

Swedish Resilience Network and Partners' delegation report

Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction Indonesia, 23-28 May 2022



The Swedish Resilience Network and Partners' delegation

Voices from the Swedish Resilience Network and Partners' delegation

Pauline Madiro, Kenya4Resilience Coordinator (Children's Mission Africa), Kenya:



“As part of the K4R strategic plan (2022-2026) that focuses on Disaster Risk Reduction, Environment conservation, Climate adaptation and Resilience, participation at Global Platform 2022 gave me more insights on how to link the local DRR actions to the global level, with a focus on the Sendai Framework targets. The forum also provided an excellent platform for sharing, linking, learning, and networking with multiple CSO's and government representatives from different member countries, and SMC member organisations.”

**Priscilla Cubo, Global Environment and Climate Change Advisor,
Diakonia, Sweden**

“The conference allowed us to learn the practice of leaving no one behind in the work with disaster risk reduction, since one of its strengths was the inclusion of people with disabilities. Also showed the connections between humanitarian and development work, and the need to shift from dealing with the consequences of disasters to working on anticipatory action, in a preventive way. This change of mindset has to happen not only in our programmatic work but also in the way DRR is financed.”



Linnea Åberg, Regional Leader, Interact (EFK), Thailand



“One of the most important things for us and our partners was the opportunity to get a better understanding of advocacy on a global level as well as the need to networking and collaboration. The connection to GNDR but also to other organizations and networks was one of the high lights of the week. Throughout the whole conference, the theme *Left no one behind* was of course mainstreamed. This is not new in any way, but

it is always very important to be reminded of especially when we work with DRR. I found some of the sessions on gender and People with disabilities (PwD) inclusion giving me new perspectives on DRR.”

Jitu Kumar, Lead Programmes, EFICOR, India

“I have learnt of the importance of local, national, and regional cooperation for the implementation of the Sendai Framework. UNDRR Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism (SEM) gives priority to people centric, inclusive, accessible and risk informed resilient action plans. And it is important for my work to align with this approach, and I was reminded of the whole society centric approach.”



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1.Introduction

The **seventh session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2022)**, organized by United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and hosted by the Government of Indonesia, took place 23 - 28 May 2022 in Bali, Indonesia. See <https://globalplatform.undrr.org/>

The main theme of the Global Platform 2022 was **From Risk to Resilience: Towards Sustainable Development for All in a COVID-19 Transformed World**. GP2022 offered a chance for governments, UN system and all stakeholders to recommit to accelerate progress on DRR towards the achievement of sustainable development. The GP2022 was also a key event of the **Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction** which takes place during 2022-2023.

This report elaborated jointly by the delegates of the **Swedish Resilience Network and Partners' delegation** provides overall information regarding the GP2022 and content, the purposes of the delegation and the results.

2. Background to the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and key stakeholders



The Global Platform

The biennial/triennial Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (Global Platform), as recognized by the UN General Assembly, is the **main forum at the global level** for strategic advice, coordination, partnership development and the review of progress in the implementation of international instruments on disaster risk reduction, particularly the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, see <https://www.undrr.org/publication/sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030>

The Global Platform is characterised by a format that facilitates **dialogue and exchanges among all stakeholders, both governmental and non-governmental**. It features a high-level dialogue, which brings together senior government officials, including heads of state and government, ministers, mayors and parliamentarians as well as leaders from the private sector, science and civil society.

The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2022 was organized in a **hybrid format and had over 3 200 participants from a total of 185 countries**. Progress towards gender parity as well as accessibility was evident throughout the platform.

According to UNDRR, the GP2022 was expected to deliver the following outcomes:

- Consolidated stock-take on Sendai Framework implementation progress by Member States and stakeholders, and achievement of disaster risk-related targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- Recommendations of actions for policy makers in the areas of sustainable development, finance and economic planning, disaster risk reduction and international trade, climate and ecosystem actions, international cooperation.
- Recommendations of actions related to disaster risk reduction tailored to the specific needs of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), with focus on ensuring that no one is left behind.
- Innovative and good practices in managing COVID-19 from the disaster risk reduction community and recommendations for whole-of-society action for preparedness and for strengthening risk management of disease outbreaks.
- Increased awareness on good practices in implementing the Sendai Framework for reducing risk and building resilience, including using innovative approaches, tools, and methodologies.

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

The **United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction** (UNDRR) is the coordinating body for the Global Platform conferences. UNDRR, which was established in 1999, is part of the United Nations Secretariat. Its functions span over the social, economic, environmental as well as humanitarian fields. UNDRR supports the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework. See <https://www.undrr.org/>

Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)

The **Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction** (GNDR) is the largest international network of organisations committed to working together to improve the lives of people affected by disasters worldwide. GNDR has today more than 1 600 member organisations in 128 countries with a secretariat in London and Regional Development Coordinators. GNDR facilitated cooperation and joint advocacy prior to and during the Global Platform to navigate for maximum input. See www.gndr.org

GNDR had daily morning meetings during the GP 2022 with 30-35 people for recap from the previous day and joint planning of the day to come. The delegates

of the Swedish Resilience Network and Partners' also had the opportunity to share own methods and reports with the GNDR members, and SMC shared the training module "Why Resilience Matters", see https://fabo.org/smc/launch_resiliencecourse

3. The Swedish Resilience Network and Partners' delegation

The Swedish Resilience Network

The **Swedish Resilience Network** was formed in 2015 and has participated in two previous Global Platforms; in Cancun in Mexico in 2017 and in Geneva in 2019. The network has today 24 member organisations and is during 2022 chaired by PMU. 13 of the network members are also GNDR members.

The Swedish Resilience Network is one of few national DRR and Resilience networks in Europe, beside the network of GNDR members, and has since 2019 aligned its Advocacy Road Map with the GNDR strategy.

The delegation and its background

The delegation consisted of 22 participants from the Swedish Resilience Network and some of its Partner organisations. It was led by SMC (Lennart Nolvall and Miriam Mondragon) as 17 out of the 22 delegates represented SMC, SMC member organisations and their partner organisations. The delegation had participants from Sweden (7 out of which two are based in Thailand), Bangladesh (5), Cambodia (1), India (2), Nepal (1), Sri Lanka (1), Kenya (2), Malawi (1) and Honduras (1). The participation was a part of the implementation of the Advocacy Road Map of the Swedish Resilience Network as well as a part of the SMC strategy for 2022-2026 focusing on Environment, Climate and Resilience.

In the beginning of the year the Swedish Resilience Network found that we together with the partner organisations had **very good opportunities to advocate for localisation** of the implementation of the Sendai Framework as the Mid-Term Review offers a momentum for CSO participation, and as we especially during the last year have built up good relations with the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the GNDR secretariat in London and UNDRR External Relations. Both the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) are large donors of UNDRR which currently makes Sweden the largest donor of UNDRR with a contribution of 9,1 MUSD in 2021. This means that Sweden has a large influence on the work of UNDRR.

The delegates of the partner organisations were also expected to link up to their national CSO delegations in order to collaborate for advocacy on national level.

Overall goal of the participation

The overall goal of the delegation's participation at the GP2022 was linked to localisation. Localisation refers to structural changes at the local, national and international level, where local actors (local authorities, CSOs, small businesses, communities most at risk) have the capacity, resources and power they need to decide how to strengthen their own resilience. **This is in line with the GNDR strategy for 2020-2025**, see <https://strategy.gndr.org/>

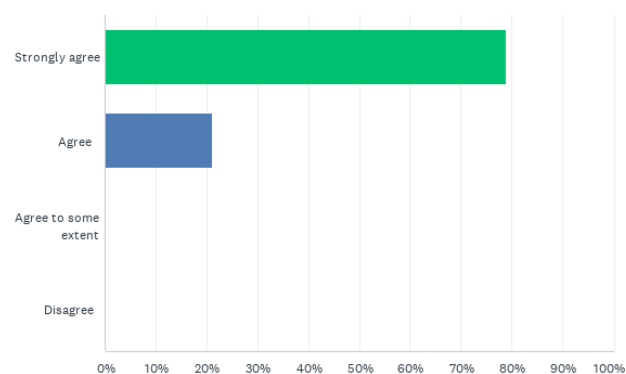
4. The purposes of the participation at the Global Platform 2022

The **purposes of the participation** of the delegation to the Global Platform 2022 were the following:

- To contribute to the expected outcome of the GP2022 as formulated by UNDRR, see above.
- To meet with the official national delegations including national DRR/Disaster Risk Management (DRM) authorities of the members countries, including the official Swedish delegation with representatives from Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Sida and MSB, and advocate for local ownership of DRR (Sendai Framework target E), etc.
- To participate in the final formulation of the GNDR Call to Action position paper.
- To strengthen the networking and collaboration with the GNDR Secretariat and GNDR member organisations globally.
- To learn more about, and share, successful DRR/resilience methods and approaches at formal seminars and forums, and at informal meetings.

5. Results of the participation at the Global Platform

The results were recopilated through individual questionnaires, grupal evaluations and written contributions from the delegation members. All members of the delegation answered the questionnaire.



100% of the respondents strongly agreed, or agreed, that their overall experience of attending the Global Platform was positive.

100% of the respondents considered that the Global Platform gave them motivation to promote stronger engagement in DRR/resilience within their own organisation.

| Purposes of the participation The delegation was expected to: | Results and outcomes References to evaluation among the delegation members |
|--|---|
| Contribute to the expected outcome of the GP2022 as formulated by UNDRR. | <p>Through our GNDR memberships and active collaboration in the development of the statement “Call to Action”, key messages on collaboration, conflict, gender listening to local knowledge and voice, investing at the local level, the importance of young people, inclusion and learning from COVID 19, were all included in Co-Chairs Summary, see reference below.</p> <p>Jason Vogt, Akram Abdulrahman and Lennart Nolvall had a meeting with Richard Bailey, Head of UNDRR External relations and Vanessa Buchot, External Relations Officer at UNDRR. The three delegates informed about the delegation, the coordination with GNDR, the contacts with the Swedish MFA and the advocacy work prior to and during the conference. (See p. 14)</p> |
| Meet with the official national delegations including national DRR/Disaster Risk Management (DRM) authorities of the delegation members countries, including the official Swedish delegation with Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Sida and MSB, and advocate for local ownership of DRR (Sendai Framework target E), etc. | <p>90% of the respondents considered that they had strengthened the possibilities of their organisation to participate in advocacy initiatives for localisation and community engagement in DRR, in relation to their government.</p> <p>All the organisations in the delegation reported that they had met with the official national delegations including national DRR/DRM authorities.</p> <p>ADRA Bangladesh and Friendship in Bangladesh, and EFICOR in India, reported special advances in their relationship with government officials.</p> <p>The Swedish delegation had an informal meeting in connection to a plenary in which Marina berg, Swedish Ambassador to Indonesia, participated. (See p. 13)</p> <p>Lennart Nolvall, Miriam Mondragon and Jason Vogt met with Britta Ramberg, Deputy head of Unit Operations, and Carl-Johan Breitholtz, project manager at the Resilience Building Section at MSB. We identified countries of common interest for possible collaboration and communicated the interest of the Swedish Resilience Network to take part</p> |

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| | of MSB's plans for the Mid-term Review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework in Sweden. (See p. 14) |
| Participate in the final formulation of the "Call to Action" policy brief coordinated by GNDR. | 58% of the respondents had actively participated in developing the GNDR statement "Call to Action" during the conference. |
| Strengthen the networking and collaboration with the GNDR Secretariat and GNDR member organisations globally. | 74% of the participants agreed they had strengthened their networking and collaboration with the GNDR Secretariat and GNDR member organisations globally, and 26% agreed that they had strengthened the same "to some extent". |
| Learn more about, and share, successful DRR/resilience methods and approaches at formal seminars and forums, and at informal meetings. | 90% of the respondents considered that they learnt more/could share about successful DRR/Resilience methods and approaches, which their organisation could apply in its strategies and programmes. |
| This outcome was not stipulated as an objective but surged as a joint initiative by the FBO's present at the conference, probably all of them GNDR member organisation. | <p>A Joint FBO Statement was endorsed by 31 organisations during the conference including seven organisations of the delegation: ACT Church of Sweden, EFICOR, Hagar International, Islamic Relief, LM International, PMU and SMC. (See p. 12)</p> <p>95% of the respondents strongly agreed, or agreed, that participating in the Global Platform gave them a better understanding how the civil society can contribute to the DRR and Resilience on national and local level, based on the Sendai Framework.</p> |

This is how participants want SMC and the Resilience network to continue promoting DRR/Resilience:

(According to final evaluation delegation meeting)

- By keeping the network alive, continuously building capacity in Resilience and DRR within the SMC network and frequently provide sharing and learning opportunities.
- Hosting at least one mayor learning event annually.
- To continue building networks of/with partners across the world like GNDR and K4R to reach other countries and communities.

- To establish a platform to raise community voices via SMC partner participation in global events and establish a follow-up mechanism after international events.
- Create opportunities for cross-learning in the DRR sector. Facilitate the sharing of examples of resources and best practices. Updating members and partner on future conferences and advocacy initiatives.
- SMC member engagement deeply in the DRR within the international global platforms and other UN agencies.
- Creating networking with local government and government. Engaging government with local good practice.
- By sharing and discussing more about, and give, a more thorough introduction to the Sendai Framework for DRR and the GNDR.
- That SMC continues to be a strong leader within the Swedish Resilience Network and promote cooperation. Lift the FBO Statement with Swedish authorities.
- Specific funding on DRR/Resilience, joint CSO's funding for Consortium to scale up resilience work.

How can SMC improve the planning, guidance and facilitation before and during a Global Platform conference?

(According to final evaluation delegation meeting)

- It is good to see that more SMC partners are now coming on board as compared to the Global Platform in Geneva 2019, continue to include more partners.
- SMC has done a brilliant work and has been in touch with the partners before the GP for planning and action.
- No need of improvement, all the preparations were really good and helpful for us to organize ourselves and take the best from it.
- An agenda on the total planning of the event should be shared before the event.
- Some focal points in the network could help SMC to plan and prepare for the events.
- In the future SMC should set aside a day after such conferences to carry out “post mortem” and plan for the future as the evening session remain tiring.
- We should have prepared our SMC joint statement (based on members practical experiences) beside GNDR's Call to Action to make sure that we are able to join fully and presented what we want to see from our perspectives.
- The delegation was well coordinated by SMC, the briefing sessions by GNDR very informative on the key sessions to attend.

6.The Way forward

Examples of what the participants will take forward in their organisations and networks

- Share the learnings from Global Platform 2022 with the management of my own organisation.
- Share the learnings from Global Platform 2022 including Sendai Framework with our local partners.
- Sharing the knowledge with my organisation to make an Action plan.
- Become a GNDR member.
- Integrate DRR as part of our policies and on programme level.
- Allocate certain % of the annual budget to plan and implement DRR work in my country.
- Experiment with the learnings/tools in the programmes of my organisation.
- Work as a catalyst in the country to connect other practitioners for common initiatives to general knowledge and actions.
- Round table conferences for our partner organisations.
- Expand the Kenya4Resilience to many counties in Kenya.
- Development of a Disaster and Climate joint advocacy group. This has already started with GNDR, UNEP and some other groups.
- Go back to CONCORD, let them know about the result of Global Platform 2022 for DRR engagement.
- Engage with GNDR for COP 27 (Egypte Nov 2022) for the LM International Country offices + internal DRR + Climate working group.
- Breaking the silos; developing and defining more clearly the tasks and promote innovations.
- Encourage formation of local platforms and influence to do responses according to the Sendai Framework so that we can go forward with the implementation.
- Sign into the Kenya4Resilience platform to be a member.
- Expanding the network of resilience; develop Africa4Resilience and Asia4Resilience.

7. Joint advocacy efforts by the delegation

Call to Action by GNDR

Already in the beginning of the year GNDR shared the draft **Call to Action policy brief** to be processed prior and during the GP2022. The delegation had the opportunity to provide written as well as oral comments. The Call to Action influenced the Co-Chair's summary. See <https://www.gndr.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Call-to-Action-for-the-GP-DRR-2022-.pdf>

Principle Concern paper developed by the Resilience network

Based on the Swedish Resilience Network's Advocacy Road Map 2022-2023, and on direct information from UNDRR External Relations, the network developed a **Principle Concern paper** in mid-April focusing on the need:

- To promote and facilitate a considerable increase in the number of UN Member States equipped with quality multi-stakeholder DRR governance body/arrangements that include civil society representation that adequately reflects all parts of society, to ensure inclusive implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

A first draft was shared with the Swedish MFA (UD-FN) at a first preparatory meeting at MFA 25 April and the final version was shared prior to the second preparatory zoom meeting with MFA and the official Swedish delegation 18 May. An article with the same message was also published in Sida's magazine *Omvärlden* 17 May.

The delegation noticed that the official Swedish statement included expressions such as "Resilience is localized" and that "Building local resilience is critical to leverage women's voices, agency, and leadership". The statement did, however, not include any reference to the role of civil society and not the specific need to increase the number of Member States equipped with multi stakeholder arrangements. Further advocacy efforts are needed.

Joint FBO Statement

At a GNDR preparatory zoom meeting 10 May Tearfund, Soka Gakkai International, ACT Alliance and SMC initiated a collaboration to formulate a **draft Joint FBO Statement** for GP2022 which basically was a copy of the Joint FBO Statement from the Global Platform in 2019, at that time led by ACT Alliance. During the GP2022 Platform some FBO members of GNDR, including member organisations of the Swedish Resilience Network and Partners delegation, finalised the Joint FBO statement.

The Joint FBO Statement was **endorsed by 31 organisations**, mainly Indonesian, but also seven organisations in the Swedish Resilience Network and Partners' delegation, i.e. ACT Church of Sweden, EFICOR, Hagar International, Islamic Relief, LM International, PMU and SMC. See <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1mHJv3TMJQfA7WlWxotbZUScZU7mKC/Bx8/edit>

8. Meetings with official national delegations

Meetings with official national delegations including national DRR/Disaster Risk Management (DMR) authorities

One of the purposes was for the organisations in the delegation to ahead of the conference link up with GNDR and civil society organisations in the home countries and further with the official delegations to prepare for meetings during the Global Platform. At the final delegation meeting on Friday 27 May, **all organisations reported that they had met with the official national delegations including national DRR/DRM authorities.**

For example, ADRA Bangladesh and Friendship reported that they attended a side event on “Inclusive Local Actions Towards Effective Disaster Risk Reduction and leave No One Behind: Dhaka Declaration and Other Inspiring initiatives” under the leadership of Bangladesh government. The organisations learned that Bangladesh started adopting the Sendai Framework to cope up with other countries. It helps INGOs and NGOs in Bangladesh to work together with government in the same strategy.

Further, EFICOR reported that they got the opportunities for networking with the official Indian delegates and met with high level government official and build rapports with many from Indian delegations.

Meeting with the official Swedish delegation

In April the Swedish MFA informed the Resilience network that the Swedish delegation to the platform would be led by Marina Berg, the Swedish Ambassador to Indonesia and include Nicki Khorram-Manesh, the First Secretary at the Embassy of Sweden in Jakarta, Tove Goldman, First Secretary at the Embassy of Sweden in Bangkok (representing Sida) and two representatives of the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MBS), see below.

The original plan of the delegation was to have an official meeting with Ambassador Marina Berg and Nicki Khorram-Manesh during GP2022 but this was unfortunately not possible due to the many obligations of the Ambassador during the week. Some delegates had, however, a brief informal meeting with the Ambassador in connection to a plenary in which she participated and presented Swedish position.

Meeting with the Swedish Civil Contingency Agency (MSB)

Miriam Mondragon, Jason Vogt and Lennart Nolvall met with Britta Ramberg, Deputy Head of Unit for Operations, and Carl-Johan Breitholtz, Project Manager at the Resilience Building Section. Both a part of the Response and Operation Department of MSB.

Britta and Carl-Johan gave an overview of the international operations of MSB including its International Training Programme (ITP) for DRM which today is focusing on the Eastern Partnership, mainly EU candidate countries but also covers Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal and Philippines. We informed about the Resilience network and our global network GNDR and emphasized the importance of localisation and the role of the civil society in DRR/DRM.

We **tried to identify specific counties of common interests** for possible collaboration. (In the end of June the Resilience network was contacted by MSB for discussions regarding the expansion of the ITP program to Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan or Uganda and a meeting was held 29 June. A follow up meeting will be held in September, and the Resilience network will share information with Kenya4Resilience).

We also communicated that the Resilience network is interested in taking part of **MSB's plans for the Mid-Term Review** of the Sendai Framework in Sweden, for learning.

Meeting with UNDRR External Relations

Jason Vogt, Akram Abdulrahman and Lennart Nolvall had an informative and useful meeting with Richard Bailey, Head of UNDRR External Relations and Vanessa Buchot, External Relations Officer, who the Advocacy Group of the Resilience network met in a zoom meeting in the beginning of February. We updated UNDRR about the Swedish Resilience Network and Partners delegation and our advocacy work during the conference. We shared information about Kenya4Resilience as an example of NGO cooperation on national level, also in collaboration with UNDRR Regional office in Nairobi and GNDR.

We were informed that UNDRR shortly will publish a list of member states National Focal Point for the implementation of the Sendai Framework. This will facilitate CSO involvement and advocacy for the Mid-Term Review and further implementation of the Sendai Framework on national level.

We shared that some of the members of the Resilience network and some partner organisations are working on a joint FBO statement for GP2022.

UNDRR mentioned about its involvement in the fifth session of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA-5) which took place from 28 February to 2 March 2022. UNEA-5 was the opportunity to strengthen international action for climate, nature and a pollution-free planet. Various events were held in the run-up to UNEA-5.2 to maintain momentum for the environment. See

<https://www.genevaenvironmentnetwork.org/resources/updates/towards-unea-5-2/>

UNDRR encouraged the members of the Swedish Resilience Network and Partners delegation to **promote the International Day of Disaster Risk Reduction 13 October** and was ready to provide information material.

At the end of the meeting, we also met with Mrs Lauren Naville Gisnås, Senior Adviser and UNDRR Focal Point at the Department for Climate and Environment, Section for Nature and Climate, at NORAD. We connected her with

Digni, the SMC sister organisation in Norway which recently became the third Norwegian GNDR member organisation.

9. Overall reporting from the Global Platform 2022

The Co-Chair's Summary - Bali Agenda for Resilience

The Co-Chair's Summary – **the Bali Agenda for Resilience** - is the official UNDRR summary of the GP2022. It highlights the need to reassess the way risk is governed and policy is designed as well as the types of institutional arrangements that need to be put in place at the global, regional, and national levels. The Bali Agenda for Resilience also request countries to urgently adopt and improve early warning systems to reduce risks from an increasing number of disasters across the world. See <https://www.undrr.org/publication/co-chairs-summary-bali-agenda-resilience>

UNDRR Youtube

On **UNDRR's Youtube** many of the Global Platform sessions are published, see <https://lnkd.in/dcazbevF>. Some of us are visible!

International Institute for Sustainable Development report

The London based International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) has published a detailed report from the GP2022, see <https://enb.iisd.org/global-platform-disaster-risk-reduction-gp2022>

GNDR

GNDR Global Platform Report still to be published. For brief report shared at GNDR debrief webinar 28 June, see <https://doooooooooosqlquam.my.salesforce.com/sfc/p/#oOoooooooooQL9/a/3Yo00002N5lk/NyZaozumNYborhE1aoX392bA3fnWOuDagAa3NiZNt3Y>

Editors of the report

Lennart Nolvall

Miriam Mondragon

SMC

Annex 1:

Photo Memory from the UNDRR Global Platform 2022



The Swedish Resilience and Network and Partners' delegation which had participants from Sweden (7 out of which two are based in Thailand), Bangladesh (5), Cambodia (1), India (2), Nepal (1), Sri Lanka (1), Kenya (2), Malawi (1) and Honduras (1).



Inauguration of the GP2022 by the Indonesian President Dr. Joko Widodo.



First delegation meeting getting to know each other.



Every second day started with a Covid-19 test at the hotel at 6:30 am. Then the delegates travelled to the conference centre and met at 8:00 am with GNDR's leadership to receive updates on important events and plan for the day.



Kazi Amdadul Hoque and Ramesh Babu, Swedish Resilience Network and Partners' delegation members from Friendship in Bangladesh and EFICOR in India share innovative reports with GNDR leadership and members at morning meeting.



During the GP2022 four delegation meetings were held to reflect on learnings during the conference, to interchange experiences and plan for “next steps”.



To keep the spirit up at the sessions Miriam engaged the participants in energisers.

During the conference SMC held individual meetings with the SMC member organisations and their partner organisations of the delegation.



SMC meeting with Interact/EFK and their partner organisations United Mission to Nepal (UMN) and World Concern Bangladesh.

An appreciated opportunity for SMC to meet face to face and share the organisations' work and challenges ahead.

The organisations of the delegation linked up to their official national delegations, a unique possibility difficult to achieve in their respective countries.



EFICOR's Director Ramesh Babu, a partner organisation of the SMC member organisation ERIKS Development Partner, meeting with the official Indian delegation.



Patrik Sیدestam and Niki Maskey with the Nepali delegation. Miriam Mondragon, Pauline Madiro (K4R), Lennart Nolvall with the Kenyan delegation.



Some of the delegates together with Swedish Ambassador to Indonesia Marina Berg and First Secretary for Political and Consular Affairs, Nicki Khorram-Manesh.



Lennart Nolvall, Miriam Mondragon and Jason Vogt met with Britta Ramberg, Deputy Head of Unit for Operations, and Carl-Johan Breitholtz, Project Manager at the Resilience Building Section at the Response and Operation Department of the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, MSB.



Interesting conversations and new friendships enriched the experience.



Pauline Madiro hosting the GNDR boot at the conference. Students simulating an earthquake and tsunami scenario during a field visit.

Annex 2:

Global and national networks for learning and collaboration

- **Kenya4Resilience**

<https://kenya4resilience.org>

The K4R Platform on <https://kenya4resilience.org> has over 50 registered INGOS and local NGOs actively engaged and benefit with CoP learning and networking activities i.e. Science Cafes, Webinars, learning exposure visits etc. Two sub-national networks have been established in Samburu and Tana River Counties in Kenya, i.e. ASAL areas where we are implementing the consortium project, offering local platforms for community representatives, government officials and civil society organizations to share lessons, experiences and innovations around resilience. This guarantees peer learning among the local organizations and the learning path connected to the national K4R Community of Practice (CoP).

There has been increased collaboration and networking among the state and K4R members, GNDR and UNDRR. This has been seen through K4R engagement in formulation of National strategies i.e. National Disaster Risk Management strategy, Formulation of data collection tools on losses and damages at the local and national level by the Government. K4R members engaging in mid-term review of Sendai Framework (2015-2030)

- **Climate Action Network (CAN)**

www.climatenetwork.org

- **Climate Action Network South Asia**

www.cansouthasia.net

Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSAs) is a coalition of over 250 civil society organisations working in eight South Asian countries to promote government and individual action to limit human-induced climate change. It promotes equity and social justice between peoples, sustainable development of all communities and protection of the global environment. UMN and EFICOR are members of CANSAs and EFICOR is a board member

- **Sphere India**

www.sphereindia.org.in

Sphere is a humanitarian response network to ensure disaster response with standards and make efforts to join hands with local governments in preparedness and risk reduction. Sphere is global but has an Indian branch. EFICOR is an executive board member.

For Sphere internationally, see <https://spherestandards.org/>

- **Coalition for Food and Nutrition Security (CFNS)**

<https://www.nutritioncoalition.org.in>

CFNS is a coalition to raise awareness, foster collaboration and advocate for improved programs to achieve sustainable food and nutrition security among

the most needy and socially excluded communities in India. EFICOR is an executive governing body member

- **International Union for Conservation of the Nature (IUCN)**
<https://www.iucn.org/>
A network for Climate Change Adaptation and for Nature based solution. Friendship is an active member.
- **ACT Alliance**
<https://actalliance.org/>
A global faith-based (Christian) coalition organized in national and regional forums operating in more than 120 countries. It allows member to exchange knowledge, build networks and do joint advocacy work in an efficient way. It is also possible to apply for funds for potential projects and research.
- **START Network**
www.startnetwork.org
START is a NGO network for Anticipatory Actions and Emergency Response Operation, operating in some few countries. Friendship is a member of START Bangladesh.
- **Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)**
<http://www.gndr.org/>
- **Partnership for Resilience**
<http://www.partnersforresilience.nl/en>
- **Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR)**
<http://pedrr.org/about-us/>
- **CADRI Partnership**
www.cadri.net

Annex 3:

Best practices, innovations, methods, approaches and tools for improved DRR/resilience

- **University of Oxford, Refugee Study Centre -**

<https://www.fmreview.org/climate-crisis>

Forum for exchange of practical experience. About 20 relevant articles. *“Climate crisis and displacement: from Commitment to action”*.



- **UNDRR -** <https://www.undrr.org/publication/words-action-guidelines-disaster-displacement>

This guide offers practical guidance to help government authorities integrate disaster displacement and other related forms of human mobility into regional, national, sub-national and local DRR strategies.

Disaster Displacement: How to reduce risk, address impacts and strengthen resilience.



- **UNDRR -** <https://www.undrr.org/publication/addressing-disaster-displacement-disaster-risk-reduction-policy-and-practice-checklist>

A Checklist, a companion tool to the Words into Practice guideline: *Addressing Disaster Displacement in DRR Policy and Practice*



- **IFRC - Anticipatory Hub -** <https://www.anticipation-hub.org/>

How anticipatory action makes a difference.

- **GNDR -** <https://cbdrm.org/cookbook/>

“Cookbook on Institutionalising Sustainable CRDRM”

Key ingredients and recipes on how to engage in disaster risk reduction.

- **GNDR -**

https://www.gndr.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/2019.07.09_Coherence_cookbook_ENG_1_July_PAGES_web.pdf

“Coherence Cookbook: Building Resilience in an Integrated Way”

How to promote vertical and horizontal coherence for linking frameworks and policies at the institutional level.

How to promote vertical and horizontal coherence for linking frameworks and policies at the institutional level.

- **Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre -** <https://climatecentre.org>

<https://climatecentre.org/resources-games>

Supports the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and its partners in reducing the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events on vulnerable people.

- **GNDR Views from the Frontline Report -**

<https://www.gndr.org/resource/views-from-the-frontline/views-from-the-frontline-global-report/>

A ground-breaking participatory monitoring programme designed to strengthen public accountability for DRR policy execution by providing the first independent global review of progress towards the implementation of disaster risk reduction at the local level.

- **Missing maps -** <https://www.missingmaps.org/>

Many places where disasters struck are literally “missing” from any map and first responders lack the information to make valuable decisions regarding relief efforts. Missing maps is an open collaborative project in which you can help to map areas where humanitarian organisations are trying to meet needs of vulnerable people.

- **OXFAM. Toolkit - Risk reduction for Women -**

<https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/gender-and-disaster-risk-reduction-a-training-pack-136105>

This training pack has been written for Oxfam programme staff, partner organisations and other agencies working in areas associated with DRR. Its purpose is to provide a 'gender lens' through which they can plan, implement, and evaluate their work.

- **Red Cross and Red Crescent Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment - Online TOOLKIT -** <https://www.ifrcvca.org/>

The Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) is a participatory community risk assessment process. It enables communities to assess and analyse the risks they face, explore where these risks come from, which members of the community are most exposed, what coping capacities are available, and what initiatives can be undertaken to strengthen coping capacities and reduce the risks.

- **The Use of Games in Gender Awareness -**

https://cdkn.org/2012/08/the-climate-and-gender-game/?loclang=en_gb

The Climate Centre has been piloting the use of games to more effectively communicate climate science both within the humanitarian sector and among an expanding group of innovative partnerships for climate risk management.

- **Avoidable Deaths in Disasters -**

https://www.preventionweb.net/files/globalplatform/5cdbefb884213ADN_PowerPoint_Ignite_Stage-Nibedita_Ray-Bennett_Final_13_May.pdf

Avoidable deaths are ‘intolerable injustice’. Deaths in disasters are a case for violation of justice. See presentation.

- **Forecasted Based Financing -** <https://www.forecast-based-financing.org>

Forecast-based Financing (FbF) is a programme that enables access to humanitarian funding for early action based on in-depth forecast information and risk analysis. The goal of FbF is to anticipate disasters, prevent their impact, if possible, and reduce human suffering and losses. A key element of FbF is that the

allocation of financial resources is agreed in advance, together with the specific forecast threshold that triggers the release of those resources for the implementation of early actions. The roles and responsibilities of everyone involved in implementing these actions are defined in the Early Action Protocol (EAP). This ensures the full commitment of implementation among the involved stakeholders

- **Nature based solution for resilience building**

www.operandum-project.eu, www.geoikp.eperandum-project.eu

Artificial dunes as NBS to adapt areas to storm surges and coastal erosion.

- **Emergency Alert system** - CAP based system - <https://www.alert-hub.org/home.html>

It's a free tool and can be used for our intervention location.

- **Participatory Integrated Climate Services For Agriculture (PICSA)**
<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/index.php/resources/tools/participatory-integrated-climate-services-agriculture-picsa>

PICSA is a tool created by the Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security, a research program within CGIAR. CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food-secure future dedicated to transforming food, land, and water systems in a climate crisis. CASM in Honduras has adopted the tool and validated in the field in the last 3 years

- **Diakonia Toolbox for Environmental mainstreaming**
<https://www.diakonia.se/en/how-we-work/long-term-development/mainstreamed-areas/diakonias-environmental-mainstreaming-toolbox/>

- **Diakonia Toolbox for Gender mainstreaming**
<https://www.diakonia.se/en/how-we-work/long-term-development/mainstreamed-areas/diakonias-gender-mainstreaming-toolbox/>

- **Diakonia Toolbox for Conflict mainstreaming**
<https://www.diakonia.se/en/how-we-work/long-term-development/mainstreamed-areas/conflict-mainstreaming-toolbox/>

- **District Climate Resilience Plans, India**

Soft copy is variable on request, hard copies were distributed during the GNDR and SMC meetings. Contact rameshbabu@eficor.org

Annex 4:

Key Sessions and Workshops etc. during GP2022

| Session/workshop date | Summary and main takeaways |
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| Stakeholder forum (Opening ceremony) 23 May | Set the stage to engage all stakeholders in implementation of Sendai Framework, Ms Sonika from Nepal highlighted the need for local knowledge and community experience, flexible/sustainable financing, and importance to address the need of the special need group. |
| Interactive learning event “ Building partnerships on Impact-Based forecasting and Anticipatory Actions journey ” 23 May | Two presentations from Africa (Kenya and Burkina Faso) and two from Asia (Nepal and Bangladesh) were presented. The participants discussed two Q; What can you learn from this case study to apply in your content? And What is needed (training, knowledge sharing, advocacy) to speed up your IBF/AA journey? Mostly participants discussed on IBF journey to be more inclusive with respect to enabling information for women, children, youth and differently able people, engaging communities by enhancing their capacity and understanding, enabling government policy on data sharing framework, and working closely with meteorological institutions. Some important case studies are available in WMO report (weblink: https://globalplatform.undrr.org/sites/default/files/2022-04/2020%20State%20of%20Climate%20services.pdf) |
| Building resilience through recovery in a COVID-29 Transformed World. 23 May | <p>The session addressed how the environment can be brought back into the recovery agenda. The world has gone through an unprecedented pandemic which affected not only every country but also every domain of human activity. With economic activities curtailed due to health-related restrictions, environmental issues took a backseat across the world.</p> <p>Countries have planned and are implementing post COVID recovery and stimulus packages around the world. However, the focus remains on livelihoods and employment creation, and environment is once again not a priority.</p> <p>Green Recovery is something that needs to be put in priority. After a pandemic or a catastrophe, we have the change to rebuild differently and rebuild environmentally better:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature based solutions (ecological sea walls) • Urban Green Spaces <p>Green recovery is not only about recovery for capital, but also to create meaningfulness. It takes more time but will win time in the end.</p> |
| UNDRR Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism (SEM) | Sendai Framework is at the midpoint of implementation and seek mid-term reviews from wider stakeholder to review the progress and future prospective to address |

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| <p>Reflections on the Sendai Framework Midterm Review</p> <p>24 May</p> | <p>current risks. Ahead of this event GNDR conducted a Civil Society Consultation of the Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework Implementation.</p> <p>The plenary started with the overview and update, initial background (Marc Gordon), engagement of stakeholder (UN Habitat) and preliminary findings of MTR (Aashish Khullar). Some of the recommendations from the participants were SF to be more inclusive by embracing voices of women, PwDs, youths, acknowledge the diversity of knowledge especially indigenous knowledge, as risk landscape is getting complex as in COVID19 require integrated approach, risk governance need to be addressed at global as well as regional level to trigger investing in local DRR financing needs.</p> <p>Require preparedness centric risk assessments and information which is critical for future of SF, actionable early warning systems and synergize science with local initiative and leaderships.</p> <p>It was particularly interested to hear that 2/3 of the respondent to the GNDR survey did not find the implementation on track to meet the goals of the Sendai Framework. Lack of funding and lack of inclusion are two mayor obstacles that need to be addressed more clearly. The UNDRR own projections points to a 40% increase of losses during the coming 8 years, which should make us ask the question if our strategy/-ies is/are fit for purpose. The stakeholder feedback regarding the inclusion of People with Disabilities (PwD), women and youth, highlighted the need of localization and funds to map and do research on local level.</p> <p>Covid-19 has also shown the relationship between DRR and health.</p> |
| <p>The Third Multi-Hazard Early Warning Conference</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming into the End-to-End EWS for Hydro-Meteorological events</p> <p>24 May</p> | <p>Highlight the need for inclusive, locally tailored, and accessible multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) given differential disaster risks and impacts for marginalized and high-risk individuals, including women and girls and people with disabilities.</p> <p>Successful systems can only be made when women or other left behind groups are fully included in the full circle of collecting data, planning, modelling, dissemination, decision making and response to warnings. It is not enough with gender disaggregated data.</p> <p>How can we develop Gender Sensitive approaches in our own work? The session also included sharing of best practices and how to address certain challenges.</p> |
| <p>DRR financing</p> <p>24 May</p> | <p>There was presentation from Philippines and Central America highlighting the need of financing risks from both public and private sector to adequately cater the need of local communities. For example, in Philippines community living in vulnerable areas face typhoons, earthquake mudslides. The vulnerabilities are addressed through two policy focus; initiating savings to support them to purchase land in safer areas and provide food to the people who lost their jobs. Local government need</p> |

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| | resilient financing mechanism to address the frequently occurring risks. Local communities and private sector need to work together with local government to access right kind of financing to address their risks. |
| From DRR Strategies to DRR Investments-Keys to successful implementation of the Sendai Framework beyond the Global Target E 25 May | Governance of DRR in 2007 and Risk Governance in 2011 which call for international cooperation, access to risk information and formulate national and local DRR plan. Sendai Framework for DRR in 2015 prioritized 4 areas in which strengthened governance is one of them. Out of 187 countries, 123 has reported to have national strategies while 98 has local DRR plan at local government level. Still major gaps in its implementation and reporting. UNDP recommends integrating DRR and CCA into budget reforms, systemic risks are social constructed triggered by various events such as conflict, pathogens, migration, climate change etc. that cascades or compounded by social, economic, and environmental systems which is complex. New paradigm for governing systemic risk requires to identify risk drivers rather than hazard triggers to implement actionable solution at local level. |
| Breaking the Silos – Towards multi-hazard, multi-sectoral approaches to managing risks 25 May | There were presentations from DG of MeteoSwiss, ED of GNDR, Philippines and Sudan. The main takeaway of the session is to manage risks through multi-hazard and multisectoral approaches require collaborations among multi stakeholders and for climate change adaptations. A steering committee with members from weather stations, civil protection, earthquake, avalanches, wildfires, drought, floods/landslides, topography etc. to coordinate and act during hazard. Similarly, national climate services center needs to collaborate within multi ministerial wings such as agriculture, forest, livestock, water, health, topography, education, and civil protection to adapt to the impact of climate change. |
| Implementing Nature-based Solutions to Reduce Systemic Risk 26 May | The session is moderated by Luther Anukur, RD of IUCN. The panelists from UNEP, AXA Climate, GreenAid International, ESD and from Indonesia. The main takeaway of the session is nature is a powerful tool to address risks to restore ecosystem health and human wellbeing. Investment in green and grey infrastructures can reduce multidimensional nature of risks and induce co-benefits across many sectors. Challenges are credibility, financing, inclusion, capacity, integrated approach, and private/public sector engagement. |
| Special event: Center of excellence on climate and disaster resilience: Roadmap to Resilience 26 May | The main takeaway of the event is ‘Center of excellence’ as a mechanism to initiate global coordination on DRR and climate change adaptation which is initiated by UNDRR and WMO to accelerate the achievements of SDGs 2030. There are 83% overlap on implementation of DRR and CCA; therefore, it is important how we collaborate at national and global level to avoid duplication and fragmentation of resources to address both the issues. At national level it is important to have |

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| | one budget line to address both the issues of DRR and CCA (example from Bangladesh) |
| Cooperation across borders for strengthened capacity and action 27 May | The main takeaway of the session is south to south or neighbour help neighbours to be prepared and overcome risks of disaster is important. This assistance could be in the form of knowledge transfer, capacity development, resources sharing etc. This cooperation would be more efficient as countries of same geographic nature face same kind of disasters and climate impacts. |
| Exhibitions to support the GP2022 at the Bali Collection and Art Bali areas 27 May | Along with 7 th GPDRR platform, Indonesian Government hosted number of exhibitions to complement the event. Indonesian House of Resilience, ADEXCO exhibition, and Spirit of Indonesia. Indonesia's narrative is to show leadership, jointly promote recovery from the pandemic crisis, the impacts of climate change and disaster events, through better risk management. There were various talk shows, marketplace and resilience stage for various stakeholders such as communities, SMEs, NGOs/INGOs, volunteers to share their resilience stories. I visited Save the Children, JICA, Mercy Corp booths and many more. Interacted with Indonesian Mission group who have been to Nepal during Earthquake 2015 to provide support to people in Satungal, Kathmandu. The visit to Bali art was a different experience to see local efforts and innovations. |

Annex 5:

The Swedish Resilience Network's Principle Concerns for the 7th Sessions of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (May 2022, Indonesia)

There is an urgent need to increase the number of UN Member States equipped with quality multi-stakeholder Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) governance body/arrangements that includes civil society representation that adequately reflects all parts of the society, for inclusive implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR.

The 7th Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction will take place in Indonesia 23-28 May 2022. It is a key event for the Mid-Term Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Members of the Swedish Resilience Network, a Civil Society Organisation (CSO) network of 24 development and humanitarian organisations, stands behind the Global Network for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) Call to Action for the 7th Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. CSOs recognise the continued increase in climate-induced risks and highlight that risks are compounded by the lack of disaster risk reduction resources that reach the local level. Overall GNDR urges decision-makers at global, national and local level to champion localisation, risk informed development and collaboration for an all of society approach to disaster risk reduction.

A low number of Member States equipped with a multi stakeholder DRR governance body/arrangement

Target E of the Sendai Framework is to substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020. The Swedish Resilience Network is, however, concerned about the low number of Member States equipped with a multi-stakeholder DRR governance body/arrangement that includes representatives from civil society. According to a recent UNDRR baseline there are currently only 58 countries that have multi-stakeholder arrangements that include CSO representatives.

We are aware of the challenge to quantify the number countries with inclusive multi-stakeholder governance bodies/arrangements as most have been created *ad hoc* and as there is no agreed definition of what constitutes an inclusive multi-stakeholder governance body/arrangement. UNDRR is currently establishing an index to evaluate the degree to which national governance arrangements integrate key dimensions of the Sendai Framework (policy, institutional, legal, financial, gender, inclusion, accountability frameworks). This is an important step forward for quality assurance of the DRR governance bodies/arrangements but the ambition has to be higher in terms of number of states with such arrangements.

Members of the Swedish Resilience Network call for national and global decisionmakers:

1. To promote and facilitate a considerable increase in the number of UN Member States equipped with quality multi-stakeholder DRR governance body/arrangements that include civil society representation that adequately reflects all parts of society, to ensure inclusive implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
2. To prioritize support for countries particularly susceptible and vulnerable to increasing risks (low- and middle-income countries), but with the ambition that all Member States will have inclusive DRR governance bodies/arrangements in place as soon as possible.