



High Level Dialogue

Concept Note

Event title	Leaving no one behind - investing in local action and empowering those most at risk
Date and Time	Thursday 16 May, 14:30 - 16:00
Venue/ Room no.	Room 1
UNDRR Focal Points	Loretta Hieber Girardet, Chief, UNDRR Asia and Pacific (hiebergiradet@un.org) Stefanie Dannenmann-Di Palma, UNDRR, External Relations (dannenmann@un.org)
Organizing Team Members	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Margaret Arnold and Thomas Lennartz, World Bank 2. Kevin Blanchard, DRR Dynamics 3. Kirsten Hagon, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies 4. Ana Gabriele Sabancevaite and Glenn Dolcemascolo, Huairou Commission 5. Georgia Dominik, International Disability Alliance, International Disability Alliance (On behalf of the Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities-Thematic Group on Disaster Risk Reduction (TG-DRR)) 6. Lizzy Igbine, Nigerian Women Agro Allied Farmers Association 7. Mikio Ishiwatari, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Japan (JICA) 8. Thorsten Klose-Zuber, German Federal Foreign Office, Division for Humanitarian Assistance, Policy, International Organisations, Multilateral Coordination

	<p>Orsola Lussignoli, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Division 223 - Peace and Security; Disaster Risk Management</p> <p>9. Madeleine McGivern and Deepak Malik, HelpAge International</p> <p>10. Marcie Roth, Disaster Strategies</p> <p>11. Hans-Peter Teufers, The UPS Foundation (Arise member)</p> <p>12. Frank Thomalla, Stockholm Environment Institute</p> <p>13. Pinkus Tober-Lau, UN Major Group for Children and Youth</p> <p>14. Martín Secaira Vargas, CARE International – Global DRR and Resilience Advisor Partners for Resilience, The Netherlands</p>
<p>Abstract (as posted in the programme)</p>	<p>The UN Secretary General's call to "leave no-one behind" aims to ensure that the needs of the poorest, most marginalised and at-risk groups are prioritised in disaster prevention and response. DRR national and local strategies should seek to reduce the impact of disasters on the most vulnerable and marginalized and should be developed through the participation of women, youth, older people, persons with disabilities amongst other groups whose capacities are critical to achieving strong DRR outcomes.</p> <p>This session will share examples of the identification of vulnerable groups as well as the use of disaggregated data by gender, age, disabilities and other relevant attributes, to drive decision-making that leads to more inclusive DRR approaches.</p> <p>It will also emphasise the importance of engaging the poorest, most marginalised and vulnerable groups in designing and implementing disaster risk reduction strategies and plans that aim to reach every person at risk of, or impacted by disasters - regardless of their identity, economic or societal status, gender, age, disability, ethnicity or other factor.</p> <p>Finally, the session will also promote awareness of the need for more attention to disaster risk reduction in poor, fragile and conflict affected countries and regions, where many of the poorest and most marginalised people live.</p>
<p>Background and Rationale</p>	<p>The aim to leave no one behind and to reach the poorest and most marginalised is at the core of the 2030 Agenda and a core responsibility of the Agenda for Humanity. To ensure no one is left behind requires addressing inequality, and -discrimination, and ensuring that equality, inclusion, empowerment, resilience and rights-based approaches to be at the forefront of all humanitarian and development-related policies and programmes.</p>

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, also underscores the importance of leaving no one behind.

It recognises that the poor, the marginalised, and the most vulnerable groups are worst affected by disasters. Their coping capacity may be limited due to structural inequalities embedded in national governance frameworks, such as gender discrimination and poverty, and the economic consequences of disaster losses may have longer term economic impact, perpetuating or increasing the inequality gap.

The Sendai Framework calls for disaster risk reduction policies to be inclusive, promote all of society engagement, and empower local authorities and communities (19)(d) (f)). It recognizes that disaster prevention efforts benefit from the unique perspectives, knowledge, skills and capacities that marginalised and vulnerable groups provide. However, far too often such groups are excluded from national and local level disaster risk reduction and disaster management planning and processes. Those needs to be addressed decision makers and politicians.

People living in the poorest and most fragile and conflict-affected countries are also at risk of being left behind. They are often ill-equipped to prevent, respond to and recover from disasters, lacking adequate infrastructure, governance structures and disaster management capacities. Investment in DRR in poor, fragile and conflict-affected contexts and an adaptation of DRM approaches (including an enhanced role for civil society) in these challenging settings are crucial if the global targets of Agenda 2030 and the Sendai Framework are to be achieved and the core responsibilities of the Agenda for Humanity to be taken seriously.

To reach those most at risk of being left behind, it is critical to have a full understanding of the reasons for marginalisation. Vulnerable groups may include people living in remote or conflict affected areas, poorer communities, individuals with particular needs such as women and girls, older people or people living with disabilities, living with HIV or migrants who may be excluded from community processes. It is often the case that the poorest of the poor and the most at risk and marginalised of the excluded are women and girls. It is critical to have the tools to understand and map who is most at risk, or marginalised and to understand the pathways to exclusion as a foundation for achieving greater inclusion.

	<p>Countries and communities are currently updating their national and local DRR strategies, providing an opportune time to emphasize and promote inclusion, empowerment, resilience and meeting the needs of the most vulnerable and marginalised as guiding principles and practices. Some countries and communities have made good progress in establishing multiple stakeholder groups to develop DRR strategies. The next milestones are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ensuring that national and local strategies and plans are interlinked; b) that they are developed through inclusive processes; and c) that they engage with and support the capacities of communities, local actors and vulnerable groups, the most marginalised and those the most at risk.
<p>Session objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Highlight the importance of countries and communities as well as development and humanitarian stakeholders having strategies, tools, processes and disaggregated data/statistics by gender, age and disability in place to understand who are the most vulnerable/at risk and the most marginalised and use these effectively to inform decision-making processes. ● Ensure that countries and communities adopt inclusive bottom up processes for identifying vulnerabilities and nurturing capacities for developing their national and local level strategies and plans. ● Identify legislative policy and procedural processes, including internal and external financing and resourcing mechanisms, to include and address the needs of the most at risk and marginalised groups. ● Address challenges in strengthening inclusive DRR and risk-informed humanitarian and development strategies in countries affected by fragility, conflict, discrimination and violence. ● Provide examples of how practices that led to greater inclusion and reached those left behind have worked effectively and proactively, and had real impact for communities.

<p>Agenda and Structure</p>	<p>PART A: The Problem</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who is currently left behind and why? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Discussion of who can be left behind and why, sharing holistic data are possible pathways to exclusion as well as concrete examples. ● Emphasize importance of assessing the vulnerability and marginalisation of and within communities and tools that can support communities to lead this process (e.g. Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment and similar methodologies) <p>Part B: Solutions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. What does an inclusive effective process look like? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Good practice examples of inclusive processes and how these have worked as well as the challenges they have faced. 3. What legal, policy and financing solutions exist? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review of legislative, policy, procedural and financing solutions to address the needs of most at risk and vulnerable groups. 4. What works to really leave no one behind? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Good practice examples of where inclusive strategies / plans / initiatives have resulted in real impact for the most vulnerable and marginalized groups. 5. Discussion on how to overcome the challenges with the support of international agencies and donor countries.
<p>Expected Outcomes</p>	<p>This session is largely focused on Target E in that it aims to establish common principles on inclusion in national and local DRR strategies as well as provide solid case studies and examples of how to achieve DRR outcomes in fragile contexts. The session will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Highlight examples of the mapping of vulnerable groups as well as the use of disaggregated data by gender, age, disabilities and other relevant attributes, to drive decision-making that leads to more inclusive DRR approaches. ● Create a greater awareness amongst the decision-makers, international organisations and donors to influence the international agendas and donor strategies.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emphasize the importance of engaging the poorest, most marginalised and vulnerable groups in designing and implementing disaster risk reduction strategies and plans that aim to reach every person at risk of, or impacted by disasters - regardless of their identity, economic or societal status, gender, age, disability, ethnicity or other factor. ● Create greater awareness of the need for more investment in and adapted approaches for disaster risk reduction in fragile and conflict affected countries and regions, where many of the poorest and most marginalised people live.
<p>Panellists and Moderator of the Session</p>	<p><u>Moderator:</u> Ms. Veronica Pedrosa</p> <p><u>Panellists:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ms. Alexandra Ocles, National Secretary of Risk Management, Ecuador ● Ms. Kerry Ann Ifill, Ms. Kerry Ann Ifill, President Caribbean Council for the Blind, former President of the Senate ● Mr. Elhadj As Sy, Secretary General International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, IFRC ● Mr. Mohamed Béavogui, Director-General and United Nations Assistant Secretary General (ASG), African Risk Capacity ● Ms. Nella Canales, Research Fellow, Swedish Environment Institute

<p>Reference Documents</p>	<p>UNDRR Words into Action document on including marginalised groups in NDRA's - https://www.preventionweb.net/files/52828_kconsiderationofmarginalized[1].pdf</p> <p>ODI briefing paper 'Leave no one behind' index 2018: https://www.odi.org/publications/11159-leave-no-one-behind-index-2018</p> <p>World Disasters Report 2018: Leaving no one behind: https://media.ifrc.org/ifrc/world-disaster-report-2018/</p> <p>Peters, K. (2017): The next frontier for disaster risk reduction: tackling disasters in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. https://www.odi.org/publications/10952-next-frontier-disaster-risk-reduction-tackling-disasters-fragile-and-conflict-affected-contexts</p> <p>Review study on building resilience through inclusive and climate-adaptive DRR in Asia-Pacific: https://www.adpc.net/igo/contents/Publications/publications-Details.asp?pid=1353</p> <p>Agenda for Humanity – Core Responsibility 3: Leave no one behind: https://agendaforhumanity.org/cr/3</p> <p>BMZ: Disaster Risk Management for All. The inclusion of children, elderly people and persons with disabilities. 2013.</p> <p>A Journey of a Thousand Smiles: Stories of Resilient People https://careclimatechange.org/publications/a-journey-of-a-thousand-smiles-stories-of-resilient-people/</p> <p>Enhancing Resilience through Gender Equality https://careclimatechange.org/publications/enhancing-resilience-gender-equality/</p>
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