



**global platform for  
disaster risk reduction**  
Geneva, Switzerland, 13-17 May 2019

# Proceedings

**Resilience Dividend: Towards Sustainable  
and Inclusive Societies**

Convened and organized by



**UNDRR**

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Hosted by



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

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## Acknowledgements

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) expresses its deep appreciation and gratitude to Switzerland for having hosted and co-chaired the 2019 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2019) and for its staunch political, logistical and financial support which contributed to a successful and impactful event.

Furthermore, deep appreciation is expressed to the following governments who supported the GP2019 with either earmarked or unearmarked contributions: Australia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and as well as the European Commission. Thanks also go to the Nippon Foundation, the UPS Foundation and the Insurance Development Forum for their contributions.

UNDRR extends its sincere gratitude to the large number of organizations, individuals and volunteers who contributed in kind to the successful execution of GP2019. Appreciation is also expressed to the governments of Armenia, Colombia, Italy, Mongolia and Tunisia for hosting regional platforms.







## 2019 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is recognized by the UN General Assembly as the main global forum for strategic advice, coordination, partnership development and reviewing implementation progress of international instruments on disaster risk reduction, such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The sixth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2019) took place in Geneva (13–17 May 2019). The world's top disaster risk reduction thinkers and practitioners, policy makers, government officials and other stakeholders met to debate and discuss how to reduce disaster impact, accelerate Sendai Framework implementation, and to discuss coherence with the related goals of the 2030 Agenda, and the commitments of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Outcomes will contribute to the discussions of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development to be held in New York in July 2019, as well as the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit in September 2019. It is also the last global gathering for all stakeholders before the 2020 deadline for achieving Target (e) of the Sendai Framework: to substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies (by 2020). The theme of GP2019 – “Resilience Dividend: Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Societies” – focused on how managing disaster risk and scaling up risk-informed development investments pay dividends in multiple sectors and geographies. It encompasses more than just economic profit, it continues to reduce disaster risk and strengthens outcomes across the social, economic, financial and environmental sectors in the long term. GP2019 promoted integrated gender perspective and balance; 50% of session speakers and 40% of the total participation were female.



## United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) was established in 1999 and mandated by the United Nations General Assembly resolution (56/195) to serve as the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster risk reduction (DRR). UNDRR's role is to support the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework, including by fostering coherence with other international instruments, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals as well as the Paris Agreement on climate change. It is an office of the UN Secretariat, led by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG). UNDRR takes a multi-stakeholder coordination approach based on the relationships it has developed with national and local governments, intergovernmental organizations and civil society, including the private sector, operating through a network of global partners. The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction is headquartered in Geneva, with five regional offices – in Asia (Bangkok), Africa (Nairobi), Europe (Brussels), Arab States (Cairo) and Americas and the Caribbean (Panama) and one sub-regional office in Fiji (Suva). UNDRR also maintains a UN Headquarters liaison office in New York, an office in Bonn, presence in Kobe and Incheon, and an African Union Liaison Office in Addis Ababa.



**Ms. Mami Mizutori**

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General  
for Disaster Risk Reduction

**T**he sixth session of the world's foremost gathering on Disaster Risk Reduction was a compelling opportunity to discuss risk reduction, building resilience and reviewing progress on reducing disaster risk. It brought together around 4000 participants from 182 UN Member States. The Global Platform built on the Regional and Sub-Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction hosted by the Governments of Armenia, Colombia, Italy, Mongolia, and Tunisia in 2018.

The Global Platform strived for inclusion, gender parity and accessibility. Half of the panellists and 40% of the participants were women. More than 120 persons with disabilities also attended, as well as representatives from each of the 16 stakeholder groups including children and youth, women and local authorities. Participants highlighted that the programme promoted inclusion, was an excellent opportunity for knowledge exchange, interaction and sharing achievements and challenges. The energy generated by debate, discussion and hearing of innovative approaches to disaster risk reduction was palpable.

At the Global Platform we also heard that good progress has been made in implementing many areas of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. However, while we are approaching the 2020 deadline for Target (e) only half of the world's countries have reported on it. We must accelerate the pace of implementation in the coming months to ensure that all targets will be on track by 2030.

Another issue voiced by the participants of the Global Platform was the need to ensure that all development investments are risk-informed if the world is to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

The extent of the challenge ahead in the remaining years of the Sendai Framework was further underlined with the launch of the 2019 Global Assessment Report for Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR2019) which examines the increasingly systemic nature of disaster risk and questions if there is sufficient understanding of the cascading effects of natural and man-made hazards and the importance of reducing the emergence of new risks.

To echo the deliberations at the Global Platform, it is important that there is further progress on integrating disaster risk reduction in climate action and SDG implementation, and that this is recognized at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the Climate Action Summit 2019 and the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The deliberations of the Global Platform are an important contribution to these events taking place later in 2019.

**I hope you enjoy reading these proceedings!**

## Co-Chairs' Summary – Geneva, 17 May 2019

### Resilience Dividend: Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Societies

#### A. Introduction

1. The sixth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction took place from 13 to 17 May 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland. It was co-chaired by Mr. Manuel Sager, State Secretary, Government of Switzerland, and Ms. Mami Mizutori, the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction. Participants attended from 182 countries. The Global Platform built on the Regional and Sub-Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction hosted by the Governments of Armenia, Colombia, Italy, Mongolia, and Tunisia in 2018.
2. The Global Platform's focus on "Resilience Dividend: Toward Sustainable and Inclusive Societies" will provide a critical contribution to the 2019 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and the Climate Action Summit. The Global Platform called for accelerated action in achieving the seven targets of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and highlighted the importance of disaster risk reduction to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the contribution of the Sendai Framework towards the Paris Agreement, the Agenda for Humanity, the New Urban Agenda and the SAMOA Pathway.
3. The Global Platform was preceded by the Second Multi Hazard Early Warning Conference, the fourth session of the World Reconstruction Conference, the Stakeholder Forum and the Science-Policy Forum.
4. Progress towards gender parity and accessibility was evident throughout the platform, although further work is needed. Half of the panelists were women and forty percent of participants were women; amplifying the voice of women leaders. The 2019 Global Platform was also the most accessible to-date with more than 120 persons with disabilities in attendance.

#### B. Stocktaking of progress

5. The 2019 Global Platform took stock of the implementation of the Sendai Framework, based on the data submitted by the Member States to the Sendai Framework Monitor, analysis from the United Nations 2019 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR 2019), and other recent reports such as the Global Warming of 1.5°C report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the report of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. GAR 2019 was launched on the first day of the Global Platform.
6. Progress has been made in implementing the Sendai Framework. 116 countries are reporting through the Sendai Framework Monitor. This is a crucial step towards a better understanding of risk and the risk-informed implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). New and innovative guidance, tools, and instruments have been developed collaboratively, including in the areas of capacity development, health and displacement. Commitment to collaboration was evident, as illustrated by the first common Stakeholder Declaration issued at the Global Platform. Countries showed a strong commitment to multilateralism in pursuit of integrated approaches to disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and sustainable development.
7. The Global Platform made the social, environmental, and economic case for disaster risk reduction. Examples and research-based evidence provided proof of the multiple dividends of risk-informed decision-making to build resilience, and not only to avoid loss. In practice, however, the application of risk-informed investment and development decisions are still the exception rather than the rule.
8. Ninety-one countries have reported the development of disaster risk reduction strategies. However, the current pace of implementation is not fast enough to meet the 2020 deadline for Target (e) and may delay further progress on other targets.



9. Disaster mortality globally continues on a downward trend; the bulk of the human cost associated with natural hazards occurred in low and middle-income countries. In absolute terms, disaster-related economic losses, which continue to rise, are mostly attributed to high-income nations. However, the world's most at-risk population, particularly in least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States, bear the highest toll relative to their economic capacity.
10. The risk landscape is changing quickly. Diverse risks, ranging from climate and biological to cyber risk have to be accounted for. The addition of new hazards has brought new constituents, including finance, environmental, and private sector actors, to the risk conversation. GAR 2019 stresses that risk is complex and non-linear. Expanded understanding of the full impact and the cascading effects of natural and man-made hazards is critical.
11. Awareness and understanding of imminent, interconnected, and rapidly shifting risks is insufficient across the board. A wealth of essential information from new non-traditional data pools is not fully tapped into. Disaggregated data by sex, age, and disability are still lacking to a large extent.
12. Commitments towards an inclusive approach to disaster risk reduction, recognizing the indispensable role of disproportionately affected at-risk groups, including women, displaced people, persons with disabilities, elderly, and children in disaster risk reduction have not yet sufficiently translated into action.
13. The current pace and scale of action will not achieve the targets of the Sendai Framework, which in turn will jeopardize the achievement of the SDGs by 2030. The Global Platform recognized these challenges and called for greater ambition, commitment, and leadership by all governments and stakeholders.

## C. Taking the Sendai Framework implementation forward

14. A critical, fundamental and urgent re-examination of how we deal with risk is needed. The past is not a sufficient indicator for the future. An interconnected approach is required to address systemic risks supported by multi-hazard and multidisciplinary risk assessment. The Global Risk Assessment Framework will facilitate this approach. Experts from science, the United Nations, and the private sector launched a new technical working group to develop a definitions' list for the Sendai Framework hazards. These, among others, will contribute to enhancing understanding of the new dimensions of disaster risk. Such efforts will increase our understanding of risk, inform decision-making, and transform behaviour.
15. Comprehensive and disaggregated data harnessed across time and space is crucial to effectively define exposure and vulnerability, particularly for those most at risk. We need to make better use of existing data for information and action.
16. Availability of and access to data which serves as the basis for risk disclosure and its pricing must be ensured. Countries called for enhanced assistance on developing disaster loss databases, which are indispensable for reporting. Increased collaboration between local and central governments and stakeholders, including private sector and civil society, can transform risk data into understandable and usable information.
17. Achieving the "Resilience Dividend" will require countries, communities, enterprises, and individuals to increase capacities to participate in preventing and reducing risks. Addressing the capacity needs of governments and stakeholders to advance Sendai Framework implementation in coherence with other global frameworks requires a more strategic approach to capacity development supported by adequate funding.
18. Disaster risk reduction policies, strategies, and programmes, including risk assessments, should target drivers of inequality and exclusion and be informed by a human rights-based approach. Legislation and governance mechanisms should ensure the needs of the most at risk and marginalized groups are prioritized.
19. Voices of women, including at the grassroots, should be reflected at all stages of development and implementation of national and local strategies. Gender-sensitive and responsive approaches contribute to stronger disaster risk reduction interventions, reducing the vulnerability of women in times of disaster. Their leadership role must be strengthened. In order to translate commitments to women's inclusion into real progress, increased attention and targeted resources are required.



20. Children, youth, and young professionals are leading the way in disaster risk reduction and climate action. Greater efforts are required to institutionalize their engagement and appropriately draw on their capacities.
21. The role of media should be strengthened to effectively contribute to disaster risk reduction by ensuring critical communication infrastructure is in place and functions, providing information to help communities reduce risk and how to seek help in a disaster event. Mechanisms need to be developed for better co-operation between national media organisations and United Nations entities dealing with information crucial for disaster risk reduction.
22. Regional approaches to disaster risk reduction should be promoted not only as a means to address transboundary risks but also to inform national strategies in pursuit of coherent planning and implementation. Regional and sub-regional cooperation and platforms facilitate exchange of experiences and forge networks.
23. Governments should accelerate efforts to develop and implement disaster risk reduction strategies, aligned with the Sendai Framework to achieve Target (e) by 2020, and in coherence with National Adaptation Plans, Nationally Determined Contributions and National Development Plans. Countries must step up systematic reporting to the Sendai Framework Monitor.
24. Local disaster risk reduction strategies and plans are necessary to ensure the implementation of national strategies. National governments should enable the development and implementation of local plans and strategies. In turn, the implementation of these local plans should inform the revision of national strategies. Development and implementation of local strategies and plans should be locally-led, guided by community knowledge, and built upon local solutions, including city-to-city learning. Current urbanization patterns require long-term, integrated urban-rural planning, sustainable financing frameworks and the cooperation of all levels of government and other stakeholders to build resilient cities.
25. Disaster resilient infrastructure is key to achieve the vision of risk-informed development. There is a strong need to capitalize on the co-benefits of ecosystem-based approaches and leverage the complementarity across blue, green and grey infrastructure.
26. Nature- and ecosystem-based approaches should be promoted to achieve the objectives of resilience dividend and integrated in disaster risk reduction strategies at all levels. The stakeholders committed to engage with the nature-based solutions and resilience and adaptation track of the Climate Action Summit.
27. Planning and action to manage biological hazards, including epidemics and pandemics needs to be strengthened, while enhancing investments in resilient health facilities.
28. Governments and the international community must do more to reduce the risk of disaster displacement before disasters strike. Disaster risk reduction strategies and policies should address the drivers and consequences of disaster displacement and contribute to durable solutions. Climate change mitigation policies are necessary towards this end. Climate and disaster risks also need to be considered as factors of migration.
29. Budgetary allocation for disaster risk reduction by all sectors at all levels is needed. This can be supported by aligning integrated national financing frameworks for sustainable development with disaster risk reduction strategies. Participants called for greater devolution of financial resources to local authorities to empower them and identify tailored and community-focused approaches to risk reduction, including through forecast-based financing. Countries also called on donors and international financial institutions to integrate disaster risk reduction in their development assistance, with dedicated mechanisms for vulnerable and exposed countries in debt distress.
30. Disaster risk reduction requires a layered financial strategy bringing to bear all sources of financing. While risk transfer, contingency funds, deferred drawdown options, and debt restructuring play important roles, they are not sufficient to incentivize risk reduction and finance building back better. Fiscal policies should integrate prevention as a core element of disaster risk reduction financing in order to build resilience. Financing mechanisms should break the vicious cycle of poverty, inequality, and elevated risk-exposure, while reducing aid-dependence for disaster prevention, response and reconstruction. Participants called for further exploration and scaling-up of innovative market-driven products for risk financing.

31. Ministries of finance and planning should ensure financial and development strategies and plans are risk-informed. Engaging central banks, regulators, and credit rating agencies for disaster risk-informed financial decisions is essential. The private sector is a strategic partner to achieve resilient economies and communities. Public-private partnerships are essential for the scale of innovations and investments needed. Standards must be developed to define the risk reduction responsibilities of private sector investors in public-private partnerships. Furthermore, engaging medium, small, and micro enterprises in disaster risk reduction is critical.
32. The interplay between disasters, climate change, environmental degradation, and fragility should be recognized, including in the context of water-related risk. The Global Platform underscored the security implications of climate change and disasters and encouraged more context-specific disaster risk reduction and resilience building strategies in conflict-affected countries and fragile contexts based on risk assessments that integrate disaster, climate risks and conflicts.
33. Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States should be the focus of increased technical, capacity building, and financial support to reduce disaster risk and build resilience. Disaster risk reduction should be considered as a priority in the next phase of implementation of the SAMOA Pathway and the Vienna Programme of Action.
34. "Building Back Better" provides an opportunity to rewrite the story of exclusion and marginalization that often determines people's vulnerability and exposure to disasters. Community participation and risk-informed entrepreneurship should be at the center of recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.
35. Preparedness and reconstruction must be based on disaster loss data, and risk assessments. Implementing multi-hazard early warning systems that lead to early action should be improved as part of disaster risk reduction frameworks.
36. Achieving a more integrated approach to multi-hazard early warning systems requires new ways of thinking about the intergovernmental and cross-sectoral working arrangements and partnerships to deliver end-to-end and people-centred systems.

## D. Final considerations

37. International cooperation and multilateral action remain essential to manage the global and systemic nature of disaster risk and to provide the necessary support to developing countries. At the same time, inclusive local action is the way to success in managing disaster risk and its cascading effects.
38. Participants noted the continued critical role of the Global Platform to review progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework and identify policy recommendations for action, and the need for a midterm review of the Sendai Framework. The work of the United Nations system at all levels is pivotal to ensure impact at country level through the reformed United Nations Development System, Country Teams, and Resident Coordinators.
39. There was a strong understanding that the deliberations of the Global Platform were a critical contribution that ought to be taken into account in the formulation of the political outcomes and the deliberations by States, including key intergovernmental reviews in 2019.
40. The overarching message of the Global Platform was that resilience pays off. A strong call was made to leaders at all levels to ensure resilience dividends for all. Risk-informed investments are essential for sustainable development and inclusive societies.
41. Participants called for the Climate Action Summit 2019 and the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to affirm the catalytic role of disaster risk reduction in scaling up action on climate adaptation and resilience. Participants also reaffirmed that the Sendai Framework is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and called for greater political commitment to fully integrate disaster risk reduction in the implementation of the SDGs.

# Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

## Resilience Dividend: Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Societies

13-14 May		Wednesday 15 May, Day 1: Taking Stock		Thursday 16 May, Day 2: Risk-Informed Public and Private Investments		Friday 17 May, Day 3: Climate Change Action & DRR for All		18 May			
9:00		<b>Welcome Session</b> 9:00 - 10:00 Room 1		<b>Side Event</b> 9:00 - 10:30 Room Geneva (CCV)		<b>High-Level Dialogue 3</b> Risk-informed public and private investments 9:00 - 10:30 Room 1		<b>High-Level Dialogue 5</b> Pursuing coherence between the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement 9:00 - 10:30 Room 1			
		<b>High-Level Dialogue 1</b> Progress in implementing the Sendai Framework: global and regional perspectives 10:00 - 11:30 Room 1		<b>Official Statements - 9:00 - 13:00</b> Room 2		<b>Official Statements - 9:00 - 13:00</b> Room 2		<b>Working Session</b> The role of green, blue and gray infrastructure in reducing disaster risk 11:00 - 12:30 Room 4			
		<b>Official Opening Ceremony</b> 12:00 - 12:45 Room 1		<b>Ministerial Round Table</b> Risk-informed investments & economics of DRR 11:00 - 13:00 Room 5/6		<b>Working Session</b> Unlocking the resilience of cities and communities 11:00 - 12:30 Room 3		<b>Working Session</b> National Adaptation Plans 11:00 - 12:30 Room 3			
		<b>Launch of the Global Assessment Report</b> 12:45 - 13:15 Room 1		<b>Learning Labs</b> Rooms: Nyon, Vevey (CCV)		<b>5 Side Events</b> 12:30 - 14:00 Rooms: Lausanne (CCV), 7/8, 13, 14, 18		<b>Lunch</b> 12:30 - 14:00 Restaurant 1st Floor		<b>5 Side Events</b> 12:30 - 14:00 Rooms: Lausanne (CCV), 7/8, 13, 14, 18	
		<b>Press Conference</b> 13:30 - 14:00 Room 4		<b>Learning Labs</b> Rooms: Nyon, Vevey (CCV)		<b>Working Session</b> Health in all disaster risk management strategies 14:30 - 16:00 Room 4		<b>Working Session</b> Integrating risk management ecosystems and water-related risks 14:30 - 16:00 Room 3		<b>Working Session</b> Cities on the forefront of achieving inclusive climate and disaster resilience 14:30 - 16:00 Room 2	
<b>Working Session</b> Global Assessment Report 2019 14:30 - 16:00 Room 3		<b>High-Level Dialogue 2</b> Advances in national and local DRR strategies 14:30 - 16:00 Room 1		<b>Official Statements - 15:00 - 17:00 - Room 2</b>		<b>Working Session</b> Disaster displacement & DRR 16:30 - 18:00 Room Geneva		<b>Risk Award Ceremony</b> 16:30 - 17:00 Room 1			
<b>Official Statements - 13:00 - 18:00</b> Room 2		<b>Working Session</b> National and local DRR strategies 16:30 - 18:00 Room 3		<b>Ministerial Round Table</b> DRR, Climate Change and SDGs 16:15 - 18:15 Room 5/6		<b>Working Session</b> Promoting locally-led disaster risk reduction 16:30 - 18:00 Room 3		<b>Closing Ceremony</b> 17:15 - 17:45 Room 1			
17:00		<b>Reception Hosted by Switzerland</b> 18:30 - 19:30 Room TBC		<b>Sasakawa Award Ceremony &amp; Reception</b> 18:15 - 19:15 Room 2		<b>Field Visits</b> DRR Practices in Switzerland					
18:00											
19:00											

Innovation Platform

Wednesday to Friday 09:00 - 18:00

Ignite Stage

Wednesday to Friday: 09:00 - 18:00

\*\*SIDS meetings will take place Sunday 12th and Monday 13th of May at WMO

\*\*\*Please refer to the detailed schedule on the GDR2019 website



## Greening

### Greening the Global Platform: Let's reduce carbon emissions

The Global Platform urged participants to combat climate change, focussing on the idea that if we all do just a little, the overall net effect will be large. Specific information on how to reduce one's carbon footprint or to donate small amounts (as low as 2 US\$) when traveling was given on the conference website.

During GP2019 all opportunities were taken to reduce its "carbon footprint" as much as feasible. GP2019 was paper smart. A virtual (online) conference and document management app was provided so that participants could access all conference materials digitally.

In cooperation with the conference centre, materials were recycled where possible and the restaurant provided an option for service climate friendly, vegetarian and vegan meals.

A total of 216 trees – one tree per square meter for the exhibition space- were planted in a reforestation project through the service provider (ProExpo).

The Government of Switzerland offset a major fraction of the GP2019-related carbon emissions, including participants' flights. US\$30,000 of Certified Emission Reductions (CER) units guarantee the compensation and benefit short-listed projects improving sustainable energy production and consumption in different areas of the world.



## Accessibility

GP2019 continued to highlight UNDRR's commitment to inclusion and accessibility. Almost 120 GP registrants notified UNDRR of their accessibility needs, including 25 people using wheelchairs. Advanced planning was conducted by UNDRR who assessed requirements and worked with the venue management to address a number of accessibility aspects throughout the conference facilities, significantly improving venue accessibility for the benefit of GP2019 and all future events.

Volunteers and an accessibility consultant supported UNDRR to prepare for and during GP2019. Safety and security staff prepared for potential evacuation of the venue and other emergency responses to accommodate persons with disabilities.

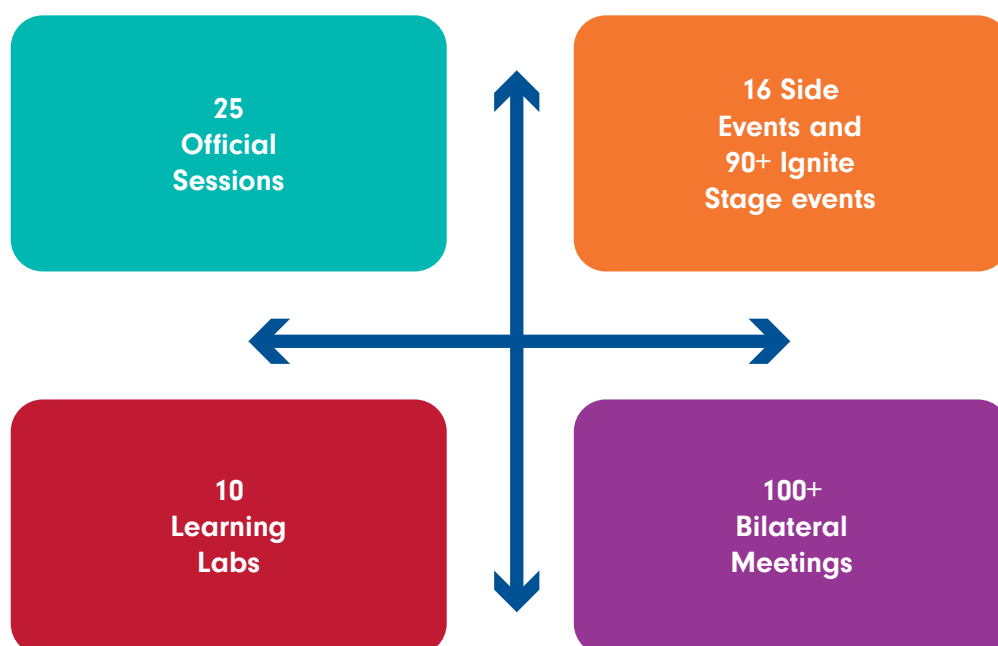
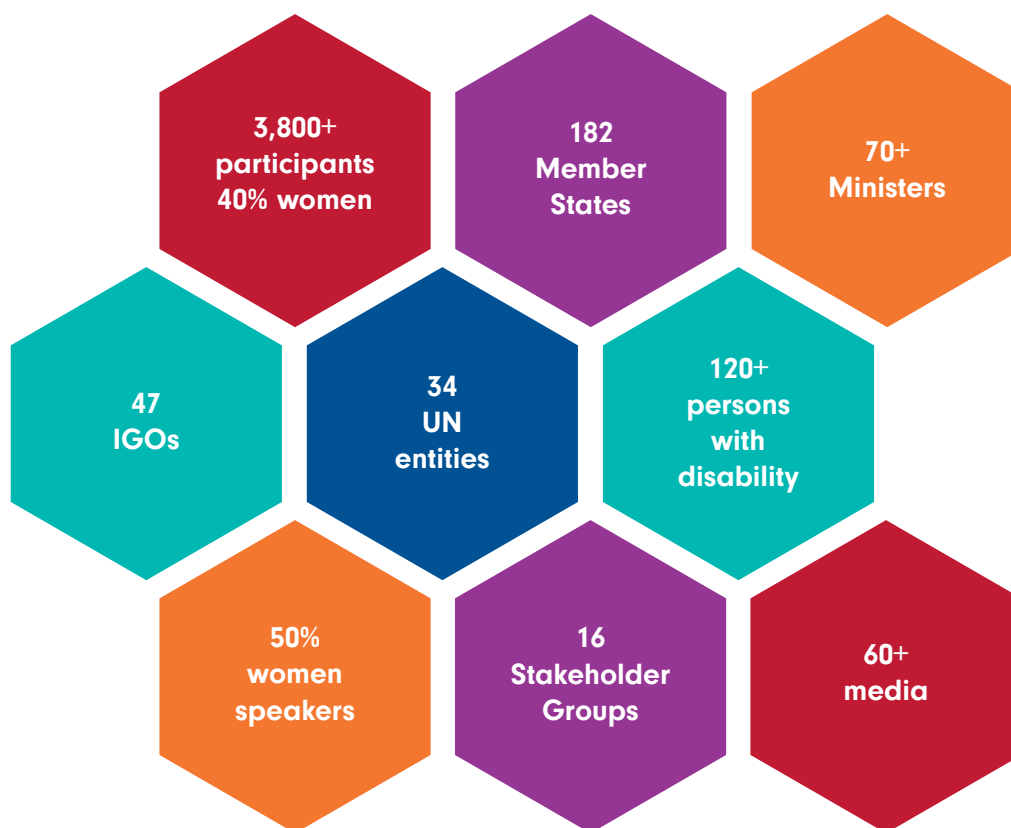
The venue was modified accordingly: stages and platforms were fitted with wheelchair lifts and ramps, a portable and adjustable podium was purchased to accommodate seated and standing speakers, and volunteers were placed throughout the venue to assist as sighted guides.

Seating for participants using wheelchairs and mobility devices was arranged throughout meeting rooms, not just in "wheelchair only" sections, enabling attendees to sit with colleagues. Tips for inclusive presentations were shared with the newly formed Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism and at the two-day pre-conference Stakeholder Forum.

The Interactive Blackboard Collaborate Tool provided by the American University Institute on Disability and Public Policy enabled global remote attendance and ALLI the robot was used to provide remote participation of persons with disabilities to visit the exhibits, interact with attendees and attend sessions of their choosing.

International sign and real-time captioning were provided in Plenary and many working sessions and remote participants were also provided with web-streamed captioning and international sign as well, making both on-site and remote participation accessible to persons who are deaf and hard of hearing.





## Official Events

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Official Opening Ceremony  
Ministerial Roundtables  
High-Level Dialogues  
Special Session  
Working Sessions  
Closing Ceremony





# Official Opening Ceremony

> [Click here](#) to watch the official opening ceremony online.

**Moderator:** **Mami Mizutori**, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction.

**Panellists:** **Michael Møller**, Director General, UNOG. **Manuel Sager**, State Secretary, Director General Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland. **Amina J. Mohammed**, Deputy Secretary-General (video message). **Jayathma Wickramanayake**, Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Youth.







**Ms. Amina J. Mohammed**

Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations

Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Dear Friends,

I am really sorry that I cannot be with you in person, but I am truly grateful for the opportunity to take part in this important session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. You are coming together at a critical time. The need to tackle climate change and disaster risk reduction is growing by the day and so is the public's call for action. The science is clear, climate change is helping to drive the global rise in extreme weather events and amplifying the impact of floods, cyclones, droughts and heat waves. This is upending jobs, threatening sources of food and water, and devastating lives. We are also seeing dramatic effects on ecosystems. The recent landmark biodiversity report revealed that up to 1 million species face extinction within decades. We certainly have no time to lose. The proliferation of disasters is undermining our efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Increased and more severe periods of drought are aggravating poverty and hunger. Patterns of displacement, migration and conflict can often be traced back to extreme weather events, especially when combined with conflict and fragility.

Despite the great threats we know that by joining forces for solutions, people everywhere could reap an enormous resilience dividend measured in a healthier environment, sustainable development and strong and inclusive economies. I welcome your focus this year on the benefits of such a resilience dividend. The Global Platform presents a tremendous opportunity for a wide range of stakeholders to discuss and debate how best to translate awareness into action, building on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Promising solutions are already out there. One of the most effective tools for Disaster Risk Reduction are nature-based. For example, by restoring and conserving the ecosystems that support us, we are also protecting natural barriers to strong storms. This includes the coral reefs and mangrove forests that protect many coastal

regions and the forests that filter our water capture carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and reduce soil erosion. This year's Global Platform also features many technology enhanced solutions, such as the Missing Maps project which brings together civil society and academic institutions to improve maps of vulnerable regions.

Efforts such as these shine a light upon the vulnerability hotspots and literally place them on the map to improve delivery of support when disaster strikes. Meanwhile, improved modelling and prediction capabilities, use of supercomputing and artificial intelligence are also helping us better understand where and how disasters may strike. It is crucial that such innovations are available where they are especially needed - in countries most at risk and vulnerable and disasters hit. This is crucial to keeping our global promise to leave no one behind.

Ladies and gentlemen, colleagues,  
Our world needs the tools and investments to enhance resilience in the face of risks which are growing in frequency and severity. By working together, we can shore up individual coping capacities, invest in infrastructure and protect the most vulnerable communities and countries. As you engage in discussions, I encourage you to craft new and ambitious commitments on adaptation and resilience in support of the Secretary General's climate action summit in September. The summit is our opportunity to push for truly transformative action now. Please make the most of this Global Platform to embrace the spirit of the Sendai Framework so that strategies and policies for Disaster Risk Reduction at the global, regional, national and local levels match the scale of the enormous challenge before us. Our very survival depends on it.

I thank you.





## State Secretary Manuel Sager

Director-General Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation,  
Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland

Distinguished Deputy Prime Minister, His Excellency  
Mahmadtoir Zokirzoda, from Tajikistan

Distinguished Deputy Prime Minister, His Excellency  
Enkhtuvshin Ulziisaikhan, Mongolia

Distinguished Deputy Prime Minister, Her Excellency  
Wan Azizah Wan Ismail, Malaysia

Her Excellency Tarja Halonen, Former President of  
Finland

Ministers, Excellencies,  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

A very warm welcome to all participants at the 6<sup>th</sup>  
Global Platform for DRR in the name of the Government  
of Switzerland, and the UNDRR. It is a special privilege  
for me and my country to host this conference in cooper-  
ation with the UNDRR.

We are meeting in Geneva at a time where global  
GDP increased sevenfold from 1980 to 2017. The global  
population is healthier, and lives 20 years longer than  
50 years ago. Education is now available to millions  
more children – boys and girls.

So, if things are going so well, why are we here?

Despite all this progress, we are facing some dire re-  
alities. In last year's State of the World report, the FAO  
painted an alarming picture: for the third year in a row,  
hunger in the world has been rising. The number of peo-  
ple facing chronic food deprivation has dramatically in-  
creased again. Heat, drought, flooding, landslides and  
earthquakes are part of the reason why people have to  
leave their homes and look for safer places to live, and  
to be able to find food for their families. Disasters force  
50,000 people – every day! – to leave their homes.

My country was in a similar situation in the first half of  
the 19th century. Rural families had to leave their homes  
because of hunger and poverty. Episodes of cold and  
humid climate, of widespread flooding – and loss of  
agricultural production – drove them into poverty.  
People left Switzerland to settle in other countries in  
search of a better life; a process we observe today,  
in the opposite direction. Yet, with investments in risk  
prevention and mitigation, Switzerland was able to

increase its arable land in the floodplains. This was  
one of the factors which significantly contributed to  
its successful industrial development. Similarly, risk  
management in mountainous areas allowed the tourist  
industry to develop, which is still an important source of  
income for those living in the Swiss Alps.

Today, climate change creates new risks, including  
droughts and flooding. We also have to adapt and pre-  
pare for other man-made risks, such as terrorism and  
cyber-attacks which challenge the resilience of our inter-  
connected societies. We hope and trust that technolog-  
ical and scientific progress and financial resources will  
help us deal with these risks.

But, we must also raise the level of awareness and col-  
laborate: among countries, with civil society organisa-  
tions, academia and in particular with the private sector  
as a catalyst for innovation and technological progress.

Our conference this week will focus on key elements for  
achieving the targets of the Sendai Agenda and the  
SDGs: taking stock of progress made, risk-informed in-  
vestment, and the impact of climate change.

We all know, investment in DRR yields multiple benefits  
in averted losses. But, we have to act on this knowledge  
and increase DRR in our development work with more  
determination.

Ladies and gentlemen, this week participants from  
roughly 180 countries have gathered in Geneva – gov-  
ernment representatives, civil society, the private sector  
and academia. This large and inclusive representation  
of stakeholders gives me hope. Let me extend a word  
of gratitude to the UNDRR for enabling so many to par-  
ticipate. Our voices will be heard. Our deliberations will  
be summarised in the Chair's Summary on Friday. This  
crucial conference document will be a milestone not  
only for us, but for the UN more generally. Our Chairs'  
Summary will be submitted to the High-level Political  
Forum of the United Nations, held in New York in July.

I hope that our political commitment will lead to in-  
creased global investments in resilience building, which  
is so much more cost-effective than dealing with the af-  
termath of a disaster.

I wish you a constructive and fruitful conference.



# Official Statements

The following delegations delivered a statement during the 2019 Global Platform.  
Videos are available [>here](#).

## STATEMENTS BY MEMBER STATES

Afghanistan

Algeria

Argentina

Armenia

Australia

Azerbaijan

Bangladesh

Belarus

Benin

Bolivia

Botswana

Brazil

Burundi

Cambodia

Cameroon

Canada

Chile

China

Colombia

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Costa Rica

Cuba

Czech Republic

Dominican Republic

Ecuador

Egypt

El Salvador

Ethiopia

Fiji

Finland

France

Gabon

Gambia

Germany

Ghana

Guatemala

Honduras

India

Indonesia

Iran, Islamic Republic of

Jamaica

Japan

Jordan

Kazakhstan

Kenya

Korea, Democratic People's  
Republic of

Republic of Kyrgyzstan

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Luxembourg

Madagascar

Malaysia

Mali

Marshall Islands

Mexico

Mongolia

Montenegro

Mozambique

Myanmar

Nepal

New Zealand

Niger

Nigeria

North Macedonia

Norway

Pakistan

Palestine, State of

Paraguay

Peru

Philippines

Poland

Qatar

Romania



Russian Federation  
Saudi Arabia  
Somalia  
South Africa  
South Sudan  
Sri Lanka  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Tajikistan  
Tanzania, United Republic of  
Thailand  
Togo  
Tonga  
Turkey  
Uganda  
United Kingdom  
United States of America  
Vanuatu  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

**STATEMENTS BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS, UN SYSTEM ENTITIES AND  
OTHER OBSERVERS**

African Risk Capacity (ARC)  
African Union Commission (AU)  
Andean Community General Secretariat (CAN)  
Argentina (on behalf of the members of the Meeting  
of Ministers and High Authorities for Integral Risk  
Management of Disasters of MERCOSUR (RMAGIR))  
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)  
Asian Disaster Reduction Centre (ADRC)  
Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency  
(CDEMA)  
Coordination Center for the Prevention of Natural  
Disasters in Central America (CEPRENAC)  
Council of Europe (COE)  
Economic Community of Central African States  
(ECCAS)  
ECOWAS Commission  
European Union

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United  
Nations - Headquarters (FAO)  
Green Climate Fund (GCF)  
IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre  
(ICPAC)  
International Federation of Red Cross and Red  
Crescent Societies (IFRC)  
International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
International Union for the Conservation of Nature  
(IUCN)  
Latin American and Caribbean Economic System  
(SELA)  
Mexico (on behalf of the members of MIKTA)  
Myanmar (on behalf of the members of the  
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN))  
Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe  
(OSCE)  
Pacific Community (SPC)  
Peru (on behalf of members of the Andean  
Committee for the Prevention and Attention of  
Disasters (CAPRADE))  
Sovereign Order of Malta  
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural  
Organization - Headquarters (UNESCO)  
United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)  
World Meteorological Organization (on behalf of the  
UNDRR Focal Points Group)  
World Food Programme (WFP)  
World Health Organization (WHO)  
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)



## STATEMENTS BY MAJOR GROUPS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS, CITIES, NGOS, PRIVATE SECTOR AND ACADEMIA

ARISE

Autonomous University of the State of Mexico  
(UAEMEX-FEO)

Children and Youth

Global Fire Monitoring Centre (GFMC)

Global Water Partnership (GWP)

Habitat for Humanity International (HFHI)

Hyogo Prefectural Government (HPG)

Incheon Metropolitan City

Indigenous Peoples

Institute of Mountain Hazards and Environment,  
Chinese Academy of Sciences

International Centre for Climate Change and  
Development (ICCCAD)

International Research Institute of Disaster Science,  
Tohoku University (IRIDeS)

Iwate University (I)

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Japan Women's Network for Disaster Risk Reduction  
(JWDRR)

Joint statement on behalf of Faith Based  
Organizations (FBOs)

Joint statement on behalf of Media

Local Authorities

Local Communities

Major Group on Women

Mashhad Municipality

Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC)

Non-Governmental Organizations

Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

Oxfam

Parliamentarian Network for Disaster Resilience in  
Central Africa (REPARC - CEEAC)

Persons with Disabilities

Rehabilitation International

Scientific and Technological Community

Songpa-gu Office

Ulsan Metropolitan City

UNDRR Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism

World Animal Protection (WAP)

World Broadcasting Union (WBU)







# Ministerial Roundtables

Two ministerial roundtables were held at GP2019.

## Ministerial roundtable 1: Accelerating the achievement of the Sendai Framework: benefits of coherence and integrated approaches with Sustainable Development Goals and Action on Climate Change

Wednesday 15 May, 16:15 – 18:15h

**Co-Chairs:** **Manuel Sager**, State Secretary and Director General, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland and **Mami Mizutori**, SRSG for Disaster Risk Reduction.

**Keynote speaker:** **H.E. Tarja Halonen**, former President of Finland.

Participants explored the benefits of coherence and integrated approaches of Sendai Framework implementation vis-à-vis Sustainable Development Agenda and Paris Agreement on climate change discussing the following key messages:

- Coherence of Sendai Framework implementation with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Paris Agreement is critical but it extends to other agreements also, such as the New Urban Agenda and the Agenda for Humanity.
- Sendai Framework monitoring, especially with the distributed responsibility across ministries, is a successful initiative. Monitoring results helps to improve the Framework's implementation and provides a solid contribution to global policy milestone and stocktake activities milestones such as HLPF and the 2019 Climate Action Summit.
- The concept of 'leave no one behind' resonates strongly with disaster risk reduction and its coherence with Sustainable Development and Climate Change because people with disability and the elderly are the extremely vulnerable to climate risks and poverty.
- The international community needs to work together, recommitting to the multilateral system as a whole and especially considering core and flexible support to UNDRR.
- The Member States and special invitees shared highlights of their experience in coherent and integrated policy making for implementation of global agendas, which included:
  - Inter-sectoral approach from national to the local level for climate change, social development, urban planning and economic growth elements including associated capacity building, appropriate technology transfer and financing.
  - Women and girls have a strong role in societies including in resilience efforts and their leadership must be accordingly recognized.
  - Policy making should embrace a whole of society approach: communication, engagement, partnerships including with civil society, private sector, local leaders, academia and so on.
  - Highlighting disaster communication systems, including through combatting misinformation, false narratives, and quickly spreading rumours, by introducing climate change and DRR into school curriculums, and promoting awareness among tourists is critical.
  - Creating coordination bodies at the national and sub-national level e.g. platforms for DRR at national, regional and municipal levels is crucial for aligned policy development.
  - Developing one strategy or plan for all three policy agreements, holding mapping exercises for stocktaking of alignment, and escalating responsibility for the management of the agreements to a higher level such as that of the Vice President at the national level or State-level ministers will reduce the burden of reporting and monitoring on Member States.
  - Localising the SDGs by developing a sustainable development plans, which look at global commitments and report back



through the SFM and VNRs will ensure contextual relevance and aid sustainability.

- Promoting policy innovation in economic and social development planning positively equates DRR and resilience and makes it a national goal with indicators that correspond to the Sendai Framework.
- Need to facilitate strategic investment in disaster risk reduction by tracking investments, including in climate change (e.g. retrofitting existing buildings and the creation of building codes) by identifying priority sectors to respond to climate change and stimulate investment. Addressing underlying disaster risk factors is critical to build re-

silience. This requires integrating DRR in NAPs in a risk informed and low carbon way, in both public and private infrastructure.

- Undertaking Environment Impact Assessments (EIA) by bringing ministries together and protecting ecosystems contributes to achieving SDG15 and is also important for dealing with disasters caused by natural hazards.
- Though there is no blueprint for coherence, complexity and the blurring of roles and responsibilities must be avoided. Identifying the role of different ministries in implementation and monitoring of the global agendas will help to streamline and clarify efforts.
  - Working with ministries of finance is essential to underpin planning that addresses all risks associated with climate and disaster impacts. Must also consider providing a new set of metrics to governments that incentivises resilience.
  - Working on tailoring DRM approach in fragile contexts to intertwine with all risks leads to effective programming.
  - Investment on national warning systems is critical as a first line of defence for national development.
  - Build Back Forward with resilient livelihoods is an integral part of the recovery process.



#### Participating States

Armenia  
Azerbaijan  
Bangladesh  
Belarus  
Cambodia  
Canada  
Chile  
China  
Colombia  
Ecuador  
Ethiopia

Germany  
Ghana  
Italy  
Jamaica  
Korea, Republic of  
Kyrgyzstan  
Luxembourg  
Madagascar  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Myanmar  
Pakistan

Peru  
The Philippines  
Portugal  
Qatar  
Romania  
Saudi Arabia  
Sweden  
Tajikistan  
Thailand  
Turkmenistan  
Uganda  
Zambia

#### Other Participants:

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)  
The World Bank  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)



## Ministerial roundtable 2: Risk-Informed investments and economics of DRR

Thursday 16 May, 11:00 – 13:00h

**Co-Chairs:** **Raymund Furrer**, Head of Economic Cooperation and Development, State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), Switzerland and **Mami Mizutori**, SRSG for Disaster Risk Reduction.

**Keynote speaker:** **Mauricio Cardenas**, former Finance Minister of Colombia (until August 2018). Currently, Distinguished Visiting Fellow at Center for Global Development at Columbia University.

The Ministerial roundtable 2 provided the opportunity to talk about Risk-Informed Public and Private Investments and the Economics of DRR. Through the Sendai lens, public and private sector must work together more efficiently and effectively.

Member states shared experiences and input on how to best achieve risk-informed development and how DRR makes good economic sense, including the following observations:

- Because of the increase of disaster related economic losses it makes sense that the private sector, financial institutions and regulators should start to play closer attention to the integration of DRM. The ARISE network, a private sector initiative led by UNDRR is one such integrated example.
- The example of Colombia demonstrated how to progress a national DRR agenda from the perspective of the public finance ministry, particularly in regard to addressing the short-term bias in investment decisions. Public-private partnerships where the government pays the delivery of a service rather than the construction of civil works is an option to overcome short term bias.
- Governments can incorporate DRR plans into PPP projects and investors can build resilience into different funding scenarios.
- Main actors in the financial sector can optimize risk assessment in projects by including and incorporating climate-related risks in their financial filings.
- Reconstruction processes should focus on incorporating building new upgraded infrastructure, moving beyond mere rehabilitation, and ensuring a sustainable quality approach that guides investment decisions.
- Participants emphasized that investing in disaster resilience is essential. Public and private funds should be required to build resilience and new modalities around effective financial instruments and risk financing must be clearly defined.
- Countries highlighted that they must not squander lessons learnt through past disaster experience and agreed that investing carefully and strategically in resilient critical infrastructure is essential to underpin sustainable development goals.
- Recent experience provides proof that measuring the economics of infrastructure investment and modelling possible future disaster scenarios at the beginning of the planning process led to improved community outcomes and reduced economic losses.
- Participants stated that this is best done through multi-stakeholder mechanisms, where everyone sits at the table, investments are made in science and modelling, and multi-capital business cases are defined and understood.



- Risk-informed decision making allows governments and the private sector to calculate the costs and the benefits generated by risk reduction; both must be integrated into sound cost benefit analysis thereby mainstreaming risk as a factor in public finance planning and allocation.
- Climate and disaster risk finance and insurance tools need to be embedded within broader systems and must be supported by innovative solutions for building capacity at regional, national and subnational levels.
- Participants highlighted their commitment to the timely implementation of the Sendai Framework and acknowledge the support of UNDRR in this process.

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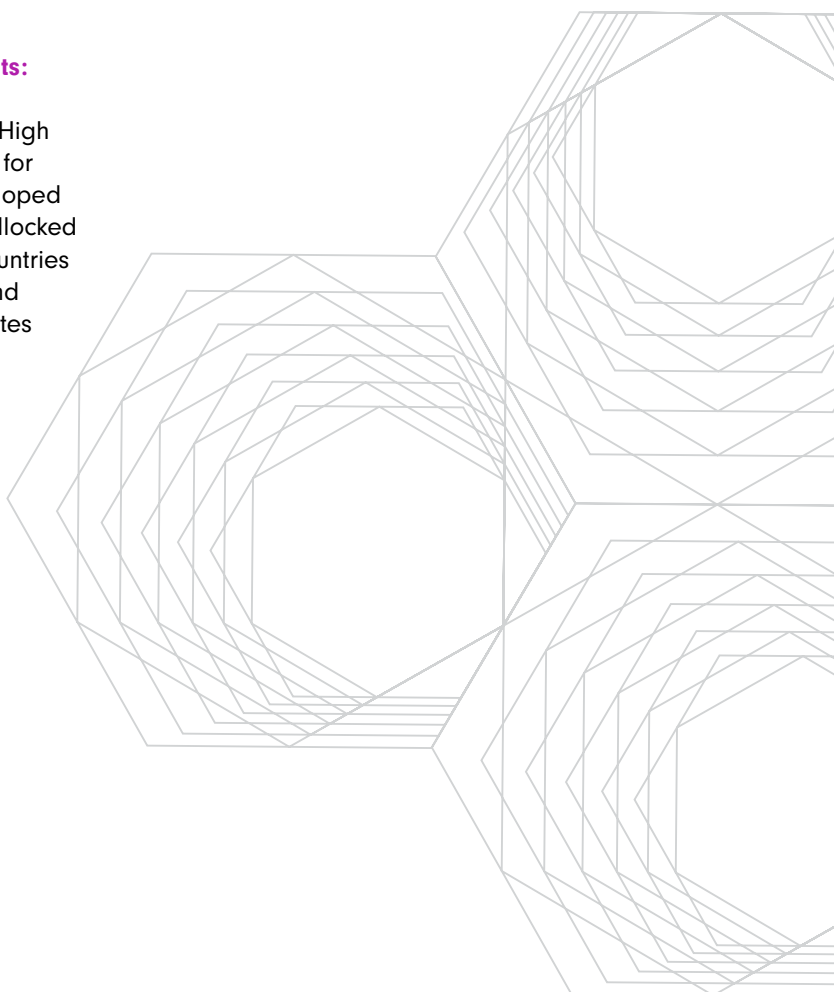
#### Participating States

Afghanistan  
Argentina  
Australia  
Belize  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
Fiji  
Finland  
Gambia  
Guatemala  
Ghana  
Germany  
Honduras  
India  
Iran, Islamic Republic of  
Jamaica  
Korea, Democratic  
People's Republic of  
Madagascar  
Malaysia  
Mongolia  
Mozambique  
Nepal  
The Netherlands  
New Zealand  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Norway  
Palestine, State of  
Panama  
Paraguay

Romania  
Turkey  
United States of America  
Uruguay  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

#### Other Participants:

European Union  
UN Office of the High  
Representative for  
the Least Developed  
Countries, Landlocked  
Developing Countries  
and Small Island  
Developing States  
(UN-OHRLS)







# High-Level Dialogues

5 High-Level Dialogues were held at GP2019.

## High-Level Dialogue 1: Progress in implementing the Sendai Framework – global and regional perspectives

Wednesday 15 May, 10:00 – 11:30h,  
> [click here](#) to watch the session online.

**Moderator:** Beatrice Marshall, News Anchor of 'Africa Live', China Global Television Network.

**Keynote speaker:** Malini Mehra, Chief Executive of Globe International.

**Panellists:** Kirsi Madi, Director, UNDRR (Opening and closing remarks). Enkhtuvshin Ulziisaikhan, Deputy Prime Minister, Mongolia. Feliks Tzolakyann, Minister of Emergency Situations, Armenia. Edoardo Rixi, Deputy Minister of Transport and Infrastructure, Italy. Walid Doudech, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations Office at Geneva and specialized institutions in Switzerland. Eduardo José González Angulo, Director General of the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management, Colombia.

**Discussants:** Bijay Kumar, Executive Director, Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR). Alik Ismail-Zadeh, Secretary of the International Science Council, lead of the Science and Technology Major Group.

The session demonstrated strong political commitment to enhance resilience and good progress in implementing the Sendai Framework at the strategic level in all regions. Regional organizations have well-established regional policies, programmes and plans of action to implement the Sendai Framework. These strategies give strong emphasis to the importance of ensuring that DRR policies and strategies are coherent particularly with the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals. The fact that currently more persons are displaced by natural hazards than by conflict further illustrates the need for a preventive rather than a reactive approach.

The translation of regional DRR progress is mixed when it comes to national level implementation. Key messages that emerged from all regional platforms in 2018 were the need for greater focus on Target (e) of the Sendai Framework - to substantially increase the

number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020; and the importance of an inclusive whole-of-society approach. The development of DRR strategies was seen as the key opportunity to foster this inclusive, participatory and collaborative approach and to build capacity, understanding, and ownership. While it is very important to promote the development of national and local DRR strategies, their implementation is equally important, focusing on progress with sustainable impact.

The importance of regional and sub-regional cooperation and platforms to exchange experiences and forge networks was highlighted along with the need for inclusive national mechanisms to guide national efforts and promote risk-informed development and investment, to strengthen risk governance, and promote greater understanding of risks and vulnerabilities among communities.

Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) can contribute to national efforts by acting as a repository for lessons learned and best practices and can support governments to accelerate progress towards meeting Target (e) by advocating for inclusivity and by convening national governments and stakeholders to address gaps and changes.

The need for greater international cooperation, sustainable financing mechanisms for disaster risk reduction and greater public-private partnerships was identified to build resilience. All development planning and investments need to be risk-informed.

The challenge moving forward was how to foster coherence in planning and implementation at the national level between DRR strategies, climate change adaptation plans, and sustainable development plans. Coherence should be enhanced in planning and implementation at the national level between DRR strategies, climate change adaptation plans, and sustainable development plans. These efforts need to translate into concrete action and link to local plans and implementation.



**Recommendations discussed during the session:**

- All development planning and investments need to be risk-informed. The establishment of a global coalition to address new and man-made risks such as infrastructure failure, cyber threats etc. in New Delhi in March 2019 was highlighted.
- Greater international cooperation, sustainable financing mechanisms for disaster risk reduction and public-private partnerships are needed to build resilience.
- Coherence should be enhanced in planning and implementation at the national level between DRR strategies, climate change adaptation plans, and sustainable development plans. These efforts need to translate into concrete action and link to local plans and implementation.
- Foster an inclusive, participatory and collaborative approach, and build capacity, understanding, and ownership in the development and implementation of national and local DRR strategies. The methodologies proposed by GNDR were mentioned in this regard. For early warnings to be effective, the full engagement of communities is needed in planning and setting up the systems to trigger the required actions depending on the alert.
- Continue to exchange experiences and forge networks at the regional and sub-regional level and establish inclusive national mechanisms to guide national efforts and promote risk-informed development and investment, to strengthen risk governance, and promote greater understanding of risks and vulnerabilities among communities.
- The importance of risk education, and of involving the insurance industry and the scientific community in this was highlighted. The work of the Science and Technology Major Group in cooperation with UNDRR with the aim to provide scientific evidence to facilitate policy decisions was mentioned.
- Intergovernmental Organizations should contribute to national efforts by acting as repository for lessons learned and best practices and support governments to accelerate progress towards meeting Target (e) by advocating for inclusivity and by convening national governments and stakeholders to address gaps and changes, as needed.





## High-Level Dialogue 2:

### Advances in national and local disaster risk reduction strategies – towards meeting the first of the Sendai Framework targets

Wednesday 15 May, 14:30 – 16:00h, > [click here](#) to watch the session online.



**Moderator: Chandran Nair**, Founder and CEO of the Global Institute for Tomorrow (GIFT).

**Keynote speaker: Puan Maharani**, Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture, Indonesia.

**Panellists: Fatimetou Abdel Malick**, former mayor of Tevragh Zeina and current President of region of Nouakchott. **Anna Giacometti**, Mayor of Bregaglia, Switzerland. **Akihiro Nakamura**, Vice Minister for Disaster Management, Japan. **Ronald Jackson**, Executive Director, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA). **Asako Okai**, Assistant Secretary General & Director, UNDP.

Reviewing the current situation, the panel felt that national strategies are ineffective without extension to the local level. Without local strategies, effective implementation of the Sendai Framework will be constrained. Hence, there is a need for more focus on local levels to achieve Target (e), to ensure not only the development of strategies but their successful implementation.

The panellists agreed that political support and leadership is required and should be based on local wisdom and local solutions. DRR strategies can foster policy coherence and be a key component of an effective risk governance system.

The panel emphasized the need to integrate DRR into national development plans (NDPs), to ensure adequate funding. They called for DRR to become an integral part of the economic and fiscal policies of governments.

The panellists sought coherence with the sustainable development and climate change agendas and to treat DRR not as standalone but integrated in development and fiscal policies and with other policies such as for land-use planning, for more efficient use of resources and an inclusive approach.

#### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Need more focus on local level strategies and action to achieve Target (e)
- Local leadership is essential and must be based on local wisdom, inclusion and local solutions
- DRR must be integrated into economic and fiscal policies across government
- DRR strategy must not be a standalone strategy but fully integrated into all plans including development and fiscal.



### High-Level Dialogue 3: Risk-informed public and private investments

Thursday 16 May, 9:00 – 10:30h



**Moderator:** David Eades, British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

**Panellists:** Sandra Wu, Board Member, UN Global Compact and ARISE. Isidoro Santana, Minister of Economy, Planning and Development, Dominican Republic. Hiroshi Yamakawa, President, Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA). Hans T. Sy, Chairman of the Executive Committee SM Prime Holdings Inc. Sylvia Chalikosa, Minister in the Office of the Vice President of Zambia.

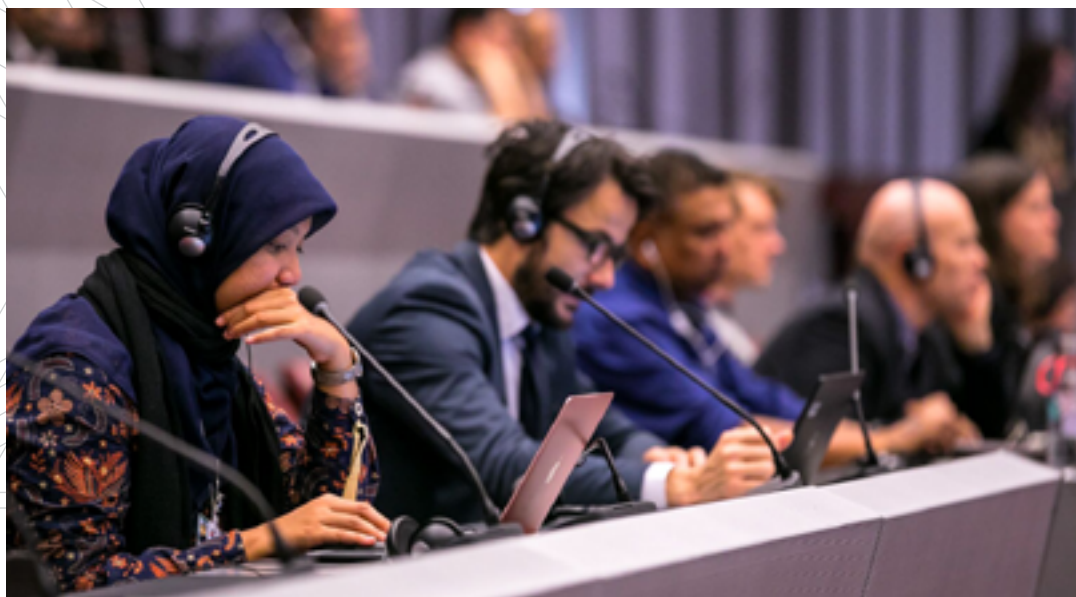
The session focused on opportunities identified to link the processes of DRR with public and private investment. The session showcased approaches and progress that have been made in risk informed investment initiatives as well as the challenges to ensure investment takes clear considerations of present and future risks. The session discussed integrating risk management considerations in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean whose ministries of finance and economy have developed methodologies and guidelines around South-South Cooperation to ensure public investment plans integrate DRR. Zambia highlighted experience around demonstrating the practical integration of DRR in public infrastructure mechanisms for public investment works and planning

From the perspective of the private sector, there are good practices on the integration of risk considerations, but a strong commitment based on evidence needs to continue building the case with investors and stakeholders that risk informed investment makes for good business. Audience interaction outlined the challenge in developing resilient infrastructure, citing examples that much urban development is short term and speculative in nature and does not incorporate DRR (for example, housing developments in risk areas, informal settlements). The audience asked how to encourage short term investment that incorporates the price of risk? And the flipside: how to make speculative investment more costly?

Private sector representatives showcased examples that demonstrated the increasing engagement of companies (for example, the Global Compact) in protection portfolios against climate change. The Financial Innovation Action Platform was quoted as an example of how to develop innovative private financial instruments that have the potential to direct private finance towards critical sustainability solutions. The challenge is not the lack of incentives to make risk informed investments but the speed of the process and the integration and creation of new mechanisms in response to a rapid and more interconnected array of risks.

The session also highlighted cases such as in Zambia on how it is possible to mainstream information of DRR in planning processes of sectors like agriculture, land use planning, public works. Speakers stated that governments also have a responsibility and can effectively use risk information directed to investors to influence sustainability of foreign investment and resilient critical infrastructure.





### **Recommendations discussed during the session:**

#### **Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk**

- Best practice methodologies, accurate, up-to-date information on existing risks, shared experiences around risk integration and risk pricing) in national budgets and corporate capital investment should be shared for mutual benefit.
- Several examples highlighted how communities have voluntarily upgraded local codes to address risks; examples were provided where voluntary standards have emerged in the absence of political decisions.
- The session showcased how new and emerging technologies are also starting to integrate DRR such as in disaster related satellite applications in Asia Pacific. These technologies contribute to disaster risk management and can inform the integration of disaster risk considerations in public or private investment evaluation, including how to make those investments more resilient.

#### **Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk**

- The private sector must increase engagement in climate action initiatives, such as developing innovative private financial instruments that have the potential to direct private finance towards critical sustainability solutions and to realise and inform protection portfolios.

#### **Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience**

- Leading countries in Latin America, led by ministries of economy are advancing the integration of DRR in public investment through knowledge sharing, elaboration of guidelines and case studies in DRR risk informed economic planning, providing workable South-South cooperation modalities.
- Some African countries have begun to quantifying risk through the Regional Intergovernmental mechanisms in supporting loss and damage databases and its use in disaster risk modelling.
- There are still many challenges and limitations in identifying, quantifying and integrating disaster risks considerations (risk pricing) when planning or evaluating investments.



#### High-Level Dialogue 4: Leaving no one behind – investing in local action and empowering those most at risk

Thursday 16 May, 14:30 – 16:00h > [click here](#) to watch the session online.



**Moderator:** Veronica Pedrosa, independent journalist.

**Panellists:** Alexandra Ocles, National Secretary of Risk Management, Ecuador. Kerryann Ifill, Chairman of the Caricom Advisory Panel on Disabilities. Elhadj As Sy, Secretary General of International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, IFRC. Mohamed Béavogui, Director-General and United Nations Assistant Secretary General (ASG), African Risk Capacity. Nella Canales, Research Fellow, Swedish Environment Institute.

The focus of the dialogue was on prioritizing the most at-risk members of society, who are disproportionately impacted in the event of disasters, to receive the attention they deserve in disaster risk reduction policies and financing. Those include the poor, the socially and geographically marginalized, older persons, women, children, and persons with a disability.

In discussing the main features of an effective inclusive DRR approach, it was highlighted that early and close engagement is key to building trust and understanding the needs of at-risk groups. Part of this understanding includes the gathering of information on their numbers, demographics, and location to strengthen preparedness efforts ahead of shocks. Moreover, emphasis was put on building the capacity of local organizations on the ground as an effective way of serving the needs of these communities.

Policy tools that can be employed by governments to create this inclusive approach include standardizing procedures and making changes to national planning efforts to make services such as transportation and emergency response more accessible to at-risk groups. Legislators can promote inclusivity by protecting the legal rights of at-risk populations, including through the provision of legal documents. Local governments, which are often at the forefront of disasters, also have an important role but need to be given proper authority and funding to plan actions appropriate to their context.



Financing tools that could increase access to DRR and preparedness among at-risk populations include state-subsidies for index-based insurance, which is an innovative private-public partnership. More research is needed on such financial tools to build an evidence-base for wider adoption by governments.

Lastly, it was noted that factors such as living in conflict or a fragile state can increase the vulnerability of at-risk groups and should be addressed in DRR efforts.

**Recommendations discussed during the session:**

- Engage early and invest at the community level by building the capacity of local organizations, whose teams are often from these vulnerable and marginalized communities.
- The national government must lead by example through promoting laws and policies that safeguard at-risk groups.
- Investment in research to better understand the needs of at-risk groups that support the design of better policies can be used to justify new financing approaches such as index-based insurance.
- The German government has pledged 115 million Euros for the Global Risk Financing Facility and plan to make a key contribution to the implementation of the InsuResilience Global Partnership.





## High-Level Dialogue 5: Pursuing coherence between the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement

Friday 17 May, 09:00 – 10:30h

**Moderator:** **Audrey Aumua**, Deputy Director-General of the Pacific Community.

**Panellists:** **Norbert Barthle**, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany. **Minata Samate Cessouma**, Commissioner for Political Affairs, African Union. **Javier Abugattas Fatule**, Head of CEPLAN (National Center for Strategic Planning), Peru. **Koko Warner**, Manager, Adaptation Programme, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Countries and communities are united in their need to protect the current and future wellbeing of people in a world marked by escalating and more complex climate and disaster risk.

Speakers made a strong case for greater coherence and stronger coordination between the various pillars of the overall Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development as part of the overall effort towards greater resilience.

A coherent and coordinated approach to resilient and sustainable development uses capacities and financial resources more efficiently and effectively. It is also founded upon a risk management approach - based on assessment, understanding, and management - to guide national development. Such an approach ensures that development does not create additional risk but reduces it. As such development gains are protected from the impact of disasters and climate change.

The session concluded that to strengthen coherence between the three pillars of the Agenda 2030 (SDGs, Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework) there was a need to continue to strengthen political will and commitment across relevant ministries in charge of the implementation of each agreement. This includes re-enforcing the leadership of those coordinating the development of coherent and coordinated national policies and plans. In addition, participants called for a renewed focus on strengthening capacities for policy processes that mainstream risk management across governance systems at all levels founded on local realities.

Strengthening data collection and management remains a key element to support integrated implementation, monitoring and evaluation of progress and gaps.

### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Use Voluntary National Reviews as a useful tool to monitor the implementation of the overall Agenda 2030 as well to generate a long-term vision for resilient and sustainable development
- Need to generate greater political will to break up institutional silos as incoherence is having negative effects on development in the form of overlaps and inefficiencies
- Need to strengthen a risk informed approach to planning and budgeting across all government sectors and levels that is grounded in local realities
- Pursue governance systems and mechanisms that engage and include more people
- Improve data management to re-enforce coherence and reduce the reporting burden on countries.







# Special Session

## Women leadership in disaster risk reduction

Wednesday 15 May, 14:30 – 16:00h, > [click here](#) to watch the session online.

**Moderator:** H.E. Tarja Halonen, former President of Finland.

**Opening remarks:** Mami Mizutori, SRSG for Disaster Risk Reduction. Wan Azizah Wan Ismail, Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia.

**Panellists:** Saber Hossain Chowdhury, Member of Parliament of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Dolores Devesi, Country Director OXFAM Solomon Islands. Mami Mizutori, SRSG for DRR. Minate Samate Cessouma, Commissioner for Political Affairs, African Union. Laura Tuck, Vice President for Sustainable Development, World Bank.

Panellists and participants highlighted the urgent need to empower women and strengthen female-led local organizations that identify and manage risks from a gender perspective. The need to recognize and value community women as experts was shared and participants stressed the need for governments to support and facilitate their capacity development, including in the use of new technologies and through financial support.

It was noted that disaster risk governance happens at multiple levels and women need to be involved at each of these levels. In the governance and oversight of disaster risk the focus must be on who is most affected, what interventions will deliver the best results and have lasting impact. It was acknowledged that governance to manage disaster risk should not be independent from wider governance of broader development issues.

It was noted that all stakeholder groups need to look at DRR as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda to ensure cost effective and sustainable solutions over the long term. Furthermore, the interplay between DRR and the SDGs needs to systematically consider gender in an integrated way.

All participants noted that women and girls are at high risk during and after disasters. Participants stressed that women (and other at-risk groups) need to be systematically empowered as leaders and consulted at all levels (local, national and international) of DRR and resilience building initiatives: in leading, designing, implementing and measuring the impact of DRR policies, plans and programs.

Regarding monitoring of the Sendai Framework and activities to address disaster risk, it was agreed that there is a critical need to ensure that sex, age and disability disaggregated data is systematically collected and reported at the local, national and global levels. It was underlined that without reliable and comprehensive data, action taken to respond to DRR and resilience will not be well informed and risks to deliver less results and have limited impact.

### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Women to be systematically consulted at all levels (local, national and international) of DRR and resilience building initiatives: in leading, designing, implementing and measuring the impact of disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programs, supported by appropriate legal frameworks and allocation of necessary resources.
- Gender-responsiveness to be an integral component of all DRR and resilience policies, plans, vulnerability and risk assessments, programs and budgets.
- Sex, age and disability disaggregated data must be systematically collected and reported from the local to national to global levels. Additionally, cross-disaggregated sex and age reporting should be monitored and reported since it is a crucial tool to identify and target vulnerable groups.
- Since the data shows that women and girls are disproportionately affected by disasters, increased DRR and resilience resources, (financial, human and technical), must be made available for targeted action for women and girls affected by or at risk of disasters and for women's leadership in DRR and resilience building.



# Working Sessions

16 Working Sessions were held during GP2019.

DAY 1: Taking stock / Wednesday 15 May 2019

Global Assessment Report 2019 / Wednesday 15 May, 14:30– 16:00h



**Moderator:** **Ricardo Mena**, Chief, Supporting and Monitoring Sendai Framework Implementation Branch, UNDRR.

**Panellists:** **Roger Pulwarty**, Senior Scientist on Weather, Water and Climate Extremes, and the Co-chair of the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS) at the NOAA Office of Oceans and Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado. **Kamal Kishore**, Member, National Disaster Management Authority, India. **Jacqueline McGlade**, Professor at the Maasai Mara University in Kenya, Professor of Resilience and Sustainable Development at the Institute for Global Prosperity, UCL and Professor of the Environment at Gresham College. **Juan Pablo Sarmiento**, Professor at the Department of Health Policy and Management in the Robert Stempel College of Public Health and Social Work, Florida International University (FIU) and Director of the Disaster Risk Reduction Program, housed in the FIU Extreme Events Institute. **Mandisa Kalako-Williams**, Former SG of South Africa Red Cross, South Africa.

Recognising the reality of rapid and non-linear change and the build-up of systemic risks (amplified by global warming trajectories), this working session highlighted the urgency for accelerated and ambitious action in meeting the outcome and goals of the Sendai Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda. Panellists stressed the need for:



- Increased effort – by governments and non-State actors – to understand the social, ecological, political and economic dimensions of exposure and vulnerability, and develop transdisciplinary systems-based approaches to risk management. Risk assessment, plans and strategies must focus on inclusion and equality to effectively promote whole-of-society resilience.
- Urgent investment by public and private sectors in improving availability, access, usability and application of high quality, disaggregated data – especially in developing coherent, higher-resolution understanding of socio-economic and ecological vulnerability – to be able to adequately monitor and report on progress and determine requirements for course correction.
- Immediate requirements include investment in physical infrastructure, especially in the information technology sector, to ensure better online reporting and loss accounting at all administrative levels while building capacities in data science, statistical analysis, econometrics, cartography and geospatial data.
- Capitalize on changes in technology and forms of collaboration to enable timely interventions to effectively protect those groups whose vulnerability profiles make them more susceptible to disaster risk – addressing the cumulative and cascading nature of vulnerability. Advocating for those unable to make choices is critical.
- Immediate and informed action to meet the 2020 deadline for Sendai Framework-aligned national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020 – Target (e) – as the foundation for the achievement of the 2030 targets. Progress has been steady, but we are not on track to meet the 2020 target.

#### **Recommendations discussed during the session:**

- The past is no longer an indicator of the future, and the indicators currently used to describe the future are not as relevant as we like to believe. Recording and reporting on losses is important and will continue to appear in the Global Assessment Report (GAR) but the past does not sufficiently serve as a predictor of future risk.
- The GAR2019 presents the reality of natural and man-made risk, and its management. If the GAR is to adequately report on the achievement of the Sendai Framework's outcome and goal, we need a much more systemic understanding of risk and its reduction that draws on a framework of knowledge, expertise and decision-support.
- GAR2019 makes central the understanding and addressing of risk in all the post-2015 agreements; the Sendai Framework provides the connecting tissue of the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement, the New Urban Agenda, the Addis Action Agenda and the Agenda for Humanity.
- GAR2019 describes how the impact of disaster affects countries, communities and people in unequal ways. Disasters magnify existing socio-economic inequalities and further disadvantage those who are already vulnerable. This requires us to better capture and utilise data to identify how people experience disasters – within and between countries, cities or households. This knowledge comes with the responsibility to act, and ultimately to assume responsibilities of the consequences of inaction.



## National and local disaster risk reduction strategies – bringing together action at all levels

Wednesday 15 May, 16:30 – 18:00h



**Moderator:** **Kimio Takeya**, Distinguished Technical Advisor to the President of JICA and Visiting Professor of International Research Institute of Disaster Science (IRIDeS) at Tohoku University, Japan.

**Panellists:** **Dale Sands**, Founder, MD Sands Consulting Solutions and President, The Village of Deer Park, Illinois, USA. **Kawsu Barrow**, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), The Gambia. **Nataša Holcinger**, Croatian Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Croatia. **Kathy Oldham**, Head of Civil Contingencies and Chief Resilience Officer, Greater Manchester, United Kingdom. **Jorgelina Hardoy**, Senior Researcher and Project Coordinator at International Institute for Environment and Development – Latin America, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The panel made a call for national governments to provide an enabling environment, legislative framework, guidance and capacity support for the development and implementation of local DRR strategies. e.g. guidance on how to develop DRR strategies, simplified frameworks and tools, and guidance on sources of funding.

The panel called on city mayors to provide leadership and actively engage in reducing disaster risks in their cities.

The panel suggested to ensure finance for implementation of DRR strategies, and called on national and local governments need to involve all sectors of development and other stakeholders including private sector, civil society and others to explore funding mechanisms and options. Sectoral development plans are a source of funding for the implementation of DRR activities, and ministries of finance and planning must be involved in the dialogue to help prioritize DRR investments.

The panel emphasized the urgency to meet Target (e), without which effective Sendai Framework implementation from 2020-2030 would be delayed. Need to quickly put strategies in place, which may be refined later.

Discussion emphasized the need for national and local governments to explore options to engage better with multi-stakeholders, e.g. the private sector to help development and implementation of the strategies via risk investment and mitigation of their own investments and providing risk related services to governments and partners; CSOs and academia to bridge the gaps of local governments and communities and develop solutions that are technically feasible.





#### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Emphasized the urgency to meet Target (e), without which effective implementation from 2020-30 would be delayed.
- Emphasized the need to explore options to engage better with the private sector to help development and implementation of the strategies.
- Called for national governments to support the development, and eventual implementation of local DRR strategies.
- National and local governments need to involve all sectors to identify and build funding through national development plans for implementation of the national and local DRR strategies.

### Sendai Framework Implementation

Wednesday 15 May, 16:30 – 18:00h



**Moderator:** Marcie Roth, CEO, Partnership for Inclusive Disaster Strategies, USA.

**Panellists:** Ricardo Mena, Chief, Supporting and Monitoring Sendai Framework Implementation Branch, UNDRR. Kamal Kishore, Member, National Disaster Management Authority, Government of India. Mohamed Hassaan Felfel Abdelsameaa, Executive Director, Crisis Management and DRR Sector (CMDRR) Egyptian Cabinet, Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC). Martha Herrera Gonzalez, Global Director of Corporate Social Responsibility, CEMEX. Maria Veronica Bastias, Latin America and Caribbean Development Coordinator Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR).



The discussions highlighted and explored experiences for Sendai Framework implementation from different perspectives including those of the private sector, national governments and civil society.

A global overview of the progress on Sendai Framework implementation was presented showing the trends of impacts of disasters for the period 1997-2007. While mortality seems to be declining, the number of people affected by disasters has increased. Disasters disproportionately affect low and middle-income countries and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS). Funding for DRR also appears to be marginal compared to overall Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) provided to developing countries and needs to be increased to ensure appropriate levels of investment in DRR are maintained to protect development gains and activities, in particular from the increasing negative effects of climate change on communities.

The collection and use of disaggregated data, especially by gender and disability, remains a key challenge in measuring Sendai Framework implementation progress. Such data should be used to not only inform DRR activities and policies, but also inform the allocation of resources and risk-informed financing at both national and local levels. Strong calls were made from the session for practical guidance and support countries to collect and use this data.

The use of National Platforms for DRR remains a useful tool for countries to help coordinate and monitor DRR activities in-country, establish or review DRR priorities, identify areas requiring more resources, and assess progress of national and local DRR strategies.

The session also offered an overview of approaches for Sendai Framework implementation at the national and sub-national level, highlighting the importance that, both legal frameworks and political commitment play to ensure inclusivity and an all-of-society approach towards DRR. The session provided practical examples of partnerships with the private sector and civil society and the important role they play in ensuring a more inclusive and all-of-society approach towards resilient communities.

**Recommendations discussed during the session:**

- More active and practical guidance and support from partners is needed to support countries in their collection and reporting of disaggregated data, particularly on gender, age and disability and its use for the design of inclusive DRR policies.
- Disaster damage and loss related data collected by countries should contribute to allocation of resources and risk-informed financing at both the national and local levels.
- The private sector and civil society are key to ensure involvement of citizens in the design and implementation of DRR strategies and policies and must be actively engaged further. Sharing of best practices between countries must be encouraged.

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## DAY 2: Risk-informed public and private investments

Thursday 16 May 2019

### Unlocking the resilience dividend

Thursday 16 May, 11:00– 12:30h

**Moderator:** **Emily Wilkinson**, Senior Research Fellow and NERC Knowledge Exchange Fellow Risk and Resilience Overseas Development Institute.

**Keynote speaker:** **Bärbel Kofler**, Federal Government Commissioner for Humanitarian Assistance and Human Rights Policy, Germany.

**Panellists:** **July Moyo**, Minister of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing, Zimbabwe. **Wang Yingzi**, Deputy Director-General, Department of Engineering Quality and Safety Supervision, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, China. **Shaun Tarbuck**, CEO International Mutual Insurance Association (ICMIF). **Kate Levick**, CEO Third Generation Environmentalism. **Alex Mung**, Associate Director, Head of Water Initiative, World Economic Forum.

An effective way is needed to unlock the resilience dividend – in everyone's interest. Talking about the resilience dividend is above all, about saving lives and alleviating suffering. It is also about investments in DRR becoming an integral element of development, poverty alleviation, fiscal stability and sustainable economic growth.

Speakers underlined the growing realization within the financial and private sector about to date hidden business risks related to disasters. Cascading effects of complex risks, and their impacts on financial risks, should be recognised and brought to the attention of the finance sector and the sustainable finance debate.

One critical angle discussed to encourage more risk-informed investment was to better promote and develop financial and economic incentives for risk-informed investment and business strategies.

Equally, countries need long-term resilience plans and governance reforms that match investment strategies. Within this, greater coherence between DRR and climate change adaptation, along with sustainable finance, is a precondition. Forecast-based financing and other long-term financing mechanisms were highlighted as examples where greater investment was needed.

The contribution of science was critical. Speakers stressed the potential for science and new technologies in informing decisions. Modeling and scenarios of climate change are needed to stress test long-term resilience strategies. At the same time, the growing gap between scientific knowledge and understanding on the ground needs to be met. Showcasing good practices was a way to increase peer pressure amongst private sector entities and thereby incentivize engagement.

Work around integrated reporting and the disclosure of climate risks in financial reporting of listed companies is gaining momentum, as reflected in the EU Sustainable Finance Initiative, the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures and statements of commitment by major companies at COP24. This indicates change on the horizon and presents major opportunities for the DRR community to engage and promote comprehensive DRR.

Unlocking the dividend relies in investing in resilience, rather than simply reducing disaster risks. The Climate Action Summit later in 2019 is a crucial opportunity for profiling this message and agreeing solutions.



### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- There is a need for accelerated, converging coalitions of DRR, climate adaptation and sustainable finance to drive forward collectively the 2030 Agenda and achieve the dividends for resilience; the Climate Action Summit is the next key milestone in the process.
- Action for risk-informed investment should be incentivised by championing good practice and new voices, including women and young investors, alongside the positive impacts of regulatory frameworks.
- Partnership between the public and the private sectors is a catalyst for new investment and requires the building of trust, spaces where conversations about vested interests and accountability can be held, and the necessary incentives and checks.
- Together, the public and private sectors can reduce disaster risk and losses by ensuring that investment practices and regulatory frameworks are risk informed, jointly planned, data are exchanged, and an enabling environment is built.

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## Build Back Better and WRC outcomes

Thursday 16 May, 11:00 – 12:30h

**Moderator:** Asako Okai, Assistant Secretary General & Director, UNDP Crisis Bureau.

**Panellists:** Julie Dana, Practice Manager and Head of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. Jerry Chandler, Director, Civil Protection Agency, Government of Haiti. Jemilah Mahmood, Under Secretary General for Partnerships, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Itsu Adachi, Director General of Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department, Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Doni Monardo, Head of the Indonesian National Disaster Management Authority, Government of Indonesia.

The working session delved into approaches to realize the benefits of building back better. It sought to learn from good practices, the latest evidence, and experiences of success and failure that can help inform recovery planning and deliver better, more inclusive recovery outcomes.

Building back better provides an opportunity to rewrite the story of exclusion and marginalization that often determines vulnerability and exposure to disasters. Inclusive recovery approaches are therefore essential to achieving more equitable outcomes in recovery and contribute to building back better and resilience for all. Reflecting on the outcomes of the 4th World Reconstruction Conference, session discussions considered the evidence of effective approaches to inclusive recovery, and emerging methods and innovations to build back better inclusively. Engaging all stakeholders improves planning, implementation, and monitoring of recovery processes, by introducing the context, wisdom, resources, and capacities of marginalized people to produce better recovery outcomes for everyone. To foster inclusive recovery, the root causes of exclusion and social disadvantages and the vulnerabilities they create should be addressed. Community participation and risk-informed entrepreneurship should be at the centre of recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

The session highlighted key considerations and principles of preparedness to build back better. Panellists argued for investing and building capacities to build back better, including institutional capacities for inclusion and intersectoral coordination. They argued for empowerment of marginalized groups to engage, have their voices heard, and their needs met. Local government and community capacities should be strengthened to plan and resource recovery. Discussions noted the need to develop mechanisms to institutionalize in-country learning, to ensure that countries and communities learn from successes and failures. These actions and investments to prepare to build back better further enable stakeholders to build more resilient, inclusive, and cohesive societies before disasters strike.





### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Build and invest in capacities that foster inclusion and agency for all stakeholders. Build institutional capacity and recovery processes that commit to and value inclusion.
- Integrate build back better plans and programs with national and local development plans, while ensuring effective coordination between agencies responsible for development and recovery.
- Build back better through people-centred, demand-driven, inclusive recovery. This promotes understanding of the complexities of people's needs, vulnerabilities, and local contexts for resilient recovery, and presents opportunities to draw on the unique strengths of local knowledge, experience, resources, and capacities.
- Countries and communities need to adequately prepare to build back better - to ensure that the plans, standards, mechanisms, practices, and financial and human resources are developed and in place before the need arises.
- The World Bank affirmed its commitment to disability-inclusive development by 2020 and committed to address inclusion through its programs and financing, particularly those that promote opportunities for empowerment, new technologies, tools, and solutions, and integrated approaches.
- Indonesia committed to exercise 'political determination' to pursue build back better in recovery through a multi-stakeholder approach and ensuring coherence between national and local development plans that integrate inclusion.

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## Innovative disaster risk reduction investment modalities

Thursday 16 May, 14:30 – 16:00h

**Moderator:** Patrick Leusch, Deutsche Welle.

**Panellists:** Kris Faafoi, Minister of Civil Defence and Minister of Commerce and Consumer Affairs, New Zealand. Jorge Nuño, Head of the Investment Unit of the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit, Mexico. Paolo Garonna, Secretary General of the Italian Banking, Insurance and Finance Federation. Cecilie Daae, Director-General, Directorate for Civil Protection Ministry of Public Security, Norway. Christy Stickney, Country Director for Habitat for Humanity, Nepal.

The session focused on the sustainability of current and future investments.

The session pointed out that large companies, particularly in the financial / insurance sector are at the leading edge of innovation due to the need to incorporate risk knowledge in new rapidly evolving risk financing tools. Risk knowledge in this sector is built on applied technology, regulations and models that have increased the availability of risk data and risk metrics and processing.

The session highlighted innovative and potentially successful modalities and tools for DRR investments and reviewed current barriers that prevent innovation from being applied and duplicated. Concrete and tangible examples were provided on how to apply an innovative approach to risk informed and sustainable investments.

The EU is progressing on-going reforms on sustainable finance, including incorporating consideration of disaster risk and financial disclosure of risk, taxonomy and product standards (for example, in green bonds). This approach will support policy makers and legislators' in regulating and facilitating risk information from climate change in financing instruments developed in the EU.



Mexico has engaged in protecting infrastructure from damage by developing private/public partnerships on insurance packages, in mapping risks and risk analysis. The innovative approach includes internalizing risk knowledge through a risk atlas and its application in the development of probabilistic risk analysis for assessing cost and benefits of resilient infrastructure.

New Zealand has succeeded in generating a mixed public/private model of insurance which has achieved a 98% insurance penetration rate for residential property.

Norway has succeeded in reducing climate-related losses through the availability of data realised from the insurance companies that allows for better understanding of risk, improved risk management capacity and stronger collaboration with insurance industry. A knowledge system for gathering information on risk and the use of this information as it applies to land use planning will be launched by the end of the year.

Panellists highlighted the need of a broader analysis when assessing and mapping risks in a particular area and how to assess insurance schemes and the potential social and economic impacts in relation to premium costs. They highlighted the need to jointly address challenges using a Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) approach.

The session highlighted progress on a point included in the GP2017 Chair Summary, in relation to applying financial development and reforms towards long-term finance. The panel recommended more work needs to be done to define when we need further innovation to cover gaps or when we need to improve systems and mechanisms. Panellists asked how the financial system will look in the future considering climate change, technological advances, and changing population patterns?

#### **Recommendations discussed during the session:**

- There was a recognition of the importance of public-private cooperation in developing innovative DRR investment modalities.
- A strong call was made for the development and reforming of current financial modalities toward a long-term approach including by revisiting regulations, taxation and securitization.
- There is a shared understanding that insurance is a contingent form of protection that simply transfers risk to another party. Insurance is not a substitute for risk management, nor does it reduce risk.
- Further efforts are needed to promote cross-border financing and financial integration.
- The integration of risk considerations in governance mechanisms (incentives/regulations/standards) play an important role in expanding the integration of risk considerations and new investment modalities.
- Innovative DRR investments are not only shaped by large banking and insurance sector, but communities - such as in the case of subsidies/insurance for seismic resilient housing presented by Nepal.
- The PPP mechanism around disclosure of disaster loss data has proven to reduce climate related risk by enhancing DRR activities and allowing for risk informed decision in investments. The Norwegian government suggested the establishment of a national loss database with insurance loss data that could facilitate decision making.
- There was a call to develop national and local DRR strategies which are linked to national investment strategies and priorities.
- Need to support companies to put in place comprehensive and wide-ranging long-term disaster risk strategies which addresses physical climate change risk across their business.



## Health in all disaster risk management strategies

Thursday 16 May, 14:30 – 16:00h



**Moderator:** **Emily Chan**, Assistant Dean at the Faculty of Medicine of The Chinese University of Hong Kong.

**Keynote speaker:** **Jaouad Mahjour**, Assistant Director-General, Emergency Preparedness, WHO, representing Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General, WHO.

**Panellists:** **Raed Arafat**, Secretary of State Head of Department of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Romania. **Ciro Ugarte**, Regional Emergency Director, PAHO. **Vinya Ariyaratne**, General Secretary, Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement, Sri Lanka. **Virginia Murray**, Head of Global Disaster Risk Reduction, Public Health England. **Marco Becerril**, Focal Point for the American Region United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth.

The World Health Organization (WHO) launched the ground-breaking Health and Emergency Disaster Risk Management Framework which provides guidance to stakeholders on key actions to reduce the health risks and consequences of emergencies and disasters. The Framework brings together humanitarian action, preparedness and response for epidemics and other health emergencies, operational readiness, multisectoral disaster management and health systems strengthening a common and inclusive approach which will assist countries to implement the SDGs, Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement and the International Health Regulations (2005).

Panellists highlighted that a whole of society approach and universal health coverage are crucial to prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. Health and other sectors must ensure that health is central to risk-informed planning for disaster risk management at global, regional, national and local levels. An all-hazards approach, advocated by the Sendai Framework that includes biological, natural and human-induced hazards is essential as risks are often interconnected and dependent on the same capacities, health workers and health systems. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda will accelerate the pace of progress in managing communicable diseases and epidemics (e.g. Ebola, cholera, influenza) and the delivery of the Sendai Framework. Regional and national health sector strategies aligned to the Sendai Framework are currently being implemented, e.g. PAHO Regional Strategy for DRR.



Community action, involvement of the private sector and youth, and training of community health workforces are critical to community resilience and the protection of people's health from emergencies, including women, children, people with disabilities and the poor.

Panellists emphasized the importance of disaggregated data and evidence, such as improving disaster mortality data standards and interoperability, to inform policies, practices and innovations in health and other health-related sectors. WHO has developed guidance notes to assist the health sector to take a greater role in the tracking of health-related Sendai Framework progress through the Sendai Monitor.

**Recommendations discussed during the session:**

- Implement the all-hazards Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Framework through multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder engagement and partnerships with country leadership to strengthen health system resilience, health security, universal health coverage and sustainable development.
- Ensure health is central to all local and national disaster risk management plans which include biological hazards, epidemic and pandemics and are linked to plans for implementing the International Health Regulations (2005).
- Increase the investment in resilient health facilities and the protection of health care workers, health services and infrastructure from emergencies and disasters.
- Strengthen the role of youth in a people-centred approach to reducing health risks and consequences of disasters.
- WHO is committed to working with Member States and partners for the implementation of the Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Framework to reduce the health risks and consequences of emergencies and disasters, and to strengthen health security, community and country resilience and sustainable development towards the achievement of UHC.

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## Promoting locally-led disaster risk reduction / disaster risk management: challenges, solutions and lessons learned

Thursday 16 May, 16:30 – 18:00h



**Moderator:** **Monique Pariat**, Director-General of the Directorate-General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection European Commission.

**Panellists:** **Ana Lucy Bengochea Martínez**, Co-Chair of the General Assembly Partners Indigenous People Programme Consultative Group, Honduras. **Desmond McKenzie**, Minister of Local Government and Community Development, Jamaica. **Lucia Maloka**, Senior Official of the Disaster Risk Management Department for the City of Johannesburg, South Africa. **Remedios Endencia**, Director, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), Philippines. **Amie Utami**, Coordinator for the Global Indigenous Youth Caucus Mexico.

The moderator highlighted the role of DG ECHO, in preparedness and response as well as in building capacity at local level, liaising with implementing partners.

The Minister of Local Government and Community Development, Jamaica reported on capacity developed over the last decades, during which Jamaica has been affected by 35 hurricanes. Jamaica invested significantly in decentralization and empowerment of local levels. Accordingly, 90% of public services, including DRR are provided by local governments while the national level ensures overall coordination and policy guidance. Legislation mandates the creation of local disaster management centres. The government invested in science-based decision-making system to inform policy and actions at national and local levels. Maximum attention is paid to ensure coherence between DRR and CCA across all levels and sectors. Cultural aspects are also well reflected in resilience programmes to ensure no one is left behind.

The representative of the City of Johannesburg, South Africa, shared good practices related to the systematic use of volunteer organizations in DRR. Such organizations are institutionalized and formally recognized by the Government of South Africa. Volunteer organizations play a critical role in involving and actively engaging local communities, helping to understand how economics influence DRR. The early engagement of local communities in the identification of DRR priorities, results in active engagement of the same communities in the identification and implementation of solutions and enables financial resources to be mobilized locally.



The representative of Indonesia shared the experience of grassroots communities, which play a major role in building resilience and scaling up resilient practices. Initially, efforts were only focusing on spontaneous response operations to disaster. Building on the experience gathered over the years, the community has developed both preparedness and awareness raising programmes. A representative of the beneficiaries of these programmes reported her personal experience and described how she survived to a recent disaster thanks to the training and drills in which she participated. In addition, as part of these programmes, a village DRR fund has been established, allowing five families to access resources to build back better their shelters and economic activities, destroyed by the disaster.

The representative of Honduras reflected on the importance of institutionalizing locally-developed platforms and procedures. This is instrumental for risk understanding as well as to improve governance by integrating local, indigenous knowledge in science-based DRR/DRM mechanisms. This is well demonstrated by the example of the "Development-Trained women", a group of women trained on sustainable development, who are now leading the local planning for development by sharing indigenous knowledge with local and national authorities.

Another good practice shared from the representative of Honduras is the Seeds' recovery programme, developed locally to mitigate the impact of drought. This subsequently evolved into a seeds' bank, adopted by the government as a support tool to families affected by drought events.

Following the presentations and good practices shared by the panellists, a dynamic discussion involving the audience took place. Additional experiences and practices were shared by IFRC, Philippines, and UN agencies, enhancing the relevance of locally driven DRR strategies and actions, connected and well-integrated in national policy and DRR/DRM tools.

#### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Need to build strong link between national and local levels both for policy generation and practical activities.
- Empowerment of local community is necessary at all stages of disaster management from identification of needs, to awareness raising. Empowerment activities must be people-centered, and focus on early warning systems incorporating combination of technological and indigenous knowledge.
- Solid and sustainable land and agriculture management is fundamental to ensure resilience of communities: the 'seeds' bank' initiative is a powerful tool against drought risk, which should be further promoted and broadly implemented.

## Disaster displacement and disaster risk reduction

Thursday 16 May, 16:30 – 18:00h

**Moderator:** **Andrew Harper**, Director, Division of Programme Support and Management, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

**Keynote speaker:** **Walter Kaelin**, Envoy of the Chair of the Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD).

**Panellists:** **Kamal Abou Jawdi**, Governor of Bekaa, Lebanon. **Guleid Artan**, Director of the Climate Prediction and Application Center, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Secretariat. **Tasneem Siddiqui**, Professor of Political Science and Chair of the Refugee and Migrating Movements, University of Dhaka. **Jessica López Mejía**, Ministry of Governance, Migration Policy Unit Director of Policy for the Protection and Integration of Migrants Directora de Protección para la Protección e Integración de Migrantes, Mexico.

Climate change is driving disaster displacement and human mobility in the context of both sudden-onset as well as slow-onset disasters. Climate change not only affects the frequency and magnitude of extreme events but also creates cumulative stresses on critical ecosystems, political and economic systems, increasing competition over natural resources, deepening vulnerabilities and aggravating fragility drivers.



As more people become exposed and are vulnerable to climate-induced as well as geological hazards, disaster displacement risk is likely to continue to grow. In this context, further investments are needed in disaster displacement prevention and mitigation beyond reactive approaches to manage disaster displacement occurrences.

Efforts to protect displaced persons and reduce vulnerability and exposure to disaster displacement risk should pay particular attention to those with specific vulnerabilities including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities and people already marginalized (people living with HIV, minority ethnic groups, etc.).

Disaster displacement has devastating social and economic impacts on individuals, communities and their livelihoods. Displacement raises multiple protection concerns. While addressing the protection needs of displaced populations is essential, governments should invest in developing the social infrastructures and services required to address socio-economic needs and rights of both host and displaced populations.

Human-rights based approaches are useful not only to frame protection policies but also to address participation rights and provide guidance on rights and responsibilities, enhance predictability and accountability on public responses to disaster displacement.

Disaster displacement and human mobility challenges in the context of disaster should be coherently and comprehensively addressed in local, national and regional disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategies and practices, as well as in development, migration management and urban policies. As a useful and important people-centred marker of progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, governments should include displacement among their national DRR targets and indicators.

Internal and cross-border disaster displacement result in complex human rights, protection, environmental, socio-economic and governance challenges that can often be better addressed through regional cooperation.

Regional organizations engaged in hazards monitoring and forecasting, especially for slow-onset disaster events, play a key role in fostering data collection and sharing to prevent and reduce the risk of disaster displacement e.g. in drought-prone areas.

Durable solutions to disaster displacement should be promoted through ensuring that those who return, integrate locally or settle elsewhere have access to social services and sustainable livelihoods, adequate standard of living, safety and security. Build back better implies reducing and mitigating further displacement risks.

- Disaster displacement and human mobility challenges should be addressed in all disaster risk reduction policies and recovery strategies to enhance prevention, mitigation and build resilience.
- Governance frameworks (policies, legal, regulatory and institutional mechanisms) should be strengthened to address disaster displacement at local, national and regional level.
- Policy coherence among disaster displacement
- Disaggregated data collection and analysis are needed to improve the understanding of differentiated vulnerabilities to disaster displacement risk. Displacement data can be used when reporting on and monitoring implementation of progress on disaster risk reduction and when developing contingency, preparedness, response and recovery plans.
- Related policy and action areas, including sustainable urbanization and development, climate change action, humanitarian assistance and protection, disaster risk reduction, human rights, migration governance and refugee protection should be reinforced.
- Include disaster displacement related targets as part of the national DRR monitoring frameworks.



## Global Risk Assessment Framework

Thursday 16 May, 16:30 – 18:00h



**Moderator:** **Gabriela Guimarães Nobre**, Representative of the United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth.

**Panellists:** **Kirsi Madi** (Opening Remarks), Director, UNDRR. **Aromar Revi**, Director, Indian Institute for Human Settlements. **Kirsten Dunlop**, Chief Executive Officer, EIT Climate-KIC. **Kathy Baughman MCLeod**, Director, Adrienne Arsht-Rockefeller Foundation Resilience Center, Atlantic Council. **Renato Solidum Jr.**, Undersecretary, Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Philippines. **David Green**, Programme Manager, Disaster Applications, NASA.

The Global Risk Assessment Framework (GRAF) was launched by the UNDRR in response to the need identified by expert communities for innovation in research, science and assessment of the nature of risk – consistent with expanded scope of hazards and risks enshrined in the Sendai Framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Is it anticipated that the GRAF will grow in membership, aspiration and capability as more States and other decision-makers seek better risk information to make better decisions and as more researchers, donors, development agencies and community organizations find a place to reduce inefficiencies in assessing the multidimensional nature of risk to maximize the impact of their efforts. UNDRR is committed to the GRAF. The SRSG for DRR is Chair of GRAF and UNDRR serves as its secretariat.

The GRAF is a network and a platform that offers solutions to realize the 2030 goal of the Sendai Framework and the outcome of risk-informed sustainable development. Under the auspices of the United Nations, the GRAF is unique and seeks to cultivate transdisciplinary activity to provide actionable options to address vulnerability, exposure and the emergence and accumulation of systemic risks.

The GRAF facilitates collaboration across disciplines and geographies, and assembles the risk science community – bringing natural and social sciences together with donors, investors, industry and - most importantly - the users of risk information.

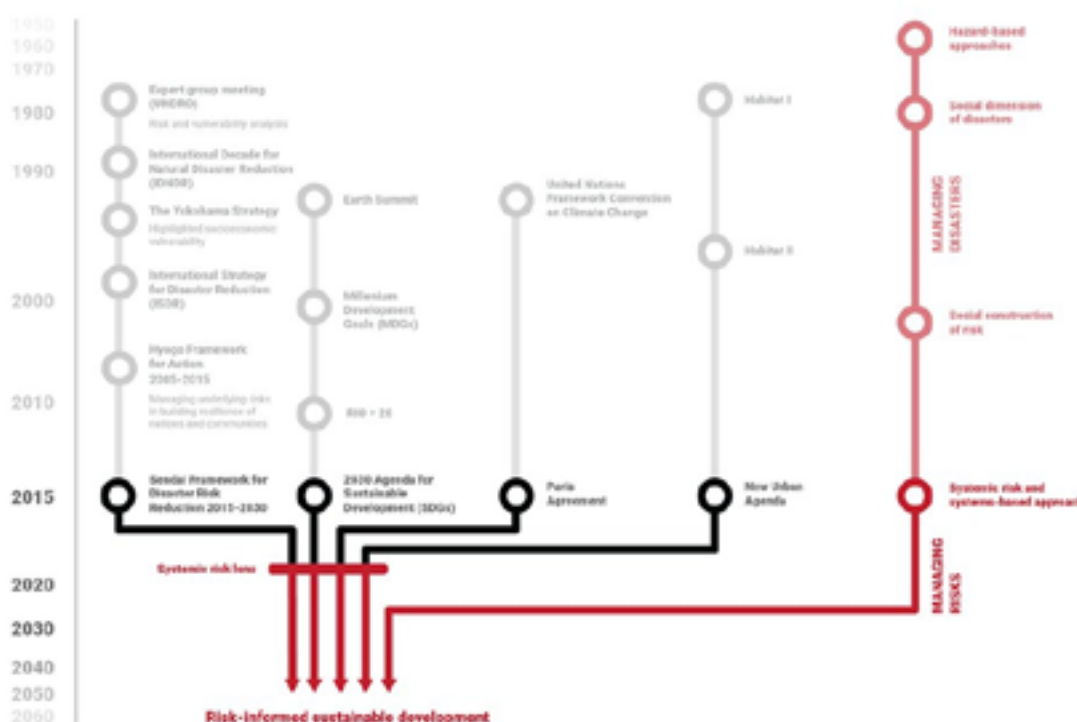




The tools used to quantify and discuss risk in the past are no longer fit for purpose. The reductive approaches seeking to simplify measurement and ascribe certainty critically underestimate risk and do not accurately reflect the dynamics of climate change, development, unaccounted for exposure, and diverse drivers of vulnerability. Stakeholders make decisions with incomplete information, but they also expect that efforts will be made to assemble, facilitate and simplify the process of understanding risk information to make decisions with a better foundation of evidence. The GRAF explores and presents new ways of thinking about and communicating risk as a critical component of efforts to realise the goals and outcomes of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement, the New Urban Agenda and other related global agreements and frameworks.

### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- The existing Working Groups of the GRAF will invite expressions of interest in:
- The process of mapping gaps and existing risk information with a view to highlighting new lines of enquiry and collaboration;
- Identifying and supporting projects and initiatives that align with the values of the GRAF as Pilots and Demonstrators;
- Supporting the integration of systemic and interconnected risk within decision-making - Fostering Systems Thinking in research, policy, planning and investment.
- The GRAF will formulate new working groups to resolve outstanding issues related to the formation and development of a framework to guide global understanding and application of risk knowledge.
- Several Member States expressed interest in becoming pilot countries to combine their own risk data with global models and concepts from the international community as test cases of the GRAF.
- The GRAF launch session prompted side meetings examining the alignment of research funders/donors and finance with the principles of the GRAF, and the establishment of a group that aims to develop further guidance in communicating risk for action.





## DAY 3: Climate Change action & DRR for all

Friday 17 May 2019

### Ensuring coordination in the development and implementation of National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

Friday 17 May, 11:00 – 12:30h

**Moderator:** Nazhat Shameem Khan, Permanent Representative to the UN of the Government of Fiji in Geneva.

**Panellists:** Daniela Jacob, Director of the Climate Service Center Germany, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Report Co-ordinating Lead Author Germany. Hana Hamadalla Mohamed, Chair LDC Expert Group, Sudan, National Government. Emmanuel M. de Guzman, Secretary Climate Change Commission, Philippines. Paul Desanker, Manager, National Adaptation Plans and Policy Adaptation Programme UNFCCC. Loti Yates, Director of National Disaster and Management Office, Solomon Islands.

**First responder from the floor:** Anais Rouveyrol, Advisor for Disaster Risk Management and Community Resilience, SPC Secretariat.

Working session 11 showcased how a coordinated approach to the development and implementation of National DRR Strategies and National Climate Change Adaptation Plans (NAPs) contributes to the strengthening of local and national resilience.

To put climate and disaster risk management at the heart of development requires long term vision, political and stakeholder support, as well as increased governance capacity.

There has been progress in institutional arrangements, assessments, and implementation of resilience building measures, including social and financial protection.

However, barriers remain, including the need for more capacity building support; the persistence of institutional silos; and challenges around data and planning and investment processes.

#### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Need for a more dynamic approach to development – i.e. infrastructure – that anticipates future risk. Thinking and action is still based on models developed decades ago.
- Need to strengthen efforts to use shared approaches to data sourcing, management and analysis to support more integrated CCA & DRR action.
- Risk needs to be addressed at all levels from the local to global because of the ever-increasing impact of trans-boundary risk drivers.
- Other stakeholders can draw on the Pacific experience of adopting an integrated approach at national and regional level which has reduced duplication, made best use of limited resources, and re-enforced the effectiveness of a multi-stakeholder approach.



## The role of green, blue and grey infrastructure in reducing disaster risk

Friday 17 May, 11:00 – 12:30h

**Moderator:** **Radhika Murti**, Director of Global Ecosystem Management Programme, International Union for Conservation of Nature.

**Panellists:** **Carlo Scapoza**, Head of Flood Protection Section, Hazard Prevention Division, Federal Office for the Environment FOEN, Switzerland. **Ricardo L. Calderon**, OIC Assistant Secretary for Staff Bureaus Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippines. **Laure Tourjansky**, Head of the Natural and Hydraulic Risks Department, General Directorate for Risk Prevention, Ministry of Ecological and Solidarity Transition, France. **Dilanthi Amaratunga**, Global Disaster Resilience Centre, University of Huddersfield. **Katharina Schneider-Roos**, CEO, Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation.

The concept and practice of resilient infrastructure provides a concrete measure to achieve the objectives of risk-informed development. Green, blue and grey infrastructure form key components of critical infrastructure and demonstrate application of ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction and adaptation.

Adoption of green and blue infrastructure, in addition to hybrid-grey infrastructure, to boost disaster resilience is still limited, but shows great promise given the economic, ecological, social and biodiversity benefits. Successes in Philippines, Switzerland, and France offer lessons for other countries. Panellists discussed comparative advantages of developing these infrastructure components, through concrete examples, and explored optimal benefits that can be drawn from their complementarities. For instance, green and blue infrastructure offers nature-based solutions that address DRR concerns and can contribute to combating climate change by decreasing dependence on resource-intensive grey infrastructure.

The 2017 Global Platform called for development of standards for green infrastructure to stimulate investments in nature-based solutions. Challenges remain in securing private sector investment as most investment in green and blue infrastructure is from public funds. However, strengthening the business case through development of standards and monetizing the benefits could increase private investment. Panellists pointed out that while there are well established methods for

conducting cost-benefit analysis on grey infrastructure there needs to be more research into how to create similar analysis for green and blue infrastructure, which currently relies on multiple criteria and indicators for justifications.

To enhance investments, hence, a paradigm shift is needed within development, finance and engineering sectors towards Building with Nature, or Engineering with Nature-approaches to design effective, sustainable nature-based solutions in which an inclusive approach with stakeholders is part of the process.

Finally, while there are no specific recommendations in the Sendai Framework on how countries ought to report on green, blue or hybrid-grey infrastructure, although Sendai Framework indicators C-5 and D-4 provide opportunities to do so. Awareness and capacity need to be enhanced to both report on these indicators as well as use the custom indicators at the national level to integrate such information.

### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Ecosystem approaches are based on inclusive approaches which means leaving no one behind. Ecosystems reduce vulnerabilities and enable major stakeholders such as women, youth, Indigenous Peoples (IPs) to contribute their knowledge and expertise as risk managers in their own right.
- 'Green and Blue Infrastructure' helps to prevent disasters and provide protection against hazard impacts in addition to other co-benefits including reducing structural vulnerability by strengthening livelihoods, food and water security. Therefore, 'Green and Blue Infrastructure' should be an integral part of National and Local DRR Strategies Target (e).
- Monitoring, disclosing, and increasing public investments in 'Green and Blue Infrastructure' will enable countries to demonstrate achievement of their Sendai Framework targets as well as the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.



## What role financial instruments can and cannot play in disaster risk management

Friday 17 May, 11:00 – 12:30h

**Moderator:** John Maguire, Director, International Relations and Cooperation, France Medias Monde.

**Panellists:** Lamin N. Dibba, Minister of Environment, The Gambia. Elke Loebel, Deputy Director-General for Global Affairs, BMZ, Germany. Tamisha Lee, President, Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers. Adam Banaszak, EC Committee of the Regions, Vice-President of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie Parliament, Poland. Ann Vaughan, Senior Director Policy and Advocacy, Mercy Corps.

In face of the increasing impacts of disasters, risk financing is becoming ever more important. Risk financing needs to be a tapestry of solutions within the broader risk management approach. Specifically, disaster risk financing needs to go beyond insurance and risk transfer, to encompass anything that funds DRR and disaster management.

Panellists highlighted that information was only good when used – as such, it was critical that any finance instruments were closely linked to DRR strategies and plans to ensure information was turned into action. Within this, it is important to enhance risk quantification as a basis for the development of comprehensive risk management strategies and related financing strategies. Financing solutions have to be adapted to/

chosen based on the specific contexts. Barriers such as the lack of political will, awareness of and financial barriers to access existing finance were discussed. Participants called for more awareness raising, capacity building, research and innovation for the creation of policy, regulatory and technical solutions. DRR strategies and plans are important avenues to ensure instruments could pay out and reach those most in need. Engagement with the private sector was critical to ensure instruments could incentivize better DRR.

### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Disaster Risk Finance supports DRR with a range of tools integrating the concepts of risk layering and informed decision making.
- Make sure that we get the right instruments, provide them to the right actors and ensure relevance with a focus on delivering local action.
- Make sure that we get the right instruments, provide them to the right actors and ensure relevance with a focus on delivering local action.







## Integrated risk management, ecosystems and water-related risks

Friday 17 May, 14:30 – 16:00h

**Moderator:** **Monika Weber-Fahr**, Executive Secretary, Global Water Partnership.

**Keynote speaker:** **Han Seung-soo**, Former Prime Minister of Republic of Korea, Chair of the High-Level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disasters.

**Panellists:** **Julia Verónica Collado Alarcón**, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Environment and Water, Bolivia. **Godfrey Bahigwa**, Director, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, African Union Commission. **Jane Madgwick**, CEO, Wetlands International. **Deon Nel**, CEO, Global Resilience Partnership.

The majority of disasters are water-related with devastating environmental and economic consequences, wherein the deficit or excess of water results in a range of hazards, from droughts to floods. Poor water resources and ecosystem management, and the vulnerability of natural habitats to climate change, make water-related disaster risk more pronounced and the poorest communities are the most vulnerable.

The Working Session highlighted that managing water-related risks requires an inclusive and integrated approach, in which the most vulnerable communities are brought into the solutions rather than being considered a part of the problem. Examples from Bolivia demonstrate the integral role nature should hold in our policies and actions. Initiatives such as the Great Green Wall in the Sahel led by the African Union, evidence the value of ecosystem-based risk management. Degradation and loss of water-related ecosystems such as wetlands, critical to so many communities' livelihoods and wellbeing, and functional climate buffers, have dramatic consequences – as shown through Wetlands International work in the Inner Niger Delta, Mali, and Kerala State, India. Socio-ecological risks have become more complex, resulting in the increase of climate security risks, marked by co-occurring extreme weather events, political instability and the risk of conflict.

The session reflected on the need to adopt coherent approaches to water-related risks, while exploring the potential of systemic and transformative approaches to resilience. Speakers underlined the critical importance of nature as a fundamental right to be preserved, the

value of wet- and drylands to livelihoods, and the importance of culture and knowledge in addressing water-related risks and opportunities, accepting short-term trade-offs to secure long-term dividends. Interventions reiterated the need for a closer engagement of DRR and climate change adaptation communities, calling for engagement in upcoming global fora on climate and water.

Speakers agreed on the need to focus first and foremost on the most vulnerable, on sustainable and risk-informed investments over short-termism, on long-term resilience alongside preparedness, while striving to achieve an optimal, win-win approach to integrated risk management.

### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Recognize that the ecosystem crisis is intrinsically tied to the climate urgency, in which water is becoming a central component, therefore critically calling for coherence of DRR and climate agendas.
- Contribute to DRR strategies and Building Back Better, by enabling understanding of the underlying drivers of water-related risks and introducing measures to address these, including improvements of water governance and reversing the loss and degradation of wetlands.
- 'De-risk' investments in infrastructure aimed at addressing complex water risks in the landscape and invest in creating an enabling environment for inclusive design of climate-smart, ecosystem-based solutions.
- Adjust policies and investments to enable community-led interventions, including reviving ecosystems as a peace building measure in fragile situations, where tensions are fuelled by competition for water and other natural resources.

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## Multi-hazard early warning systems: progress and challenges to achieve Target (g)

Friday 17 May, 14:30 – 16:00h



**Moderator:** **Peter Felten**, Head of Division for Humanitarian Assistance, Policy, International Organisations, Multilateral Coordination, Federal Foreign Office Germany.

**Keynote speaker:** **Petteri Taalas**, Secretary General, World Meteorological Organization.

**Panellists:** **Oswaldo Luiz Leal de Moraes**, Director of the National Early Warning and Monitoring Centre of Natural Disaster, CEMADEN, Brazil. **Saima Hossain**, Chairperson, Shuchona Foundation International Focal Point, Advisory Group on Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Management (DiDRM) Bangladesh. **Esline Garaebiti**, Manager, Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department, Ministry of Climate Change, Regional Coordinator - Oceania Regional Seismic Network Vanuatu. **Guleid Artan**, Director of the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre ICPAD, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Kenya.

This session addressed the question of how to advance Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) by considering technological, institutional and social aspects of early warning systems. MHEWS are understood as systems that empower individuals and communities to reduce the potential impacts of hazards on their lives, assets and environment.

The importance of local knowledge integration, community engagement and local participation in the design and operation of MHEWS were highlighted as critical to build a good understanding of risk, change risk perceptions, raise awareness and prompt protective early action.

The need to continue investing in hazard monitoring networks, technologies and capacity building for hazard monitoring, assessment and forecasting was highlighted by the panellists. While the value of earth-observation data was re-emphasized, the need for continued investing in upgrading and maintenance of ground-based observation networks was reminded as essential to ensure quality and accuracy of data used for warning systems.

The session emphasized the need for governance frameworks at regional, national and local level that enable effective data sharing, clarify roles and responsibilities of different actors, allow for institutional collaboration, facilitate partnerships and ensures accountability and participation of all partners and groups.



The session discussed that the use of a common MHEWS framework supports the creation of economies of scale, reinforcing sustainability of the system and enabling lessons learnt sharing.

The session elaborated on how hazards may be linked or may trigger new hazards or cascading impacts and the implications for risk assessment and warning delivery systems to allow end users of warning systems to access multi-hazard information in a common geospatial framework.

To ensure that MHEWS enable early action, the panellists and participants discussed the investments and partnership frameworks required to strengthen all key components of MHEWS from hazard monitoring and forecasting and vulnerability assessment to warning dissemination community, national and sub-national governments, as well as sector preparedness. The need for scaling up successful approaches with regards to forecast-based financing and risk-informed social protection systems was highlighted as an effective approach to strengthen the link between early warning and early action.

#### **Recommendations discussed during the session:**

- MHEWS are comprised of 4 key elements: disaster risk knowledge; hazard detection, monitoring and forecasting EWS; warning dissemination and communication; preparedness and response capabilities. MHEWS are not only about technology, but ultimately about governance and social dimensions. Technological innovations are only one part of the solution to scale up MHEWS. Investments in public education and community awareness are required to address social aspects that influence community responses to early warning.
- The last mile should be the first consideration. Participation of at-risk communities and local actors is essential to ensure that (1) local risk perceptions are understood and influenced to support a more risk-informed preparedness, and (2) warning delivery channels and messages are tailored to reach all type of users, match their information needs and enable them to take protective action.
- While further investment in technologies and capacities for hazard monitoring, risk assessment, forecasting and warning dissemination and communication is required, MHEWS become effective when applying a broad partnership approach and scaling up investments for enabling early action.
- Enhanced regional collaboration is essential to address transboundary hazards and potential cascading effects of some disaster events. This refers especially to data sharing for hazard monitoring, forecasting and warning dissemination.





## Cities on the forefront of achieving inclusive climate and disaster resilience

Friday 17 May. 14:30 – 16:00h

**Moderator:** **Maruxa Cardama**, Secretary General of the Partnership on Sustainable, Low Carbon Transport (SLoCaT).

**Panellists:** **Desmond McKenzie**, Minister of Local Government and Community Development, Jamaica. **Sami Kanaan**, Mayor of Geneva, Switzerland. **Farah Kabir**, Country Director of ActionAid Bangladesh & the Chair of the Board of the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR). **Cinthia Borjas Valenzuela**, Coordinator of the Integral Risk Management Unit, Central District-Tegucigalpa, Honduras. **Aromar Revi**, Founding Director, the Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS).

Participants reaffirmed the coherence and interconnectivity between climate change adaptation and DRR as a key to achieving sustainable development. Cities will continue to grow, urban populations will continue to increase, and climate change impact will continue to rise. In this context, unplanned urbanization will eventually increase the vulnerabilities of citizens, and both existing and potential migrants.

The panel emphasized urban planning that integrates DRR and climate change adaptation with a long-term vision as compulsory. Political will and commitment remain pivotal while public officials must take a systems thinking approach and integrate risk management into development planning. Human and financial resources will continue to be limited, therefore, the integrated approach will help cities to optimize the limited available resources. Tegucigalpa, Honduras, was cited as an excellent example of this.

The cooperation and coordination among multisectoral government and non-government stakeholders will require a further push, not only at the local but also at the national level. Vertical coordination between multi-layer governments is strongly needed. In the case of Jamaica, local governments- the main economic engine of the country - are empowered to plan, generate local revenue and impose necessary measures such as land-use zoning following local regulations, but with the overall guidance and support from the national government that coordinates, and measures progresses.

The panel underscored that resilience building at the local level must include both urban and rural aspects: the challenge of urban resilience is closely linked to rural development. Options must be provided to divert the desire to migrate to urban settings and further add on to the vulnerability of informal settlement and urban poor. Increasing access to basic services and public infrastructure, empowering livelihoods, and increasing risk knowledge are the fundamental supports governments must provide to both rural and urban population. Local government solutions must be innovative and inclusive. The City of Geneva emphasized the need to engage with citizen and communities to co-create responsibility in addressing challenges.

Transboundary risk management must also consider the urban and rural divide, emphasizing a systems thinking approach and transformative adaptation.





#### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Local authorities must institutionalize disaster and climate resilience to achieve sustainable development and must make them a compulsory part of urban development planning, to ensure that risk reduction and resilience remain high in the political agenda to leverage engagement and commitment of all stakeholders.
- There is a need for broad-based multi-sectoral urban planning that includes transformative adaptation approaches to ensure sustainable and resilient growth of urban centres since their expansion is an accepted reality. Development at the local level must be balanced across the urban and rural divide with a more territorial approach to labour and land markets, i.e. go beyond 'no one is left behind' to 'no place is left behind'.
- Financing remains one of the critical challenges to achieve local resilience. Cities can optimize their limited resources based on an understanding of localized risks and prioritized needs.
- Including citizen and vulnerable groups more actively in the planning process can be a way to co-create effective solutions which is essential for local authorities to achieve resilience.





## Closing Ceremony

Friday 17 May, 17:15 - 17:50h



**Moderator:** Kirsí Madi, Director, UNDRR.

**Panellists:** Manuel Sager, State Secretary, Director-General Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland. Inga Rhonda King, President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), video message. Marwa Elmenshawy, Representative of the UNDRR stakeholder engagement mechanism. Mami Mizutori, SRSG for Disaster Risk Reduction.





# 03

## Side Events





# Side Events

16 Side Events were held at GP2019.

## Wednesday 15 May 2019

### Cities face crisis - A global approach for resilient cities

Wednesday 15 May, 13:00 – 14:30h

**Moderators:** **Bernadia Tjandradewi**, Secretary General UCLG ASPAC. **Mohamed Boussraoui**, UCLG World Secretariat. **Nicolas Wit**, General Director of Cités Unies France and Secretariat UCLG Taskforce for Territorial Prevention and Management of Crises.

**Panellists:** **Cynthia Borjas**, City of Tegucigalpa. **Mike Gillooly**, Chair of Resilient Christchurch City, New Zealand. **Maggie Stephenson**, Expert in Post-Disaster Reconstruction. **Edmundo Werna**, International Labour Organization. **Denis Duverne**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, AXA. **Esteban Leon**, Head of the City Resilience Profiling Programme, UN-Habitat.

The side event focused on the role of local and regional governments and its networks in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and to the achievement of the Sendai Framework.

In the first panel, the experiences of the cities of Tegucigalpa and Christchurch provided clear insights on the challenges that local governments face in disaster risk management but also demonstrated their commitment and progress made to increase resilience. Local DRR strategies in combination with effective urban governance are key for resilient cities.

In the second panel, the central role of local and regional governments in the achievement of the Sendai Framework was stressed and the importance of networks and cooperation to support this localization process was underlined. The launch of the video produced by UCLG Learning, UN-Habitat and UNDRR on the localization of the Sendai Framework, which took place within the session is a first step in this direction.

Resilient reconstruction and how to build back better was discussed, and the role of finance and insurance for risk management was stressed. The session closed with a short wrap-up and the commitment of all organizers for further collaboration and integration of local and regional governments in international DRR actions.

#### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Review periodically the progress made by local and regional governments concerning the achievement of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
- Promote multi-level cooperation between local, regional and national level, the international community and other stakeholders in the achievement of the Sendai Framework.
- Foster exchange, decentralized cooperation and solidarity among local and regional governments through networks such as UCLG's global network and partners.
- UCLG as network of local and regional governments is committed to support the localization of the Sendai Framework in multiple ways, from fostering learning and decentralized cooperation to the continuing engagement in the making cities resilient campaign.
- Think resilient from the response after a crisis: Build Back Resilient.





## Recipes from around the world for sustainable and institutionalised CBDRM: a global cookbook

Wednesday 15 May, 13:00 – 14:00h

**Moderator:** Lucy Pearson, Programme Manager, GNDR, United Kingdom.

**Panellists:** Sani Ayoubu, JVE, Niger. Eli Nébié, UGF-CDN, Burkina Faso. Adama Gnanou, Réseau MARP, Burkina Faso. Aprilyn Perido, ABI, Philippines. Fatima Molina, CDP, Philippines. Shalini Jain, SEEDS, India. Catherine Mella, Caritas, Chile. Lorenzo Mota King, SSID, Dominican Republic. Sezin Tokar, USAID, United States. Israel Jegillos, ADPC, Asia. Emmanuel Seck, ENDA-TM, West Africa. Sussana Urbano, RET International, LAC.

After six “local chefs” presented their recipes for sustainable and institutionalised capacity building for disaster risk management (CBDRM), a moderated discussion among regional partners and institutional donor looked at regional trends for sustainable and institutionalised CBDRM. For example, in West Africa, CBDRM case studies mentioned a favourable political environment and institutional ownership of the initiatives; in Asia, there was a focus on aligning CBDRM activities with other local initiatives and the presence of a solid legal framework.

Some barriers highlighted included corruption, strong dependence on donors, lack of monitoring and resources, lack of capacity and trainings, leadership challenges and poor consideration of culture, short-term funding and weak governance.

Having a list of CBDRM success factors provides an opportunity to follow a roadmap to sustainable and institutionalised CBDRM. One challenge that emerged was how to promote the success factors among organisations already engaged in CBDRM activities – there is a need for NGOs and other actors conducting CBDRM to understand that the purpose of these ingredients is to build on already existing good practices, and to improve the overall implementation of CBDRM. There is also a need to supplement the understanding of national governments towards the effective utility of the success factors through advocacy and trainings.

For donors, this list of ingredients can act as a list of essentials to look out for in project plans to ensure that a project is working to ensure a lasting impact and be embedded with national systems.

### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Further explore whether these ingredients, or which ones in particular, are relevant for risk reduction in other contexts, especially in conflict and fragile situations.
- Support the dissemination of key CBDRM success factors by embedding them into trainings on DRR for different actors.
- Encourage the creation of spaces for local actors to continue to share successful and unsuccessful recipes, so that communities can learn together.
- Utilise the findings of this project to support identification of well-planned CBDRM proposals for donors to finance.



## Women and youth speak: Faces of disaster displacement

Wednesday 15 May, 13:00 – 14:30h



**Moderator:** Eleanor Tabi Haller-Jorden, President & CEO, The Paradigm Forum GmbH.

**Panellists:** **Atle Solberg**, Head of the Coordination Unit, Platform on Disaster Displacement. **Leah Caminong**, Dulag, Leyte, Philippines (disaster displacement representative). **Nur Safitri Lasibani**, Palu, Indonesia (disaster displacement representative). **Esline Garaebiti**, Director, Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazards Department. **Erling Kvernevik**, Senior Adviser, Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB).

The event focused on Leah and Nur, who told their stories of displacement. Leah was displaced by typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda in 2013 in Dulag, Philippines, when her mother was bedridden. During their evacuation and in the following months medical treatment was inadequate and Leah's mother passed away. Leah's story highlighted the need to consider people's specific needs and capacities in preparing for disasters (e.g. risk assessment, early warning and contingency planning).

Nur, 23, survived the Central Sulawesi earthquake of 2018 in Palu, Indonesia, although several of her relatives did not. For a month, Nur lived in a tent with many others and was unable to communicate with her parents. She supported the earthquake response and continued her university studies under a tent as the university faculty building was destroyed. Nur's story brought to life the psycho-social impact of disaster on younger people and their ability to support community resilience.

Participants highlighted that early warning messages must convey the action required through pre-established channels, such as community committees. Preparedness measures and contingency plans should be decentralized to ensure immediate post-disaster action and developed by building partnerships between governments and NGOs embedded in the community.

### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Women's, youth and children's protection must be ensured in disaster displacement through planning, preparedness and response, such as providing privacy and safety in evacuation centres and the continuation of education throughout displacement.



- Women and youth are agents of change. As women have multiple responsibilities for family and community they are particularly suited for DRR leadership. Youth are often first responders after disasters; they can help to ensure no one is left behind.
- Evacuation centres and shelters must be built to withstand the increased frequency and intensity of extreme climate events to keep them safe during disasters and to avoid re-evacuating people and secondary displacement.
- Reducing displacement risk requires that risk assessments identify people's special needs including health and mobility issues, and that contingency plans are developed together with the community so that they are sensitive to gender, age, disability, diversity and cultural norms, etc.

### School safety: a sustainable way to increase the resilience dividend

Wednesday 15 May, 13:00 – 14:30h

**Moderator:** **Joachime Nason**, Head of the Humanitarian Section, EU Delegation in Geneva.

**Panellists:** **Clair Prince**, Minister of Education, Saint-Vincent and the Grenadines. **Ronilda Co**, Director, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Services (DRRMS), Department of Education, Philippines. **Sergio Alex Alvarez Gutierrez**, Head of the National Defense and Disaster Risk Management Office of the Ministry of Education, Peru. **Armindo Ngunga**, Vice-Minister of Education and Human Development Mozambique. **Vilayphong Sisomvang**, Acting Director-General, Social Welfare Department, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Lao PDR; Co-Chair of the ACDM Working Group on Prevention and Mitigation; and Co-Chair of the ASEAN Cross-Sectoral Committee on ASEAN Safe Schools Initiative. **Rebekah Paci-Green**, Co-Director, Risk RED and Associate Professor/Director of the Resilience Institute, Western Washington University. **Christos Stylianides**, Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management, European Commission.

One year before the deadline for achieving the Sendai Framework Target (e), the partners of the Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector (GADRRRES) looked at school safety as a sustainable way to increase the resilience dividend.

#### This event demonstrated that:

- Regional cooperation provides multiple benefits as countries who are exposed to the same types of hazards can share good practices and exchange ideas on challenges and solutions, making the use of limited human and financial resources more efficient.
- Investing in school safety strategies in each of the pillars of the Comprehensive School Safety Framework brings benefits to the whole education sector, as well as other sectors, thus enhancing the resilience dividend.
- Tracking progress on school safety interventions is essential to achieve the targets of the global agenda and provides countries with monitoring information that help them define and prioritize areas of actions. While around seventy-five (75) million children have been forced out of school globally, progress in school safety has been made and tracked. Comprehensive School Safety policies are being developed and implemented in every region worldwide and in every pillar of the Comprehensive School Safety Framework.



#### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Ensure practices are shared across the regions especially through the Community of Practice, Safe Children, Safe Schools.
- Ensure national and local DRR and education plans, policies and strategies are linked together to guarantee a comprehensive approach toward school safety.
- Ensure funding and the development of capacities to support comprehensive school safety effective action development and implementation.

### Cracking the nut: unlocking the dividends of investments in anticipatory action

Wednesday 15 May 2019, 13:00 – 14:30h

**Moderator:** Emily Wilkinson, Overseas Development Initiative (ODI).

**Panellists:** Dunja Dujanovic, Head of Early Warning Early Action, Food and Agriculture Organization. Emma Flaherty, Head of Anticipation, Start Network. Gernot Laganda, Chief of Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction Programme, World Food Programme. Kara Siahaan, Senior Officer for FbF and Disaster Risk Financing, IFRC. Martin Todd, SHEAR-ForPac Investigator, University of Sussex. Bärbel Kofler, Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Assistance, Germany. Harriette Stone, Disaster Risk Finance Team, Department for International Development (DFID), UK. Mary Kilavi, Kenya Meteorological Department and SHEAR-ForPac Researcher. Md. Mohsin, Additional Secretary, Bangladesh Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. Landrico Dalida, Deputy Administrator, Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical & Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA). Rafiqul Islam, Deputy Secretary General, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

Co-organized by the World Food Programme (WFP) together with several organizations working on Forecast-based financing (FbF), the session brought together practitioners, donors and governments. Speakers provided an overview on how FbF works and its benefits to vulnerable communities and governments in terms of building systems that can work on the basis of forecast and triggering anticipatory actions to avoid the worst impacts of extreme weather events.

In Bangladesh people are three times less likely to skip meals with an FbF programme in place, while in Mongolia findings showed that timely cash intervention was able to sustain livestock in the face of crises. In addition, early action has proven to be essential to protect assets for all the five livelihood capitals (financial, human, social, physical, natural) increasing resilience.

#### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- There is a need to get comfortable with uncertainty and be humble about failure when it comes to forecasts. It is important to share the learning and build an evidence base.
- We need to recognize that governments do not have large pool of funds to do preparedness action. Therefore, it is important to work with them on how to ensure sustainability by building capacities.
- There are few aspects we need to get better at: managing the uncertainty of forecasts; pre-establishment of triggers; applying a no regrets approach which is in line with donors' mindset; releasing pre-arranged finance and pre-arranged mechanisms in line with vulnerable people's needs.





## Leveraging children and youth to build resilience in high vulnerability contexts

Wednesday 15 May 2019, 13:00 – 14:30h

**Moderators:** **Monica Ferro**, Chief of Geneva Office, UNFPA. **Chiagozie Udeh**, Secretary of the Global Executive Board, Plant-for-the-Planet.

**Panellists:** **Datuk Shahar Effendi Abdullah Azizi**, Department of Minerals and Geoscience, Malaysia /Jabatan Mineral dan Geosains. **Latifa Salissou Yari**, youth from Niger. **Ferina Futboe**, youth from Indonesia. **Katie Peters**, Senior Research Fellow, ODI. **Oktavi Andaresta**, Disaster Analyst, National Disaster Management Authority of Indonesia/ Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana.

Setting the scene, H.E. Director General Azizi focused on the important role of children and youth in DRR. The speakers presented inspiring good practices of youth-led activities from the Sahel, Indonesia, India, and the Philippines which led to community-centred resilience building and disaster response and highlighted the importance of ensuring self-led engagement of children and youth in DRR. One example is the ASEAN DRR Youth Network, a pool of young people across the ASEAN region supporting both disaster preparedness training, as well as youth-led building back better after disasters. There was also a strong focus on children and youth providing solutions for building resilience within vulnerable contexts and fragile settings, among others in the Sahel region. It is important to engage young people not just in youth-issues but with a broader thematic focus. Further examples of how this creates resilience within fragile communities beyond the young people engaged were provided.

### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Recognizing conflict and fragile settings as drivers for disaster risk.
- Recognizing that young people can building resilience in fragile settings.
- Improving the meaningful inclusion of children and youth in and implementing child and youth-centred risk reduction and resilience in building all-of-society participatory approach.

## Thursday 16 May 2019

### Investing in national and regional capacities to support the resilience of West African urban planning to current and future climate-related risks: differing perspectives and priorities

Thursday 16 May, 12:30 – 14:00h

**Moderators:** **Emma Visman**, VNG Consulting/King's College London. **Tanya Warnars**, CEH. **Mark Pelling**, King's College London/GCRF Resilience Leader.

**Panellists:** **Ibidun Adelekan**, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. **Philip Antwi-Agyei**, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science Technology (KNUST), Ghana. **Chris Taylor**, Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, UK. **John Rees**, GCRF Resilience Leader, UK. **Aymar Yaovi Bossa**, WASCAL. **Philip Antwi-Agyei**, KNUST/Africa SWIFT. **Ibidun Adelekan**, University of Ibadan/Urban ARK. **Fowe Tazen**, International Institute for Water and Environmental Engineering (2iE).



Bringing together research institutions seeking to strengthen climate resilience in West Africa, discussion recognized the increasing intensity of flood-producing storms. Infrastructure developed using historical rainfall statistics is inadequate. Building codes are not systematically enforced and suffer from political interference. Efforts to strengthen climate-resilience are not always targeted in ways that support sustainable capacity-building.

Session participants discussed a range of approaches seeking to support climate-resilient urban planning, including:

- Strengthening the scientific capacities of Early Career Researchers, through local production of training materials; recognising the need for both technical and policy engagement skills; and pathways supporting post-graduate employment;
- Strengthening the risk communication capacities of forecasting agencies and researchers is vital to support users to interpret and appropriately apply climate information;
- Enabling city climate risk knowledge to inform disaster prevention and preparedness, and
- Participatory research approaches, such as participatory modelling, can bring together expertise from across disciplines with decision makers.

#### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Enabling climate-resilient urban planning requires fundamental shifts in values and expectations by both residents and planners.
- To avoid maladaptation, the voices, knowledge and concerns of people directly impacted by climate risks need to inform research priorities and government decision-making.
- There is a need to strengthen physical sciences and technical capacities - including for impact-based forecasts, alongside developing a community of research and practice within West Africa, as a basis from which to develop sustained public engagement and enable research to be used to inform urban planning.
- Directly engaging the media as research partners offers significant opportunities to strengthen impact monitoring and communication methods.

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## Indigenous DRR

Thursday 16 May, 12:30 – 14:00h

**Moderator:** Simon Lambert, Indigenous Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Canada.

**Panellists:** Melanie Mark Shadbolt, Director, Maori Biosecurity Network, Aotearoa New Zealand. Madeline Redfern, Mayor of Iqaluit, Nunavut, Canada. Pavel Partha, Bangladesh Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (BARCIK), Coordinator of Diversity, Interdependency, and Pluralism. Ciro Ugarte, Director of Health Emergencies Department, Pan American Health Organization. Todd Kuiack, Indigenous Emergency Manager, Indigenous Services, Canada.

Indigenous Peoples around the world have similar histories of marginalization and exclusion from political power, leaving our communities vulnerable to disasters. Paradoxically, however, our communities exhibit resilience through their highly localized knowledge systems, community unity and cultural practices. Indigenous people continue to assert rights to determine development, protect women and children, and safeguard lands, waters and ecosystems. These rights are enshrined in the many treaties with Member states and Indigenous Peoples and are reflected in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People. Although Indigenous knowledge is threatened or marginalized through the ongoing effects from the disaster of colonization, Indigenous communities continue to value and use this knowledge. The exclusion of Indigenous voices in the short-term re-



sponse and long-term disaster recovery embeds ongoing vulnerabilities into Indigenous communities. Indigenous rights and need for basic human rights in DRR must be continually asserted.

**Recommendations discussed during the session:**

- Appropriate and respectful use of Indigenous knowledge for DRR remains a priority.
- Basic human rights' principles must be applied before a disaster to prevent discrimination against Indigenous communities in post-disaster response and recovery.
- Indigenous thought and practice should contribute to defining the terminology of hazards, disasters, resilience and wellbeing.
- Participants requested the opportunity to display collective Indigenous intelligence and power through an International Year of Indigenous Disaster Risk Reduction.

**Who is Aiding Whom? Recognizing and valuing contributions of grassroots women to risk-informed development**

Thursday 16 May, 12:30 – 14:00h



**Moderator:** Sandy Schilen, Executive Director, Huairou Commission.

**Panellists:** Margaret Arnold, Senior Social Development Specialist, World Bank. Claudia Herrera, Executive Secretary, CEPREDENAC. Vinod Menon, former Head of Indian National Disaster Risk Reduction Agency. Josephine Castillo, National Coordinator, DAMPA. Analucy Bengochea, Director, WAGUCHA. Bisola Akinmuyva, Management Board member, SDI.

Participants presented a multi-stakeholder perspective on the value of grassroots women's contributions to the risk informed development. Their participatory, bottom-up resilience practices and knowledge contribute to advancement of global, regional and national DRR strategies. Their participation in the global policy discussions advances the dialogue over risk management and localising the Sendai Framework as they disseminate the knowledge to their communities, promoting capac-



ity building at the grassroots level and, in turn, training local governments on community-based risk-informed development approaches. The panel also discussed the essential roles grassroots women in influencing national and regional DRR plans to better respond to the existing needs on the ground and, concurrently, be gender-sensitive and integrate women's rights and empowerment approach. The panelists affirmed that grassroots women's and community organizations are key stakeholders in implementing the Sendai Framework and in DRR efforts due to their unique knowledge, organizing capacities, and participatory resilience tools.

#### **Recommendations discussed during the session:**

- Recognize the leadership of organized grassroots women's groups and their contributions to DRR and community resilience building, and promoting bottom-up risk-informed development.
- Formalize partnerships with grassroots women's organizations in DRR, particularly in designing, implementing and monitoring of local, national and regional DRR strategies.
- Localize DRR funding and Invest in grassroots organizing and capacity building as to promote community driven development and scale engagement towards acceleration of Sendai Framework implementation.

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### **Using gender, age and disability-responsive data to empower those left furthest behind: How to do it, why it's fundamental to effective DRR.**

Thursday 16 May 2019, 09:00 – 10:30h

**Moderator:** Ebru Gencer, Executive Director, CUDRR+.

**Panellists:** Sally Mansfield, Australian Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. Georgina Harley-Cavanough, Assistant Director/ Disaster Resilience & Recovery Section (DRR), Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Lars Bernd, Chief, Emergency & Risk Informed Programming, UNICEF India. Alison Dobbin, Principal Catastrophe Modeller, Model Development. Delores Devesi - Oxfam Solomon Islands Country Director. Maureen Fordham, Centre Director of the IRDR Centre for Gender and Disaster at University College London.

The discussion focused on the practicalities of disaggregated data in the DRR and humanitarian fields, in terms of collection, analysis and use in future development policy. With insight from those faced with the immediate aftermath of a disaster or emergency on the ground and the difficulties in collecting such data, to those who use the data collected to design and implement better policy and practice going forward, the event covered the wide range of challenges and benefits associated with age, sex and disability disaggregated data.

Participants explored the role of international organisations, donors, NGOs, the private sector, grass-roots organisations and academics in ensuring how data is collected and used can be improved to better DRR & humanitarian response for all.

#### **Recommendations discussed during the session:**

- Encourage and promote the idea of disaggregated data as a useful tool for furthering our understanding of how disasters and emergencies impact on different aspects of a community.





- Embrace marginalised groups at every stage of response or recovery to a disaster, using their skills, knowledge and first-response status to develop strategy for more inclusive data collection and analysis.
- Develop clear guidance for organisations wishing to implement the collection of disaggregated data and to educate donors and international institutions on how best to support (and not dictate) that collection.

## The resilience imperative: Charting a Caribbean development pathway in the face of uncertainty

Thursday 16 May 12:30 – 14:00h

**Moderator:** Emily Shields, Attorney-at-Law and Radio talk show host, Jamaica.

**Lead Presenter:** Ronald Jackson, Executive Director, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, (CDEMA).

**Panellists:** Douglas Slater, Assistant Secretary General Caribbean Community, CARICOM, Secretariat. Lois Young, Permanent Representative of Belize to the United Nations and Chair of the Alliance of Small Islands States AOSIS. Carlos Fuller, International and Regional Liaison Officer of the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) and Lead Negotiator on Climate Change, Alliance of Small Islands States (AOSIS). Cointha Thomas, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Saint Lucia. Lizra Fabien, Executive Director, Dominica Association of Industry and Commerce (DAIC) and Chair of Network of Caribbean Chamber of Commerce (CARICHAM).

\*\*Floor panellists from other small island states in the Pacific Ocean also participated.

The session endorsed the conceptual framework for a Pathway to Resilience which emerged from a mandate by the Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community after the catastrophic and unprecedented impacts of Hurricanes Irma and Maria in the Caribbean during 2017 and the recognition of the hazard prone nature of the region. **This Resilience Pathway identifies five (5) Pillars namely:**

- I. Social Protection for the Marginal and Most Vulnerable
- II. Safeguarding Infrastructure
- III. Enhancing Economic Opportunity
- IV. Environmental Protection
- V. Operational Readiness and Recovery

These pillars are underpinned by a set of key foundational and reinforcing elements which facilitate their delivery. **These are:**

- a. An enabling environment guided by Policy, Legislation and Regulations
- b. Capacity Development
- c. Research and Data Management
- d. Information and Communication Technologies
- e. Disaster Risk Financing
- f. Political Economy
- g. Governance
- h. Real Public Participation and
- i. Youth Involvement



Participants pillars were quite universal and reflective of the Samoa Pathway. As such this was therefore an appropriate pathway towards building resilience in Small Islands States (SIDS amidst the complexity of challenges faced and the realities of an adverse hazard environment coupled with the uncertainty of climate variability and change.

#### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- The diverse hazard environment - both seismic and anthropogenic, coupled with the uncertainty of climate variability and change as articulated in the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 compels SIDS to make resilience an imperative.
- The five (5) Pillars articulated are universal and reflective of the Samoa Pathway. As such they represent the key components of the pathway required for safer, more resilient and sustainable small island states and should be embraced by all SIDS.
- The 5th Pillar related to Operational Readiness and Recovery should consider the psychological impact of disasters and include psycho-social support as a dimension of the Recovery component.
- As part of the foundational and reinforcing elements, the need for more attention to data and statistics was reinforced. Genuine and durable partnerships, as well as inclusiveness should be added.
- From Platform to Platform Commitment: The Pathway to Resilience, Championed by CDEMA is beneficial for all SIDS. It was first proposed in at RP18 in Cartagena (June 2018) and presented to the Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community in July 2018. Based on the acceptance at the GP19 in Geneva (May 2019), CDEMA will advance this conceptual framework as an input to the RP20 (July 2020) to be convened in the Caribbean for the very first time by Jamaica.

### Do's and don'ts of developing national DRR strategies

Thursday 16 May, 12:30 – 14:00h

**Moderator:** **Makeda Antoine-Cambridge**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent Representative, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

**Co-Chairs:** **Carolyn Rodrigues Birkett**, Director of the FAO Office in Geneva. **Maria Luisa Silva**, Director of the UNDP Office in Geneva.

**Panellists:** **Sandra Nedeljkovic**, Deputy Director, National Disaster Risk Management Program, Public Investment Management Office, Serbia. **Vano Grigolashvili**, Chairman, Rural Development for Future Georgia (NGO), Georgia. **Sophie Baranes**, CADRI Coordinator.

Invited speakers shared insights into their country's experiences in developing national and local DRR strategies. Ms Nedeljkovic explained how the priorities and targets of the Serbian National DRM Programme were "localized" or translated into local strategies and shared her insights into the dynamics at play between the central and local levels. Ms Nedeljkovic highlighted that an important lesson learned in the process was about the necessity of awareness raising of sub-national institutions about their role in the design and implementation in local DRR strategies, and their involvement right from the start. Mr. Grigolashvili provided insights into the lessons Georgia learned from involving CSOs and NGOs in the implementation of DRR strategies. As a representative of a local NGO involved in DRR in Georgia, Mr. Grigolashvili recommended that all sectors need to be involved to ensure their full buy-in and understanding of their roles in DRR.



### Recommendations discussed during the session:

National DRR Strategy development needs to be:

- Inclusive of the needs and demands of vulnerable groups; NGOs and CSOs play a critical role in elevating these needs so that they are considered effectively.
- Multi-sectoral so that all sectoral institutions - at national and sub-national levels - understand and fulfil their roles, making DRR truly everybody's business.
- Underpinned by an assessment of capacities, needs and financial resources.



### Friday 17 May 2019

#### Securing an inclusive build back better dividend

Friday 17 May, 12:30 – 14:00h



**Moderator:** Josef Leitmann, Chair, IRP Steering Committee, Lead Disaster Risk Management Specialist, GFDRR, The World Bank Group.

**Keynote speaker:** Haruo Hayashi, President, National Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Resilience, Japan.

**Panellists:** Kamal Kishore, Member, National Disaster Management Authority, India. Mark Osler, Special Advisor for Coastal Inundation and Resilience, U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Sushil Gyewali, Chief Executive Officer, National Reconstruction Authority, Nepal. Emily Wilkinson, Senior Research Fellow Risk and Resilience Programme, ODI. Juan Caballero, Director of Programs and Partnerships Build Change, Latin America. Tadanori Inomata, Advisor for Global Relations and Visiting Professor Nagasaki University, Japan.



Disadvantaged, vulnerable people are often disproportionately impacted by disasters, and too often left out of benefitting from building back better and equitable recovery. This session addressed lessons learnt from diverse recovery experiences and innovative inclusion programmes and securing more equitable recovery outcomes. The panel underscored the importance of understanding what “better” means for recovering communities and people, responsive to needs and demand-driven. External standards of resilience should be adapted to enhance, not replace a local vision for recovery and progress. Panellists discussed mechanisms that empower inclusion, including communities of practice, citizen science initiatives, a village-academia collaboration model, and internet-based spaces that give voice to disadvantaged people, support a common vision for recovery among diverse stakeholders, and give agency to contribute to and be brokers of evidence supporting resilient recovery. Panellists emphasized the need for political commitment, and nimble institutions at all levels of government capable of fostering inclusion.

**Recommendations discussed during the session:**

- People-centred, demand-driven recovery processes are not only good for the vulnerable and disadvantaged but lead to a more resilient recovery for all affected groups.
- Develop platforms, communities, and other neutral spaces that can foster dialogue, engage on recovery issues, and develop a shared vision for recovery and building back better.
- Engage local communities, disadvantaged groups in the collection and analysis of data, and the interpretation of science for decision-making support, ensuring the contribution of local knowledge and perspectives, and local engagement of risk information.
- Inclusive recovery depends on empowering marginalized groups to not just participate, but to exercise agency and leadership.
- Recovery processes should be demand- and needs-driven, while external standards of resilience should complement and enhance local knowledge and practices so that solutions are both acceptable and build resilience.
- Develop nimble recovery institutions with capacities to cooperate effectively and value integrated, inclusive recovery approaches across sectors and society.







## Building resilience for all: intersectional approaches for reducing vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change

Friday 17 May, 12:30 – 14:00h



**Moderator:** Emma Lovell, Research Fellow, Risk and Resilience Programme, ODI.

**Panellists:** Getrude Lungahi, Gender Social Inclusion Technical Advisor ENDA/BRACED, Kenya. Madan Pariyar, Deputy Team Leader, Anukulan/BRACED Project, Climate Change Programs Focal Person, Program Development and M&E Director, International Development Enterprises (iDE) Nepal. Asha Hans, Executive Vice President, Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Centre and Member of the Rehabilitation Task Force on Disability Armed Conflict and Disaster. Christophe Belperron, Risk and Resilience Senior Advisor, Save the Children.

Intersectional approaches take historical, social and political contexts into account, recognising that vulnerable and marginalised groups are neither homogeneous nor static. This interactive session explored how different factors intersect to create exclusion, inequalities and vulnerabilities within a multi-hazard context. Panellists shared approaches for understanding intersecting inequalities – including gender, age, ethnicity, caste, class and disability – and how effective intersectional approaches to vulnerability reduction and resilience-building can be developed and integrated into policies and programmes. With the need to achieve Sendai Framework Target (e) this session promoted multi-stakeholder partnerships and discussed how coherence can be achieved across international policy agendas to ensure no one is left behind.

### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Address the lack of methodologies and approaches for measuring and understanding intersecting inequalities: champion systematic data collection, disaggregated by sex, age, economic status, ethnicity, caste and disability, to identify marginalised groups and make their different needs and capacities more visible to decision-makers, so that they can devise and implement locally appropriate solutions.



- Ensure better coordination around policies and programmes that aim to build inclusive resilience to natural hazards and climate change: promote effective vertical integration between national, sub-national and local levels of government and organisations, and horizontal lesson-sharing and coordination between different sectoral ministries/departments and organisations to scale up action on inclusive climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.
- Address the lack of longer-term inclusive programming: donors and governments should invest in comprehensive, long-term, integrated programmes that consider the full disaster risk management cycle, mainstream inclusive policies and programming, while also targeting the needs of specific vulnerable groups, and ensure the continued delivery of critical systems and services (including education and health care) that promote people's wellbeing despite environmental shocks and stresses;
- Increase the dialogue between DRR practitioners and social protection experts/institutions and promote shock-responsive social protection as a universal mechanism to protect the most excluded and to create a safety net for all, in time of shocks.
- Establish structures that will address issues in political representation to ensure that marginalised groups' (including those who are not politically represented) needs and priorities are taken into account within policies and programmes that aim to build resilience, and to ensure that they receive equal distribution of resources, access to opportunities and inclusion in decision making at all levels.

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### Accounting for inclusion in the Sendai Framework: Highlighting the implementation of Dhaka Declaration and other inspiring initiatives on inclusive DRR

Friday 17 May, 13:00 – 14:30h

**Moderators:** **Enamur Rahman MP**, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Government of Bangladesh. **Muhammad Atif Sheikh**, Executive Director, South Asia Disability Forum.

**Panellists:** **Shah Kamal**, Senior Secretary, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Government of Bangladesh. **Carlos Kaiser**, Executive Director, ONG Inclusive. **Setareki S. Macanawai**, Chief Executive Officer, Pacific Disability Forum. **Pradyia P. Pertiwi**, Centre for Disability Research and Policy, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Sydney. **Yumiko Tanaka**, JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency). **Melina Margaretha**, ASB Country Director of Indonesia and the Philippines. **Alex Robinson**, Head Disability Inclusion for Health and Development, Nossal Institute for Global Health, Melbourne University.

The session brought together persons with disability, government and non-government representatives and academia to reflect on where we are in terms of being accountable to Sendai Framework DRR commitments to disability inclusion and to share good practice. The session was opened by the Parliamentary State Secretary Mr. Norbert Barthle from the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), who highlighted that inclusion of persons with disabilities to strengthen community resilience through a whole of society approach is highly relevant to ensure sustainable and equal development for all.

Various initiatives that support Sendai Framework's all-of-society approach were then discussed. This includes the commitment of the Government of Bangladesh to inclusive DRR, evident through the Dhaka Declaration and its implementation both in Bangladesh. Case studies were presented from Indonesia highlighting the Five Inclusion Musts as a guiding tool for inclusive DRR practice, and from Japan where gender perspective was used as an analysis tool.



Discussion around accountability centred on monitoring and reporting of Sendai Framework indicators on inclusion, government consistency in terms of policies that support disability-inclusion (using the case of Indonesia), and disaggregated data. Through the discussion, various angles including tools and approaches were analyzed to suggest a way forward in strengthening accountability for inclusion in the Sendai Framework.

**Recommendations discussed during the session:**

- To enhance accountability, reporting on indicators related to disability inclusion in Sendai Framework should be made mandatory.
- Gender and disability-inclusion are useful tools of analysis for reviewing DRR practices that support achievement of Sendai Framework commitment to an all-of-society approach.
- To support accountability, data should be disaggregated by gender, age, and disability. Washington Group Questions is a recommended tool for enabling the collecting, analysis and the use of disaggregated data.
- Initiatives that support achievement of Sendai Framework such as the Dhaka Declaration must be implemented, and should mechanisms to ensure implementation, such as regular reporting on progress and appointment of focal points.



## Delivering Disaster Risk Reduction in contexts affected by fragility, conflict, insecurity and violence

Friday 17 May, 12:30 – 14:00h



**Moderator:** Katie Peters, Senior Research Fellow, ODI.

**Keynote speaker:** Elke Löbel, Director, Displacement and Migration, Crisis Prevention and Management, Commissioner for Refugee Policy, BMZ.

**Panellists:** Banak Wal, Director General Disaster Management, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, South Sudan. Stephen Kinloch Pichat, Deputy Country Director Chad, United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Roula Nawaf Zeaiter, Democratic Women Gathering (RDFL), Lebanon. Loretta Hieber Girardet, Chief, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR).

The event stressed that the DRR community must do more to reduce disaster risk in contexts affected by violence, conflict and fragility. This should be a priority for governments and the international community alike. Without substantial progress in these challenging environments, the goals of the Sendai Framework are unlikely to be achieved. While security issues, inaccessibility, and low government capacities pose considerable challenges, reducing disaster risk and supporting peaceful development is possible. Tailored DRR approaches, which integrate conflict analysis into risk assessment, and are executed in a conflict-sensitive manner, are already being implemented successfully (e.g. in Lebanon and Chad). Moving forward, the DRR community must explore different pathways: from a minimum requirement of adjusting standard approaches to better reflect operational contexts affected by conflict, to trialling innovative approaches that integrate DRR outcomes into peacebuilding strategies. There was a clear consensus that disaster and conflict risks intersect, and that delivering DRR in these contexts requires significantly increased political support, financial investment, and technical capacity.

### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- To reduce the risk of the most vulnerable, DRR investments need to be prioritized in contexts of fragility, conflict and violence.
- Disasters are not conflict-neutral and adopting a conflict-sensitive approach while implementing DRR strategies is a minimum-requirement.
- There is a need to explore innovative ways of linking DRR with peacebuilding and conflict prevention approaches to address risks in a more holistic manner.



# 04

## Other Events





## Other events

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### Wednesday 15 May

#### Launch of the 2019 Global Assessment Report

Wednesday 15 May, 12:45 – 13:15, > [click here](#) to watch the session online

**Moderator:** **Nazhat Shameem Khan**, Permanent Representative to the UN of the Government of Fiji in Geneva.

**Panellists:** **Mami Mizutori**, SRSG for DRR. **Aromar Revi**, **Foundin** Director, the Indian Institute for Human Settlements (IIHS), Bangalore, India.

The 2019 United Nations Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR2019) was launched by SRSG Mizutori in a session chaired by Ambassador Khan of Fiji and with commentary by Dr. Aromar Revi of the Indian Institute for Human Settlements. This was the first edition of the GAR since the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda. The launch presented the key findings of the report in the context of risk-informed sustainable development – including the results of the first cycle of reporting by Member States on progress in achieving the Sendai Framework targets and disaster-related SDGs. GAR2019 introduced the urgent need for a better understanding of the systemic nature of risk to avoid potentially devastating impacts resulting from the dynamic interactions of social, economic and ecological systems. With non-linear change a reality, it highlighted the peril of relying on short-term, hazard-by-hazard approaches to managing risk and examined strategies to enhance the scientific, social, economic and political cooperation needed to move towards systemic risk governance.

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#### Africa Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) meeting

Wednesday 15 May, 13:00 – 14:30h

**Moderator:** **Amjad Abbashar**, Chief, Regional Office for Africa, UNDRR.

**Panellists:** **Leonard Ognimba**, Assistant Secretary General, ACP Secretariat. **Minata Samate Cessouma**, Commissioner for Political Affairs, African Union Commission. **Ronald Jackson**, Executive Director of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency. **Audrey Aumua**, Deputy Director General, Secretariat of the Pacific Community. **Lamin B. Dibba**, Minister, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources, Republic of Gambia. **Abraham Nasak Director**, Vanuatu National Disaster Management office, Republic of Vanuatu. **Carl Hallergard**, Deputy Head of the European Union Delegation to the United Nations in Geneva.

The Intra-ACP Forum brought together government representatives from Gambia and Vanuatu, along with representatives of the African Union Commission, the Pacific Community Secretariat and Caribbean Community Secretariat, the ACP Group of States Secretariat, the EU, UNDRR and other stakeholders. The forum was attended by more than 70 participants.

In his opening remarks, the Assistant Secretary General of the ACP Secretariat recognized the importance of the Forum in providing a platform for the three regions (and ACP countries) to share best practices, experiences, challenges and lessons learned in implementing the Sendai Framework. He also underlined the opportunities provided by the Cotonou Agreement and emphasized its founda-



tion for collaboration with the EU, ACP regional institutions and UN organisations, regarding issues related to the understanding of disaster risk.

The three regional organizations (African Union Commission, the Caribbean Community and the Pacific Community) as well as countries representing Member States of the respective regions (Vanuatu-Pacific and the Gambia-Africa) underscored the critical role played by the ACP-EU Programme in implementing the Sendai Framework in general and building resilience in their respective regions and countries. They stressed the importance of ensuring the continuity of the Programme by accelerating the ongoing negotiations towards the successor programme (11th EDF) to building and sustaining momentum. In addition, they applauded UNDRR for its catalytic role in supporting regions and countries in their efforts to deliver on the Sendai Framework. A coherent and integrated implementation of climate change, DRR and development actions, a whole-of-society approach to and engagement of the private sector in DRR for resilience, and involvement of civil society in the ongoing negotiations on the post-Cotonou agreement and the 11th EDF were among other key issues emphasised during the discussion.

In his closing remarks, the EU ambassador underscored the need for shared responsibility to reduce risk, based on varying capabilities and the need to continue working together to achieve the targets of the Sendai Framework by 2030. He also assured the Forum of the European Union's support to complete the negotiations on the 11th EDF according to the timetable to avoid a gap, thus ensuring continuity and sustaining the momentum generated through the current Programme (10th EDF).

#### **Recommendations discussed during the session:**

- Increasing investment in disaster DRR, including by integrating it into national development planning and accelerating negotiations for the 11th EDF, should be a priority going forward to build and sustaining momentum.
- Consideration of each region's specificity and involvement of civil society in the negotiation process of the 11th EDF and the new post-Cotonou Agreement is critical to achieve greater effectiveness and ensure sustainability.
- Ensuring continuity of the Intra-ACP Forum for exchange of good practices, experiences, challenges and lessons learned, and to facilitate the South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation in disaster risk reduction for resilience.
- Accelerating the development of risk-informed and inclusive national DRR strategies by 2020 and support their implementation for inclusive, resilient and sustainable development and achieving durable solutions to forced displacement.
- A coherent and integrated implementation of climate change, DRR and development actions is critical for building resilience and therefore this must remain a priority in the successor Programme (11th EDF).



## Thursday 16 May

### Launch: A strategic approach to capacity development for implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Thursday 16 May, 09:00 – 10:30h



**Moderator:** **Magnus Hagelsteen**, Director MSc programme Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation, Lund University Centre for Risk Assessment and Management, Sweden.

**Panellists:** **Teresa Custodio Pinto**, Cooperation Officer, National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), Mozambique. **Natasa Holcinger**, Senior Advisor in Preventive Measures, National Protection and Rescue Directorate, Croatia. **Sayanaa Lkhagvasuren**, Chief of Staff and Senior Adviser to Deputy Prime Minister of Mongolia. **Ronald Jackson**, Executive Director, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA). **Chloe Demrovsky**, President & CEO, Disaster Recovery Institute International (DRI). Co-chair of CADRI represented by **Rodrigue Vinet**, FAO, Switzerland.

Countries need to understand the integrated nature of capacity development for DRR and utilise these guidelines to grow their own domestic capacity.

Capacity development is achieved not only through workshops, but also through meetings, and discussions. Croatia is developing a national DRR strategy, which will have a capacity development component as part of the strategy.

Mongolia previously focused on capacity of external partners. During the past five years the focus has shifted to build capacity within the country, to raise the capacity of government officials, both national and local. In future, there will be a focus to develop the capacity of the local private players as well.

The CDEMA DRR policy includes a pillar on capacity development, realizing that capacity development is a key component of the discussion on DRR.





#### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Coherent approach to capacity development is not possible without applying a strategic and integrated, coherent approach. The panel felt that developing competencies through capability standards is critical and can be achieved through programs for certification. Certification provides competence, and the renewal of credentials on a regular basis ensures maintenance and updating of the skills.
- The panel suggested a global federation of resilience professionals, as a body to conduct certification and accreditation of DRR professionals.

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### Partnership meeting of the Asia and Pacific Centre for Development of Disaster Information Management (APDIM)

Thursday 16 May, 09:00 – 11:00h

**Moderator:** **Letizia Rossano**, Director, Asia and Pacific Centre for Development of Disaster Information Management (APDIM).

**Panellists:** **Seyed Hamid Pourmohammadi**, Deputy Vice President Plan and Budget Organization, Islamic Republic of Iran and Chair of APDIM Governing Council. **Andrew Maskery**, Coordinator Risk Nexus Initiative.

The meeting discussed gaps and priorities around disaster information management and identified ways by which APDIM can contribute to the improvement of disaster information management and capacity development of countries and organizations in Asia and the Pacific. Various regional, international and technical organizations expressed interest to cooperate with APDIM on disaster information management.

#### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Enhance effective application and communication of disaster data and information across the disaster risk management cycle.
- Enhance regional and international cooperation to improve disaster information management.
- Expand cooperation through APDIM for enhancement of disaster information management in Asia and the Pacific.

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### Launch of the first Synthesis and Analysis Report of the Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments

Thursday 16 May, 13:30 – 14:30h

**Moderator and Keynote speaker:** **Shoko Arakaki**, Chief of Branch, Partnerships, Inter-governmental process and Inter-agency cooperation, UNDRR.

**Panellists:** **Yuki Matsuoka** (main presentation), Head of the Office in Japan, UNDRR. **Chrysant Lily Kusumowardoyo**, DiDRRN Programme Manager. **Alessandro Attolico**, Executive Director, Province of Potenza (Italy). **Veronica Ruiz**, Nature-based Solutions Programme Officer, IUCN.



UNDRR launched the Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments (SFVC) online platform in December 2018. This event launched the first Synthesis and Analysis Report of the SFVC.

The SFVC online platform serves as a vehicle to advocate all-of-society and multi-stakeholder engagement for supporting the implementation of the Sendai Framework. The purpose of the Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments initiative is to:

- Promote coherence across global agenda (Sendai Framework, SDGs, Paris Agreement)
- Foster partnerships and complementarity
- Enhance accountability (reporting progresses and concrete deliverables from VCs)

Three stakeholders shared their experience: on inclusiveness for people with disabilities (Ms. Lily Kusumowardoyo), on local government contributions to Target (e) (Mr. Alessandro Attolico) and on coherence (Ms. Veronica Ruiz).

The report presented a synthesis and analysis of why VCs are important, the characteristics of the VCs and the contributions to implementing the Sendai Framework. The report shares good practices working to: strengthen governance in local governments through evidenced-based and inclusive policy-making; reassess and monitor resilience in a network of municipalities; and incorporate the voices of older people into the design of public policy.

#### **Recommendations discussed during the session:**

- Increase participation by stakeholders. Achieve better balance in the participation by stakeholders across regions and types of stakeholders.
- Increase attention of VCs in some less covered areas such as Priority for Action 3, Targets (d) and (f), and themes focused on children and youth, gender and science and technology.
- The report strongly recommends that stakeholders continue to register VCs to ensure that non-State support to DRR is accounted in implementation of the Sendai Framework and attainment of the SDGs.
- Continue efforts for explaining how to submit VCs while highlighting the benefits of publishing and monitoring VCs.
- Maintain the spirit of the SFVC online platform as a factual reporting tool rather than only a record of aspirations.

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### **Consultation on the way forward of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign**

Thursday 16 May, 15:00 – 16:30h

**Moderator:** Sanjaya Bhatia, Head of Office in Incheon, UNDRR.

The consultation advanced the re-design of UNDRR's Making Cities Resilient Campaign. Discussions emphasized the need to communicate DRR in a way that connects with people, e.g. link with quality of life, to stimulate interests and engagement of citizen and various stakeholders. Participants shared peer-to-peer or city-to-city lesson learning is critical and emphasised the need to have more city-to-city and public sharing of knowledge, challenges, experience, etc. Discussion urged national and local governments to play an active role to accelerate the progress of DRR and resilience at the local level. The dialogue among multi-layer governments is critical.

Participants highlighted a need for more guidance and tools to support local government in making cities resilient, e.g. guidance on how to engage with private sector, connect with communities, etc.

A need to develop a city level platform to engage different stakeholders, particularly private sector was identified. CSOs/NGOs/Academia must take an active role to connect local governments with citizen.

#### Recommendations discussed during the session:

- Continue the work of urban risk reduction
- Scale up the number of cities in the initiative
- Bring more partners in to the initiative
- Work more with national governments and local government associations at national and regional level

### Health emergency and disaster risk management (EDRM) symposium: multisectoral action to protect people's health from emergencies and disasters

Thursday 16 May, 17:00 – 18:30h

**Co-Chairs:** **Natasha White**, Deputy Director, Public Health, Ministry of Health, New Zealand. **Stella Chungong**, Chief, Core Capacity Assessment, Monitoring & Evaluation, World Health Organization.

**Panellists:** **Shoko Arakaki**, Chief of Branch, Partnerships, Inter-governmental process and Inter-agency cooperation, UNDRR. **Jaouad Mahjour**, Assistant Director General, Emergency Preparedness, WHO. **Ron Law**, Chief, Preparedness Division, Health Emergency Management Bureau, Philippines. **Qudsia Huda**, Team Leader, Health Emergency Preparedness, Planning and Operational Readiness, WHO. **Joy Shumake**, Head of Office, WHO/WMO Climate and Health Joint Office. **Jalal Mohammed Al-Owais**, Supervisor General, Emergency and disaster management, MoH, Saudi Arabia. **Ngoy Nsenga**, WHE Team Lead, Emergency Operations, AFRO. **Virginia Murray**, Head of Global Disaster Risk Reduction, Public Health England. **Jonathan Abrahams**, Technical Officer & Disaster Risk Management Focal Point WHO.

The symposium discussed the importance of partnerships across all sectors as critical for implementing the Health EDRM Framework (launched at the GP2019 on 16 May 2019) to achieve universal health coverage (UHC), health security, and resilience of communities and health care system.

Participants concurred there is a need for a paradigm shift, so that risk assessment and prevention are priorities for Member States along with preparedness, response and recovery. They agreed there are excellent opportunities before 2020 to ensure that health is integral to the country development of disaster risk reduction plans (Target (e)) and national adaptation plans.

Opportunities for further increasing message exposure include the third UN meeting on UHC later this year will be an opportunity to ensure that Health EDRM is included within UHC, and the International Day for Disaster Reduction on 13 October 2019 which will focus on Sendai Target (d): 'substantially reducing disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities. Action to protect infrastructure and people at risk, e.g. safety nets, is essential to achieve SDG 3 on health, including UHC, and ensure that nobody is left behind before, during and after disasters.



Participants discussed the necessity of psychosocial support being integrated across prevention, preparedness, readiness, response and recovery and agreed that greater investment is needed address climate risks and health, e.g. reducing the risks of heat waves through the Global Heat Health Information Network.

Discussions explored the notion that existing tools, systems and capacities must be harnessed to implement Health EDRM through multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder, transdisciplinary and multilevel coordination platforms. Finally, participants were invited to join the WHO Thematic Platform for Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management and the Research Network (contact Ryoma Kayano – [kayanor@who.int](mailto:kayanor@who.int)).

**Recommendations discussed during the session:**

- Promote community-based risk management actions to implement the all-hazards Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Framework through multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder engagement and partnerships with country leadership.
- Develop strategies and implement actions for resilient health systems, including climate-sensitive programs and a stronger focus on psychosocial aspects of Health EDRM.
- Strengthen multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder, transdisciplinary and multilevel collaboration, through participation in the Health EDRM Platform and Research Network, to build evidence-based and risk-informed policy, practice and innovation, and linking health security and resilience with UHC.
- Advocate for Health EDRM with policy makers and other stakeholders including donors and partners at the UN High-Level Meeting on UHC in New York (23 September 2019) and other platforms.
- WHO is fully committed to working with Member States and partners for the implementation of the Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Framework to reduce the health risks and consequences of emergencies and disasters, and to strengthen health security, community and country resilience and sustainable development towards the achievement of UHC.



# *The UN* **SASAKAWA** **AWARD** for Disaster Risk Reduction

## Award Ceremonies

### Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction Ceremony

Thursday 16 May, 18:15 – 19:15h

> [click here](#) to watch the ceremony online.



The Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction, supported by the Nippon Foundation was facilitated by David Eades from BBC. The 2019 Sasakawa Award recognised the exceptional contribution of organisations and individuals in inclusive DRR practices.

The award ceremony opened with a 15 minutes-performance by the “Theatre Breaking Through Barriers” group. The awardees were announced by the SRSG for DRR, Ms Mami Mizutori after the opening remarks of M. Yasunobu Ishii from the Nippon Foundation and Ms Marcie Roth, CEO of the Partnership for Inclusive Disaster Strategies and President of Inclusive Emergency Management Strategies LLC from USA on behalf of the two other jury members (Hans Peters, Director of International Programs, UPS Foundation and Najla Romdhane, Full Professor at the National School of Engineers of Tunis).

More than 61 nominations from 31 countries and shortlisted 14 projects were received. Three awards were given at GP2019:

- The Department of the Civil Defence of Campinas in Brazil was chosen for its unique sustainable community approach towards more inclusiveness, its strong local leadership and the active participation of all vulnerable groups in mapping and mitigating risks.
- The Mahila Housing SEWA Trust, India, was recognized for its innovative and inclusive approach bringing together scientific and indigenous knowledge and empowering women living in slum districts and enhancing the resilience of entire families against recurrent disasters including children, aged and disabled people.
- M.Pramod Kumar Mishra, Additional Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of India was awarded for his long-term dedication to improving the resilience of communities most exposed to flooding, and his personal commitment to social inclusion as a critical principle to reduce inequality and poverty, enhancing the safety net of the socially and economically marginalized.

The complete list of nominations is available > [here](#).





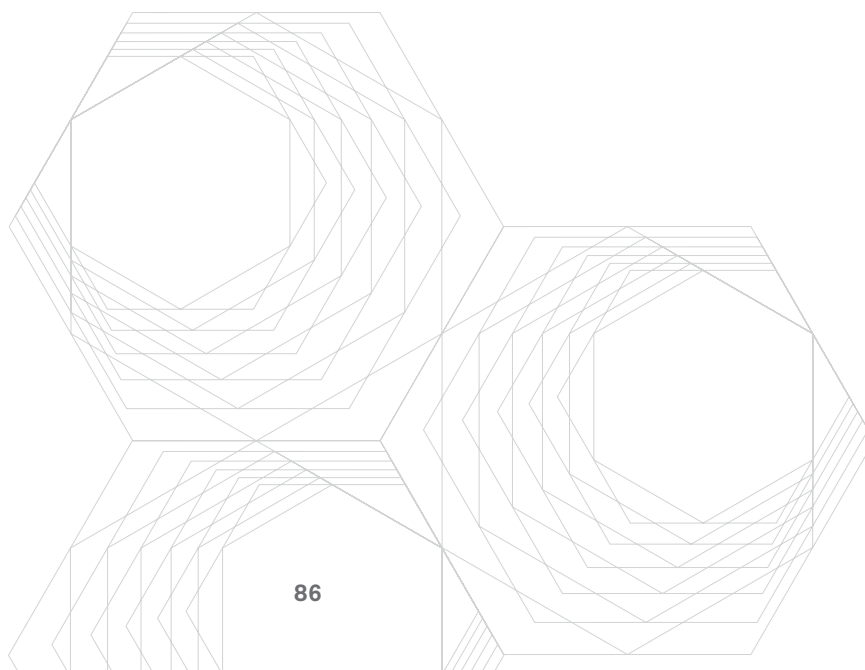
## The Risk Award Ceremony

Friday 17 May, 16:30 – 17:00h



The prestigious RISK Award was awarded on 17 May, prior to the GP2019 Closing Ceremony. The biennial award recognizes outstanding projects in the field of risk reduction and disaster management, and provides €100,000 for project activities, given by the Munich Re Foundation.

The 2019 Risk Award winner was Nandan Mukherjee from the University of Dundee, Scotland and Resilience Solution, Bangladesh for a project which pioneers floating houses in Bangladesh; houses designed that a family of six can survive floods and still produce their own food including vegetables, chickens and fish.





## Preparatory Meetings

For more detailed information on the preparatory meetings, please [>click here](#). To read the stakeholder declaration, please [> click here](#).

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### 12 May

**Small Island Developing States (SIDS) meeting** at World Meteorological Organization (WMO), until 13 May

#### Youth Event

- Children and Youth Forum

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### 13 May

**The 4<sup>th</sup> World Reconstruction Conference** (CICG and CCV), until 14 May

**The 2<sup>nd</sup> Multi-Hazard Early Warning Conference** (at the World Meteorological Organization WMO), until 14 May

**World Broadcasting Union Forum:** How can public broadcasters contribute to reducing disaster risk, saving lives and fulfilling their mandate to further the public good?

**The Science and Policy Forum** (Palais des Nations)

- Session 1: Presentation of the contextualized Global Science and Technology Road Map, for adoption by the participants. Followed by a short panel discussion
- Session 2: Science and Policy dialogue: The case for better data
- Session 3: Science and Policy dialogue: A review of Hazard Terminology and the need for enhancing interdisciplinary collaboration
- Launching of new Elsevier journal: Progress in Disaster Science

#### The Stakeholder Forum

- Roundtable 1: Implementing all of society approach through multi-stakeholder collaboration in achieving Sendai targets at global, national and local levels
- Roundtable 2: Harmonizing and bridging DRR and CCA coherence in the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda
- Roundtable 3: Mechanisms of impact: identifying modalities towards a successful SEM

#### Regional Consultations

- African regional consultations
- Arab regional partnership meeting
- Pacific regional organizations consultations

#### United Nations Session

- Making DRR Inclusive

#### Youth Events

- WiA Consultation – Children & Youth
- Youth meeting with the SRSG for DRR



## 14 May

### The Science and Policy Forum (Palais des Nations)

- Session 4: Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Session 5: Science and Technology for Resilience: Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Societies

### The Stakeholder Forum

- Roundtable 4: The Stakeholder Declaration: the way forward

### Regional Consultations

- Asia-Pacific regional consultations
- Pacific delegations briefing and preparation meeting
- Arab DRR regional partnership meeting
- Americas regional consultations
- European member states consultations

### Private Sector Day

- Annual General Meeting of the UNDRR Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE)
- Session 1: Integrating disaster risk into business investment decisions (Sendai Para 36c)
- Session 2: Building Climate and Disaster Resilience of MSMEs

### Parliamentarian Session

- Interactive Session with Parliamentarians at GP2019: Opportunities for Engagement of Parliamentarians in a New Landscape of Risk-informed Sustainable Development

## 15 May

### Science and Policy Forum – Side Event

- Side Event at the Twenty-second session of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)

### Coherence Momentum Session

- Coherence Momentum Discussion: Scaling up Coherent Action for Resilience by 2020

### Youth Events

- Leveraging Young People to Build Resilience in High Vulnerability Contexts
- Youth Town Hall with UN Secretary-General's Youth Envoy

## 16 May

### Youth Events

- Resilience Lab
- Young Scientists' Strategy Meeting





## Ignite Stage

The IGNITE Stage featured punchy, attention grabbing 15-minute long presentations covering an enormous range of new and exciting DRR topics that gave attendees a feel for practical, tried and tested, or even experimental DRR approaches being trialled around the world. More than 90 information sessions were hosted on the IGNITE Stage, ten community link-ups using Skype video included people unable to attend GP2019 physically but still wanting to participate, ensuring an inclusive response using technology.

UNDRR launched three new Words Into Action (WIA) guidelines on the IGNITE Stage: Developing National DRR Strategies, Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Strategies and Disaster Displacement: How to Reduce Risk, Address Impacts and Strengthen Resilience. WIA is a range of pragmatic roadmaps that explores key themes and current topics, merging sectoral and regional expertise and practice to guide policy makers, technical working groups, international and non-governmental organisations in their work to reduce disaster risk.

Other presentations given including the following:

**Please find the video of the respective IGNITE stage sessions > [online](#).**

## Wednesday 15 May

Community voices: the use of games for raising climate and gender awareness, Kenya

Disaster preparedness in camp settlements and host communities in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

A social entrepreneurship start-up bridging science and technology, the private sector and local authorities

Sustainable development challenges due to extreme weather impact: innovating a science and policy framework for sustainable and disaster-resilient Quezon City, Philippines

Supporting SMEs in disaster risk reduction in Turkey

P-Tech in CitSci: Minecraft as a tool to foster children's participation in learning about disaster and DRR

Geo-referenced LEGO mapping as a tool to foster children's participation in DRR

Connecting the dots between disaster displacement and Target (e): including displacement in local, national and regional DRR strategies

Bringing community-level perspectives into resilience policymaking: insights from post-earthquake Nepal

Building and strengthening green DRR infrastructure at landscape level: holistic and inclusive approaches in landscape fire management

Leave no one behind: online sign language course for first responders and public in health emergencies



CAP (Common Alerting Protocol): the international standard for emergency warning

INGRID-H: disability inclusion in hospital disaster risk management

Google's flood forecasting initiative: sounding the alarm in India and beyond

Connecting first responders in space: how NASA Earth Science Disasters Program supports disaster risk reduction

Child risk and impact analysis: refining risk analysis to respond to child needs

Using network analysis to evaluate the cascading impacts of crises on service and employment market systems

Innovation in disaster risk reduction

Partnership for disaster risk financing in the region of Europe and CIS

Towards a green and resilient Silk Road

Community mapping for risk identification and communication

Nature-based solutions Global Standard as a tool for ecosystem-based DRR

Disaster memory and organisational learning: who learns?

Humanising science through SETI for DRR: the untold story from Indonesia, Pakistan, and beyond

Animal voices from around the world: lessons on implementation of Sendai Framework to protect animals and communities from disasters in India #DontForgetThem

Professor Mundinho and his friends: the first book about Meteorology in Brazil aimed at children living in areas of risk

Private sector action through Sendai Voluntary Commitments: an example from Asia

When disasters and conflict collide: a call to action

Working with communities on nature-based risk reduction solutions

## Thursday 16 May

Live connect session with San Mateo community, Rizal Province, Philippines

Disaster risk mitigation insights for global contexts: indigenous mediation of risks to Māori communities in New Zealand

Lightening Resilient India Campaign

Empowering pathfinder scout in inclusive DRR: no one

left behind, including deaf people

The importance of leadership in Making Cities Resilient Campaign: Amadora case study

Words into Action Launch

Earthquake smart space application: rapid risk assessment of indoor objects using artificial intelligence

Learning from nature: indigenous knowledge induced flood early warning in Nepal

Theater Breaking Through Barriers (TBTB)

Free and open data for your risk assessments: new global datasets from the EU's Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre

Using Earth observations to reduce disaster risk

Strengthening local communities DRR governance and resilience through 'One Billion Trees for Africa Resilience'

Building urban resilience for disaster risk reduction in the Arab region, the context of climate change, conflict and displacement

DARAJA: information ecosystem- based approaches to designing Urban Weather and Climate Information Services (WCIS) for informal settlements

Stronger Together: deploying cross-sectoral collaboration to overcome the global preparedness gap

Transforming the relationship between development and disaster risk: insights from research and policy

Missing Maps: mapping the bottom billion in a free and open map

Welcoming in the stranded tourists and commuters: ARISE Japan and resilience in the Japanese context

Establishing local innovation ecosystems for disaster risk reduction

An innovative pathway for building a collaborative eco-system on risk reduction and resilience education in China

Alignment of planning: multi stakeholder collaboration to create a lasting impact

Communicating high impact weather: improving warnings and decision-making processes

Inclusive blue-green flood risk infrastructure in cities

Community-led response: from goats to agents of change!

Assessing DRR added value in reducing humanitarian need

Live connect session with Pencahue community, Maule region, Chile





## Friday 17 May

Disaster risk reduction in fragile contexts: an operational perspective

Transformational resilience: using women's protection as an entry point in protracted crisis contexts - lived experiences from the Arab region

Operational Flood Early Warning Systems, benefits, challenges and prospects

Struggle for survival: a study on older women in disaster affected coastal villages of Bangladesh

Student-led school watching and hazard mapping

Atmospheric water: accessing the last untapped reservoir of fresh water on Earth

Resilience Toolbox: WebGIS-based cost-effectiveness analysis of DRR measures

Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience building through earthquake resistance construction practices at the local level in Afghanistan

Open Cities Africa: building resilience through Open Data Communities

Business Preparedness Initiative in Uganda

Pre-earthquake processes: a multidisciplinary approach to earthquake prediction studies - a global initiative of collaborative science

ILS potential within Belt and Road Initiative

Bottom Up - Top Down: building the bridge for Pacific resilience

Live reflections by community members/CSO representatives globally on the outcome of the Global Platform and ways forward to strengthen community resilience

Understanding risk: enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment platform

Women redefining their security in times of disaster and a changing climate: a framework

Avoidable deaths: putting the Sendai Framework's Global Target One into action

Accelerating the implementation of the Sendai Framework through engagement and empowerment of youth, young scientists and young professionals in STI for DRR

Boosting social impact with innovative financing: parametric solutions for disaster risk financing

Rivers for regional and inclusive resilience: insights from the Transboundary Rivers of South Asia (TROSAs) Programme

The Antu Resilient Home: the house that can resist hurricanes in the Caribbean and Pacific Islands

USCORE2: city to city peer reviews for disaster risk reduction

Fostering agenda coherence and public investment in LAC

Innovations in risk financing for Africa

IWARN

Building resilience for all: intersectional approaches to vulnerability reduction in the context of climate change and natural hazards

Strengthening risk governance in Morocco





## Innovation Platform

For the first year, GP2019 featured an Innovation Platform. Organisations competed to host an interactive space at GP2019, where attendees could investigate new and innovative DRR initiatives ranging from mapping, through to virtual reality to data platforms and beyond. Short descriptions of the ground floor booths and the innovation platform events are available > [here](#).





## Innovation Platform Booths

Booth number	Title	Organizer
1 & 2	Stay Risk Informed. Be Prepared - Switzerland's Multi Hazard Early Warning System	Government of Switzerland
3	Disaster Risk Assessment, Modelling & Logistics Management Using Integrated AI, Space Data, Blockchain Technology and 3-D Printing	CANEUS
4	Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Hands-on Tool	Christoffel-Blindenmission Deutschland
5	Digital Tools for Resilient Housing	mHS CITY LAB
6	Missing Maps: community powered resilience	Humanitarian OpenStreet Map Team
7	New Approaches for Disaster Risk Finance	United Nations University Institute of Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)
8	EU innovation in action - a safer and more resilient world	European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Pro
9	SPIN Global Presents: Planet Ready & ResponderCQ	SPIN Global
10	Coordination - Cooperation - Coherence	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
11	Promoting inclusion and leadership of persons with disabilities in Humanitarian Response and DRR	Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Indonesia and the Philippines
12	Engaging youth and technology in the DRR process - Water and Floods	Water Youth Network
13	Fighting Rumours with Data to Reduce Risk	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent
14	Disaster Risk Analysis System (DRAS)	UNDP
15	Disaster Scope: The Augmented Reality Floods and Smoke Simulated Experience Smartphone-Application	Aichi University of Technology
16	African Risk Capacity: Practical considerations of Disaster Risk Financing	Africa Risk Capacity
17	EISAC.it "Italian node of the European Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Centre" and CIPCast Decision Support System"	ENEA (Italian National agency for new technologies, Energy and sustainable economic development)
18	Opportunity mapping: mapping ecosystem-based solutions to reducing disaster risk	United Nations Environment Programme
19	Making Cities Resilient- a local example of systematic work to reduce flood hazards and a live simulation with "Block city"	City of Gothenburg - Sustainable Waste and Water



20	Risk Talk, an interactive part of the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer	InsuResilience
21	The Adaptation Ledger™ Integrated Platform: Using Disruptive Technologies to Tackle Climate Change Resilience and Preparedness	Adaptation Ledger
22	Unveiling the true magnitude of disaster displacement: new tools, more evidence, better policies	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
23	Global Health Showcase: Innovations to protect people's health from disaster risk	WHO
24	Views from the Frontline data visualisation platform: how well do you know your community's resilience priorities?	GNDR

## Innovation Platform Events

### Wednesday 15 May

Innovation and DRR	Tohoku University
Flood Resilience Measurement for Communities	Zurich Insurance Company
Global Health Showcase of Innovations for Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management	WHO

### Thursday 16 May

Day by the Future Generation	Major Group for Children and Youth
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### Friday 17 May

Resilience and Artificial Intelligence, Technology Tools and Robotics in Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery: Innovative techniques and new models for implementation of the Sendai Framework that can be applied immediately in the field	International Association of Applied Psychology (ECOSOC-accredited NGO at the United Nations) and Aitheon LLC an Artificial Intelligence & Robotics company
From the field: Demonstration and explanation of techniques for resilience after natural disasters worldwide in vast cultural settings	International Association of Applied Psychology (ECOSOC-accredited NGO at the United Nations) and Aitheon LLC an Artificial Intelligence & Robotics company



"Health in Your Hands": Reaching out to "those furthest behind" to achieve Universal Health Care in the face of disaster

International Association of Applied Psychology (ECOSOC-accredited NGO at the United Nations) and Aitheon LLC an Artificial Intelligence & Robotics company

Introduction of technology tools for disaster risk reduction, recovery, and resilience, describing practical, immediately applicable techniques for stakeholder preparation and use, focusing on cutting edge artificial Intelligence and human symbiosis

International Association of Applied Psychology (ECOSOC-accredited NGO at the United Nations) and Aitheon LLC an Artificial Intelligence & Robotics company

Practical disaster relief and recovery using Artificial Intelligence (AI) and human symbiosis: Immediate applications in Local Settings

International Association of Applied Psychology (ECOSOC-accredited NGO at the United Nations) and Aitheon LLC an Artificial Intelligence & Robotics company

Practical disaster relief and recovery using Artificial Intelligence (AI) and human symbiosis: Immediate applications in Local Settings and The Way Forward

International Association of Applied Psychology (ECOSOC-accredited NGO at the United Nations) and Aitheon LLC an Artificial Intelligence & Robotics company

Communicating risk: Hotspots and blind spots

International Association of Applied Psychology (ECOSOC-accredited NGO at the United Nations) and Aitheon LLC an Artificial Intelligence & Robotics company







## Learning Labs

This was the first time Learning Labs were incorporated at the GP, and there was great interest. Learning Labs are small group interactive sessions that provide space for learning on the spot. Concrete DRR concepts, programs or technical equipment were presented so that participants could try them on the spot.

The topics discussed were interesting, and the classroom format equipped with technology options encouraged practical, hands-on and highly interactive sessions on various topics.

### **The following learning lab sessions were held during the GP:**

Assessing the Benefit to Cost Ratio of DRR  
Risk Analysis and Preparedness Planning in the Canton of Geneva  
Local Target E  
National Target E  
Sendai Framework Monitoring Global Indicators Basic  
Sendai Framework Monitoring Global Indicators Thematic  
Sendai Framework Monitoring Application of Custom Targets and Indicators  
National Disaster Loss Data Accounting Application in Policy Making  
National Disaster Loss Data Accounting DesInventar-Sendai Basic  
Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments Online Platform

Concept notes are available > [here](#).

### **Recommendations:**

- The Learning Labs must be repeated in the next GP and should also be featured at the UNDRR Regional Platforms.
- Governments and other partners should be encouraged to co-organize, or independently organize sessions, to disseminate their tools/skills.



# 05

## List of Participants





Afghanistan  
Algeria  
Angola  
Antigua and Barbuda  
Argentina  
Armenia  
Australia  
Austria  
Azerbaijan  
Bahamas  
Bahrain  
Bangladesh  
Barbados  
Belarus  
Belgium  
Belize  
Benin  
Bhutan  
Bolivia  
Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Botswana  
Brazil  
Bulgaria  
Burkina Faso  
Burundi  
Cabo Verde  
Cambodia  
Cameroon  
Canada  
Central African Republic  
Chad  
Chile  
China  
Colombia  
Comoros  
Congo, Dem Rep of the  
Congo, Rep of the  
Cook Islands  
Costa Rica  
Côte d'Ivoire

Croatia  
Cuba  
Cyprus  
Czech Republic  
Denmark  
Djibouti  
Dominica  
Dominican Republic  
Ecuador  
Egypt  
El Salvador  
Equatorial Guinea  
Estonia  
Eswatini  
Ethiopia  
Fiji  
Finland  
France  
Gabon  
Gambia  
Georgia  
Germany  
Ghana  
Greece  
Grenada  
Guatemala  
Guinea  
Guinea Bissau  
Guyana  
Haiti  
Holy See  
Honduras  
Hungary  
Iceland  
India  
Indonesia  
Iran, Islamic Rep of  
Iraq  
Ireland  
Israel  
Italy

Jamaica  
Japan  
Jordan  
Kazakhstan  
Kenya  
Kiribati  
Korea, Dem People's Rep of  
Korea, Rep of  
Kuwait  
Kyrgyzstan  
Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Lebanon  
Lesotho  
Liberia  
Luxembourg  
Madagascar  
Malawi  
Malaysia  
Maldives  
Mali  
Malta  
Marshall Islands  
Mauritania  
Mauritius  
Mexico  
Micronesia, Fed States of  
Mongolia  
Montenegro  
Morocco  
Mozambique  
Myanmar  
Nauru  
Nepal  
Netherlands, the  
New Zealand  
Nicaragua  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Norway  
Pakistan  
Palau



Palestine, State of  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Philippines  
Poland  
Portugal  
Qatar  
Republic of Korea  
Republic of North Macedonia  
Romania  
Russian Federation  
Rwanda  
Saint Kitts and Nevis  
Saint Lucia  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines  
Samoa  
Sao Tome and Principe  
Saudi Arabia  
Senegal  
Serbia  
Seychelles  
Sierra Leone  
Slovakia  
Slovenia  
Solomon Islands  
Somalia  
South Africa  
South Sudan  
Spain  
Sri Lanka  
Sudan  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
Syrian Arab Republic  
Tajikistan  
Tanzania, United Rep of  
Thailand  
Togo  
Tonga  
Trinidad and Tobago

Tunisia  
Turkey  
Turkmenistan  
Uganda  
Ukraine  
United Arab Emirates  
United Kingdom  
United States of America  
Uruguay  
Uzbekistan  
Vanuatu  
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of  
Viet Nam  
Yemen  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe

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**INTERGOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS**

African Centre of Meteorological  
Application for Development  
African Union  
Andean Community  
Arab Center for Prevention from  
Earthquake  
Arab Women Organisation  
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center  
Asian Disaster Reduction Centre  
Association of Caribbean States  
(ACS)  
Committee on Earth Observation  
Satellites (CEOS)  
Caribbean Disaster Emergency  
Management Agency (CDEMA)  
Centro de Coordinación para  
la Prevención de los Desastres  
Naturales en América Central  
Center for Emergency Situations  
and Disaster Risk Reduction  
Commonwealth Secretariat  
Council of Europe (COE)  
Council of the Baltic Sea States

East African Community  
Economic Community of Central  
African States (ECCAS)  
Economic Community of West  
African States (ECWAS)  
European Space Agency (ESA)  
European Union (EU)  
Group on Earth Observations (GEO)  
iimad - América Latina  
Indian Ocean Commission  
Intergovernmental Authority on  
Development (IGAD)  
International Civil Defence  
Organisation (ICDO)  
International Criminal Police  
Organization  
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate  
Change (IPCC)  
International Union for the  
Conservation of Nature (IUCN)  
Latin American and Caribbean  
Economic System  
League of Arab Nations  
Organization of American States (OAS)  
Organisation for Economic  
Co-operation and Development  
(OECD)  
Organization of Islamic  
Cooperation (OIC)  
Organization for Security and  
Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)  
Pacific Community  
Pacific Islands Forum  
SAARC Disaster Management  
Centre  
Secretaría Ejecutiva del Consejo de  
Ministros de Hacienda o Finanzas  
de Centroamérica y República  
Dominicana - (SE-COSEFIN)  
South Centre  
Sovereign Military Order of Malta  
Union for the Mediterranean





West African Science Service  
Center on Climate Change and  
Adapted Land Use (WASCAL)

#### UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

Food and Agriculture Organization  
(FAO)  
International Labour Organization  
(ILO)  
International Organization for  
Migration (IOM)  
International Telecommunication  
Union (ITU)  
International Trade Centre (ITC)  
Office of the United Nations High  
Commissioner for Human Rights  
(OHCHR)  
Pan American Health Organization  
(PAHO)  
United Nations Children's Fund  
(UNICEF)  
United Nations Convention to  
Combat Desertification (UNCCD)  
United Nations Development  
Programme (UNDP)  
United Nations Economic and  
Social Commission for Asia and  
the Pacific (UNESCAP)  
United Nations Economic and  
Social Commission for Western  
Asia (UNESCWA)  
United Nations Economic  
Commission for Europe (UNECE)  
United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural  
Organization (UNESCO)  
United Nations Entity for Gender  
Equality and the Empowerment of  
Women (UN Women)  
United Nations Environment  
Programme (UNEP)  
United Nations Framework

Convention on Climate Change  
(UNFCCC)  
United Nations High Commissioner  
for Refugees (UNHCR)  
United Nations Human Settlements  
Programme (UN-Habitat)  
United Nations Institute for  
Environment and Human Security  
(UNU-EHS)  
United Nations Institute for Training  
and Research (UNITAR)  
United Nations Office at Geneva  
(UNOG)  
United Nations Office for Outer  
Space Affairs (UNOOSA)  
United Nations Office for Project  
Services (UNOPS)  
United Nations Office for the  
Coordination of Humanitarian  
Affairs (UN OCHA)  
United Nations Operational  
Satellite Applications Programme  
(UNOSAT)  
United Nations Office of the High  
Representative for the Least  
Developed Countries, Landlocked  
Developing Countries and  
Small Island Developing States  
(UN-OHRLS)  
United Nations Population Fund  
(UNFPA)  
United Nations Programme on  
HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)  
United Nations Secretariat  
United Nations University (UNU)  
World Bank  
World Bank, Global Facility for  
Disaster Reduction and Recovery  
(GFDRR)  
World Meteorological Organization  
(WMO)  
World Health Organization (WHO)  
World Food Programme (WFP)

#### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, FUNDS AND DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Asian Development Bank  
European Investment Bank  
Green Climate Fund  
Inter-American Development Bank  
International Committee of the Red  
Cross (ICRC)  
International Federation of Red  
Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
(IFRC)  
Islamic Development Bank  
Resilience Action Fund  
South Sudan Red Cross  
World Farmers' Organization  
World Trade Organization (WTO)

#### PARLIAMENTARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

Global Legislators Organization for  
a Balanced Environment  
Inter-Parliamentary Union  
Réseau des Parlementaires pour la  
Résilience aux Catastrophes en  
Afrique Centrale

#### JOINT GLOBAL AND REGIONAL INITIATIVES

African Risk Capacity  
Capacity for Disaster Reduction  
Initiative  
Caribbean Climate Smart  
Accelerator  
Community Practitioner's Platform  
Disaster Preparedness and  
Prevention Initiative for South  
Eastern Europe  
Humanitarian Private Sector  
Partnership Platform  
International Recovery Platform





Platform on Disaster Displacement  
Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard  
Early Warning System for Africa  
and Asia

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**PRIVATE SECTOR**

Adaptation Ledger  
AECOM  
Africa Business Group  
Agerca  
Agriculture And Environment  
Development Consultants  
AI Systems Research Ltda  
Air New Zealand  
AIRBNB  
Airbus Defence and Space  
Aitheon  
Alcyon  
Allianz Group, Allianz SE  
Alta Prevención WT Mexico S.A.  
de C.V.  
Amann Engineering GmbH  
Amicus Advocates  
Anjali Tlara Mandiri Group of  
Companies  
Approche Innovante SARL  
Architects Avenue Sdn Bhd  
ARISE India Network  
Asia Affinity Holdings Limited  
AXA Group  
BACR  
Baha Spatial Agency  
Behara Company – Chakles  
Belgian Investment Company for  
Developing Countries SA  
BFOR  
BG Ingénieurs Conseils SA  
BJD Reinsurance Consulting, LLC  
Campbell Scientific  
CCR  
CDM Smith  
Celsiuspro

CEMEX México  
Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue  
Challenge Co., Ltd  
Chekutty  
Citidi (City group)  
CMPGRPC  
Compartment S4  
Consult Africa  
COROBOR Systems  
Crescendo International  
Cupolex  
Debbra A.K. Johnson, LLC  
DEYWOSS ONE LLC  
Dgen  
DRR Dynamics Ltd  
Earth Labs  
ELSEVIER  
Ertha / Soluzion «Verus Vici  
Soluzion Consortio FZ LLC UAE»  
EVERIS  
Exhibitiontechnologies, Inc  
eyetalk communications  
FEDERCASSI  
finans norge  
FM Global  
Federation of Nepalese Chamber  
of Commerce & Industries  
GAIL(INDIA)LIMITED  
Genillard & CO  
Geotest  
Glemminge Development  
Research AB  
Global Development Partnerships  
Global Security and Disaster  
Management Ltd  
Google  
Gregorio Belaunde  
Humanitarian Consulting  
IBIFF  
IBM Corporation  
ICMIF

IDEMA International Development  
Management  
Institute of Care-life, China  
Insurance Development Forum  
Integrated Risk Management  
Associates LLC  
Internal Displacement Monitoring  
Centre  
International Service for Human  
rights  
Ipan Apps Do Brasil  
Janathakshan (Guarantee) Limited  
Japan Bosai Platform  
JTB Tourism Research  
JTI SA / The JTI Foundation  
Kenya Private Sector Alliance  
(KEPSA)  
Keyfiat Sazan  
KG Earth  
KLP  
Kokusai Kogyo Co, Ltd.  
KZ architecture, Inc.  
Learning Net  
LION Group Inc.  
Local Action and Resilience  
Marsh  
Maru  
McAllister  
MD Sands Consulting Solutions /  
Village of Deer Park  
MediHelp Healthcare P Ltd  
Mission and Co  
Miyamoto International  
Mott MacDonald  
Munich Re Foundation  
Munich Climate Insurance Initiative  
Natalie Richter Planning  
National Geographic Society  
National Resilience Council  
Network Automation  
Newaccess  
NIRAS - IP Consult GmbH

Nutcracker Logistics vl. Sasa Tkalec	the paradigm forum GMBH	Miss
One Concern	The St Lucia Chamber Ofcommerce	Nhk (Japan Broadcasting Corporation)
Particip GmbH	Industry And Agriculture	Nuestra Tele Noticias 24 (NTN24)
Paul van Meel - Water Management	The UPS Foundation	NZNTV
Phoenix CRetro	Tonkin and Taylor International	Power987
PlanAdapt	Uber Technologies, Inc	Radio Rahma
Pool Re	UKIMEA	Radio Epicentro
Porto Business School	UNIRSE	Radio Municipale De Dakar
Predict Services	White Space	Radio Tokpa
PWC	Willis Towers Watson	Resiliency Maps
QinetiQ	World Economic Forum	Revista YARUMO Internacional
Resilience Advisors Network	Yahoo Japan Corporation	Radio Télévision Suisse
Resilience Solutions	Zurich Insurance Company	ThaiPBS
Resiliént/City	.....	The EastAfrican Newspaper
Resurgence	<b>MEDIA</b>	The Guardian Ltd
RISCalert	Agence France Press	The Mathrubhumi Printing
Risk Management Solutions	Alex studio	The Multimedia Group
Risk Mexico, S.a. De C.v.	Allday Media Ltd	The Times of India
Rosenbauer International AG	Association Mondiale des Radiodiffuseurs Communautaires	Thomson Reuters Foundation
Sabz Ravesh Fard Tehran	Asian Pacific Broadcasting Union	ZS News
SACH Arquitectura	Association of Environmental Journalists in Malawi	Zulani TV
Sage On Earth Consulting Ltd.	.....	<b>ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH ENTITIES</b>
Sancor Cooperativa de Seguros Limitada	AUB	2iE - Burkina Faso
SENSEfly	Caribbean Media Corporation	Åbo Akademi University
Shakhesris company	Deustche Welle	African Centre for Disaster Studies
SM Prime Holdings, Inc.	DIRAJ	Ahfad University for Women
Social Impact Partners	Diva international	Ahmadu Bello University
SPIN Global	European Broadcasting Union	Aichi University of Technology
SSID	Environews RDC	All India Institute of Medical Sciences
Su/Yapi Engineering	Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria	Alliance to Feed the Earth in Disasters
Sur Aerospace Spain S.L.	Flash Leman	Amity University
Sustainability Impact	France media monde	An Najah National University
Swisscom	Irin News	Ardhi University
Swissteamleaders (ICDMH)	Jholawala Films Private Limited	Arid Environments Research Center
The Boston Consulting Group	Jornal domingo	Asia Pacific University of Technology and innovation
The Ceylon Chamber Of Commerce	La Presse	
The Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce	La Sentinelle Ltd	
The Global Institute for Tomorrow	L'Orient-Le Jour	
	Middle East News Agency (MENA)	



Asian Institute of Technology	Disaster and Development Network	Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee
Ateneo de Manila University	D-Lab, Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies, University of Dhaka
Auckland University of Technology	Duke University	Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques
Austrian Institute of Technology	Durham University	Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire
Bahir Dar University	Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne	Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction
Beijing Normal University	Erasmus University Rotterdam	Institute of Disaster and Fragility Resilience
Bishop Grosseteste University	European Academy of Bozen/ Bolzano	Institute of Geographic Sciences and Natural Resources Research
Brandenburg Technical University Cottbus-Senftenberg	Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales	Institute of Social Welfare and Research, University of Dhaka
Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences	Federal Institute of Technology Zurich (ETH Zurich)	Institute on Disability and Public Policy (IDP)
Build Academy	Flinders University	Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey
California State University Long Beach	Florida International University	Integrated Research on Disaster Risk
Center for International Climate Research	Freie Universität Berlin	International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)
Center for Security Studies, (ETH) Zurich	Gadjah Mada University	International Centre for Numerical Methods in Engineering
Centre d'étude des risques géologiques	Gaston Berger/Peri Peri U	International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management
Centre for Ecology and Hydrology	Gerics - Climate Service Center Germany	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)
Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales	German Aerospace Center	International Council for Scientific and Technical Information (ICSTI)
Centre for Education and Research in Humanitarian Action (CERAH)	Global Fire Monitoring Centre	International Disability Alliance
Charles Darwin University	GNS Science	International Federation of Environmental Health
Chinese Academy of Sciences	Goma Volcanic Observatory	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
Chinese University of Hong Kong, the CIMA Foundation	Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies	International Institute of Social Studies
CNIGIDN	Hankuk University of Foreign Studies	
Colegio de Ingenieros del Peru	Hazard Resilience	
Columbia University / Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre	Heidelberg Institute for Geoinformation Technology	
Consejo Superior Universitario Centroamericano	Holy Child Auxilium School	
Coventry University	Humanitarian Logistics and Supply Chain Research Institute	
CRATERre	IMHE, Chinese Academy of Sciences	
CRIMEDIM - Research Center in Emergency and Disaster Medicine, Università del Piemonte Orientale	Indian Institute for Human Settlements, the	
Deakin University	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	
Deltares		



Int'l Research Inst. of Disaster Science, Tohoku Uni.	National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies	The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Irkutsk State University	Negros Oriental State University	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Iwate University	Northumbria University	The University of Auckland
Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency	North-West University	The University of Sheffield
Johns Hopkins Office Critical Event Preparedness – Response	NRIESDP	Tohoku University
Joint Centre for Disaster Research	NRISTEA	Tribhuvan university
Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology	Observatoire Volcanologique du Karthala	UAEMex
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology	Oregon State University	UiT The Arctic University of Norway
Karolinska Institutet	Overseas Development Institute	Ulsan Development Institute
Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Oxford University and CUHK for DMHR	Uni. of California's PHAR
Keio University	PERIPERI U	Universidad Católica Nuestra Señora de la Asunción
King's College London	Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University	Universidad Central de Venezuela - IRDR la red
Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, the	Philippine School of Business Administration	Universidad de Chile
Kyoto University	Politecnico di Torino	Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Sevilla, España
La red de universitarios de América Latina y el Caribe para la gestión y la reducción de riesgos de emergencias y desastres	Purdue University	Universidade Técnica de Moçambique
Links Foundation.com	Raoul Wallenberg Institute	Università degli Studi dell'Aquila
Liverpool John Moores University	Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit	Universität Bern
Lund University	Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology	Université Grenoble Alpes
Makerere University	Royal Roads University	Université Populaire du Canton de Genève
Massey University	Sapienza University of Rome	University of Corsica
Max Planck Institute for Biogeochemistry	Scientific and Technical Advisory Group	University Buenos Aires
MES Mampad College	SEADPRI-UKM, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	University College Cork
Meteorological and Hydrological Service	SEROS	University College London
Mid Sweden University	Sichuan University	University Del Rosario
MIT World Peace University	Spaulding Rehabilitation Hospital	University Network of Americas and the Caribbean for DRR
Moi University, School of Public Health	Stanford University	University of Auckland
Monash University	Stellenbosch University	University of Bergen
Mount Kenya University	Stevens Institute of Technology	University of Birmingham
Nagasaki University	Stockholm Environment Institute	University of Bologna
Nagoya University	Stockholm Resilience Centre	University of Bristol
National Autonomous University of Mexico	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University	University of Buea
	Technische Universitaet Munchen	University of Ca Foscari
		University of Cambridge
		University of Central Asia, Kyrgyz Republic



University of Copenhagen	World Federation of Neurosurgical Societies	Greater Manchester Combined Authority
University of Delhi	Xavier Institute of Social Service, Ranchi	Hyogo Prefectural Government
University of Dundee	York University	Incheon Metropolitan City
University of Eastern Finland	.....	IQALUIT – Mayor
University of Edinburgh	<b>LOCAL AUTHORITIES</b>	Johannesburg Municipality
University of Education Heidelberg	Alcaldía Mayor de Bogota	Kampala Capital City Authority
University of Geneva	Alcaldia Municipal del Distrito Central	Khorasan Razawi Water Co.
University of Ghana	aqaba special economic zone authority	Kisumu County Government
University of Groningen	Area Metropolitana del Valle de Aburra	Kujawsko-Pomorskie Region
University Of Heidelberg	Association of Greater Manchester Authorities	Local government of the district of la Molina Municipality
University of Huddersfield	Campinas Prefecture - Civil Protection And Defense	Local Governments for Sustainability
University of Hyogo	Canterbury District Health Board, New Zealand	Mogadishu Municipality
University of Ibadan, Nigeria	Christchurch City Council	Municipal Council for DRM, of Pereira, Colombia
University of Jember	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	Municipalidad Provincial Del Santa Municipality of Amadora
University of Kochi	City of Oslo, Agency for Water and Wastewater Services	Municipality of Medellin
University of Leeds	City of Rikuzentakata	Municipality of Saida
University of Leicester	City of Sendai	Municipality of Setubal
University of London	Civil Protection Matosinhos	Provincia di Potenza
University of Mauritius	Communaute Electrique Du Benin (CEB)	Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Province of Balochistan
University of Melbourne	Commune de Yaounde 6	Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Punjab
University of Oxford	Comune Di Narni	Provincial DRR and Mang. Office, Province of Cebu
University of Reading	Comune di Terni	Région de Nouakchott
University of Salford Manchester	Coordinación Municipal Protección Civil Querétaro	Rehabilitation & DM, Government of Sindh, Pakistan
University of Saskatchewan	Government of Bihar	Saravan Municipality
University of Savoie	DILG - Local Government Academy	Sichuan Provincial Disaster Reduction Commission
University of Sheffield	District Governor Trongsa	Songpa-gu Office
University of Southern Queensland	Ente Parco Nazionale Appennino Lucano val d'Agri Lagonegrese	Ulsan Metropolitan City
University of Sussex	Government of Uttarakhand	Union of Tyre Municipalities
University of Sydney		
University of the Sunshine Coast		
University of Tokyo		
University of Twente		
University of Udine		
University of Yaounde 2		
University of Zagreb		
University Tokyo Metropolitan		
Uppsala University		
University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene (USTHB)		
Victoria University of Wellington		





## NON-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

30days30waysUK

Acción contra el Hambre – Spain

ACT Alliance

Action on Disability Rights And  
Development

Action pour le Developpement du  
Sahel (ADESA)

ActionAid

Adventist Development and Relief  
Agency

AFHOH

Aga Khan Foundation

Agency for Technical Cooperation  
and Development

Aksi Cepat Tanggap

All India Disaster Mitigation  
Institute

Alliance for Global Water  
Adaptation

AMWAJ of the Environment

An Organization for Socio-  
Economic Development-AOSED

Arab Network for Environment and  
Development

Arab Urban Development Institute

Arab Water Council

Arbeiter Samariter Bund (ASB)

Asia Safe Community Network

Asian Preparedness Partnership

Asociacion de Organismos No  
Gubernamentales, ASONOG

Association Africaine pour la pro-  
motion de la RRC

Association française pour la  
prévention des catastrophes  
naturelles

Association of World Citizens

Associazione Di Protezione Civile  
Gruppo Lucano

Australian Institute for Disaster  
Resilience

Baha'i International Community  
Bangladesh Resource Centre for  
Indigenous Knowledge

Baringo Women Small Scale  
Farmers Network

BBC Media Action

Belmont Forum

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

BRAC International

BRACED

Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation

Build Change

C&A Foundation

CANEUS

Capacity Building Initiative

CARE International

Caritas International

Catholic Organization for Relief  
and Development Aid

CBM International

CDA Collaborative Learning

Center for Culture and Vis Comm  
of the Deaf Berlin

Center for Disaster Preparedness

Center for Disaster Preparedness  
Foundation, Inc.

Center for Humanitarian Demining  
and Expertise

Center for UN Constitutional  
Research

Centre for Disability in  
Development

Centre for Policy Research and  
Development Solutions

Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic  
Development (CSEND)

Chellanam Agri

Children's Mission

Christian Aid

Christian Blind Mission

Christian Care Foundation

Christian Disabled People's  
Association

Christoffel-Blindenmission  
Deutschland e.V.

CHS Alliance

Climate Leadership Initiative, the  
Climate Resilient Observing-  
Systems Promotion Council  
Climate-KIC

Club Marocain pour L'environnement  
et le Développement

CODATA-Germany

Collaboratrice du HD Centre

Commonwealth Businesswomen's  
Network

Concern Worldwide

Concertación Regional para la  
Gestión del Riesgo

Congress Of African Diaspora

Consultoría Social Integral Vinni  
Cubi A.C.

Convergencia Ciudadana para la  
Gestión del Riesgo

Cordaid

Daily Impact Emergency  
Management

Damayan ng Maralitang Pilipinong  
Api Inc

Design For Humans

Diakonia

Disaster Accountability Project -  
SmartResponse.org

Disaster Competence Network  
Austria

Disaster Preparedness Network  
Nepal

Disaster Recovery Institute  
International

Dominica Association of Industry  
and Commerce

Economic Projects Transformational  
Facility

ECPAT International



EFCWest at Earth Island Institute ELP	Global Water Partnership	Institut Haïtien des Droits de l'Homme
Emergency G	Globally Brave	Institute for Integrated Rural Development
ENDA Energie	GOAL International	Integrated Self help Association for Rural Development
ERIKS Development Partner	Good Neighbors International	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
Evangelical Fellowship of India	Green Africa Youth Organisation (GAYO)	International Aid Services
Commission on Relief, the	GreenAid/SuccezGuide	International Association of Applied Psychology
Evidence AID	GROOTS Peru	International Association of Emergency Managers
Federación de organización de personas con discapacidad	Groupe de Recherche d'Étude de Formation Femme-Action	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
Federation of Associations for SMEs of Cambodia	Habitat for Humanity International	International Centre for Earth Simulation Foundation
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry	Habitat Technology Group	International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA)
FEEDAR & HR	Handicap International	International Development Enterprises (iDE)
FEWACCI	Hatch Colab	International Disability Alliance
Finnish National Rescue Association	Hayata Destek / Support to Life Health and Nutrition Development Society	International Institute of Humanitarian Law
Food for the Hungry	HelpAge International	International Organization for Least Developed Countries
Foundation Iheid	Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation	International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance
FPERID	Hong Kong Jockey Club DPR Institute	International Rescue Committee
Friendship	Huairou Commission	International Science Council
Fundação Vitória Amazônica (FVA)	Hult Prize Foundation	International Universities Search and Rescue Council
Fundación Guatemala	Humane Society International	International Youth Committee (IYC)
Fundacion Henry Dunant	Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team	Islamic Relief Worldwide
Fundación Sendas	Humanity & Inclusion	israAID
GEA SEARCH and RESCUE	Hydro and Agro Informatics Institute	Jamaica Network of Rural Women Producers
GEM (Global Earthquake Model) Foundation	ICCO Cooperation	Japan CSO Coalition for Disaster Risk Reduction (JCC-DRR)
Gender and Disaster Network, the	ICES Foundation	
Give2Asia	IIESAR	
Global Alliance of Disaster Research Institutes	IMPACT Initiatives	
Global Disaster Preparedness Center	Indigenous Information Network	
Global Infrastructure Basel Foundation	Indonesia Association of Women With Disabilities	
Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction	Information Management and Mine Action Programs	
Global Resilience Partnership	Insan Association	
	Integrated Health Information Platform	



Japan National Assembly of Disabled Peoples' Int.	Norwegian Refugee Council	Secretaria De La Integración Social Centroamericana (SISCA)
JUPEDC	Ntengwe for Community Development	Shahabsang Company
Kitrinos Healthcare	Ocean Policy Research Institute, Sasakawa Peace Foundation	Shuchona Foundation Bangladesh
Korea Disaster Safety Network	ONG Inclusiva	Slum Dwellers International
Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation	Organizacion de Bomberos Americanos	Smartraining de México
Land and Human to Advocate Progress	Oxfam	Social Welfare Organization of Iran
Lebanese Transparency Association	Pacific Disability Forum	Society of Fire and Disaster Emergency Community Conflict Agency
LI-BIRD	Pan African Youth Union	Soka Gakkai International
Lidè Foundation	Participatory Action For Community Empowerment	South Sudan Development Agency
Liliane Foundation	Persian seismic retrofitting institute	South Sudan Red Cross
Lutheran World Relief	Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF)	Special Talent Exchange Program
MAHER	Plan International	Stiftung Mercator
Mahila Housing Trust	Plant-for-the-Planet Initiative	Stockholm Environment Institute
Malteser International	Plataforma Comunitaria Comité y Redes de Honduras "Wagucha"	Sustainable Environmental and Ecological Development Society
Margaret A. Cargill Foundation	Plateforme Canadienne Des Reductions Des Catastrophe	Tangulbei Women Network
MARS Practitioners Network	PMU-Interlife	Tarayana Foundation
Medair	Practical Action	Te Tira Whakamataki
Mercy Corps	Protezione Civile «Gruppo Lucano»	Tearfund
Methodist Church of Peru / ACT Alliance	Red Cross / Red Crescent Climate Centre	Thanal Palliative and Paraplegic Care Society
MHS City Lab	Refugees International	The American British Cowdray IAP Medical Center
Munich Re Foundation	Réseau MARP	The lebanese women democratic gathering
Myanmar Independent Living Initiative	Resilience Action Fund	The Nature Conservancy
National Fisheries Solidarity Movement	Resilience Brokers	The Unspoken Ministry
National Society for Earthquake Technology - Nepal	RET Internacional	Theater Breaking Through Barriers
National United Society of the Blind	RIADIS	Third Generation Environmentalism Ltd
National Youth Council, Niger	Risk Reduction Education for Disasters	Track Nepal
Nature Conservancy, the	Royal Scientific Society	Trócaire
Nippon Foundation	Rural Development For Future Georgia	UINSPIRE Indonesia
North Western Primary Health Network	Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement	Unión de Cooperativas de Mujeres las Brumas
Northeastern Rural Development (NRD)	Save The Children	United Cities and Local Governments



United Nations Major Group for  
Children and Youth  
Uralungal Labour Contract  
Cooperative Society  
URD  
Village Suisse  
Voluntary Service Overseas  
WAN-IFRA  
Water Youth Network  
Welthungerhilfe  
Wetlands International  
WIUM SDA  
Women's Environment and  
Development Organization  
World Animal Protection  
World Bosai Forum Foundation  
World Merit South Africa  
World Vision  
WSPA - Latin America  
YAKKUM Emergency Unit member  
of ACT Alliance  
Youth Alliance for Environment  
(YAE)  
Youth For Charity Missions  
International (Yofochm)  
Youth for Human Rights Pakistan  
Youth Innovation Lab  
Zoi Environment Network



## **Resilience Dividend:** Towards Sustainable and Inclusive Societies

**For additional information,  
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