

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



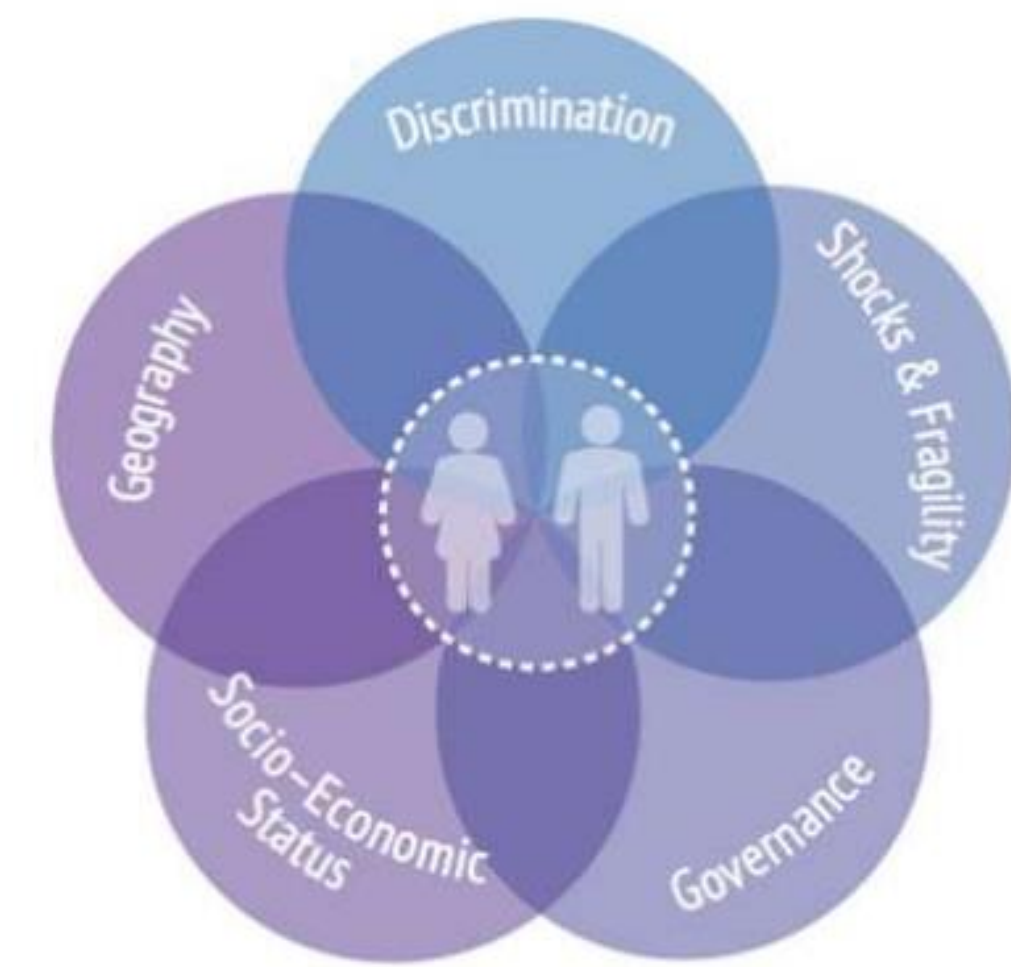
- Presentation & recording will be available on the Swiss NGO DRR Platform website (www.drrplatform.org)
- This webinar will be recorded
- Please post any questions you might have for the speakers in the chat box below or virtually raise your hand and we will get to the questions during the Q&A session

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



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)



Funded by the
European Union



GNDR
Global Network of Civil Society
Organisations for Disaster Reduction

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

A dark grey world map is centered in the background. Several regions are highlighted in a bright orange color, including parts of South America (primarily Chile and Peru), Central America, the Caribbean, West and Central Africa, the Middle East, South Asia (including India), and Southeast Asia (including the Philippines and Indonesia).

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
on



Poor
planning
of
participation



Responsibilities
not
appointed



Information
gap



Absence
of
voice



Lost
voice



Develop
ment



Under
utilised



VIEWS FROM THE FRONTLINE



CONCLUSION TWO

Community exclusion



CONCLUSIONS The issue

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.

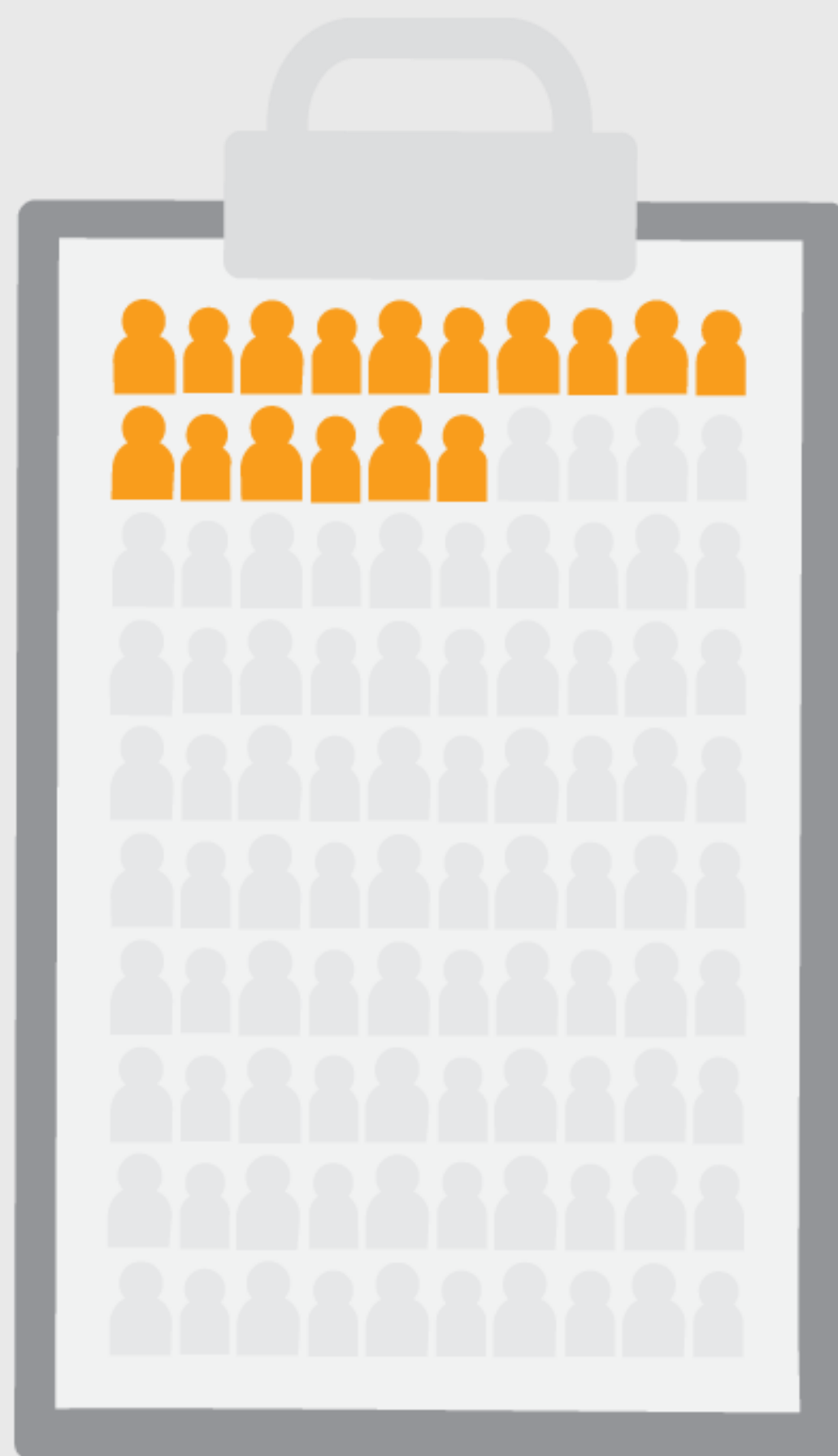


”

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.



VIEWS FROM THE FRONTLINE



CONCLUSION THREE

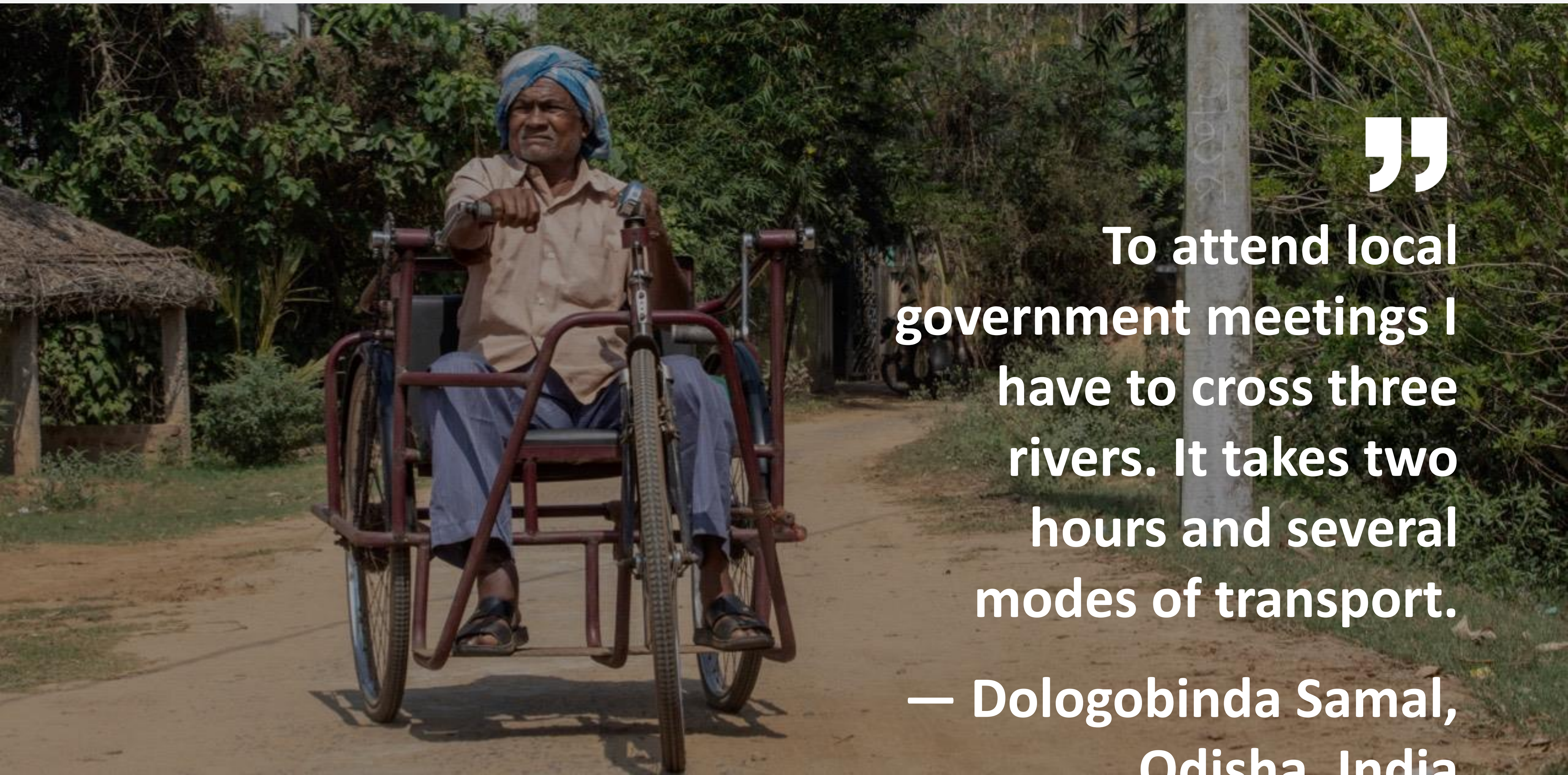
Poor planning of participation



CONCLUSIONS The issue

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

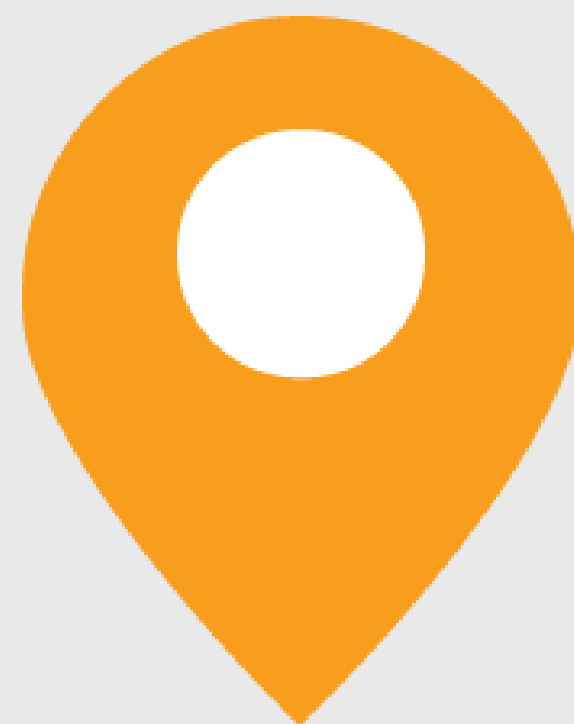
Community consultation meetings on risk reduction plans and initiatives often clash with people's work and childcare commitments.



”

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.



VIEWS FROM THE FRONTLINE



CONCLUSION FIVE

Information gap



CONCLUSIONS The Issue

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

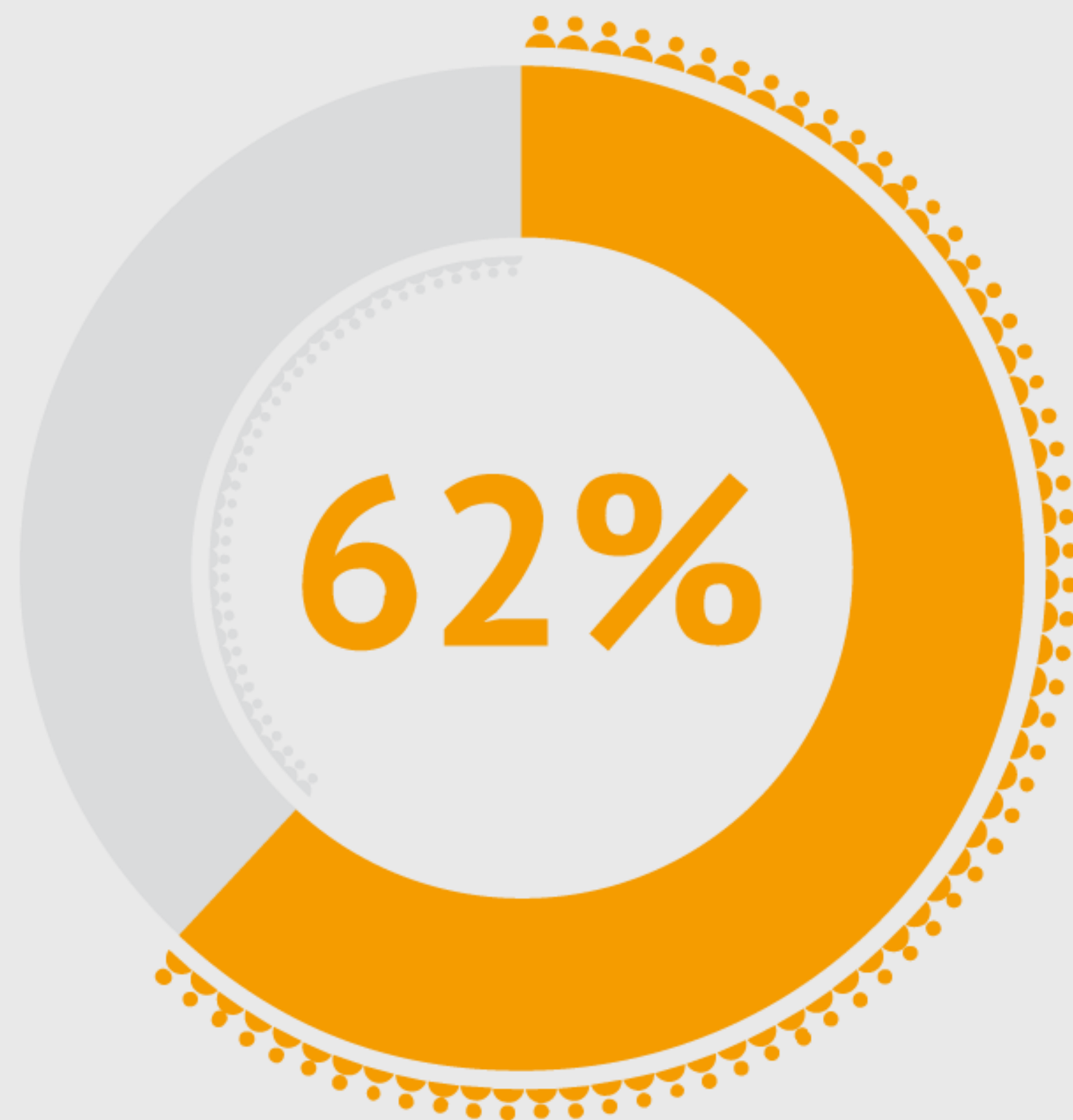
Disability, language and choice of communication channel hinder access to information.



”

In case of heavy rainfall, we get information beforehand from the TV and from loudspeaker announcements. We are fully prepared.

— Manorama Behra,
Odisha, India

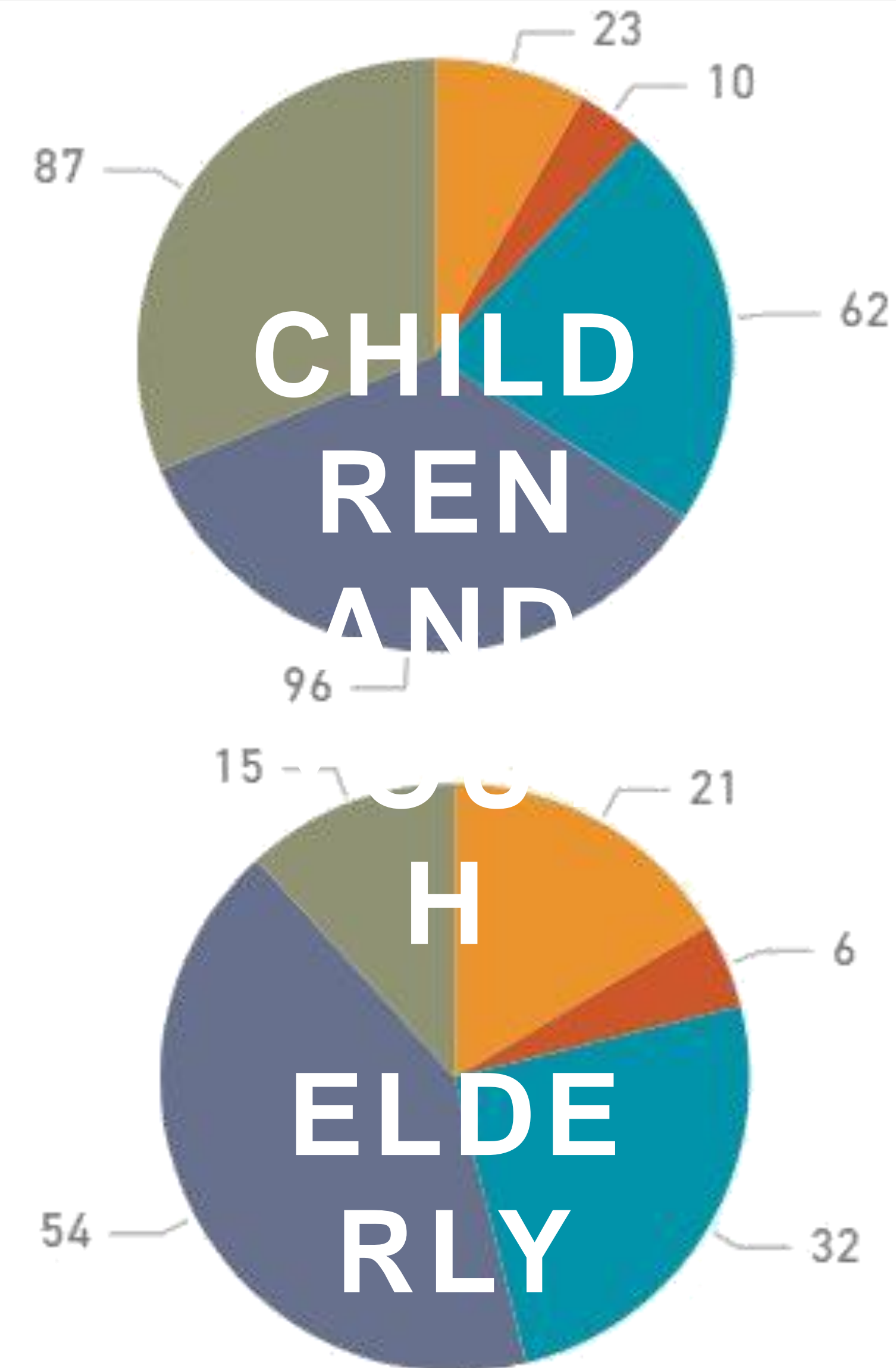


62% of community members cannot easily access any information about the risks they face, or plans by their local government to build resilience.

EXAMPLE Rwanda

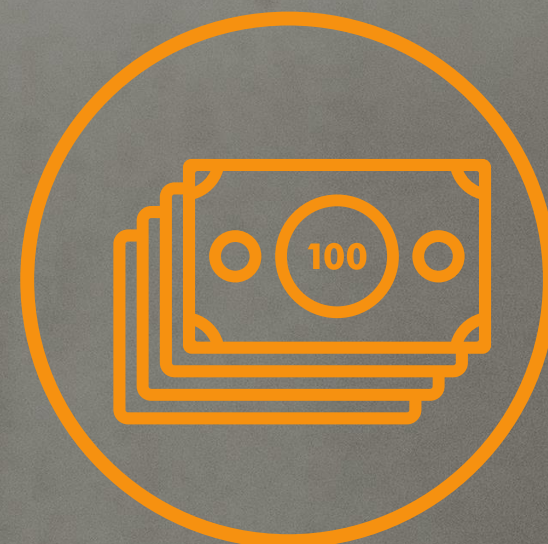
Data disaggregation allows for further analysis of community groups' perceptions.

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.





VIEWS FROM THE FRONTLINE



CONCLUSION SIX

Absence of local funding





CONCLUSIONS The issue

Communities at risk of disasters are not able to directly access funds to build their own resilience.

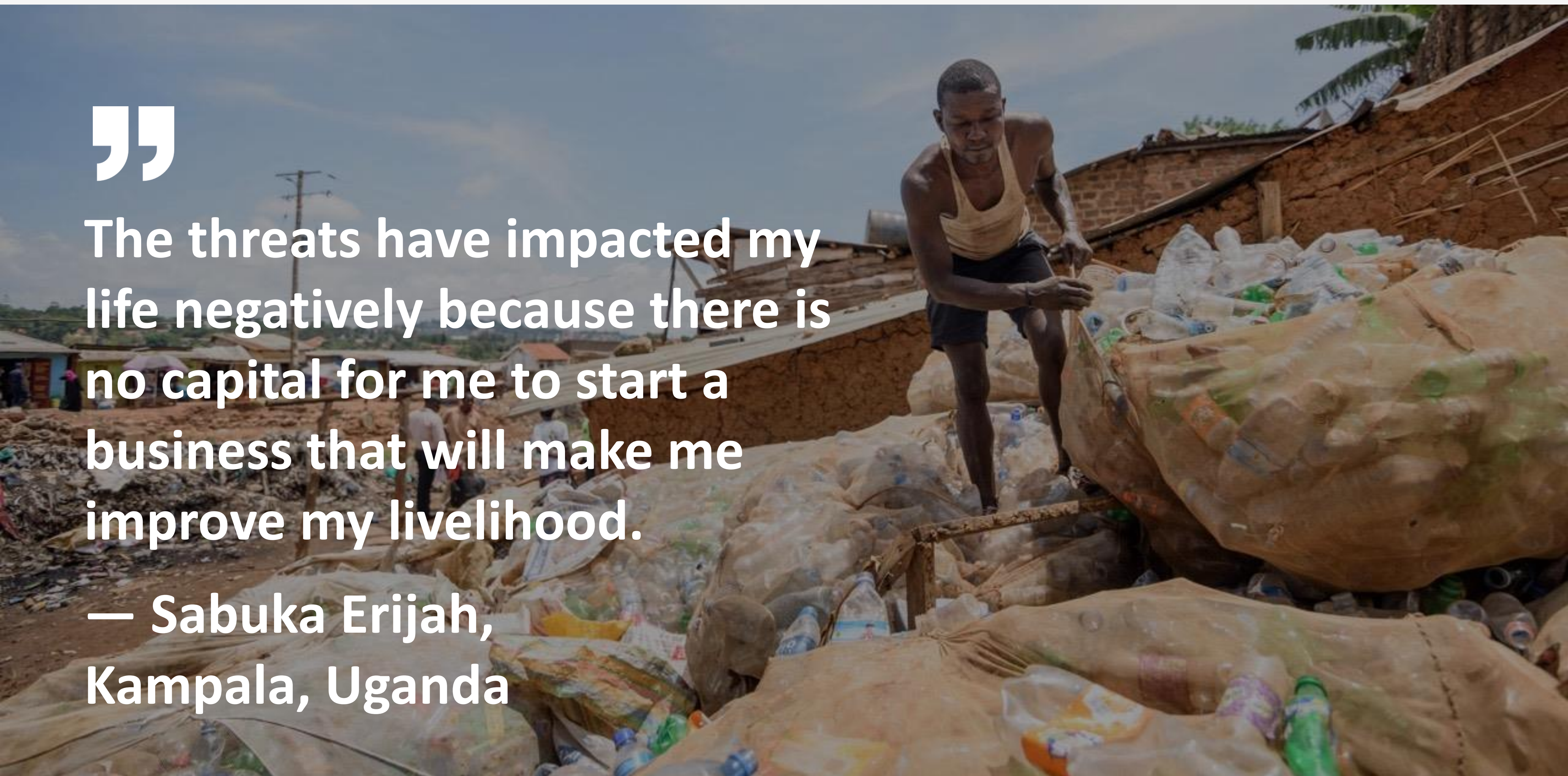
Most community members can't access funds for risk reduction activities at the local level.



”

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.



VIEWS FROM THE FRONTLINE



CONCLUSION SEVEN

Lost voices



CONCLUSIONS

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



A third of civil society organisations do little to highlight community experiences of disaster risk.

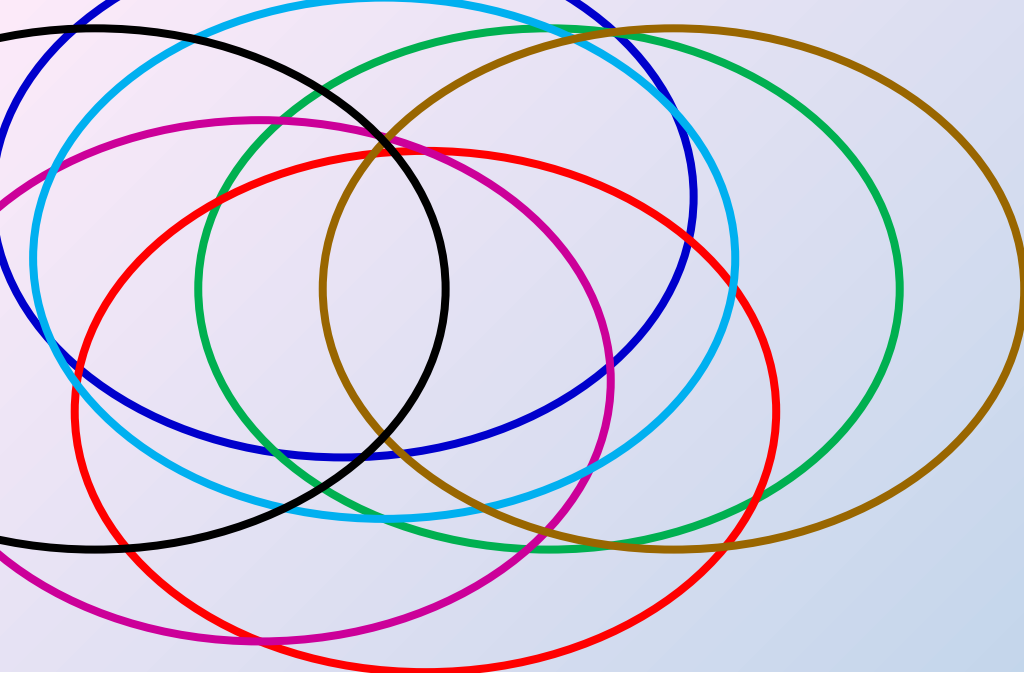


VIEWS FROM THE FRONTLINE

GLOBAL CONCLUSIONS REPORT

global-report.vfl.world





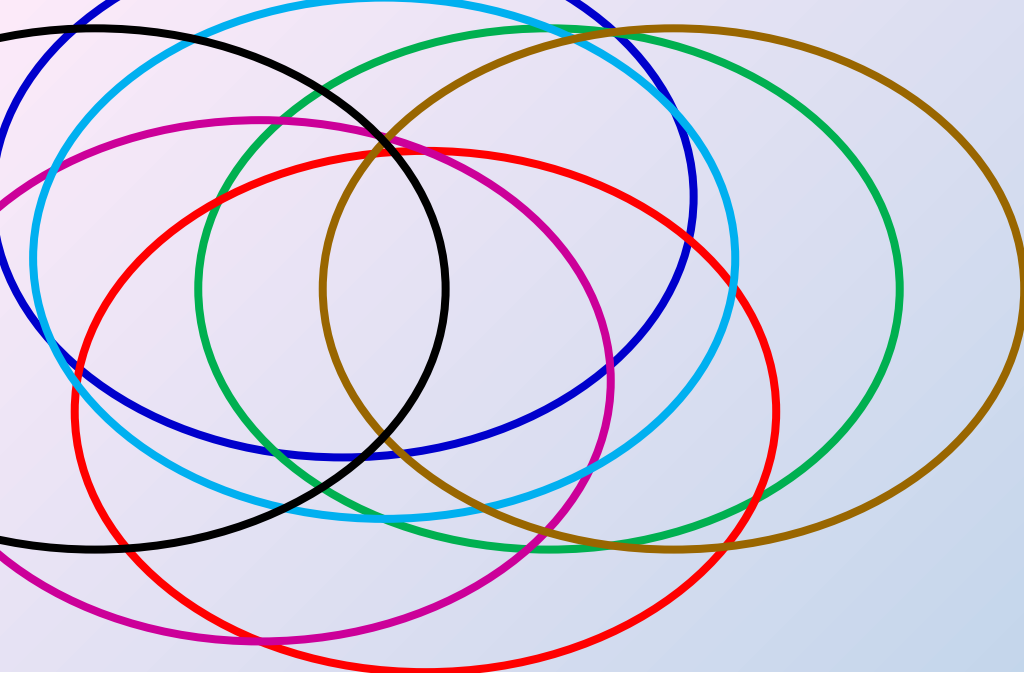
ADVOCACY
AWARENESS
CAPACITY
NETWORKING & BUILDING



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.*

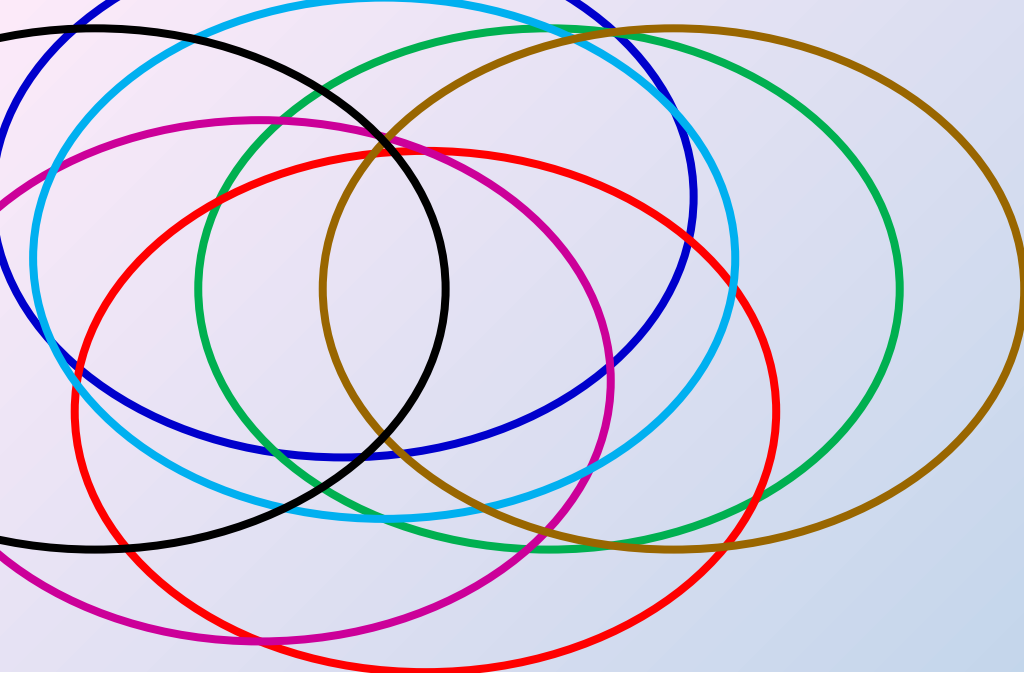


ADVOCACY AWARENESS CAPACITY NETWORKING & BUILDING



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*)



NETWORKING & BUILDING

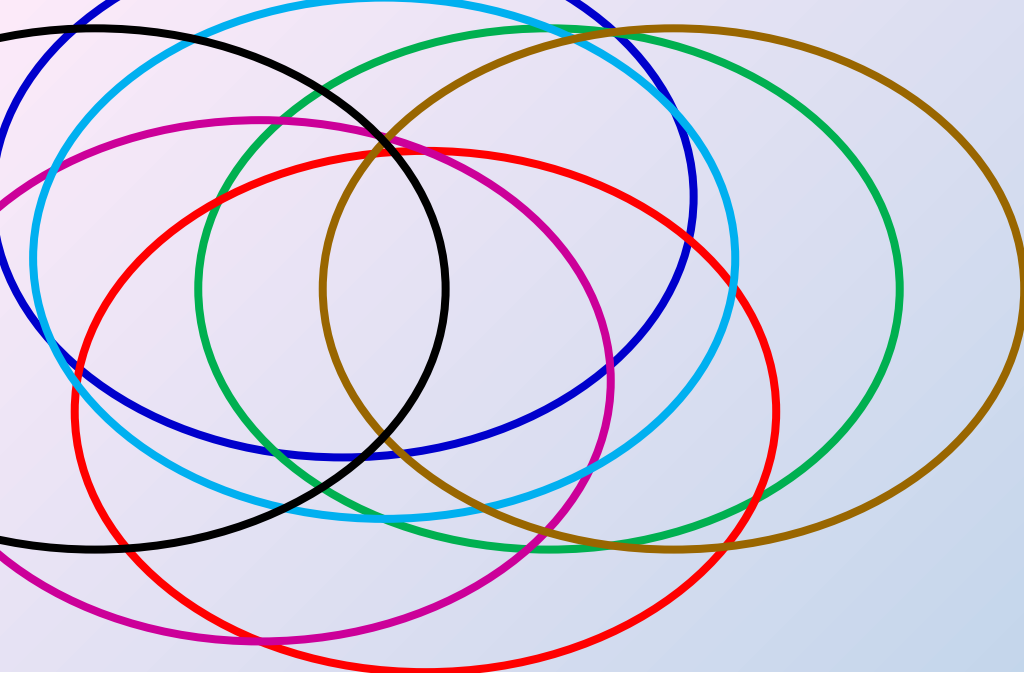
CAPACITY
BSS

ADVOCACY
AWARENESS



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.*)



NETWORKING & BUILDING

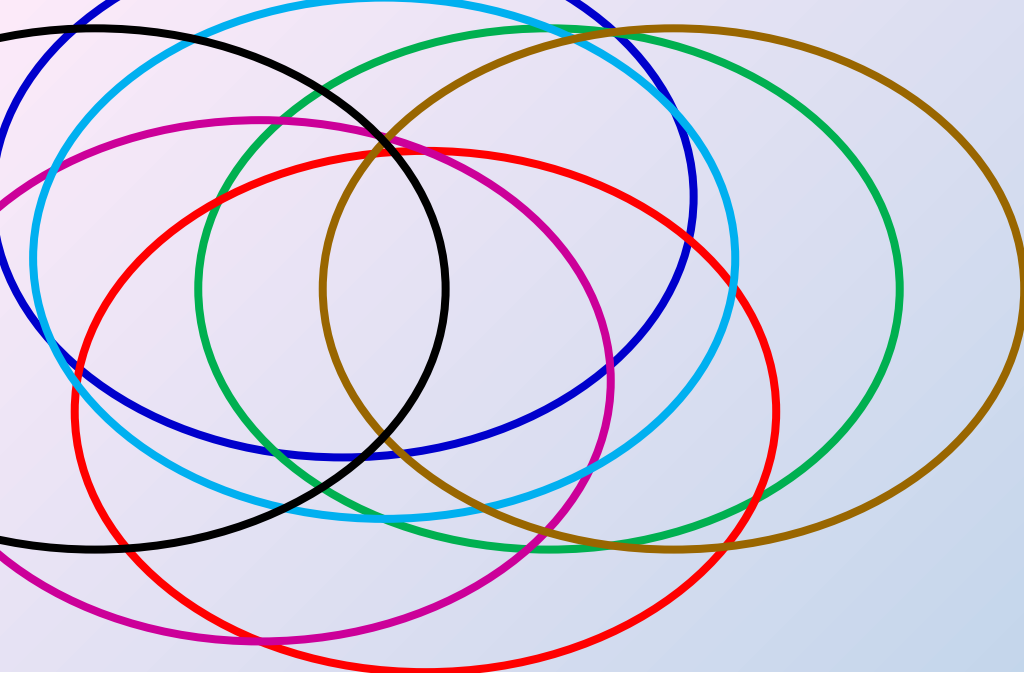
CAPACITY
BUILDS

ADVOCACY
AWARENESS



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**

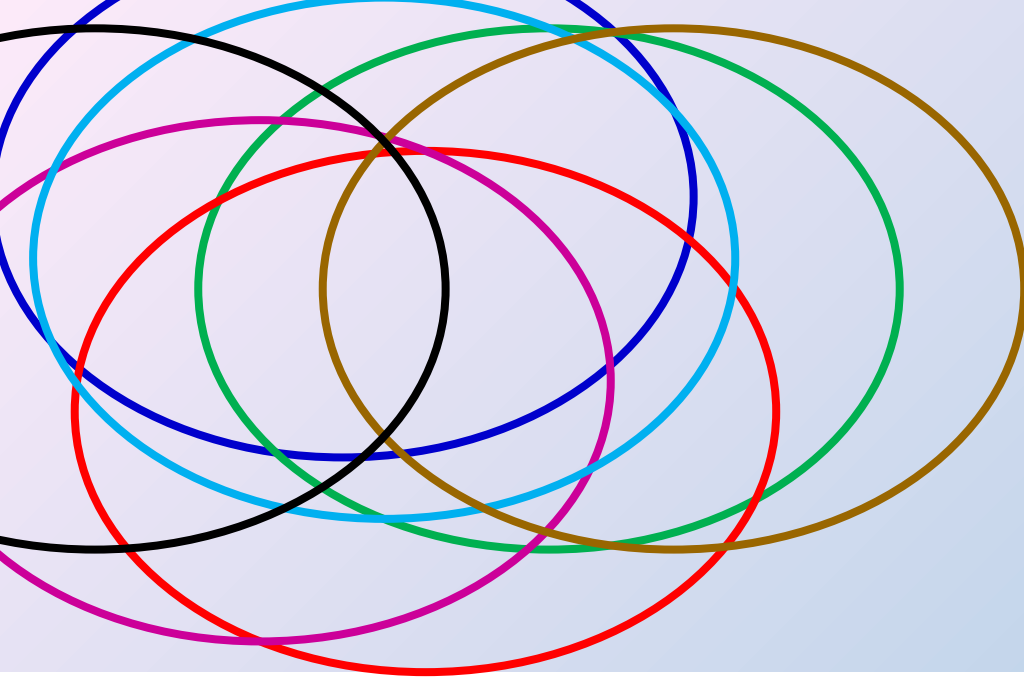


ADVOCACY AWARENESS CAPACITY NETWORKING & BUILDING ESS



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.)*

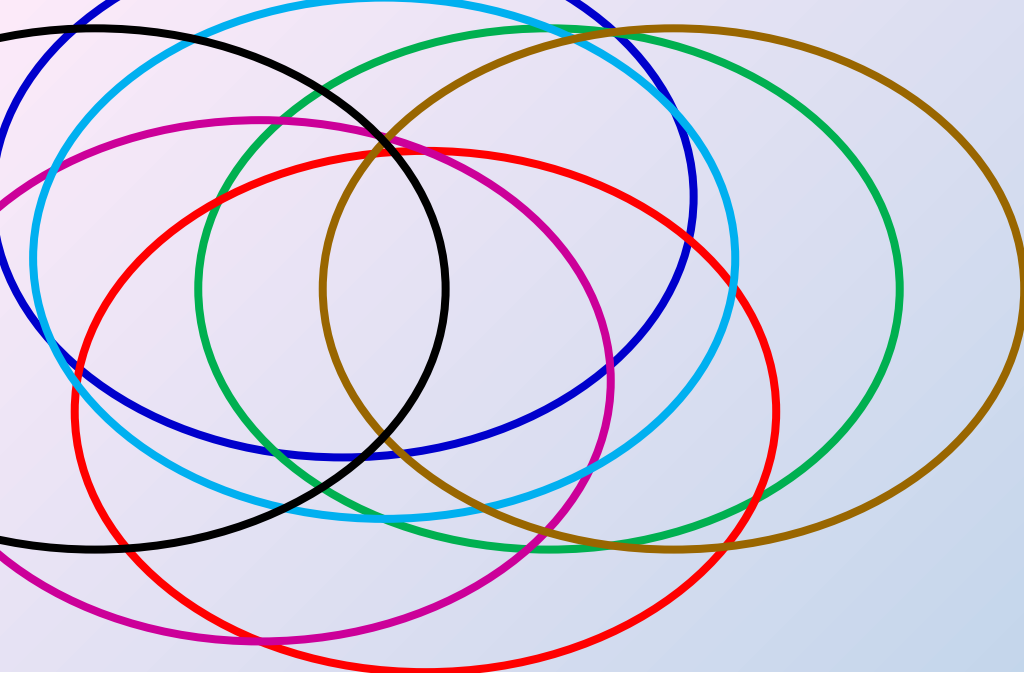


ADVOCACY
AWARENESS
CAPACITY
NETWORKING & BUILDING
ESS



Post-disaster intervention & preparedness

Finally: Let's watch a short
video clip together



ADVOCACY
AWARENESS
CAPACITY
NETWORKING & BUILDING
ESS



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



Save the Children

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.



Save the Children

Why is LNOB agenda important?

- To involve children in active participatory planning, decision making and activity/measure recommendation.
- To reach and protect every last child!
- To fulfill our vision:
 - Our vision is a world in which every child attains the right to **survival, protection, development and participation**



Save the Children

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

- 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.).
- Campaigning 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



Save the Children

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.

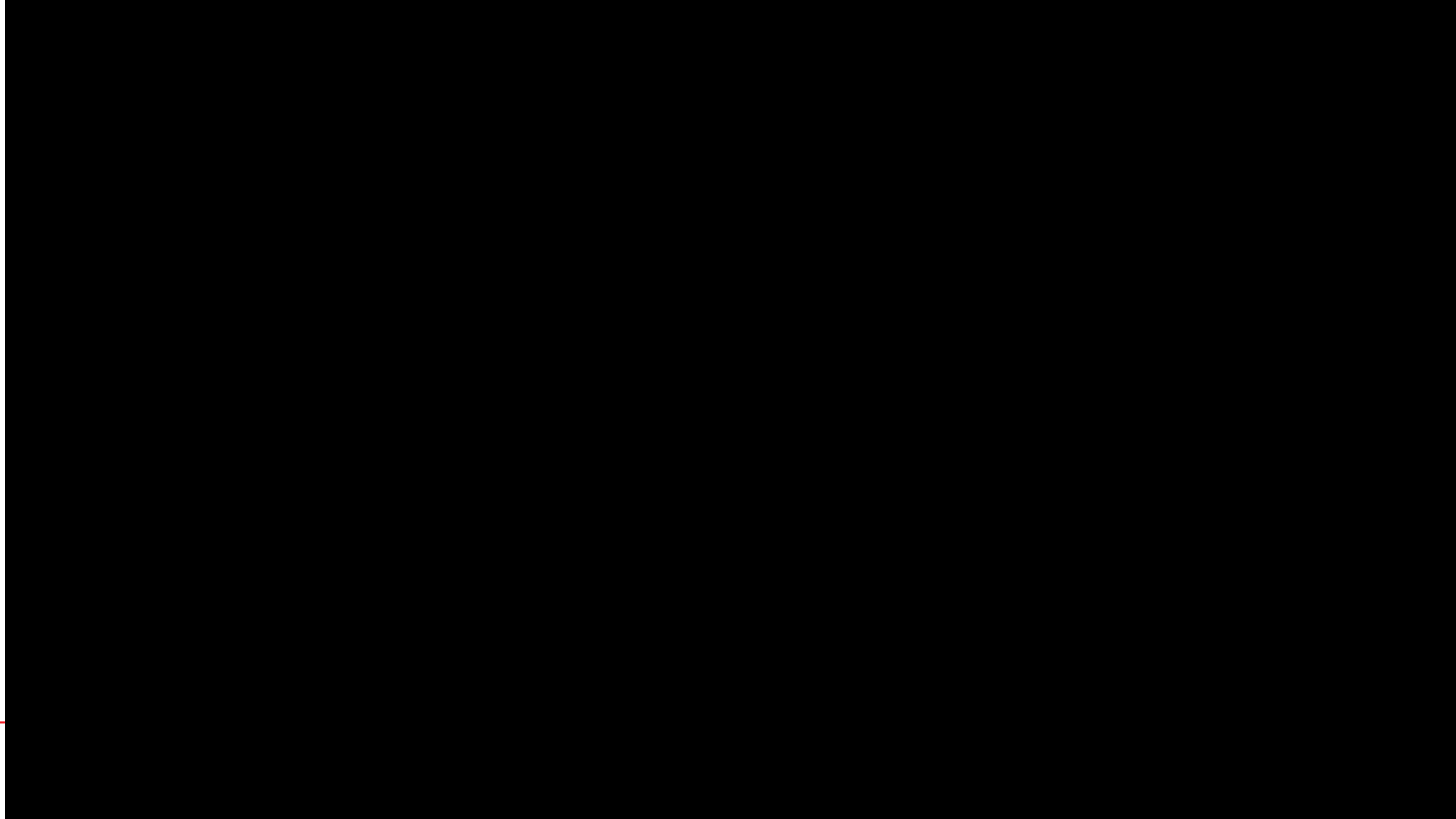
Work methodology

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



Save the Children

Evacuation drills



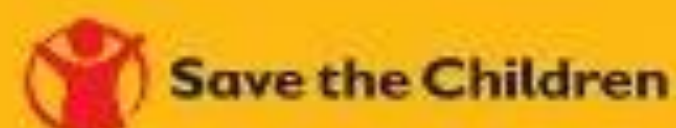
Children

Awareness raising

POŽAR



121 CIVILNA ZAŠTITA | 122 POLICIJA | 123 VATROGASNA SLUŽBA | 124 HITNA POMOĆ



PRILUŽAK: Izjave o otpornosti na primodne i druge napoje i obratovanje u lokalnim zajednicama

POPLAVA

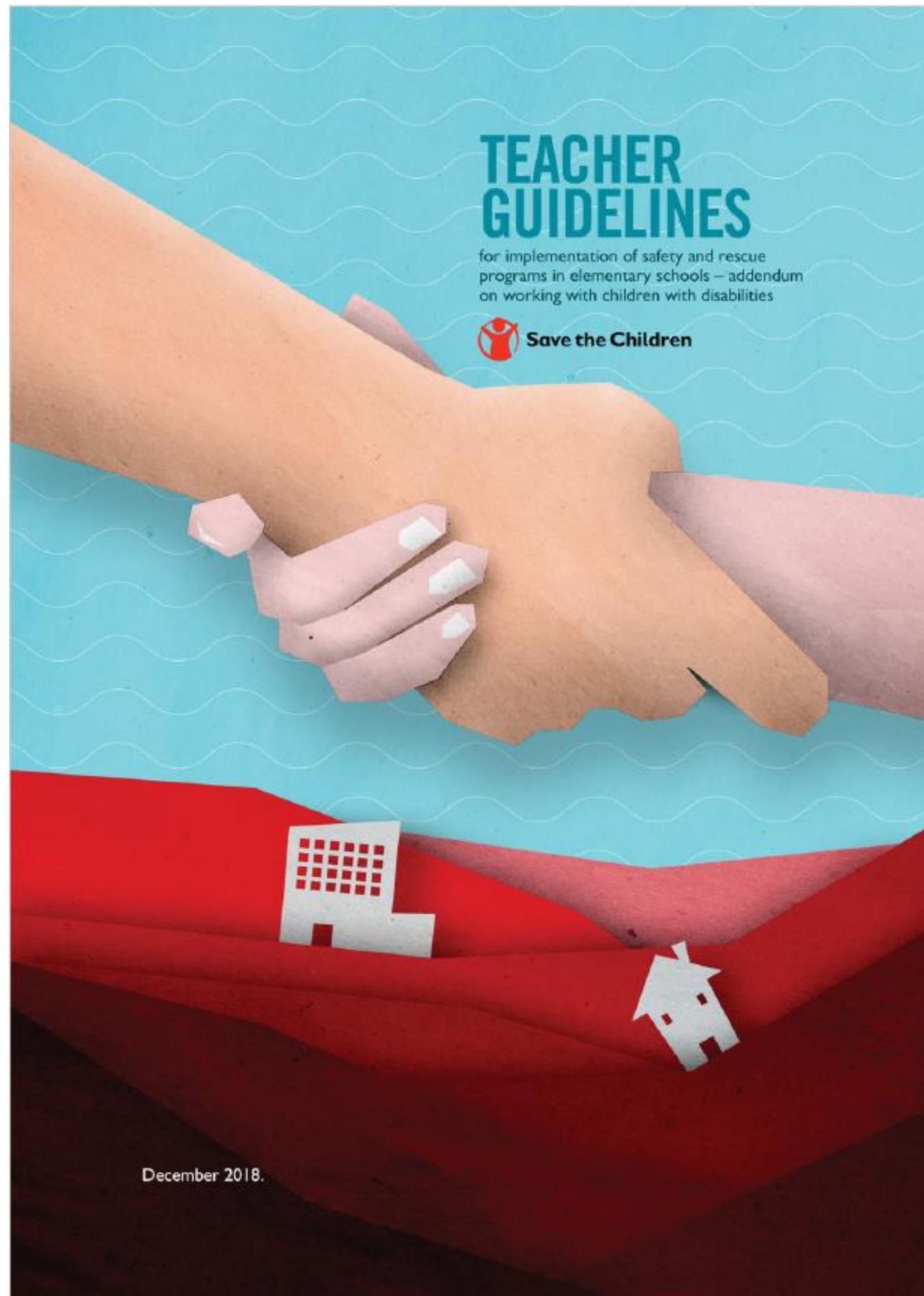


 **121 CIVILNA ZAŠTITA** | **122 POLICIJA** | **123 VATROGASNA SLUŽBA** | **124 HITNA POMOĆ**

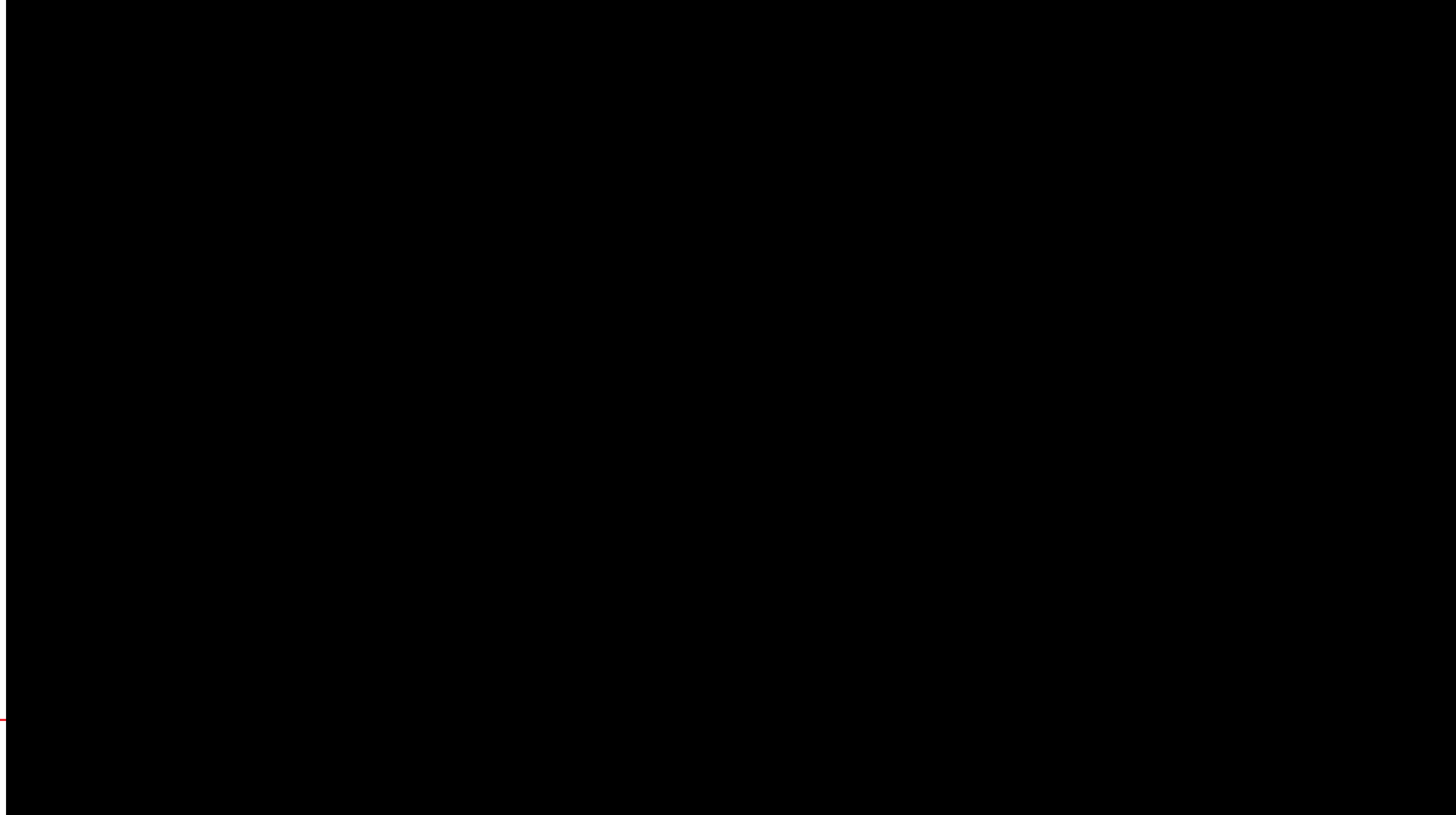


PROJEKAT: Izgradnja otpornosti na prirodne i druge nepogode u obrazovanju i u lokalnim zajednicama

Children



<https://otporninakatastrofe.ba/wp-content/uploads/pdf/Teacher-guidelines-working-with-children-with-disabilities.pdf>



- 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



Children

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