

ZERO DRAFT

Global Capacity Development Strategy to Support Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

An Approach for All Partners and Stakeholders

Background

- UN Member States, particularly the least developed nations, small Island developing states, landlocked countries, and middle-income countries facing conditions that exacerbate vulnerability, have identified a need for continued support as efforts to implement the Sendai Framework and to pursue its target of preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and to strengthen resilience progress.
- A paradigm shift is needed to more effectively meet and manage capacity development needs as countries pursue the implementation of the Sendai Framework's disaster risk reduction goal and targets. Coordinated and collaborative efforts on the part of each and every disaster risk reduction stakeholder is required.

Background

- Despite an expanding body of knowledge & experience to support capacity development global efforts to address persistent gaps in disaster risk reduction capacity continue to fall short in the face of persistent, shifting, and increasing risk drivers
- There remains much room for improvement
- The Sendai Framework has called on the UN system to support its implementation in a manner that is coordinated among its entities and in coherence with other relevant frameworks

Background

As the UN organization mandated by the Sendai Framework and the UN General Assembly to support implementation, monitoring and review of the Sendai Framework UNISDR has taken the lead to develop this Global Capacity Development Strategy in collaboration with partners and affiliated organizations

It makes sense to pursue more collaborative and coordinated efforts, inclusive of partnerships, to deal with increasingly limited resources. The Strategy helps stakeholders to increase the impact of their efforts despite decreasing resources

The **goal** of the Strategy is: **A Vision of Risk-Informed Sustainable Development by 2030**

Background

- The Strategy is designed to inform the actions of any capacity development partner, regardless of whether public, private, or non-profit, and whether based locally, nationally, or at the international level
- In keeping with the spirit of the Sendai Framework, the information and advice provided in this Strategy are contextualized for and directed at the national government level
- The Strategy does not seek to tell the user exactly what to do, but rather attempts to inform them of how to approach the problem, and why they might consider approaching it that way

Summary of Priority Areas and Actions for Capacity Development

	Priority Area	Actions
1	Developing and Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction Fundamentals	1.1 Ensuring Use of Loss and Risk Information
		1.2 Disaster Risk-Informed Development Plans
		1.3 Funding and Resource Mobilization for DRR
		1.4 Monitoring of Sendai Framework Implementation
2	Institutionalizing Disaster Risk Reduction Capacity	2.1 Understanding Links Between Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development
		2.2 Understanding Climate Risk Across Sectors
		2.3 High-Level Awareness and Cross-Sectoral Understanding of DRR
3	Sharing and Using Risk Information Before and After Disasters	3.1 Conducting Effective Risk Communication and Knowledge Management
		3.2 Enhancing Disaster Preparedness and Planning for “Build Back Better”
		3.3 Understanding Economics of DRR
4	Establishing Collaborative Action for Disaster Risk Reduction at the National and Local Levels	4.1 Establishing an ‘All-of-Society’ Approach
		4.2 DRR at Local Government Level
		4.3 DRR at Community Level
5	Strengthening External Support Mechanisms	5.1 South-South and Peer-to-Peer Mechanisms
		5.2 UN Country Teams
		5.3 Humanitarian Development Nexus
6	Advancing and Expanding Disaster Risk Reduction Capabilities	6.1 Education for Disaster Risk Reduction
		6.2 Innovation and Use of Technology for DRR

Obstacles and Challenges to Effective Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction

- Insufficient understanding of DRR-specific capacity development needs
- Over-reliance on training and education
- Lack of access to facilities, programmes, or resources to support awareness, knowledge, and skills
- Failing to provide access to disaster risk reduction capacity development opportunities for staff that are not traditionally involved in Disaster Risk Management
- Insufficient availability of resources (Human, technical, financial, other)
- Little or no local ownership of capacity development programmes
- Insufficient focus on sub-national capacity
- A lack of standardized indicators for the evaluation of disaster risk reduction capacity development efforts
- Lack of general awareness and knowledge of risk drivers and the role stakeholders play in societal disaster risk reduction
- A focus on non-conflict areas

Break out session 1

Section 1

Group Discussion: The consultative process resulted in the identification of 10 “obstacles and challenges” that are often encountered in the pursuit of capacity development for disaster risk reduction.

- How can we address each challenge?
- Who is best positioned to address it?
- Any other challenges?

Building Blocks of Effective Capacity Development

Driving Principles

- Efforts are Demand-driven and Needs-based
- Efforts are Coherent Within and Between Levels (National, Sub-national, and Local)
- Efforts Pursue an “All-of-Society” Approach
- Efforts are Goal-Driven, Impact-Focused, and Transformative
- Efforts are Guided by a Common Understanding
- Efforts are Strategic and Sustainable
- Efforts are Nationally-Owned and Led
- Efforts are Value-Added
- Efforts are Standard-Conformant or Standard-Setting
- Efforts Foster Partnerships
- Efforts are Practical, Replicable, and Localized
- Efforts Employ a Mix of Activities across Multiple Levels and Timeframes
- Efforts Strengthen Knowledge Frameworks

(page 22)

The Capacity Development Process – a ‘Theory of Change’

A method of planning that helps to explain why a desired change is needed, and how the change should be expected to occur in a particular context

The change needed: Risk informed sustainable development by 2030

The Strategy proposes one avenue for change - improvement from an existing level of inadequate capacity to one which is adequate and effective.

It allows stakeholders to answer the following questions:

- Whose capacities do we need to develop?
- To what end do we need to develop this capacity?
- What kinds of capacities need to be developed?
- What will be their purpose?
- How do we measure and monitor these capacities and the results they are meant to achieve?

(page 27)

The Capacity Development Process – a **'Theory of Change'**

- Step 1: Stakeholder Engagement (page 28)
- Step 2: Capacity Needs Assessment
- Step 3: Defining the Intervention (page 30)
- Step 4: Building Partnerships for Implementation of Capacity Development (page 33)
- Step 5: Implementation of Capacity Development Efforts (Page 34)
- Step 6: Monitoring and Evaluation (page 34)

Plenary session 3

Section 2

Panel discussion followed by open house:

1. What other steps could help to define a Theory of Change in the capacity development context?
2. Can the development of a capacity development plan help execute effectively the theory of change?
3. Any steps or sub steps you think should be added?

Section 3: Action Areas for Capacity Development for DRR

Priority areas identified by consultation participants have been grouped into 6 areas of action:

1. Developing and Strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction Fundamentals
2. Institutionalizing Disaster Risk Reduction Capacity
3. Sharing and Using Risk Information Before and After Disasters
4. Establishing Collaborative Action for Disaster Risk Reduction at the National and Local Levels
5. Strengthening External Support Mechanisms
6. Advancing and Expanding Disaster Risk Reduction Capabilities

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Break out session 4

14.00-15.00

Section 3

This session will use the charrette methodology: Participants will be visiting all the rooms on floor 3, 20 minutes in each room.

Roles:

- Lead: Draw attention to the priority areas in section 3 of the Zero Draft Capacity Development Strategy.
- Participants identify which priority actions in the list in section 3 they can support, and mention an existing program/project, if it exists, that can support capacity development. Use Post Its

Section 4: Stakeholders and Partners

1. National Government (including elected leaders, parliamentarians, and line ministries)
2. Local and Sub-national Government
3. Private Sector
4. Nongovernmental and Civil-Society Organizations
5. Academia
6. Individuals and Households
7. Regional Organizations including IGOs
8. The United Nations, International Organizations, and International Financial Institutions

Break out session 4

12.00-13.00

- Effective capacity development depends on the involvement of all stakeholders & partners. Stakeholders may be a provider of capacity development, a recipient, or a mix of both provider and recipient roles.
- The Strategy lists 8 distinct stakeholder categories and suggests roles and responsibilities for each (as identified in the consultative process)

Please consider the following questions:

- Are there additional stakeholder groups that should be included? Or more explicit designations than the higher-level groupings provided? What could be their related tasks?
- Are there any additional tasks that should be included for any of the stakeholder groups?

Section 5: Implementation of the Strategy

Consultation participants recommended governments develop comprehensive capacity development strategies. This will ensure: (Page 62)

- Increased awareness of the Sendai Framework and associated capacity development activities
- Increased engagement of relevant stakeholders in the process
- Coordinate disparate programmes and activities
- Reduce or eliminate overlaps and gaps
- Provide a platform for information sharing and communication
- Establish common capacity development principles, goals, and objectives
- Increased national and local ownership and participant buy-in
- Centralize capacity assessment efforts and facilitating the reporting of outcomes
- Promote the building of effective implementation partnerships
- Standardize the capacity development process
- Increased access to resources and incentives for action
- Provide common indicators for monitoring and evaluation

Section 5: Implementation & Roll out

For UN agencies potential possibilities include: (page 68-69)

1. **UNDAF (and other UN strategic partnership frameworks):** The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) will by 2019 become the single most important mandatory United Nations tool for planning and accountability for results. UNDAFs will need to be risk-informed, to ensure that any threats to the SDGs and vulnerable populations are well mitigated, and prevented. This positioning of the UNDAFs provides a unique opportunity for coherent and sustained capacity development.

At the time the UNCT develops the UNDAF, capacity development needs of the government must be determined through consultations and a detailed capacity needs assessment through CADRI or other available mechanisms (when possible). An approach towards capacity development for the needs identified can be developed as part of the UNDAF and through the Common Country Analysis. The process will help identify partners for implementation. UNISDR will provide advisory services, as required.

A similar approach will be used for UN System Strategic Approach on Climate Change Action : Through the implementation of the impact area – Climate Resilience and DRR, which calls for joint capacity building for risk informed development. This impact area will be pivoted through the UNDAFs, which can be the entry point for coordinating the capacity development strategy, amongst partners, as well as with the national government. This approach involves close coordination and collaboration with UNDG.

Section 5: Implementation & Roll out

2. United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-Informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development (UNPoA): The UNPoA identifies three key results of Commitment 2 Build UN system capacity to deliver coordinated, high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction:

Result 2.1: UN system and related organizations have intensified their capacity to support countries to integrate disaster and climate resilience into national, sectoral and local development strategies and plans that are aligned with the Sendai Framework.

Result 2.2: UN system, related organizations and UN Country Teams (UNCTs) have strengthened their ability to effectively support national and local communities in early warning, preparedness, response and recovery.

Result 2.3: Disaster risk and climate information that is compliant with disaggregation requirements of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework, informs all complete or partial UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and other UN Development Partnership Frameworks.

Reporting of the implementation of the three results of the UNPoA by the UN agencies could become a mechanism to coordinate the global capacity development strategy by adhering to the principles for capacity development as identified in the strategy, as pillars for reporting on the three results.

Section 5: Implementation & Roll out

For coordination with national governments:

1. **Capacity Development for DRR Platform**

(Marketplace): An online platform developed to provide a marketplace where service providers can connect with governments requiring specific services for capacity development – this will be an attempt to help demand meet supply. The demand side being the governments, and the supply side being the service providers. This could be modeled on **SS Mart for SDGs** .

The platform is envisaged to also include space for sharing of best practices, lessons learned, mapping of partners (an on-going process), making it a “living” platform. The platform will be designed so it can link with networks of partners, to help disseminate “demands and requests” and link up with possible service providers.

Section 5: Implementation & Roll out

2. **The Sendai Framework Monitor**

System: The national Sendai focal points will be asked to report on the adherence of the strategy within the country. (Capacity development plan)

Section 5: Implementation & Roll out

Custom Nationally Determined Indicators:

5. DRR education, awareness raising and capacity building

- I-20: Mandatory Education: Are disaster risk knowledge (disaster mechanism, DRR measures and emergency preparedness) incorporated into the national educational curriculum at primary and secondary levels?
- I-23: Capacity building for government official: Are there **dedicated plan** or policy to strengthen the DRR capacity of public officials at both national and local levels?
- I-24: Capacity building for civil and private sector: Are there a **dedicated plan** or policy to strengthen the DRR capacity of civil and private sector?

4. Accountability and liability

- II-15: Capacity Review: Does the national government carry out **assessment** of the technical, financial and administrative DRM capacity to deal with the identified risks at national and local level?

Global Targets:

- **Global target F:** Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030.
- F-7 Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for disaster risk reduction-related capacity-building in developing countries.

Break out session 3

0945-11.00

The Strategy offers options to implement a more strategic approach to capacity development. These are listed below. Conduct an analysis of each option: (Strengths and Opportunities)

1. **National and Local CD Strategies/plans** (to map who is doing what, and what more needs to be done, what are the gaps
 1. 1.1. How can such plans be achieved?
2. **Capacity Development Indicators** (to be able to measure, monitor and evaluate the capacity development)
3. **Capacity Development Marketplace** (to enable meeting of demand and supply – governments and solution providers)
4. **UNDAF** (and other UN strategic partnership frameworks)
5. United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience(**UNPoA**)
6. **Sendai Framework Monitor System**
7. **Any other** suggestions for the implementation?

Roll out plan

- At least one year of roll out, before the actual implementation
- Roll out will include actions (seminars, orientation sessions, advocacy) taken to ensure an understanding of the Strategy by national governments, UN agencies and country teams & other partners.
- The roll out will be parallel in some instances, as countries may adopt elements of the Strategy without waiting for roll out.
- Will include pilots in some countries

The document is online at:

https://www.preventionweb.net/files/56922_sf_drrcdstrategyzerodraft20180223.pdf

Please feel free to provide any written comments by 31 March to isdr-Incheon@un.org

Thank you