The Role of Civil Society in DRR in the implementation of the Sendai Framework within the context of Understanding Disaster Risk

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CSOs Roles and Responsibilities

- Contribute to **policy analysis**, **policy making** and **strategy formulation** at international, national and sub-national levels, including aggregating and advocating the preferences and interests of affected populations to strengthen linkages between national policies and local practices.

- Achieving a substantial reduction in disaster losses will require a **whole-of-society approach** that supports changes in societal and individual behaviour, norms and value systems, together with changes within government institutions, public policies and associated legislation.
CSOs Roles and Responsibilities - 2

- Assisting in the **implementation and localisation of DRR policies** in collaboration with national and local governments, particularly in fragile states with limited formal institutional capacities.

- Developing **innovative approaches**, good practices, participatory methodologies and **new types of multi-stakeholder partnerships**.

- Enhancing the **inclusion** and meaningful **participation of vulnerable, marginalised people** who are disproportionately impacted by disasters to ensure DRR interventions reflect the needs and priorities of all members of society.
Strengthen southern-based knowledge exchange and sharing of good practices, including promoting localised learning and brokering the integration of local wisdom and indigenous knowledge with external technological and scientific knowledge.

Strengthening domestic accountability and holding states to account for policy duties and obligations. This can involve strengthening citizens’ voices and enhancing community level decision-making; making information more accessible to increase transparency, raise public awareness, ownership and social demand for fulfillment of rights and entitlements.
CSOs Roles and Responsibilities - 4

- Promotion and strengthening of local leadership (including grassroots women) to increase effective community mobilisation and representation.
- Supporting multi-level monitoring and evaluation processes to measure the execution of national DRR policy programmes.
- Strengthen policy coherence with other development actors on the ground to promote and support harmonised programming and build relationships across related policy frameworks.
CSOs Engagement in DRR

(Meet the community where they are!)
Practical Actions

- Recognize the role of civil society and community practitioners in broadening the participation of citizens in the formulation and implementation of community-driven disaster risk management strategies.

- Strengthen the capacities of civil society to engage in multi-level multi-stakeholder DRR policy dialogue and implementation.

- Invest in South-South and South-North knowledge and learning platforms to share expertise and enhance the integration of local / traditional wisdom and technological / scientific knowledge for DRR.
Practical Actions - 2

- Invest in civil society and community practitioner networks to share local good practices, increase collaboration and strengthen coherence between different civil society actors and state actors.

- Create an enabling environment in legal and institutional provisions for civil society to promote citizen voices, aggregating citizen perspectives and translating into national policies and practices.

- Engage civil society and associated networks in the development and implementation of innovative approaches including impartial participatory community-level monitoring and evaluation process.
Regional Support to Stakeholders and CSOs in preparation for 2017 Global Platform for DRR
Cairo - December , 2016
International Obligations towards DRR

In the framework of those international obligations, which focused on the importance of disaster risk reduction, The Arab Network for Environment and Development "RAED" has organized in collaboration with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) under the auspices of the League of Arab States (LAS) a regional event in preparation for 2017 Global Platform for DRR, Cancun, Mexico
Main Objective

To coordinate among relevant stakeholders, including CSOs and emphasize the importance of CSOs involvement and ensure effective coordination to achieve synergies between Sendai Framework, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change through the exchange of knowledge experience based on existing and new policies in the Arab region on DRR and resilience at the local level.
Participating Countries

Representatives of CSOs from Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Sudan, Yemen, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt have participated in this event and presented the following:

* The current status of DRR Current Status of DRR in their countries from the CSOs prospective
* The role of CSOs in national strategies and implementation of Sendai Framework
* Challenges facing their involvement highlighting the coordination mechanism for DRR
* The institutional set up on DRR in their countries.
* Efforts made at the national level to implement the SDGs especially in terms of reducing the risk of SDGs disasters.
FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS
On the International Level

- Developing Sendai framework to adapt with the national and regional reality, and conduct a periodic review of progress by measuring the achievement of the framework indicators.
- Linking global policy with experiences of local communities and build on lessons learned from these experiences.
- Allocating some of the Green Climate Fund to fund developing countries affected by climate change, and internal and regional conflicts.
- Build synergies between Sendai Framework, SDGs and Paris Agreement.
On the Regional and Arab Level

- Enhancing the coordination mechanism among Arab bodies concerned with disaster, emergencies and crises mechanism.

- Preparing and implementing plans, programs, and policies of disaster risk reduction management at different levels; governmental, private sector, universities and scientific research centers.
On the Regional and Arab Level -2

- Strengthening the Arab crises and disasters mechanism so this mechanism will be responsible for the following:
  - Preparing "Arab Action Plan" to be updated annually and adopted by CAMRE.
  - Establishing an Arab Fund to support crises and disasters.
  - Implementing joint Arab initiatives and trainings among the civil defense bodies concerned with DRR.
On the Regional and Arab Level - 3

- Involvement of civil associations and CSOs cadres within the training programs.
- Preparation of an Arab map of the areas of crises and disasters.
- Preparation of an advanced program for “preparedness”.
- Launching an outreach program “Dealing with Crisis”
- Exchanging the Arab experiences in the field of sustainable development and DRR.
- Facilitating data and information exchange.
On the National Level

- Insert a clear allocation for disaster risk reduction in the countries budgets as well as at the level of institutions and ministries.
- The integration of DRR in educational curricula to raise community awareness.
- Invite media to dedicate a specific space for environment and DRR to raise community awareness.
- Establish a partnership with the private sector within the framework of social responsibility to support the implementation of Sendai Framework.
On the National Level - 2

- The development of effective national strategies to involve all relevant stakeholders; local authorities, government, CSOs, private sector and communities to face DRR.

- Develop the partnership between public and private sectors, local authorities and civil society organizations, the media and communities to transform the culture of response to a culture of preparedness and risk reduction through a partnership approach based on analysis and dissemination of results and the exchange of risk reduction methods.
On the National Level - 3

- Build and develop institutional and human capacities in the framework of national strategies for crisis management and disaster risk reduction.
- Protect segments of the vulnerable local communities through the establishment of a system for securing disaster risk.
- Develop and strengthen national early warning systems to identify, assess and control risks.
On the CSOs Level

✓ Building the capacities of CSOs in the field of disaster risk reduction.

✓ Ensure the involvement of CSOs within the plans, programs and policies of disaster risk reduction and considered as a key partner to ensure their role in setting national legislation.

✓ Encourage the establishment of CSOs networks working in the field of DRR at the national level in several Arab countries.
RAED Experience in DRR

In Bangar El-Sokkar
Bangar El-Sokkar Community

**Bangar El-Sokkar** represents the area of a special nature as an irrigated area at the end of El-Nasr Canal and with the growing phenomenon of drought.
Main Achievement

The formation of the Project National Steering Committee including representatives of all relevant bodies, as follows:

* Ministry of State for Local Development
* Ministry of Defense
* Ministry of Foreign Affairs
* Ministry of Environment
* Ministry of Health
* Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
* Egyptian Red Crescent
* Cabinet of Ministers - Crisis sector
* UNISDR
* RAED
* The Study team of Experts
Actions Taken

1. Development of study Multi-stakeholder comprehensive study and risk assessment

   including:

   - risk evaluation and analysis
   - produce maps and risk reduction scenarios; and analysis of policies and gaps.
Actions Taken

2- Workshops and awareness raising activities

Attended by the local community and civil society organizations, as well as representatives from worship houses.

These workshops dealt with an overview of the area, and the definition of climate change faced by the region and its implications for economic and social sides, with an open discussion on the role of NGOs in the region.
Recommendations

- Considered this area as a monitor for this phenomenon “Drought” and establishing an observatory in Bangar El-Sokkar village.
- Training of cadres from the laboratory climate Agricultural and Agricultural Research Center "section of remote sensing” in order to set up to follow up these phenomena.
- Mapping agricultural drought in Egypt through satellite images and maps of land degradation on the same scale with the preparation of a study to guide "SPEI" Standard
3- Media workshop

To involve journalists in a media policy for the definition of climate change and its impacts and proposed policies to address them in the areas of the study at the national level.
Recommendations

- **Formation of a media working group in order to communicate with the community in Bangar El-Sokkar.**
- **Establishing a website and a mail for communication within the community.**
- **Organizing field visits and hold hearings with local residents to get to know their problems and opinions to promote sustainable development.**
Lessons learned

1. A successful model of interactive cooperation among all relevant and concerned stakeholders including civil society

2. The important role played by the local committee formed in selected hotspots including government officials, representatives of local authorities, NGOs, affected local community, women, youth and media; encouraging their full participation and effective involvement.
1. Effective partnership is the core of achieving sustainable development

2. The political will in addition to the community engagement are the main supporters to face climate change challenges and reduce its negative impacts
Thank you