is a value chain from weather observations to, ultimately, the creation of actionable analysis-and-forecast weather information of huge benefit to society. The GWE is a supreme exemplar of the value of international cooperation, public-private engagement, and scientific and technological know-how. It has been a successful enterprise, but one that has ever-increasing requirements for continual improvement as population density increases and climate change takes place so that the impacts of weather hazards can be mitigated as far as possible. It provides a set of basic principles for successful public-private engagement between the state sector players, like the NMHS, and stakeholders from the private and academic sectors.