The webinar will start soon...

Introduce yourself in the chat box

WEBINAR
How to better integrate the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) Agenda & Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
26 May 2021, 11:00 – 12:15 (CET)
Agenda

- Welcome & Introduction
- Presentation by GNDR
- Practitioner's perspective by with National Federation of The Disabled Nepal
- Presentation by Save the Children
- Q&A Session
- Closing
Some starting remarks

• Presentation & recording will be available on the Swiss NGO DRR Platform website (www.drrplatform.org)

• This webinar will be recorded

• Please post any questions you might have for the speakers in the chat box below or virtually raise your hand and we will get to the questions during the Q&A session
The Swiss NGO DRR Platform

- **Network** of 20 Swiss-based NGOs
- “Dedicated to **increase the resilience** of women and men, communities and governments through DRR and CCA”
- **3 pillars:** Capacity strengthening, conceptual support and advocacy
- **Partners:** Swiss and international
- **Funding:** programme contribution from SDC
- **Website:** [www.drrplatform.org](http://www.drrplatform.org)
How to better integrate the Leave No One Behind (LNOB) Agenda & Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

• Core issue of 2030 SDGs to *leave no one behind*

• People “Left behind” are often considered those individuals or groups who are excluded from sustainable development or who do not enjoy minimum standards of living

• Often, policies, legislation and investments fail to take into consideration those left behind

• UNDP lists 5 key factors that result in being left behind: geography, discrimination, shocks and fragility, governance, socio-economic status. People at the intersection of these face compounded disadvantage.

• The LNOB Agenda also central to Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR)
How to better integrate the Leave No One Behind Agenda & Disaster Risk Reduction

Insights from the Views From the Frontline 2019 Global Report

Shivangi Chavda
Senior Regional Lead
25th May 2021
GLOBAL CONCLUSIONS REPORT
Why are people still losing their lives and livelihoods to disasters?
GNDR conducted a global review of disaster risk at the local level. Nearly 110,000 people were interviewed in 47 of the world’s most disaster-prone countries.

Nine conclusions drawn from the data explain why people are still losing their lives and incomes to floods, droughts, conflict and infectious diseases.
NINE CONCLUSIONS

Complex threats need integrated solutions.

Community exclusion.

Poor planning of participation.

Responsibilities not appointed.

Information gap.

Absence of local voice.

Lost development.

Underutilised ecosystems.
CONCLUSION TWO

Community exclusion
The people most at risk of being hit by a disaster aren’t involved in decisions about how to reduce their own risk.

Many communities don’t feel that local governments include them in assessing threats, preparing policies, plans and actions, and taking action to reduce risks.
The local government sometimes provides me with food but there is no community inclusion in the plans and budget.

— Adiri Zarik, Kampala, Uganda
Only 16% of people at risk feel included in assessing threats, preparing policies and plans, and taking action to reduce threats.
82% of people with disabilities and 97% of women said they had never been included in risk governance processes.

36% of people with disabilities and 30% of women said they aren’t consulted in the preparation of policies, plans and actions.
CONCLUSION THREE

Poor planning of participation
Time and convenience are crucial to community participation in resilience plans and actions – but are rarely considered.

Community consultation meetings on risk reduction plans and initiatives often clash with people’s work and childcare commitments.
To attend local government meetings I have to cross three rivers. It takes two hours and several modes of transport.

— Dologobinda Samal, Odisha, India
Convenience is the number one reason why community members participate in resilience-building processes.
CONCLUSION FIVE

Information gap
Governments are producing more information about disaster risk and their resilience-building initiatives, but this information isn’t reaching communities.

Disability, language and choice of communication channel hinder access to information.
In case of heavy rainfall, we get information beforehand from the TV and from loudspeaker announcements. We are fully prepared.

— Manorama Behra,
Odisha, India
62% of community members cannot easily access any information about the risks they face, or plans by their local government to build resilience.
EXAMPLE
Rwanda

Data disaggregation allows for further analysis of community groups’ perceptions.

These charts show that children and youth find access to information easier than the elderly. Such data can be used to further inform policies at national level on access to information.
CONCLUSION SIX
Absence of local funding
Communities at risk of disasters are not able to directly access funds to build their own resilience.

Most community members can’t access funds for risk reduction activities at the local level.
The threats have impacted my life negatively because there is no capital for me to start a business that will make me improve my livelihood.

— Sabuka Erijah, Kampala, Uganda
8 out of 10 community members say they can't access funds or that access is extremely limited.
CONCLUSION SEVEN

Lost voices
Civil society organisations aren’t systematically sharing the real-life community experience of disasters with national and international decision-makers.

Civil society organisations are not empowered to bring community voices to national platforms for disaster risk reduction.
Disaster risk reduction is first and foremost a community affair. It’s at the grassroots level that we can win this fight and not through a top-down approach.

— Jean Bazie, Action Contre la Faim, Burkina Faso
A third of civil society organisations do little to highlight community experiences of disaster risk.
Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPD) engagement in inclusive DRR/CCA efforts in Nepal

Good practices & lessons learned
(Focusing on earthquake 2015, COVID-19)
Webinar on disability inclusive DRR/CCA

By, National Federation of the Disabled Nepal (NFDN), 26th May 2021.
Strategic Interventions

- Generated Evidence (Assessment, Research, Data of Information of affected people with disabilities) – OPDs are engaged
- Advocacy and technical support for policy strengthening and inclusive guidelines (Example: DRRM Act-2017, COVID response guidelines of Ministry, PDNA)
- Ground Level action: (a) advocacy, lobby, networking, referral; (b) Direct Support to affected
- Engaged in UN emergency Cluster meetings (protection, WASH, Education, Shelter and Settlement Cluster)
- Accessible public information/message (Example: Inclusive Audio Visuals, Sharing General Guidelines, Sign language in media briefing of COVID)
Strategic Interventions

• Utilization of “Resource Pool” for sharing knowledge, expertise and experience (*A forum of technical experts and activists*)

• Capacity building and Mobilization OPDs and other stakeholders: (*Example: Training on All Under One Roof to DPOs, regular mentorship, COVID related training to health workers through virtual platform.*)
Some Constraints

- Less priority to disability issues *(in humanitarian works of government and non-government sectors)*
- Gaps in Knowledge, expertise *(particularly in disability and its diversity management, Basically in HOW Part)*
- Gaps in Data and information about disability *(authorities are reluctant to manage database)*
- Inaccessible physical infrastructures, transport facilities and information *(Persons from OPDs have barriers in mobility)*
- Less experienced and under resourced OPDs
What we Think

• Proactive and inclusive joint monitoring is imperative.

• Knowledge enhancement (in OPDs, Government, Humanitarian Actors) is essential

• Partnership with OPDs and capacity building in DIDRR. (technical, financial and knowledge support)

• Aligning with other Development Initiatives (example metro train, smart city, resettlement plan, mega city etc.)
Post-disaster intervention & preparedness

Finally: Let’s watch a short video clip together
Thank you
How to better integrate the Leave No One Behind Agenda & Disaster Risk Reduction

26th May 2021

Dragan Ličanin, Emergency Preparedness and Response Specialist
Save the Children in North West Balkans
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

- **Priority 1** *(Understanding disaster risk)*, understanding disaster risk for those at the intersection of multiple disadvantages.

- **Priority 2** *(Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk)*, it is essential to include mechanisms where voices of the most disenfranchised are being conveyed to policy makers on the local, national and international level.

- **Priority 3** *(Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience)*, financing and budgeting are crucial to ensure people are not further marginalised.
Why is LNOB agenda important?

• To involve children in active participatory planning, decision making and activity/measure recomendation.

• To reach and protect every last child!

• To fulfill our vision:
  o Our vision is a world in which every child attains the right to survival, protection, development and participation
Context

- Floods 2014 (Bosnia and Serbia)
- Migrant crisis
  - Serbia 2015
  - Bosnia and Herzegovina 2017
- Complicated political system/situation (25 years after war)
- Protracted crisis
• **Save the Children** has a unique role in empowering children's voices and encouraging leadership in the climate movement.

• We aim to support children – especially the most marginalised who are disproportionately affected by climate change - to be part of the solution and influence decisions by world and local leaders.
Achievements

• 7 years of active DRR projects
• Working in more than 30 schools and local community on emergency, preparedness and resilience (HVCA, workshops, simulations ect.).
• Campaining and awareness raising actions (posters, video, cards, website, Guidelines for teachers and practitioners).
• Advocating for children toward legislators.
• Involving children with disabilities in DRR workshops
Programming methodology

• Developed documents, methodologies and materials are produced in cooperation with all relevant actors in the DRR and education sector
• To develop a comprehensive set of standards for municipalities, schools and pre-school institutions that will
• To target gaps in the system, procedures and measures to prevent and mitigate risk of hazards in educational institutions
• To raise awareness and knowledge among children, teachers and other stakeholders in local community on how to prevent disasters, mitigate risks and how to behave in case of emergency situations.
**Work methodology**

1. Educations on participatory Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (HVCA) and DRR for schools and local community

2. Educations for teachers/educators on implementation of DRR curriculum in pre-schools and primary schools;

3. Implementation of DRR workshops with children in pre-schools and primary schools;

4. Organise at minimum one simulation activity within the school DRR action plan
Evacuation drills
• Save the Children in North West Balkans is recognized as „strategic“ partner in DRR and school safety in BiH.

• Other organisations are using our „model“ in their work
Safe school programming
Thank You for attention!

Questions?
Q&A

• Post your questions in the chat box below or virtually raise your hand
• If you have questions for specific speaker, please add their name to your question
Thank you

The webinar slides will be made available on our website [www.drrplatform.org](http://www.drrplatform.org)