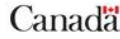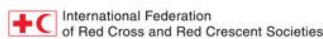# Demystifying Global Agenda Frameworks into Practice

29 to 30 August 2017 | Bangkok, Thailand
Forum Report

Disclaimer

This forum report of Demystifying the Global Agenda into Practice reflects the opinions and recommendations expressed by the participants who attended the Forum in Bangkok during 29 to 30 August 2017, and they do not necessarily represent the official policy of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) or of individual National Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies. The report compiles the Forum's concept note, session plans and discussions during the Forum. Due care has been taken in capturing the opinions and recommendations, however this document remains open for any corrections.

The Forum, its outcomes and the supporting documents (agenda, participant list, concept note, presentations) are accessible from IFRC Resilience Library from https://goo.gl/i3T7pT or the following QR code:

Introduction

Significant progress has been made in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, humanitarian response, and in development under the global frameworks that guide them. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Paris Agreement on Climate Change Adaptation, and the World Humanitarian Summit focus on sustainability and resilience. These global frameworks are considered as tools to support government agencies and relevant stakeholders on their progress towards sustainability and resilience.

There is evidence of development linking with the state of the environment and disasters, which implies that if development is to be sustainable, pressure on the environment and subsequent impacts of disasters must be reduced.

The intergovernmental negotiations on the global post-2015 development agenda, financing for sustainable development, climate change and disaster risk reduction provide the international community

Synergies among Sustainable development goals, climate change adaptation and appropriate disaster risk reduction measures are required, as climate change poses a key obstacle to development and intensifies impacts of disaster risk.

A coordinated response is needed from all relevant stakeholders to maximize the implementation.

with a unique opportunity to enhance coherence across policies, institutions, goals, indicators, and measurement systems for implementation.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) acknowledges and emphasizes the importance of climate change and sustainable development for disaster risk reduction. Disasters, which are exacerbated by climate change and increasing in frequency and intensity, could significantly impede progress towards sustainable development and could wipe out decades of development gains.

The SFDRR supports ''coordination,'' which is an important step in cross-sectoral approaches.

At the core of the global frameworks lies the principle of "leaving no one behind", which underlines the need for such an integrated, inclusive and collaborative approach across sectors and stakeholders. It also underpins the critical need to reach the last mile and the most vulnerable.

Throughout the SFDRR, there are numerous encouragements for integration amongst sectors—with a strong emphasis on ensuring that disaster risk reduction is integrated into other sectors and included in wider actions than merely disaster-related activities. It encourages all countries to incorporate disaster risk reduction measures into multilateral and bilateral development programs within and across all sectors, related to poverty reduction, natural resource management, environment, urban development and adaptation to climate change.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has a strong focus on resilience and on the most vulnerable. Resilience and disaster risk management targets, as well as epidemics and other global health threats, internal displacement, migration and violence targets are integrated across the whole spectrum of the SDGs. At the same time, the four specific priorities for action in SFDRR (understanding disaster risk, strengthening disaster risk governance, investing in DRR, and enhancing preparedness for response and build back better) are closely intertwined with the five action areas of the World Humanitarian Summit 2015 (dignity, safety, resilience, partnerships and finance).

There are 10 mutual elements between SFDRR and SDGs, 12 mutual elements between SFDRR and CCA, 8 mutual elements between SDGs and CCA, and 8 common elements among SFDRR, SDGs and CCA. The common areas among SFDRR, SDGs and CCA include food security, health, education, ecosystem protection, natural resources management, capacity-building, technology and innovation, and sustainable consumption and production, which should be placed with high priority in the next 15 years.

Putting the forum into perspective

The Demystification Global Agenda Frameworks into Practice Forum is the continuation of practice of knowledge exchange among disaster risk reduction practitioners in a range of issues that are relevant to community resilience, local and regional networking and global frameworks.

The Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), GIZ, UNESCAP, UNDP and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), co-organized the event, and brought all relevant stakeholders including governments, UN agencies, Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, civil society organizations and the private sector to help guide an integrated and inclusive approach to building national and local resilience capacities as an effective approach towards the implementation of global goals.

> This forum provides an opportunity to partner and develop a deeper knowledge on the key linkages within the global frameworks to ensure that the operationalization of these frameworks at the country- and local-level serves as a vehicle to bring about positive changes towards investment decisions and strengthened risk governance.

The forum identified the challenges, linkages, and potential key entry points for integrating the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Agreement on Climate Change Adaptation, and the World Humanitarian Summit towards achieving a common goal of making communities resilient to disaster and climate risks in the Asia-Pacific region.

As the outcome of the forum, the different stakeholders at the **national and local levels**, would have a stronger understanding on how to transform the global frameworks into practice by:

- Identifying challenges, and existing key linkages between the global frameworks for countries and selected sectors (education, agriculture and health);
- Establishing and agreeing on key entry points to strengthen the linkages between the global frameworks for achieving optimum impact in the selected sectors (education, agriculture and health);
- Supporting the long-term agenda of sustainability and resilience by identifying key actions to operationalize the frameworks at the national, sub-national and local level;
- Identifying actions on how Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies and community based organizations can contribute to help countries operationalize the global frameworks at the local level.

Forum Process

The regional forum was organized on 29 to 30 August 2017 in Bangkok, Thailand, co-organized by ADPC, GIZ, UNESCAP, UNDP and IFRC, and funded by the Government of Canada and the Rockefeller Foundation. The Forum brought together 134 participants from government agencies, UN agencies, Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and civil society organizations in 15 countries.

A minute of silence was observed by all the participants as a token of respect for the victims of South Asian floods, after which the Forum was opened by Chainarong Vassanasomsithi (Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation of the Government of Thailand), Marwan Jilani (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies), Hans Guttman (Asian Disaster Preparedness Center), Valerie Cliff (UNDP), Sanjay Srivastana (UNESCAP), and Stephan Huppertz (GIDRM, GIZ), with their opening speeches to convey the hope, purpose and process of the Forum.

To set the scene, the first discussions were on stock-taking of institutional and policy frameworks, which saw the overview of the implementation of global agenda frameworks at the regional levels and how the frameworks are mainstreamed at the policy and planning levels. The discussions showcased examples, case studies and lessons learnt from Pakistan NDMA, Indonesian Red Cross, UCLG (representing local governments), and UNFCCC Secretariat.

The next session on the agenda aimed at ensuring inclusive development, or better known as 'Leaving no one behind' imperative. The session focused on mainstreaming gender and diversity into disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, with the overview of how gender and diversity are integrated into the global frameworks, identification of concrete action on implementation and further progress. This session's panelists shared examples, case studies and lessons learnt from the Philippine Red Cross, UN Women, BRACED Nepal and Center for Health and Development.

Given that the global agenda frameworks could have an impact if we work together with all stakeholders at all levels, session four of the Forum saw intense discussions on partnership and multi-stakeholder engagement, in implementing the global agenda frameworks. The Forum successfully shared insights and practices of multi-stakeholder partnerships, highlighting the strong added values of engaging with civil society organizations and private sector, with examples and lessons learnt from UNISDR, International Council of Voluntary Agencies (a global network of humanitarian non-governmental organizations), and Dow Chemicals (private sector).

The second day saw the insights and discussions on translating the global frameworks into local actions, with the challenges and recommendations from ADPC, representative of NCDPC Vietnam and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

The discussion was followed by three intensive break-out parallel sessions on different themes to unpack the global frameworks, and promote knowledge and experience sharing in the thematic technical capacity to mainstream the global frameworks into development planning and financing. The first theme analyzed risk informed development planning and the global frameworks, the second theme examined improved institutional coherence and capacity for data, while the third theme explored financing for development. Each of the thematic groups hammered out and reported on the challenges and recommendations at national, sub-national and local levels to the rest of the Forum.

After the intensive thematic discussions, the Forum arrived at its conclusion with recap of the key messages, and Forum participants' action points for the way forward.

Download the forum agenda, participant list, and concept note.

Session 1: Inaugural and introduction

Welcoming remarks:

- Chainarong Vassanasomsithi, Director of Research and International Cooperation Bureau, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Thailand
- Marwan Jilani, Head of Country Cluster Support Team, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- Hans Guttman, Executive Director, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
- Valerie Cliff, Deputy Assistant Administrator & Deputy Regional Director, United Nations Development Programmes, Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific
- Sanjay Srivastana, Chief of DRR Section, ICT & DRR Division, United Nations Economic Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
- Stephan Huppertz, Regional Coordinator, Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

Key messages:

Real progress is made on leaving no one behind. The idea that 'no goal should be met unless it is met for everyone' is well established in the rhetoric around the new goals.

Following rights based approach is central to operationalizing the global agendas. Poverty increases disasters and disasters increase poverty. On top of this, disaster and poverty impact on women and girls is disproportionally high, while gender-based violence increases after disasters; as such the resulting resilience gap needs to be closed.

Accurate data and evidence is key for good governance planning and programming, as risk-informed decision making can only happen with available and accurate data. If development is not risk-informed it will not be sustainable.

The global agenda is achievable through an integrated and collaborative approach. Therefore, we need to work together to achieve the global ambition by widening the expert base, engaging private sector, ensuring innovative tools development. Engaging in multi-stakeholder collaboration is critical in building resilience and reducing climate and disaster risks at all levels.

> "The various global development frameworks, while having varying focus, all hinge on common ends in the SDGs, which include resilience as a common thread. "

Session 2: Stock-taking of institutional and policy frameworks

Introduction:

The post-2015 global agenda frameworks are well underway with countries integrating goals and targets within their national frameworks and engaging at all levels subnational, national, regional and global. These global agenda frameworks have a strong focus on building resilience, and recognize that the risks from disasters and other humanitarian crises can reverse hard-won development gains, particularly in the Asian and Pacific region.

Harnessing the combined strengths of the frameworks will require us to better understand the coherence across these frameworks and explore how to best use these frameworks to inform national policies on planning and development. This session is an opportunity to explore the practicalities of delivering resilience through a coherent and mutually reinforcing approach to the various agendas including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change Adaptation, and the World Humanitarian Summit.

This session aims to raise awareness about the elements of the international agendas and their complementarities, and reflect on how national governments, local authorities and stakeholders are supporting coherence across the international agendas. The session also identifies practical and effective measures to deliver greater impact through coherent action.

Objective:

- To provide a stock-taking of the frameworks and the mutually reinforcing indicators across the frameworks.
- To share progress and identify challenges and gaps in the region for coherence.
- To identify actions to further progress in this area of work.

Guiding Questions:

1. How do the global frameworks work together?

2. How do the global frameworks be integrated at national and local levels?
3. What kind of mechanisms and practice to draw on and disseminate?

Panelists:

- Brigadier Mukhtar Ahmed, Member of Operations, NDMA Pakistan (see presentation on National Disaster Management Pakistan)
- Ritola Tasmaya, Secretary General, Indonesian Red Cross
- Arief Ramadhian, Programme Development Specialist, UCLG-ASPAC (see presentation on the role of local governments)
- Motsomi Maletjane, Team Leader in the National Adaptation Plans and Policy Subprogramme, UNFCCC Secretariat (see presentation on promoting synergies between the sustainable development agenda and the climate change agenda)

The panel was moderated by Puji Pujiono, Regional Advisor on Disaster Risk Reduction Section, ESCAP

Key discussions and recommendations:

The various global development frameworks, while having varying focus, all hinge on common ends in the SDGs, which include resilience as a common thread.

Challenges in the implementation of the global frameworks are how to find the coherence among them while maintaining the varying focus; how to translate the global principles to the development principles and programmes; and how to transform the principles into implementation from national to local levels.

Key to address the challenges is the ability of the national planning agencies and authorities to leverage the global frameworks and to align them with national ambitions on one hand, and the resource' framework on the other hand, to shape development priorities and then translate them into long, medium and short term plans and programmes; and to take every opportunity for implementation.

Institutionalization of the global development frameworks requires the internalization into national legislations, regulations and policies; assignment of formal roles among government ministries and agencies for planning, implementation as well as monitoring and reporting at all levels.

Questions and feedback:

- How to ensure that the global agenda are sustained throughout the change of political administration? Engage with the planning division of each line ministry to ensure consistency in development planning.
- How to engage with local government and ensure the integration of global frameworks in local plans?
  - Adjust with local political timeline.
  - Enact an implementing framework (for example ministerial instruction) to impose integration and implementation of SDGs in local government plans.
  - Engage with the local planning and technical team to highlight the roles of local governments in global agenda implementation.

> **"** Institutionalization of the global development frameworks requires the internalization into national legislations, regulations and policies; assignment of formal roles among government ministries and agencies for planning, implementation as well as monitoring and reporting at all levels.

> "Labelling women as vulnerable has excluded them from decision-making processes and rendered invisible their contribution to community resilience building at the grassroots level. "

Session 3: Mainstreaming Gender and Diversity into DRR and CCA

Introduction:

A key feature among all the post-2015 global discussion is the message of 'leave no one behind': a message which recognises the dignity of the individual and emphasizes the need for all men, women, girls, boys from all segments of society to be reached by the goals of the new global agenda, not only as beneficiaries but active agents of change to build resilience for themselves, their families and communities. Disasters affect women, men, girls and boys differently. Gender

based differences that are observed in development processes are reflected in all aspects of disasters.

Gendered differences are rooted in the unevenness of the economic, social, educational status of women and men, and due to prevailing social and cultural norms. Disaster situations accentuate these differences. These differences stem from gender based roles in productive, economic, family and social spheres which equip women and men with different skill sets and capabilities, as well as lead to differences in exposure and vulnerabilities to disasters. Diversity factors such as class, religious group, age, disability, can also compound vulnerability or increase resilience.

While disasters mostly heighten women's vulnerabilities during disasters, what is often overlooked is their role and potential to be leaders in disaster management and disaster risk reduction. Women's participation and leadership, as well as those of marginalized and at-risk groups are critical in the examination of the global agenda and the success of these agenda's being realized at local and community levels.

Objectives:
- To provide an overview of how gender and diversity are integrated into the global frameworks.
- Sharing of examples, case studies, and lessons learned from the region.
- To identify actions to further progress in this area of work.
- To share progress and identify gaps on gender and diversity integration and programs.

Guiding Questions:
4. Gender and diversity mainstreaming is crucial to ensuring that the global frameworks reach those most vulnerable in our communities; that we leave no one behind. What are some examples of successful projects/programmes that have ensured gender considerations are applied and how has this brought about positive impacts for communities?
5. What are some of the tools and mechanisms available to support gender and diversity initiatives at regional, national and/or local level?
6. How can we better draw on these mechanisms or make linkages in our organisations to achieve the desired outcomes?
7. How can we ensure that women, and marginalised/at risk populations are able to take an active role in building community and individual resilience?
8. What would you suggest to increase our ability to integrate gender and diversity in our local

programming? (this can look at data, innovative technologies, increased partnerships)

Panelists:
- Norwina D. Eclarinal, Officer in Charge, International Relations and Strategic Partnerships Office, Gender and Diversity focal point, Philippines Red Cross (see presentation on mainstreaming gender and disaster risk reduction)
- Asuka Murata, Programme Specialist, UN Women (see presentation in gender, diversity and disaster risk reduction)
- Edmond Fernandez, CEO, Center for Health & Development (see presentation on beyond man, women & the third gender – viewing gender and DRR through a public health lens)
- Madan Pariyar, Program Development and M&E Director at International Development Enterprises (iDE) Nepal, BRACED Nepal (see presentation on BRACED/Anukulan experiences on mainstreaming gender and diversity into DRR and CCA in Nepal)

The panel was moderated by: Andrea Cullinan, Regional Advisor of Asia Pacific Gender-based Violence.

Key discussions and recommendations:

Gender equality is recognized in all post-2015 global frameworks: Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement. This clear narrative increases opportunities for promoting equality and inclusion in all community levels. Labelling women as vulnerable has excluded them from decision-making processes and rendered invisible their contribution to community resilience building at the grassroots level.

Change of approach from the "women are vulnerable" to "women are key to achieving resilience/SDGs" is important. Women bring together families and communities, which is a key to strengthening social systems for sustainable development. Women are also stewards of natural resources and this positions them well to manage environmental realities. When women are engaged and needs are addressed, development and resilience processes have more impact. Women are diverse group and not homogenous, and this fact needs to be taken into consideration.

Gender equality agenda needs transformative strategies and actions - we need to place women's leadership at forefront of DRR and other development agenda, strengthen and apply strategic information and evidence i.e Sex and age disaggregated data

(SADD), gender analysis, and implementation of gender-transformative development policies.

Behavioural changes needed to achieve gender equality at a global, regional, national and local level, is a long-term process. Challenges include cultural barriers, social norms, underinvestment in women's resilience, lack of capacity building, limited access to resources (financial and non-financial), lack of substantive leadership and participation in decision-making in the DRR and other development agenda. Inclusion of gender perspective and effective community participation are the areas where the least progress seems to have been made. Many countries do not compile sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) on vulnerability and capacity.

> **"** Change of approach from the "women are vulnerable" to "women are key to achieving resilience " is important. Women bring together families and communities, which is a key to strengthening social systems for sustainable development. Women are also stewards of natural resources and this positions them well to manage environmental realities. When women are engaged and needs are addressed, development and resilience processes have more impact.

"In working towards the global agenda, multi-stakeholder partnerships are pivotal, we need more partnerships at national, regional and local levels. "

Session 4: Partnership and Multi-Stakeholder Engagement

Introduction:

It is well recognised that the implementation of the global frameworks requires the active engagement and the concerted efforts of all stakeholders, as stated in the Agenda 2030, "This agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity" and it goes on to highlight that "All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan."

One of the goals of the Agenda 2030, Sustainable Development Goal 17, focuses specifically on "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development." Having specific goals and targets within the global agenda frameworks highlights the critical importance of partnerships among different stakeholders including, governments, local authorities, donors, private sector, civil society organizations and communities as the most effective way to achieve the goals.

Within this forum, this session aimed to highlight the importance of partnerships at the local level and among different local stakeholders. The session on partnership provided an overview of the different partnerships supporting the implementation of the global agenda frameworks, and presents on the best practices and showcase success stories.

Objectives:

- To provide an overview of the mechanisms to which partnerships at different levels are supporting the implementation of the global agenda frameworks.
- To provide an overview of the available tools and mechanisms in support of local partnerships.
- To share experiences, practices and success stories of partnership engagement.
- To share examples and best practices in financing implementation at the local level.

Guiding Questions:

1. There have been many partnerships initiatives to support implementation of global agenda at different levels. Provide an overview or an example of the most effective and successful initiatives thus far?

2. What are the tools and mechanisms available for supporting the implementation at a local level including the support to local partnerships?

3. How can local actors including Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, National Disaster Management Offices, local authorities and civil society organisations access some of the financing mechanisms available for implementation?

Panelists:

- Andrew Mcelroy, Communications Training & Government Relations, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
- Jeremy Wellard, Regional Representative for Asia, International Council of Voluntary Agency (ICVA)
- Poranee Kongamornpinyo, Head of Public Affairs, Dow Chemicals Thailand (see presentation on Thai Red Cross – Dow Partnership to Address Clean Drinking Water Accessibility Challenge in Thailand)

The panel was moderated by: Marwan Jilani, Head of Country Cluster Support Team, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Bangkok.

Key discussions and recommendations:

Partnership is inherently political. It may cause delay and frustration; however, it remains the best means to ensure participatory decision and actions, for larger and more sustainable impacts.

In working towards the global agenda, multi-stakeholder partnerships are pivotal, we need more partnerships at national, regional and local levels. As the annual investment of private sector outweighs significantly that of public sector, it is vital to engage the private sector.

Private sector often spearheads innovation. Examples of public-private engagement in DRR agenda in start-ups and social impact investing:

a. Global United Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction - a US$100 million fund for private sector innovators to develop sustainable solutions for disaster resilience, pledged by a business federation representing more than 250,000 enterprises in India, launched in the lead up to Asia Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2016.

b. Making cities resilient campaign – a campaign involving national governments, local government associations, international, regional and civil society organizations, donors, the private sector, academia and professional associations as well as

every citizen to contribute to building disaster resilient cities. This campaign adopts the 'knowledge' and 'can do' attitude of the private sector.

c. Dow Chemicals' engagement with their employee volunteers, Thai Red Cross, vocational colleges and other companies showcases the success of a multi-stakeholder partnership led by a private company in supporting community resilience.

Questions and feedback:

- Civil society organizations have strong added values to ensure impacts. We need to continue engaging the civil societies as active partners.
- It is important to explain the jargon of global agenda to the communities, for example by training the local leaders to be responsive to the global agenda in their own communities at local, regional and national levels.
- Good partnership requires mutual respect, transparency, accountability and clarity of roles.
- Communities are strong actors of change with initiatives on local levels, and it's important to capture these significant contributions.

> " Good partnership requires mutual respect, transparency, accountability and clarity of roles.

"It is paramount to increase capacities of the local government units to promote and localize the global agenda; to conduct consultation to localize and prioritize indicators and to enhance reporting mechanisms. "

Session 5: Operationalizing and localizing the Global Agenda

Introduction:

The global frameworks are tools supporting government agencies and relevant stakeholders on their progress towards sustainable development. Operationalizing and localizing the Global Agenda describes and analyzes how the local governments, civil society organizations and other stakeholders are currently putting their efforts together in translating the key global frameworks into local-level actions for achieving resilience.

However, linking these frameworks into integrated national and sub-national planning processes is still challenging and the session discusses a set of practical recommendations for enhancing the implementation of global frameworks at local levels. As an example, the session touch upon the results of a baseline study on the level of preparedness, humanitarian coordination, and leadership arrangements in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Myanmar, Cambodia and the Philippines as well as the current efforts of the local government authorities in Indonesia and Viet Nam in facilitating the implementation of global frameworks.

Objectives:
- To better understand how the global frameworks have been translating into local actions.

- To share some specific challenges and recommendations.

Guiding Questions:
4. How is the local-level agenda taking shape vis-a-vis preparedness for response and resilience?
5. What lessons can be drawn from the baseline study carried out by ADPC and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation?
6. How does the government in the Philippines plans to address the challenges to implementing the global agenda at national as well as local level?
7. What multi-stakeholders coordination mechanism would be best to implement the global agenda in your country?
8. How is the government in Viet Nam trying to implement the disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and resilient development

priorities under different global frameworks at national and local levels?

9. What are some of the key challenges for the government in implementing the global agenda in Viet Nam and how do you plan to address these challenges?

10. How are donors/development partners helping national governments and civil society organizations in taking forward the humanitarian response and resilience agenda at local level?

11. What are your future priorities for supporting the implementation of global frameworks in the region?

Panelists:

- Dir. Bernardo Rafaelito, Director, Policy Development and Planning Service, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Philippines (see [presentation on Global Agenda Frameworks: The Philippine Experiences](#))
- Nguyen Van Vy, Deputy Director, Department of Natural Disaster Prevention and Control (DNDPC), Viet Nam
- Carlos Mejia, Senior Program Manager, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMG), USA
- Hans Guttman, Executive Director, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) (see [presentation on the State of Preparedness for response and the implementation of global frameworks](#))

The panel was moderated by: Irfan Maqbool, Director, Risk Governance, ADPC.

Key discussions and recommendations:

- Partnerships are important, however promoting partnership requires investment.
- Academia needs to be engaged as a part of a stronger and sustained multi-stakeholder partnership.

- Main challenges of implementing the global frameworks at the local level include the lack of capacity and resources in localization of indicators and other monitoring and reporting mechanisms. Therefore, it's paramount to increase capacities of the local government units to promote and localize the global agenda; to conduct consultation to localize and prioritize indicators and to enhance reporting mechanisms.

- Another challenge is on coordination with disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation that are under different ministries.

- It is important to cascade relevant, practical and understandable information to local communities.

Questions and feedback:

- Government's lack of capacity to effectively translate the many plans developed from the agendas leading to question an acceptable option of integrating these local plans to harmonize with the existing national plans.

- The use of vernacular in information dissemination and capacity building activities is also seen as effective way of building awareness and information; the prioritization of indicators as deemed important by local communities; and the mobilization and allocation of more resources to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as humanitarian interventions.

> **It is important to cascade relevant, practical and understandable information to local communities.**

Session 6: Thematic Working Groups on Unpacking the Global Agenda

The thematic working groups are divided into three parallel sessions that aim to "Unpack the Global Agenda Frameworks". The three working groups are:

- Theme 1: **Risk informed development planning and the global frameworks**

- Theme 2: **Improved institutional coherence and capacity for data**
- Theme 3: **Financing for development**

The main objectives of the parallel sessions are:

- To promote experience sharing among the regional participants to enhance the technical capacity to

mainstream these frameworks into development planning and financing, particularly at the subnational and local level; and

- To provide a regional platform to build a cadre of experts who will take the lessons learned back to their respective countries

The thematic working groups explore the role of local communities and civil society actors, as well as governments, donors and other stakeholders, in promoting transparency and accountability in decision-making so that the distribution of risk-informed development and finance is equitable and just. This track also explores how coherence in financing might better reach the local level and what is needed for this to go to scale. Lastly, the thematic session also tries to discuss and reflect on how we can measure progress and ask ourselves if we are going in the right direction and what success would look like.

Session 6 Thematic session 1: Risk informed development planning and the global frameworks

Introduction:

The overall aim of this thematic session is to promote experience sharing among the regional participants to enhance the technical capacity to mainstream DRR into development planning and financing, particularly at the subnational level and to provide a regional platform to build a cadre of disaster and planning who will take the lessons learned back to their respective countries.

Part 1: Challenges and opportunities in operationalizing coherence through a disaster management lens

- Climate change and current initiatives in Nepal (Speaker: Indra Bahadur K.C., Nepal Red Cross Society)
- Philippine update: Ensuring safety and building up resilience (Speaker: Cynthia A. Villena, National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) Philippines)

- Risk informed planning at sub-national level: planning, budgeting, and employing risk analysis, and contingency plans as avenues of mainstreaming DRR at sub-national level (Speaker: Alexander Armin Nugroho, Provincial Disaster Management Agency, Central Java, Indonesia)
- Data challenges and integration of data driven subnational planning (Speaker: Rajesh Sharma, United Nations Development Programme - UNDP)
- Integrating disaster risk informed planning at the sectoral level [health sector] (Speaker: Dr. Edmond Fernandez, Center for Health and Development Karnataka)

This part was facilitated by Puji Pujiono

Part 2: Risk informed spatial planning

- Suitability model - Risk informed decisions for planning and investment (Speaker: Antonio D. Balang Jr., Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management - GIDRM)

This part was facilitated by Stephan Huppertz

Part 3: Developing action plans for DRR: from global to local

- [Establishing National Disaster Management Plans - integrating the global agenda](#) (Speaker: Sofeenaz Hassan, National Disaster Management Centre, Maldives)
- [Developing synergies across Disaster Management Plan, Development Planning, and Spatial Planning](#) (Speaker: Rinto Andriono, United Nations Development Programme - UNDP)
- [Approaches for assessing risks and losses from disasters: addressing SDG and Sendai Indicators](#) (Speaker: Madhurima Swaisgood, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific - UNESCAP)

This part was facilitated by Puji Pujiono

Key discussions and recommendations:

Background/problems and challenges:
- DRR needs to be a national priority
- How to make people accountable?
- How do we make the business case for DRR- to what extent do we protect investments?
- How do we effectively use evidence?
- Transform discourse from consequence management to cause and risk management.
- Budget needs to be presented at the commune level- behavioral level change is needed among local authorities.
- Challenges in reporting from local to global.

Objectives and flow:

Translating global frameworks to local development planning. Three key things to follow:

- The rights based approach in development-DRR-humanitarian nexus.
- All stakeholders must be involved in planning process.
- Vulnerabilities and risk are at the heart of planning processes.

Key discussion points: Good practices
- **Philippines**: Build community capacity in DRR including risk assessment and planning at the community level. Need to have a mechanism on how it can complement local government and up to national planning. Philippines have started where they have success stories on complementarities.
- **Indonesia**: Benefits of centralization. Overlying the data of poverty, hazard and other vulnerabilities into one data platform for planning baseline. All budget for reducing vulnerabilities by local governments. Brought together DRR and politics. Government campaign on DRR basis. Brought the development money to local planning.
- **Myanmar**: DRR working group includes UN agencies, local organizations. Organize regular meetings to share information on planning. Work closely with its National Disaster Management Office. Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) database and information system can be used to check plan and capacity building. National level platform exists.
- **Vietnam**: Communities are involved in DRR and planning. Institutionalize mechanism for people to be involved in the planning process. Under the new DMA, community levels are involved in the planning process.
- **Nepal**: included DRR in the constitution (10% of the budget). National development plans are aligned with global frameworks. Local governments are empowered to translate these frameworks/ indicators into local priorities.

Key recommendations/take away:

- Focus on supporting national development plans and the sustainability of projects.
- Regional level study on impacts of development and funding.
- Regional storyline to make the case for resilience.
- Further translate the Sendai Framework Asia Implementation Plan: Common framework, a roadmap with budgets and implementation on the ground, common database to measure countries' performance on resilience for SDG.
- Address the capacity gaps at different levels- to translate the various capacity building workshops/training suiting to ground contexts.
- Build network of DRR professional gathered here.
- Document and make accessible the failures and successes of pilot projects, and Improve mechanisms and supports to scale up those that are successful.

Session 6 Thematic session 2: Improved institutional coherence and capacity for data

Guiding questions:

- **Analogue:** What are the gaps in a whole of society/whole of government approach and what should be done to overcome these barriers? What would your organization do differently and with whom will you need to establish and/or enhance cooperation?
- **Technology:** If a robust data ecosystem need to be built up to the level required- discuss its characteristics and identify what capacities and resources are needed. Think ahead until 2030!
- **Cross cutting:** How would a country go about establishing composite mechanisms and build capacities across sectors for collecting, analyzing, managing, using, and sharing sex, age, and disability disaggregated data.

Panelists:

- Coherence of Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in Implementation of 2030 Development Agenda (Speaker: Sanny R. Jegillos, Senior Advisor on

Disaster Risk Reduction, United Nations Development Programme - UNDP)
- Global Centre for Disaster Statistics and World Bosai Forum/IDRC 2017 Sendai (Speaker: Prof. Yuichi Ono, Director, Global Center for Disaster Statistics)
- Koh Miyaoi, Gender Advisor, UNDP BRH

The session was moderated by: Sanny R. Jegillos, Senior Advisor on Disaster Risk Reduction, UNDP.

Key discussions and recommendations:

Background/problems and challenges:

- Collecting disaggregated data at all levels.
- Barriers to inclusive risk reduction, development and climate action.
- Government leadership in collecting data.
- How to risk-inform policies and programmes.
- Challenges to risk governance, new risk metrics, data ecosystems and development and humanitarian nexus.

Objectives and flow:

- To identify why we need data for risk-informed decision and policy making for disaster risk management.
- To understand how resilience and different vulnerabilities exacerbate inequalities due to disaster impact (interactive game).
- To highlight the accountability of all ministries rather than only the national disaster management agency (whole of government approach).
- To ensure cohesion of development and humanitarian action.
- To find ways to integrate inclusion and gender in DRR as a means to build resilience.

Key discussion points:

- Resilience is an outcome not an impact.
- Data needs to be analysed to be effective.
- Understanding data can help to bring about behaviour change.
- It must be understood at all levels why data is being collected (disaggregated data collected at community level but missing at national level).
- Big data and innovation:
    - UNDP and Pulse Lab Jakarta are translating global DRR technical terms from English to local languages.
    - UNDP in partnership with Fujitsu is developing a data ecosystem on cloud.

Key recommendations/take away:

- Coherence of SFDRR, SDG, and Climate Action requires 1) whole of government/society approach 2) robust data ecosystem that support integrated actions.
- Barriers to effective risk reduction, development and climate action include weak risk governance, accountability, dominant siloed and sectoral approach.
- To achieve coherence and dividends of these global commitments, countries will require enhanced capacities in data/statistics i.e. in setting baselines and targets/goals, planning, monitoring and reporting.
- Policies and practices for resiliency development should be based on an understanding of risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment. It is important to ensure that such knowledge of resilience is inclusive and gender-responsive.
- **Disaggregated data**: Women and vulnerable groups tend to have less access for all basic facilities and severely impacted by disasters so inclusive, gender embedding on DRR is important for resilience building; data disaggregation is most important for risk informed planning and sustainable development.
- **Data collection and sharing**: Disaster damage and loss data should be gathered by local governments and line agencies and shared both vertically and horizontally.
- **Data and innovation**: Non-structured sources of data, eg. big data and cloud can help build a data ecosystem and improve access to users at all levels
- **Data partnerships**: eg. Global Centre for Disaster Statistics.

66 Gender embedding on DRR is important for resilience building; sex-and-age disaggregated data (SADD) is most important for risk informed planning and sustainable development.

Session 6 Thematic session 3: Financing for Development

12. How can we maximize available budgets and financing mechanisms in a coherent way (across various agenda) for local level resilience?

13. What are the modalities for decision-making and prioritization of actions and in the flow of finance (climate, resilience, development) and how can we ensure transparency and accountability?

14. How can we ensure support to local actions through the national (and local) budgeting processes?

15. How will we make best use of disaster risk financing and insurance (DRFI) mechanisms?

16. What are some key examples of effective fundraising approaches at the national and regional levels?

Panelists:

- [Thematic Working Group on Financing for Development](#) (Speaker: Thomaz Carlson, Disaster Risk Management Coordinator, IFRC Asia Pacific Region)
- Retchel Sasing, National Liaison Manager, Cordaid Philippines
- Marqueza Reyes, Team Leader, ASEAN Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (DRFI) Program
- Sandra Sanchez Montano, Founder, Community Health Education Emergency Rescue Services (CHEERS)
- Raja Siregar, Climate and Resilience Advisor, IFRC CCST Jakarta
- Thomas Beloe, Governance, Climate Change Finance and Development Effectiveness Advisor, UNDP

The session was moderated by: Donna Mitzi D. Lagdameo, Technical Adviser and Asia Pacific Regional Focal Point, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre.

Key discussions and recommendations:

Background/problems and challenges:
- Domestic funding is not mobilized.
- Insurance penetration and absorption is low.
- Risk financing and risk transfer not used as a strategy in disaster risk management.
- Resilience is not integrated in existing systems and mechanisms.
- Private sector capacity and strength are not fully utilized.
- Coordination between government agencies has to be improved (i.e. bottleneck system).

Objectives and flow:
- Sharing of different financing mechanisms and strategies for disaster preparedness/ disaster risk reduction.
- Mobilizing the private sector.
- Exploring how risk-financing and insurance may provide solutions to manage disaster and climate risk.

Key discussion points:
- Risk assessment is necessary to serve as the basis for risk-informed decision making and planning.
- There is a need for a platform for knowledge management and sharing by various stakeholders to influence decision makers in budget allocation.
- Pre-disaster financing is more cost-effective than post disaster financing (Ex-ante vs. Ex-post).
- The value of partnership with private sector should go beyond monetary contribution.
- Forecast-based financing adds value to anticipatory capacity.

Conclusion and way forward

The Demystifying Global Agenda Frameworks into Practice Forum provided a unique opportunity for discussions and engagement among governments, civil society organizations, and private sector to come together to collectively reach the common goal set by the global frameworks.

By identifying the complementarities of the global frameworks on resilience and development, namely, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals, Paris Agreement and the World Humanitarian Summit, the Forum generated a consensus on key action points necessary to support resilience building and sustainable development across Asia.

The forum participants called for scaling up of the collaboration and coordination of the national governments, local authorities, civil society organizations, red cross and red crescent societies, and private sector. Each of these stakeholders offers a strong added value to bring in the multi-stakeholder partnership to deliver greater impact through coherent action towards a common goal of making communities resilient to disaster and climate risks in the region.

The forum promoted experience and knowledge sharing among the regional participants to enhance the technical capacity to mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development planning and financing.

The main discussion of the forum shaped the recommendations on how all the stakeholders could operationalize and localize the global frameworks into local-level actions.

Consistent with 'Leaving no one behind' imperative, the forum concluded that the change of approach is necessary from "women are vulnerable" to "women are key to achieving resilience and sustainable development goals".

The forum also identified the importance of accurate data and evidence for good governance planning and programming, which enables better risk-informed decision making. As such, it called for systematic gathering of sex

and age disaggregated data. In addition to this, it also called for systematically collecting of evidence that resilience works, and that it is worth investing.

Key recommendations/take away:

- Sharing resources between national-local governments for investments in preparedness.

- Harnessing in-country resources and local capacity and leveraging international funds.

- Timing and equity of financing: information on where and when to deploy and mobilize.

- Closing the protection gap: include investments in preparedness, prevention and mitigation aside from risk transfer and insurances.

> **"**

> If appropriate actions could be taken just before the [disaster] shock - based on reliable signals of unusually high risk - it should be possible to reduce the total resource requirements and accelerate delivery of humanitarian funding.