



Working Sessions

Concept Note Template

Event title	Promoting locally-led DRR/DRM: challenges, solutions and lessons learned
Date and Time	TBC
Venue/ Room no.	TBC
UNISDR Focal Points	Luca Rossi, Nahuel Arenas-Garcia
Organizing Team Members	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Chang Hun Choe (IFRC) 2. Mr. Glenn Dolcemascolo (Huairou) 3. Ana Gabriele Sabancevaite (Huairou) 4. Ms Lucy Pearson (GNDR) 5. Ms Wirya Khim / Rebeca Koloffon (FAO) 6. Eveline Studer/Jana Junghardt/Mirjam Gasser (Swiss NGO DRR Platform) 7. Dr. Simon J. Lambert (Indigenous Peoples) 8. Dr. Ayesha Siddiqi (Anthropologist) 9. Emma Lovell (ODI) 10. Tim Prior, ETH Zurich 11. Chris Ball, Act Alliance 12. Ms Outi Niemi, Nokia. 13. Rosalia Smaldone, Province of Potenza, Italy 14. Valentina Evangelisti (OXFAM) 15. Adeline Siffert (WFP). 16. Jeroen Jurriens, Act Alliance

	17. Kevin Blanchard, DRR Dynamics
Background and Rationale	<p><i>~ 500 words.</i></p> <p>Disaster risk is context-specific; it is experienced in particular places and times, in ways that shape local patterns of exposure, sensitivity, vulnerability, adaptive capacities and resilient livelihoods. Some sectors, like agriculture, are particularly exposed and vulnerable to climate-induced disasters,¹ and while risk profiles may change over time, the local scale is where these changes are more directly perceived.</p> <p>It is at the local level where risk reduction actions and measures have greater impact. Thus, it is essential that local communities and actors – including local governments (politicians and civil servants), the local business community, NGOs, indigenous and other community-based organizations (including faith-based organizations) and representatives of at risk groups (including girls, women, elderly, persons with disabilities and, depending on the context, smallholder farmers)– lead local DRR / DRM processes and implementation, and consolidate development pathways that include DRR within and across sectors.</p> <p>In particular, effective DRR/DRM actions need implementation within and across all key sectors such as agriculture, environment, health, infrastructure, communication technology and education to name a few. Sectoral DRR policies, programmes and plans elaborated through inclusive approaches, sector and hazard-specific early warning systems, and other technology options (particularly inexpensive, small scale, accessible and easy to use for local implementation) are needed to implement disaster and climate sensitive interventions at local level and tailor investments to those most in need and at risk. In this regard, it is vital to make sure that all DRR/DRM interventions are designed in an inclusive manner and leave no one behind. To strengthen locally-led DRR/DRM action, it is essential to invest in local capacity development and empowerment enabling local actors to lead, implement and monitor these actions with the support of the authorities with relevant responsibilities. It is therefore important to institutionalize mechanisms for locally-led DRM, integrated within regional, national or global strategies and frameworks for DRR/DRM.</p> <p>This session will seek to facilitate an open multi-stakeholder discussion, with representation from organized grassroots groups and community based organizations, local, national and international NGOs and FBOs working at the local dimension of DRR/DRM, government representatives, international agencies as well as donors to discuss mechanisms of effective devolution of DRR/DRM investments that enhance partnership opportunities for local level DRR/DRM action and that builds on existing</p>

¹ According to a study conducted by FAO in 53 developing countries (2006-2016), agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, and forestry) absorbed 23 percent of all damage and loss caused by medium to large-scale natural hazards - FAO (2018). *The impact of disasters and crises on agriculture and food security.*

	<p>capacities and good practices generated by local actors.</p> <p>The session aims to identify (i) key factors influencing success / effectiveness of locally-led DRR/DRM; (ii) share best practices and lessons learned, and; (iii) discuss the challenges, obstacles and opportunities to empower local governments and community level actors to institutionalize, and if relevant, scale their best practices in DRR/DRM. Outputs are expected to be particularly relevant for the 2019 High Level Political Forum’s review of SDG 10.</p>
<p>Session objectives</p>	<p><i>What does this session aim to accomplish? (2 to 3 bullets)</i></p> <p>Building from discussions on previous Platforms, and the experiences of recent years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Showcase small-scale and successful locally-led DRR/DRM practices (including sector-specific) and the impact of these on local communities and authorities’ capacity to face and better recover from hazards. ● Share key factors of success and lessons learned of approaches in DRR/DRM that build on local capacities and empower local communities Identify mechanisms to institutionalize locally-led DRR/DRM practices. ● Showcase the economic evidence (return on investment) of DRR/DRM investment at the local level and identify incentives to further promote investments in locally-led DRR/DRM (by national governments, international organizations, donors, etc.). ● Promote participatory approaches to development and implementation of inclusive national and local strategies.
<p>What are the questions this session will try to respond to?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What are the mechanisms for effective locally-led DRR/DRM? ● What are the critical first steps by local actors that have been successful leading DRR/DRM? ● What approaches have been successful in the last two years (since the last Global Platform)? ● What governments should do to institutionalize and support locally-led DRR/DRM? ● What are some of the issues/concerns/demands raised by disaster affected communities themselves, with regards to locally led DRR/DRM? ● How sector-specific DRR plans can complement national and local DRR strategies
<p>Agenda and Structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction by a moderator (6-7 mins) ● A moderated discussion between 4 experts (2 women, 2 men) and a chair, broken up with presentations (25 - 30mins) ● 2-3 pre-booked interventions from the floor (3 minutes each) ● Questions and contributions from the audience (25 mins) ● Summary of most relevant outcomes, made by the moderator (10 mins)

<p>Expected Outcomes</p>	<p>What key recommendations can be made to policy makers to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enable local and community actors to be key partners in effective locally-led DRR/DRM action, especially considering their expertise in locally-led resilience building. 2. Promote best practices and identify a list of transferable lessons for how governments and other different actors can institutionalize sustainable locally-led DRR/DRM. 3. Maximize the potential for investing in integrated community-led DRR/DRM, supporting local actors and devolving financial and technical resources and solutions to the local level. 4. Continue to invest in local data-collection (disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, disability etc), analysis, information and early warning systems to provide timely and informed decision-making. 5. Understand how technology solutions can enable local leadership (for example by enabling faster decision making by local actors) 6. Enhance the evidence base/business case for value-added of DRR interventions and its return on investment within and across sectors. 7. Ensure that locally-led DRR/DRM is inclusive acknowledging and supporting the knowledge and capacity of different groups(, including the utilization of indigenous knowledge). This means identifying and including the voices of indigenous people,, minorities, marginalized groups and people with disabilities , making sure that not only their needs are met but their capacity and knowledge are acknowledged and strengthened. <p><i>8. If applicable, how does this session contribute to the achievement of Sendai Target E?</i></p> <p>First, it emphasizes the need of local DRR and DRM strategies and plans and the positive impact these have on local communities. Second, it discusses the importance of alignment of national and local strategies, plans, initiatives and the approaches to make this alignment mutually reinforcing. It also discusses approaches and recommendations for effective local leadership and broad participation of key actors and integration of perspectives of different stakeholders to ensure ownership, awareness and effective implementation of plans. The session will also discuss the role of local level data collection and analysis in informing DRR/DRM action and its relevance to creating local and national DRR strategies, underlining the centrality of local actors in design and decision-making of solutions related to DRR/DRM.</p>
<p>Special commitments / Announcement</p>	<p><i>Expected commitments in support of the implementation of the Sendai Framework and announcements from panelists or participants</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● National and local governments to establish inclusive consultative processes

s	<p>for the development of national and local strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stakeholders to commit to participatory approach in the development and implementation of national and local strategies, assuming specific responsibilities in the whole-of-society approach that the Sendai Framework promotes. ● Governments and donors to commit to devolving (and supporting) DRM/DRR finance and investments to more effectively reach local and community actors ● National governments to include local level data and knowledge in pursuit of <i>Target e</i>. ● To create/find a space for different countries to continue to share lessons of how they institutionalized community led DRR/DRM in their policies and structures.
Proposed Moderator of the Session	(Moderator) Ms. Monique PARIAT, Director-General of the Directorate-General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection European Commission
Reference Documents	<p><i>A list of the key reference documents that were consulted as background on the topic.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation Guide for Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Strategies (UNISDR – WiA): https://www.preventionweb.net/files/57399_drrresiliencepublicreview.pdf - Localising Humanitarian Assistance: Empowering Local Actors through better Financing Partnerships and Capacity Building (OCHA/ECOSOC): https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/ECOSOC%20HAS%202017%20-%20SE%20Localising%20Humanitarian%20Assistance%20-%202017%20June%207.pdf - Charter For Change: https://charter4change.org/ - Grand Bargain: https://www.agendaforhumanity.org/initiatives/3861 - Turning the Humanitarian System on its Head: https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/turning-humanitarian-system-its-head - FAO (2018). The impact of disasters and crises on agriculture and food security - FAO (2017). Benefits of farm level disaster risk reduction practices - GNDR Views from the Frontline 2019. https://gndr.org/programmes/vfl.html WFP Community Based Participatory Planning Tool: https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp264473.pdf - Nokia's example of easy-to-deploy, small-scale solution: https://smart.com.ph/About/newsroom/full-news/2018/07/11/gsma-to-support-disaster-response-cooperation-by-smart-nokia-red-cross - DiDRRN & CBM. Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Management. Voices from the Field and Practice: https://www.cbm.org/article/downloads/54741/Disability Inclusive Disaster

	<p><u>Risk_Management.pdf</u></p> <p>-</p>
Technical equipment requirements	