


**7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the United Nations  
Senior Leadership Group on Disaster Risk  
Reduction for Resilience (UN SLG)**



**MEETING REPORT**  
**Final**

12 July 2022  
9:00-12:00 (EST) / 15:00-18:00 (CET) / 21:00-00:00 (ICT)  
Virtual meeting



# 1. Introduction

In 2016, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) endorsed the revised [UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development](#) (UN Plan of Action) to ensure that disaster and climate risk reduction remains a priority for the UN System and to enhance cooperation, coordination, and mutual reinforcement for coherent system-wide actions.

During its annual meetings, the [UN Senior Leadership Group on DRR for Resilience](#) (UN SLG), composed of UN entities' Assistant Secretary-Generals and chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, reviews the status of the implementation of the UN Plan of Action and puts forward recommendations to prioritize actions that will help address the needs and gaps and build on opportunities identified in its annual progress report. In between the senior leadership meetings, the UN SLG is supported by the UN DRR Focal Points Group (UN DRR FPG), which follows-up on the implementation and monitoring of the UN Plan of Action as well as the UN SLG recommendations.

The world has been truly experiencing the systemic and interconnected nature of risk as multiple crises are unfolding globally, such as the COVID-19 pandemic with its social and economic implications, protracted conflicts coupled with climate change and ecosystems degradation, including biodiversity loss or pollution. Impacts are often cascading and felt across sectors and borders. As disaster risk reduction is a key solution to sustain development gains and to reduce overall levels of humanitarian needs, the accelerated implementation of the Sendai Framework in support of a risk-informed 2030 Agenda has never been more urgent. It is therefore essential for the UN system to consider the systemic nature of risk in all aspects of its work and to support countries in building resilience from a multidimensional perspective.

The 7<sup>th</sup> annual UN SLG meeting took place on 12 July 2022 and was attended by 40 UN entities (see Annex 2). It reflected on key achievements, challenges and changes needed in disaster risk governance in view of the systemic nature of risk at national and local level for accelerated progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while acknowledging the relevance of disaster risk reduction as an opportunity for enhanced humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) collaboration at the time of multiple crisis. The meeting had the following objectives:

- 1) Leveraging the Sendai Framework Midterm Review, suggesting how the UN system can accelerate HDP collaboration to prevent and reduce both emerging and existing risks as a critical contribution towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;
- 2) Reviewing progress in 2021 towards the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience and related recommendations; and
- 3) Endorsing a set of recommendations to maximize the UN System support to countries in implementing the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction and the UN Plan of Action.

In the absence of SRSRG Mami Mizutori due to health issues, the meeting was chaired by **Mr. Ricardo Mena**, Director of UNDRR. After a brief welcome and introduction, the Chair underlined the record number of 39 UN organizations that reported under the UN Plan of Action for 2021 and expressed appreciation for UN entities' work in moving the DRR agenda forward.

His reflections on the emerging challenges, as referenced above, and opportunities for disaster risk reduction implementation included:

- Underlining the need for a radical paradigm shift towards a more sustainable and risk-informed pathway to achieve the SDGs. Better understanding of disaster risk and building resilience must become a global priority, as well as reshaping governance and financial frameworks through embedding prevention, risk reduction, preparedness, recovery and 'Building Forward Better' considerations.
- Recalling the central role of the UN system in anticipating, preventing and preparing for major risks in line with the UN Secretary-General's Our Common Agenda, and the need for strengthened collaboration and joint actions to support Member States in line with the call of the Deputy-Secretary-General at the recently concluded Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Reiterating the urgency to act to avoid disasters hampering progress across almost all areas of sustainable development, as pointed out by both the [2022 Global Assessment Report](#) and the latest IPCC report.

During an interactive session, UN SLG members discussed emerging priorities in the context of the Midterm Review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (MTR SF) and the role of the UN system to accelerate resilience building at national and local level.

At the end of the meeting, the 2022 UN SLG recommendations were endorsed. It was further agreed to hold the forthcoming UN SLG meeting during the 2023 High-level Political Forum (HLPF). The detailed meeting agenda is available in Annex 1.

## 2. Emerging priorities in the context of the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework and the role of the UN system

This section outlines the presentations on UN system efforts and priorities to reducing risks and building resilience. Then, it summarizes the main points discussed by UN SLG members regarding emerging priorities in the context of the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (MTR SF) and the role of the UN system to accelerate resilience building at national and local level. Further details shared by UN entities on their related activities are included in Annex 4.

### *UN systems efforts and priorities to strengthen the UN System approach to reducing risks for building resilience*

Considerations on opportunities and challenges in building a UN system that is fit-for-purpose to address complex current and emerging major global risks, in line with the UN Secretary-General's "Our Common Agenda" Report, were shared by **Mr. Volker Türk**, Under-Secretary-General for Policy, Executive Office of the Secretary-General:

- Need to strengthen prevention and preparedness as major lessons learnt of the COVID-19 pandemic, along with the triple planetary crisis climate change in particular, and the unfortunate regression of the SDGs were among key considerations that led to the development of the UN Secretary-General's "Our Common Agenda" Report.
- The following elements are of particular relevance for DRR within the "Our Common Agenda" Report:
  - o *Strategic Foresight and the Global Risk Report*: It is of great importance that the UN system as a whole is able to deliver a Global Risk Report to the World on a regular basis. This Global Risk Report is to serve as a 'wake-up-call' that identifies break-down/break-through scenarios and corresponding responsibilities to avoid them from materializing. The first Global Risk Report is to be published ahead of the Summit of the Future. To this end, UN entities will be invited to provide inputs on global risk analysis around the beginning of 2023, where contributions of the DRR community are particularly valuable.
  - o *Emergency Platform*: The COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine demonstrated the critical necessity of leadership, joint action and related convening power during times of crises to ensure swift and adequate action, especially in relation to interrelated topics such as the looming food insecurity. The Emergency Platform will allow the convening role of the UN Secretary-General to be maximized in response to complex global crises and the formulation of robust recommendations.
  - o *Future Generations aspect*: In order to overcome the short-sighted nature of current policy-making, related elements of the "Our Common Agenda" Report aim at the integration of a long-term perspective, as well as accounting for the interest of succeeding generations and inter-generational justice in policy-making.

- Ongoing processes linked to the “Our Common Agenda” Report provide opportunities to strengthen DRR aspects, to integrate Strategic Foresight and the rights of Future Generations: i) Summit of the Future, with the UN General Assembly (UNGA) modalities resolution currently being negotiated; and ii) current discussions on elements of the Declaration on Future Generations.

Opportunities for risk-informing programming development, humanitarian and peace actions, and strengthened Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) collaboration around disaster risk reduction at country level for a sustainable future were presented by **Mr. Omar Abdi**, Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director (Programme), UNICEF. Mr. Abdi alluded to the following aspects:

- HDP collaboration around disaster risk reduction is of pivotal importance for the UN system. The MTR SF offers a key opportunity to scale up action. Achievements of the operationalization of the related 2021 UN SLG recommendation via an inter-agency effort embrace: i) high-level advocacy, including within key HDP coordination mechanisms such as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Result Group 4 and in the context of the 2022 Global Platform; ii) mapping of capacities, resources and needs to risk-inform planning in humanitarian contexts and strengthen coordinated support to disaster risk reduction; iii) awareness raising and trainings to enhance the capacities of practitioners.
- Several country level good practices exist, notably: i) risk-informing emergency response in the context of displacement, which constituted a risk reducing/climate change adaptive solution while meeting immediate humanitarian needs (Yemen); ii) leveraging the HDP nexus for resilience in sector planning (Burkina Faso); iii) previous disaster risk reduction efforts being instrumental in the context of COVID-19 response (India); iv) establishment of a working group on risk bringing together UN entity representatives and an HDP nexus advisor within the UN Resident Coordinator Office (South Sudan); v) joint risk analysis for the 2022 Humanitarian Programming Cycle, including analysis of risk drivers, vulnerabilities and projections (Somalia).
- Despite progress, challenges remain due to siloed approaches that still impede joint action around DRR in HDP at country level. Amplified joint action is therefore captured in the first 2022 UN SLG recommendation.

Ongoing and planned efforts to strengthen Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) were outlined by **Mr. Petteri Taalas**, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization (WMO):

- Actions taken for advancing the 2021 UN SLG recommendation on MHEWS include: i) the Third Multi Hazard Early Warning Conference held in Bali in 2022; ii) the establishment of the new Centre of Excellence for Climate and Disaster Resilience; and iii) a Words into Action guide on MHEWS.
- At the same time, major gaps still exist in the availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and related data both at global and regional level, which is particularly alarming in Africa, small island states and in Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

- To bridge the early warning coverage gap, related work is taking place, among others, in the framework of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) targeted to LDCs and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), as well as under the auspices of the Water and Climate Coalition due to the strong interlinkages between climate change and water-related hazards (drought and floods).
- To further remedy the situation, the United Nations spearheads a new initiative, led by WMO, to ensure every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within five years. An action plan is to be presented at the next UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP27, Egypt). Key milestones in the run-up to COP27 and beyond include, among others, mapping of critical gaps in global and regional early warning coverage; mobilization of WMO members and partners; ongoing consultations with COP27 Presidency; securing financial resources; and the organization of a UNGA high-level side event in September 2022. Member States expressed strong support for this new initiative that is expected to lead to major positive impact on DRR-related efforts at country level, which for example will aim at reaching the 'last-mile' with understandable and accessible information.

The Chair noted that the UNICEF's and WMO's presentations provided highlights on the implementation of three 2021 UN SLG recommendations related to MHEWS, risk-informing development/humanitarian programming; and strengthening humanitarian-development collaboration around DRR at country level<sup>1</sup>. Achievements in advancing the recommendations on gender responsive disaster risk reduction and risk-informed COVID-19 recovery were mentioned by the Chair, which include:

- *Recommendation on gender equality, women's empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction (GEWEL-DRR)*: A joint action plan, developed via an inter-agency effort in 2021, guides the implementation of the GEWEL-DRR study recommendations<sup>2</sup>. This action plan further constitutes a basis for reporting on progress and ensures a strategic approach to gender responsive disaster risk reduction until 2030. The development of a "Gender Guidance<sup>3</sup>" and the establishment of a global consultative group of gender experts are some examples of joint UN GEWEL-DRR-related achievements.
- *Recommendation to socialize the Review of lessons from UN Coordination mechanisms on the management of COVID-19*: Efforts were strengthened to enhance support to and

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<sup>1</sup> 2021 UN SLG recommendations: i) Continue joint efforts to ensure that United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (Cooperation Framework) and Common Country Analyses (CCA) are disaster- and climate risk-informed; ii) Scaling up efforts around enhancing the integration of disaster and climate risk considerations in humanitarian action and strengthening humanitarian/development collaboration around DRR, including UN entities' support in implementing the Checklist on Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action; iii) In support of the Sendai Framework Target G, maximizing efforts around applying a multi-hazard, multi-sectoral, transboundary, and systemic risk approach through existing Early Warning System initiatives (e.g. CREWS, REAP, IN-MHEWS) and by advancing the understanding of cascading and systemic risks.

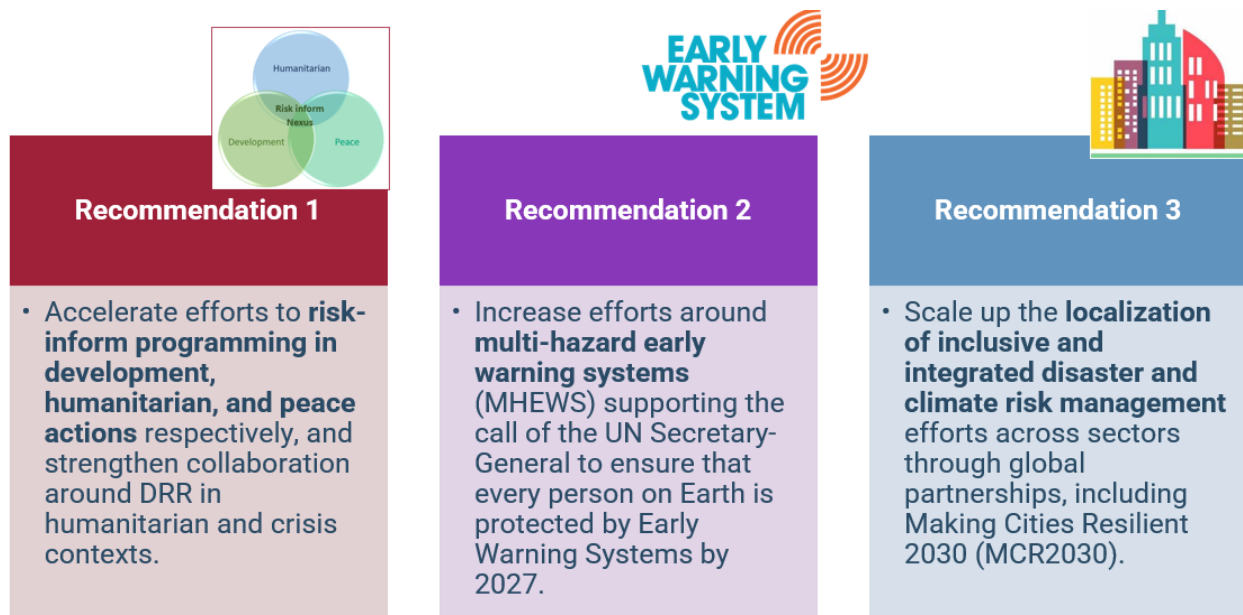
<sup>2</sup> [Beyond vulnerability to gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction, Critical actions for the United Nations system](#), UN Women, UNDRR, UNFPA, 2021

<sup>3</sup> [Midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: gender guidance, UN Women, UNDRR, UNFPA, 2022](#)

engagement of UN leaders at the country level through a webinar with UN Resident Coordinators on the topic 'Inclusive Recovery: Risk Reduction and Preparedness'.

### 2022 UN SLG Recommendations

UN entities endorsed the following three UN SLG recommendations that will be critical to accelerate the implementation of the UN Plan of Action, maximizing impact at national and local levels. The 2022 UN SLG recommendations are motivated, on the one hand by key findings of the 2021 UN Plan of Action progress report, and on the other hand, by efforts undertaken to operationalize the 2021 UN SLG recommendations.



For each recommendation, a set of activities had been identified to facilitate implementation (see Annex 3) and UN entities committed to support specific actions. Operationalization will be supported by the UN DRR Focal Points Group.

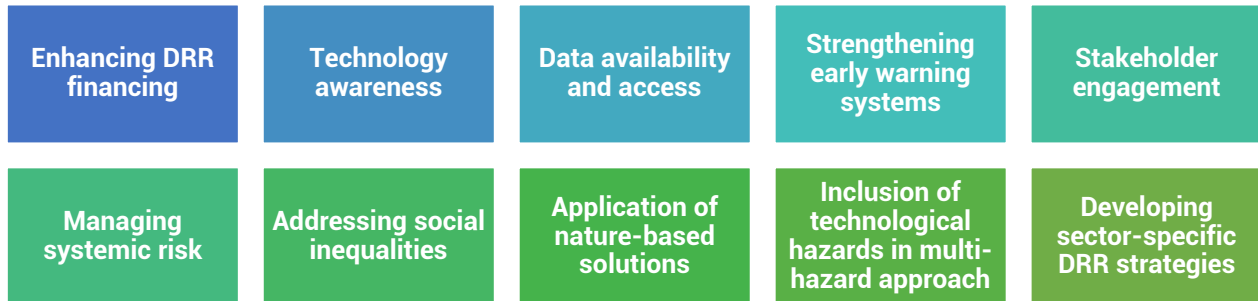
### UN entities initial reflections on the Midterm Review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (MTR SF)

In his introductory remarks, the Chair noted that the MTR SF will conclude at a High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly (18-19 May 2023), with the adoption of a political declaration that will inform, *inter alia*, the SDGs Summit, the UN Secretary-General's Summit for the Future and the recommendations for Our Common Agenda, and COP28.

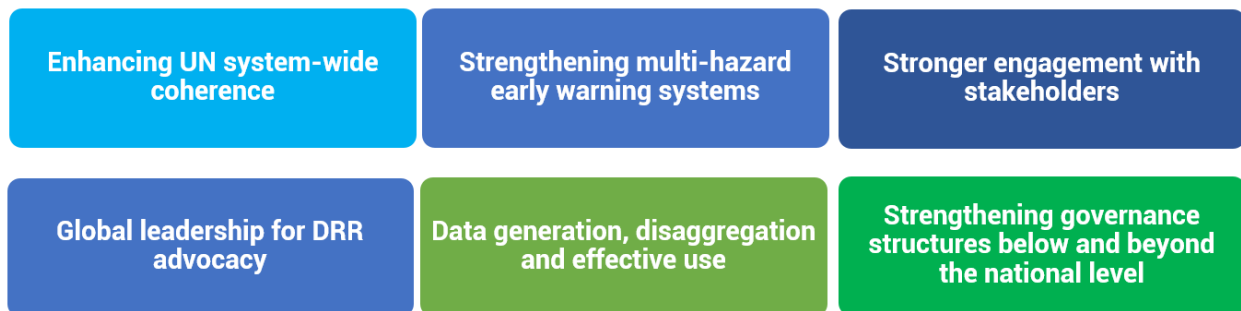
He expressed sincere appreciation to UN entities for their engagement in the MTR SF including by i) contributing to a joint report; ii) conducting comprehensive all-of-organization reviews; iii) supporting national consultations; and iv) reflecting DRR elements in other global stocktaking and review processes.

Initial considerations provided by 24 UN organizations to the MTR SF were summarized by **Ms. Paola Albrito**, Chief of the Intergovernmental processes, Interagency cooperation and Partnerships Branch, UNDRR.

UN organizations highlighted the following emerging trends as requiring urgent attention since the adoption of the Sendai Framework (2015):



In addition, the following areas of focus were suggested by contributing UN entities to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the next seven years:



To shed light on insights from national MTR SF consultations supported by the UN system, **Ms. Christine N. Umutoni**, UN Resident Coordinator for Mauritius and Seychelles, presented some initial key findings from the ongoing national MTR SF consultation processes in these two SIDS, while emphasizing the relevance of implementing the SDGs and the Sendai Framework at national level.

Disaster risk reduction is of utmost importance for Mauritius and the Seychelles due to their particular vulnerability to disasters along with their limited capacity to cope. Since 2019, the UN Country Team has been providing wide-ranging support on disaster risk reduction in both countries, including support to the development and implementation of a Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) assessment that proved to be crucial during the COVID-19 pandemic; the coordination of multi-sector response to the COVID-19 crisis and continued support to strengthen the health system and epidemics/pandemics preparedness and response; work related to the oil spill in Mauritius and on national dialogues on food systems; as well as assessing needs and building capacities on DRR. Engagement with the private sector was noted as a challenge.



The national MTR SF in Mauritius is led by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre and guided by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Strategic Framework 2020-2030. Identified key challenges include the need to: i) mainstream DRR across the different sectors and Ministries; ii) increase awareness and knowledge on DRR issues in the country; and iii) emphasize the climate change and DRR nexus.

In the Seychelles, the national MTR SF is led by the Disaster Risk Management Division of the Seychelles and stakeholder consultations were undertaken with six focus groups. Next steps include: i) forthcoming stakeholder meetings; ii) finalization of the MTR SF draft report; and iii) validation workshop with stakeholders.

There is a need for a shift from a reactive to a proactive approach in both countries to ensure that disaster risk reduction considerations cut across economic, social, and environmental issues and become central to long-term risk-informed national planning. The preparation of the next UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) is a pivotal opportunity for the UN Country Team to integrate disaster preparedness and a risk-informed approach.

### ***Interactive Session: Reflections from UN SLG members to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR and priorities of the UN system***

Building on the initial considerations highlighted in the presentations, UN SLG members were encouraged to share reflections on emerging trends related to disaster risk reduction and changes needed in disaster risk governance to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR at national and local level, including priorities of the UN system. The following points emerged from the interactive discussion:

Throughout the discussion, UN SLG members strongly underlined the systemic, inter-connected and cascading nature of risk, as also demonstrated by the COVID-19 pandemic and its socio-economic repercussions, the triple planetary crisis and other current emergencies, including the war in Ukraine. Impacts are felt across sectors, systems, scales and borders increasing vulnerability and inequalities. This calls for a transformation of disaster risk governance at all levels, within and across sectors by embracing a **multi-hazard, multi-dimensional, multi-sectoral, systemic and integrated approach** to disaster risk reduction and resilience building.

To this end, UN SLG members outlined critical elements for the next implementation phase of the Sendai Framework:

**Enhancing UN system-wide coherence:** UN SLG members emphasized the importance of enhancing UN system-wide coherence by increased coordination, synergies, integrated – in particular between DRR and climate change - and risk-informed programming at country level. A real effort is needed from the UN system to support communities and governments in the understanding of multi-dimensional systemic risks and related consequences for risk governance at national/local levels, along with strengthening capacities.

Leveraging the reformed regional UN system set up is recommended, including addressing risk reduction and resilience building through the Issue-based Coalitions and further capitalizing on the role of UN Resident Coordinators to foster coherent multi-hazard DRR interventions on the

ground with an active engagement of UN Country Teams while maximizing the expertise of UN organizations without physical presence in a country and Regional Economic Commissions.

—→ *DPPA, FAO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP, WMO*

***Urgent and scaled up action across the HDP nexus:*** UN SLG members conveyed a clear message to strengthen HDP collaboration and to break siloes that currently inhibit joint action to reduce risks in these contexts. The important links between DRR, climate change, environmental degradation and fragile/conflict situations were highlighted, as well as the critical role of DRR in facilitating the operationalization of the HDP nexus, including through multi-hazard risk management, conflict-sensitive and gender responsive approaches. Multi-hazard joint risk analysis should form the underlying basis for action and there is a need to accelerate risk-informing humanitarian, development and peace programming, including in key planning tools, such as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), DRR strategies, UNSDCFs or Common Country Analysis and Humanitarian Programme Cycle guidance. The necessity of increased localization and the promotion of community action in the nexus context were also mentioned. Further suggestions included the use of nature-based solutions and 'greening humanitarian action', enhanced focus on the peace/conflict angle including in urban contexts, as well as strengthening national/local capacities and political leadership to intensify action.

—→ *DPPA, ILO, IOM, FAO, UNAIDS, UNECE, UNEP, UNFCCC, UNHCR, UN OCHA, WFP, WHO, WMO*

***Applying a truly all-hazard approach to risk governance:*** Addressing the full scope of hazards of the Sendai Framework by truly embracing a multi-hazard approach to risk governance was deemed essential by UN SLG members. In particular, the risk discourse should be expended to environmental (e.g., industrial pollution-related) and technological risks; with DRR strategies consistently addressing technological hazards parallel to other hazards, in addition to interlinkages, cascading effects, such as natural hazards triggering technological accidents (Natech), and transboundary impacts. It is also essential to build on the experience and lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic with regard to biological hazards and to ensure that health and epidemics are central to a joint UN system approach.

—→ *UNDP, UNECE, UNECLAC, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, WHO, WMO*

***Inclusive multi-stakeholder engagement and leaving no one behind:*** The importance of inclusive multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships at all levels was repeatedly emphasized by UN SLG members along with the need for more systemic approaches in the inclusion of the most vulnerable communities (e.g. displaced, refugees, groups with diminishing choices affecting health in times of social upheaval etc.) and countries (e.g. LDCs, SIDS). Integrated risk governance mechanisms should be a shared responsibility across sectors, systems, scales and borders, while the multidimensional nature of risk also requires joining complementary expertise and mandates. A wider ownership with direct engagement of a broader group of stakeholders is needed. Cultivating new forms of public and societal accountability to address the diffused responsibilities among a complex network of actors with a role in the construction and management of systemic risk was further suggested.

There were strong calls to continue embracing gender equality and women's leadership and empowerment in DRR and to use the MTR SF to close the 'gender gap'. Particular areas of work

highlighted in that respect included, among others, gender mainstreaming; leveraging women's voice, agency, and leadership for resilience; the development of gender-responsive frameworks and fostering gender-responsive coordination mechanisms and partnerships.

In addition, the empowerment of youth; mobilization of local indigenous knowledge; the involvement of the private sector, employers' and workers' organizations, local communities, volunteers and civil society organizations as well as enhancing public participation in decision-making were also proposed.

—→ *FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOHRLLS, UNV, UN-Women, WFP, WHO, WMO*

**Localisation of disaster risk reduction and resilience building:** UN SLG members expressed a strong call to increase resilience, disaster and climate risk localization, including through the implementation of community-based disaster risk management and community-based adaptation to climate change. Improving local governance arrangements, also in urban contexts, was considered as critical for addressing systemic risk in local infrastructure systems, supply chains and ecosystem services. Proposed additional actions to enhance localization included, *inter alia*, leveraging community-driven approaches; direct involvement and capacity building of local communities/actors such as women's organizations through participatory approaches especially in the most vulnerable countries; and fairer balance between normative upstream decisions and local action that emphasizes community-driven services. Leadership programmes for civil society organizations and local governance structures, the use of local resources and knowledge, as well as the creation of local multiplier and resilience effects through jobs were further suggested.

—→ *DPPA, ILO, IOM, FAO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN OCHA, WHO, WMO*

**Enhancing disaster and climate financing:** UN SLG members highlighted the urgent need to scale up DRR and climate change adaptation financing, especially for vulnerable countries such as SIDS and LDCs, including through integrated, flexible, predictable and innovative financing solutions. The availability of affordable infrastructure finance for developing countries could yield major benefits and enhance disaster risk reduction for resilience, especially for the most vulnerable communities. There is also a need to promote stronger synergies between development and humanitarian finance along with increased, predictable and quality unearmarked financing for humanitarian actions, as well as for international climate finance to better target fragile and conflict contexts. Collaboration with international financial organizations and setting financial incentives were further suggested.

—→ *DPPA, FAO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECLAC, UNICEF, UNFCCC, UN OCHA, UN-Women, WFP, WMO*

**Reinforcing prevention, preparedness, early/anticipatory action and multi-hazard early warning systems:** UN SLG members delivered a clear message on the need for a strengthened focus on prevention and preparedness for multiple, interlinked, compounding crises along with early/anticipatory approaches in humanitarian, development and peacebuilding action. A shift from reactive response to 'proactive risk management' is necessary. There is a need to help anticipatory, foresight, and early warning data in line with the UNSG's 'Our Common Agenda' that

will facilitate more agile decision-making rooted in data and evidence for preventive, risk reduction and HDP nexus interventions. Improving the availability and access to multi-hazard early warning systems was reiterated, in particular for LDCs and SIDS, which further contributes to the realization of the new UN initiative that seeks to cover every person on Earth with early warning systems by 2027.

—→ *FAO, ITU, UNAIDS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECE, UNECLAC, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNITAR, UN OCHA, UNOHRLLS, UNOOSA/UN-SPIDER, WFP, WMO*

**Fostering the understanding of systemic risk, climate/disaster risk data generation, disaggregation and use:** UN SLG members highlighted the necessity to advance the identification, understanding and estimation of complex, cascading and systemic risks with a particular focus on the multi-dimensional characteristics of risk, underlying risk drivers and vulnerability, including the role of conflict and fragility in increasing disaster vulnerabilities. Systemic risk assessments with appropriate data analysis and scenario planning can help governments prevent and prepare more effectively and respond to crises and disasters.

To this end, the need for more systematic and integrated approach to data collection, storage and retrieval capabilities were mentioned, as well as the systematic collection, use and reporting of gender data along with sex, age, and disability data at all levels. National/local institutional capacities should be enhanced to enable regular risk assessments. Provision of technical and financial support is further needed to strengthen national data collection, analysis, protection, storage and sharing systems. The application of geospatial technologies was also considered beneficial for data-related efforts.

—→ *FAO, UNDP, UNECLAC, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNITAR, UNOPS, UN-Women, WMO*

Some UN entities shared **additional considerations** concerning required changes to risk governance in order to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework towards 2030. These included, among others, the following:

- Leveraging the advances of technology, digital transformation and digital society while addressing the digital divide between those at the front and those lacking digital capacities (*ITU, UN-Habitat, UNITAR*);
- Increased emphasis on urban resilience building due to rapid urbanization (*UNDP, UN-Habitat*);
- Submission of new/updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) before COP 27; making use of the 'Race to Resilience' campaign to catalyze a step-change in global ambition for climate resilience; participation in the Paris Agreement stocktaking process; mainstreaming DRR into the climate action agenda and strengthening institutional and technical partnerships between the international policy spaces of climate action and DRR (*UNFCCC, WFP*);
- Continued implementation of the 'UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies' and strengthening the governance of systemic risk and capacities to advance risk-informed development with the aim to embed "risk" at the heart of development (rather than dealing with it as an add-on). (*UNDP*);
- Strengthening policy coherence and synergy across sectors and policy domains; whole of government approach for policy-making and building on existing UN legal and

- normative instruments, creating a cohesive enabling environment while translating policy into concrete actions on the ground (*UNCTAD, UNECE, UNOPS*);
- Using the 'World of Work', including the creation of job opportunities, to devise solutions or contribute to strengthening resilience (*ILO*);
  - Further scaling up the delivery of DRR and climate change adaptation actions through sectoral approach and expanding public-private partnership initiatives, in particular for agri-food systems (*FAO*);
  - Strengthening national social protection systems and rendering national systems more shock-responsive (*UNICEF*);
  - Inclusion of displacement-related metrics among the indicators to monitor progress against the risk reduction targets of the Sendai Framework (*IOM*);
  - Leveraging community-driven approaches, including the secondment of staff to set up systems and carry out training for Civil Society Organizations (CSO); creation of twinning programmes between UN-Non-governmental Organizations/CSOs; monitoring and evaluating CSO engagement and capacity development through robust indicators; providing visibility platforms for CSOs (*IOM*);
  - Employing a more flexible governance of disaster risk reduction and greater country-based adaptation to climate insecurity (*UNAIDS*);
  - Given that the root causes of disaster risks seem to be unchanged in the last 20-30 years, there are some fundamental questions to be asked. This includes for example exploring if we are looking at risk in the right way, notably if the DRR field is focusing on human well-being or serving the current system, therefore is actually producing more risk (*UNU*);
  - Importance of utilization of the scientific knowledge including advanced technology such as Artificial Intelligence for preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction phase. Employing a "rapid response" (*UNESCO*).

In addition, several UN SLG members further shared **priorities for the UN system for 2022 and beyond** based on the emerging trends related to reducing and avoiding the creation of new risk. These included the following:

- **Transforming risk governance:** Accelerating the shift to a multi-hazard, multi-sectoral, and systemic risk perspective that is fit for anticipating, averting, and managing cascading risks and pandemics.  
     —→ *UNDP, UNESCAP*
- **Coordination and collaboration:** Systematically improve coordination and collaboration within and across the UN System to ensure greater coherence in multi-risk resilience programming, financing and its implementation within and across sectors.  
     —→ *FAO, UNDP*
- **Partnerships:** Build and enhance cross-sectoral partnerships for sustainable development, including between parliaments, subnational authorities and the private sector, build a stronger engagement between the UN system, international financial institutions and regional development banks and strengthen UN efforts towards multilateralism and inter-nations partnerships;

- **Youth:** Listen to and work with youth by facilitating their political participation, enhance the work of the Secretary-General's Youth Envoy by creating a UN Youth Office, promote green and digital-economy job creation and ensure long-term thinking also through a UN Futures Lab;
  - **Private sector:** Enhanced collaboration with the private sector, in particular Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and encourage their participation in resilience building efforts.
- *UNIDO, UNFCCC*
- **Risk financing:** Joint UN System efforts to scale up disaster/climate risk financing to support and boost countries' capacities in resilience building, with a special focus on developing countries (UDS 100 billion goal):
    - This includes the development of innovative multi-risk financing models to boost and accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement and the SDGs, on the ground including in agri-food systems;
    - Supporting countries to put in place risk financing strategies/plans to direct and prioritize multi-risk resilience investment and these strategies should be included in national financing frameworks;
    - Scale up efforts in the development and implementation of risk transfer mechanisms, including through risk-informed and shock-responsive social protection; climate/agricultural risk insurance that is affordable for the most vulnerable, as well as the development of tailored financial instruments and services for climate and disaster risk transfer including for agri-food sectors.
- *FAO, UNDP, UNFCCC*
- **Multi-hazard early warning systems:** accelerating the availability and access to MHEWS along with scaling up efforts on impact-based forecasting.
- *UNESCAP, WMO*
- **Fostering investment in data, information and analysis for risk-informed actions:** This includes investment in data generation, risk analysis and monitoring, resilience measurement, context analysis and integrated analysis for sustaining peace, multi-hazard early warning systems etc.
- *FAO, UNDP*
- **Putting people at the heart of resilience building:** Fostering a 'people-centered' approach that recognizes the diversity in risks and capacities of populations.
- *WHO*
- **Mind-set change:** Changing the mindset of nations, non-governmental actors and individuals in a collective effort towards sustainability, promote a declaration of climate emergency and right to a healthy environment, transforming food systems for sustainability, nutrition and fairness.
- *UNFCCC*

## Annex 1: Agenda

Item 1: Welcome and Reflections	
09:00-09:05	Welcome and outline of the objectives and expected outcomes
09:05-09:10	Reflections from the Chair
Item 2: Emerging priorities in the context of the Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (MTR SF) and the role of the UN system to accelerate resilience building at the national and local level	
09:10-09:30	<p><b>UN systems efforts and priorities to strengthen the UN System approach to reducing risks for building resilience</b></p> <p><b>Topics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Mr. Volker Türk, Under-Secretary-General for Policy, Executive Office of the Secretary-General:</b> <i>"Our Common Agenda" - Creating a UN system that is fit-for-purpose to address complex current and emerging major global risks</i></li> <li>- <b>Mr. Omar Abdi, Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Executive Director (Programme), UNICEF:</b> <i>Humanitarian-development-peace collaboration around disaster risk reduction at country level for a sustainable future</i></li> <li>- <b>Mr. Petteri Taalas, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization:</b> <i>Strengthening Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems</i></li> </ul>
09:30-09:45	<p><b>UN entities initial reflections on the Midterm Review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (MTR SF)</b></p> <p><b>Topics:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Mr. Ricardo Mena, Director, UNDRR:</b> <i>UN entities' contributions in the MTR SF - initial reflections on gaps, emerging issues and future engagement</i></li> <li>- <b>Ms. Christine N. Umutoni, UN Resident Coordinator for Mauritius and Seychelles:</b> <i>Key findings from the national MTR SF consultation process and the relevance for implementing the SDGs and the Sendai Framework at the national level</i></li> </ul>

09:45-11:45	<p><b>Interactive Session: Reflections from UN SLG members on emerging trends related to disaster risk reduction to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR and priorities of the UN system</b></p> <p><i>During this interactive session, the chair will invite all UN SLG members to reflect on MTR SF findings and the 2022 UN SLG recommendations. UN entities are encouraged to share their reflections on one or two of the guiding questions below. Those entities that would like to take the floor have a maximum of three minutes. Participants wishing to intervene in the discussion may do so by requesting the floor. Reflections can also be shared by online participants in the chat box or by sending an email to UNDRR. All written and oral interventions will be captured in the meeting minutes.</i></p> <p><u>Guiding questions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Given the systemic nature of risk, the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ukraine war and the climate crisis, what are the changes needed in disaster risk governance at national and local level for accelerated impact?</i></li> <li>- <i>How can DRR facilitate the operationalization of the humanitarian, development and peace nexus? How can risk assessments effectively contribute to addressing socioeconomic vulnerabilities in fragile and conflict settings?</i></li> <li>- <i>Reflecting on the emerging trends related to reducing and avoiding the creation of new risk, and focus areas identified in the Our Common Agenda Report of the UNSG, what should be the three top priorities for the UN system for 2022 and beyond?</i></li> </ul>
11:45-11:50	<b>Endorse the 2022 UN SLG recommendations</b>
<b>Item 3: AOB</b>	
11:50-11:55	<b>Agree on the date for the 8<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the UN SLG</b>
<b>Item 4: Wrap-up and Conclusion</b>	
11:55-12:00	<b>Closing remarks by UN SLG Chair</b>



## Annex 2: List of Participants

40 UN entities attended the 2022 UN SLG meeting.

Organization	Name of UNSLG member and speakers
CTBTO	Ms. Zeinabou Mindaoudou Souley, Director, International Data Centre
DPPA	Mr. Brian Williams, Chief of the Financing for Peacebuilding Branch
EOSG	Mr. Volker Türk, Under-Secretary-General for Policy
FAO	Ms. Maria Helena Semedo, Deputy Director-General
FAO	Mr. Rein Paulsen, Director, Office of Emergencies and Resilience
ICAO	Mr. Erwin Lassooij, Chief Strategic Planning and Regional Coordination
IFAD	Mr. Oliver Page, Regional Climate Change and Environmental Specialist
IFAD	Mr. Jahan-Zeb Chowdhury, Cluster Technical Lead (Environment and Climate) from the Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division
ILO	Ms. Mito Tsukamoto, Chief of the Development and Investment Branch, Employment Policy Department
IOM	Ms. Cecile Riallant, Director of our Department of Peace and Development Coordination
IOM	Mr. Par Liljert, Director New York Liaison Office
ITU	Ms. Vanessa Gray, Head, Environment & Emergency Telecommunications Division
UNAIDS	Mr. Eamonn Murphy, Director of the UNAIDS Regional Support Team for Asia and the Pacific
UN RC	Ms. Christine N. Umutoni, Resident Coordinator, Mauritius and Seychelles
UN OCHA	Ms. Alice Sequi, Chief of Services
UNCTAD	Mr. Pedro Manuel Moreno, Director Ms. Regina Asariotis, Chief of the Policy and Legislation Section
UNDCO	Ms. Marie-France Bourgeois, Nexus Advisor
UNDESA	Mr. Alexander Trepelkov, Acting Director, Division of Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	Mr. George Conway, Deputy Director, Crisis Bureau
UNDRR	Mr. Ricardo Mena, Director
UNDRR	Ms. Paola Albrito, Chief of Branch, Intergovernmental processes, Interagency cooperation and Partnerships
UNECE	Mr. Dmitry Mariyasin, Deputy Executive Secretary
UNECLAC	Ms. Diane Quarless, Director of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean
UNEP	Ms. Sonja Leighton-Kone, Acting Deputy Executive Director
UNESCAP	Mr. Kaveh Zahedi, Deputy Executive Secretary
UNESCAP	Ms. Tiziana Bonapace, Director, Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division
UNESCO	Ms. Shamila Nair-Bedouelle, Assistant Director-General for the Natural Sciences

UNESCWA	Ms. Carol Chouchani Cherfane, Cluster Leader
UNFCCC	Mr. Ovais Sarmad, Deputy Executive Secretary
UNFPA	Mr. Ib Petersen, Deputy, Executive Director
UN-Habitat	Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Executive Director
UNHCR	Mr. Raouf Mazou, Assistant High Commissioner for Operations
UNICEF	Mr. Omar Abdi, Deputy Executive Director for Programmes
UNIDO	Mr. Tareq Emtairah, Director, Department of Energy
UNITAR	Mr. Einar Bjørge, Director, Division for Satellite Analysis and Applied Research and Manager, UNOSAT and Capacity for the 2030 Agenda
UNODC	Ms. Deborah Ernst, Chief, Human Resources Management Service
UNOHRLLS	Ms. Heidi Schroderus-Fox, Acting High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing
UNOOSA	Mr. Juan-Carlos Villagran, Head of UNOOSA's United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response
UNOPS	Mr. Nicholas O'Regan, Director, Implementation Practices and Standards
UNU	Ms. Shen Xiaomeng, Vice-Rector in Europe (UNU-ViE) and Director (UNU-EHS)
UNV	Ms. Kyoko Yokosuka, Deputy Executive Coordinator
UNWTO	Mr. Dirk Glaesser, Director Sustainable Development of Tourism
UN Women	Ms. Åsa Regnér, Deputy Executive Director for Policy, Programme, Civil Society and Intergovernmental Support
UPU	Mr. Hashim Elhaj, Arab Region, Emergencies and Postal Resilience Coordinator
WFP	Mr. David Kaatrud, Director Programme, Humanitarian and Development Division
WHO	Ms. Stella Chungong, Director, Health Security Preparedness
WMO	Mr. Petteri Taalas, Secretary General
WMO	Mr. Paul D. Egerton, Director of Cabinet/Chef De Cabinet (D/CSG), Cabinet Office of the Secretary-General
World Bank	Mr. Ayaz Parvez, Lead Disaster Risk Management Specialist, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)

## Annex 3: 2022 UN SLG recommendations

Following-up on previous UN SLG recommendations, UN organizations are committed to continuing efforts to:

1. **Truly embrace gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership in DRR** by implementing, monitoring and reporting of the GEWEL-DRR Action Plan by 2030. The implementation of the recommendations suggested in "[Beyond vulnerability to gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction: critical actions for the United Nations system](#)" (GEWEL-DRR study), are coordinated by UN Women, UNFPA and UNDRR in close cooperation with the GEWEL-DRR task team.
2. **Apply lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic and strengthen the multi-hazard approach** by building on the recommendations put forward in the 'Review of lessons learned from United Nations coordination mechanisms on the management of the COVID-19 pandemic. Strengthening the United Nations system approach to reducing risk for building resilience across sectors to a broad range of hazards' (COVID-19/DRR review)
3. **Continue to foster risk-informed UN planning and programming** in support of government development priorities to reduce systemic risk and vulnerabilities for building resilience: [UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies](#) and the guide on [Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework](#).

The 2022 UN SLG recommendations build on the efforts undertaken to operationalize the 2021 recommendations. The 2022 recommendations and proposed actions have been identified as critical next steps to maximize impact at the national and local level. The recommendations are based on key findings from the 2021 UN Plan of Action progress report.

UN SLG Recommendation	Proposed actions for UN DRR Focal Points Group	Lead / Support
<b>Recommendation 1:</b> <i>Accelerate efforts to risk-inform programming in development, humanitarian and peace actions respectively, and strengthen collaboration around DRR in humanitarian and crisis contexts.</i>	1. Support UN and Humanitarian Country Teams and agencies' country offices to risk-inform programming across the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus in line with the Checklist on Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action in at least 5 countries by 2023.	<b>Lead:</b> IOM, UNDRR, UNDP, OCHA, UNICEF, FAO, UNHCR  <b>Support:</b> ILO, UNFPA
	2. Encourage inter-agency collaboration to exchange, aggregate and make accessible global and national level data relevant for risk assessment through the 'Risk Information Exchange (RiX)' and other initiatives, and strengthen the application of risk analytics in planning processes including Common Country Analysis and Cooperation Frameworks, Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies, national adaptation plans as well as Humanitarian Programme Cycles.	<b>Lead:</b> UNDRR  <b>Support:</b> FAO, ITU, UNDP, UNESCAP, UNFCCC, UNFPA
	3. Review gaps in available funding mechanisms for DRR in humanitarian contexts and mandate the creation of a guide to funding resources.	<b>Lead:</b> IOM, UNDRR, OCHA, UNICEF

		<b>Support:</b> FAO, UNFPA, WMO
	4. Enhance risk reduction considerations through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee for strengthened dialogue with and pooled capacities to support Humanitarian Programme Cycle operations, reinforced operationalization of guidance and risk-informed indicators in sectors/clusters, engagement in revision of global humanitarian policies and standards, and enhanced knowledge exchange across country teams on risk-informing humanitarian action.	<b>Lead:</b> FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNDRR, OCHA, UNICEF  <b>Support:</b> UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, WMO
	5. Joint awareness raising event together with SG's Public Goods Initiative.	<b>Lead:</b> UNDRR  <b>Support:</b> FAO, ITU, UNIDO, UN Women, WHO, WMO
<b>Recommendation 2:</b> Increase efforts around multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) supporting the call of the UN Secretary-General to ensure that every person on Earth is protected by Early Warning Systems by 2027.	1. Support the development of the Early Warning Action Plan led by WMO to be launched at COP27.	<b>Lead:</b> WMO  <b>Support:</b> ESCWA, ITU, OHRLLS, UNDRR, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNFCCC, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNOOSA/UN-SPIDER, WFP, WHO, FAO
	2. Join advocacy efforts around the 2022 International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction, World Tsunami Awareness Day, COP27 and other relevant global and regional events.	<b>Lead:</b> UNDRR, FAO  <b>Support:</b> ITU, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNOOSA/UN-SPIDER, UN Women, WFP, WHO, WMO
	3. Contribute to the development of the Target G stock take report as contribution to the Sendai Framework Midterm Review to be commissioned under the Centre of Excellence for disaster and climate resilience.	<b>Lead:</b> UNDRR, WMO  <b>Support:</b> FAO, OHRLLS, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNFCCC, UNHCR, WHO
	4. Support the finalization of the Words into Action guide on MHEWS.	<b>Lead:</b> UNDRR, UNOOSA/UN-SPIDER, WMO

		<b>Support:</b> ITU, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, WHO, FAO
<b>Recommendation 3:</b> <i>Scale up the localisation of inclusive and integrated disaster and climate risk management efforts across sectors through global partnerships, including Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030).</i>	1. Increased collaboration and delivery on urban climate and disaster resilience capacity initiatives involving UN plus non-UN partners	<b>Lead:</b> UNDRR, FAO <b>Support:</b> CADRI, UNDP, UNFCCC, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, WHO, WMO
	2. Increased advocacy and number of case studies that influence urban climate and disaster resilience policy and practice at the regional and global level	<b>Lead:</b> UNDRR, FAO <b>Support:</b> ILO, UNDP, UNESCAP, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, WHO, WMO

## Annex 4: Activities and initiatives of UN entities to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework

The following pages provide an overview of specific ongoing or planned interventions and activities of UN entities related to disaster risk reduction and resilience building that were shared during the meeting, including with regard to the UN SLG recommendations and inter-agency collaboration.

UN entity	Comment(s)
DPPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DPPA co-leads with UNDP and UNEP the <a href="#">Climate Security Mechanism (CSM)</a>. That is of relevance as 70% of the most climate vulnerable countries also rank amongst the most fragile contexts.</li> <li>- The activities of PBSO's <a href="#">Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)</a> include:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The PBF conducted a <a href="#">Thematic Review on Local Peacebuilding</a> which highlighted several of the issues brought to light by UN partners, in particular regarding the engagement of youth and support provided to civil society/women-led organizations.</li> <li>o A Climate Security Thematic Review of all of the PBF actions in this area will also be conducted in 2022, in partnership with many other UN entities (UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, FAO, UNU).</li> <li>o One of the PBF's priorities is linked to climate security programmes and related topics, such as transhumance or disaster effects on internal displacement, migratory routes and access to water.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- The PBF works closely with UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams on the inclusion of a peace component in CC/UNSDF processes and capacity building exercises for governments.</li> </ul>
FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The recently launched report "<a href="#">the State of Food Security in the World – SOFI 2022</a>", a joint effort of FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, indicated that approximately 828 million people were affected by hunger in 2021. The number has grown by about 150 million since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic – 103 million more people between 2019 and 2020 and 46 million more in 2021. Projections are that nearly 670 million people will still be facing hunger in 2030 – 8 percent of the world population, which is the same as in 2015 when the 2030 Agenda was launched. If the trend continues – our goal to achieve zero hunger by 2030 is out of reach. The increase in global hunger in 2021 reflects exacerbated inequalities across and within countries due to an unequal pattern of economic recovery among countries and unrecovered income losses among those most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. It is therefore imperative for all actors to scale up actions to reduce root causes of hunger by transforming agrifood systems to make them more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable.</li> <li>- We need to change the way we manage multiple interconnected risks and their cascading impacts by investing more in preventative and anticipatory risk management approaches through a blend of disaster, climate and crisis risk management measures, to be delivered through sectoral and multi-sectoral approaches.</li> <li>- On risk governance FAO, in collaboration with partners, has been working to support countries at risk in addressing food crises and resilience building. More efforts and intensified partnerships are needed in strengthening current institutional capacities to better manage disaster and climate risks to ensure coherence and coordination of DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) interventions within and across sectors, including in agri-food systems. This will help ensure that the agriculture sector can</li> </ul>

	<p>unleash its full potential in preserving food security amidst disaster and climate shocks and stresses, and will further contribute to support countries achieving their DRR and climate action commitments for the attainment of the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On DRR/CCA localization agenda, FAO and partners are also working to further promote disaster and climate risk localization including through implementation of community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) and community-based adaptation (CBA) to climate change. This is essential to enhance local capacities, to identify vulnerable and exposed areas and the most-at risk people and formulate, implement and monitor interventions that enhance their ability to prevent and reduce the adverse impacts of disaster and climate risks and improve preparedness capacities.</li> <li>- On risk investment and financing – FAO and partners are promoting the adoption of preventative and anticipatory approaches in emergencies and resilience programming and delivery for agrifood systems, in line with the humanitarian, development and peace nexus. This is key to address the root-cause of risks and vulnerabilities, thereby reduce humanitarian needs. This includes, among others, promoting the adoption of resilient agricultural good practices at farm and landscape levels; promoting access to disaster and climate risk reduction financing for the most vulnerable groups including smallholder farmers through risk transfer mechanism such as shock-responsive social protection programmes and risk insurance; and through the implementation of anticipatory actions ahead of forecast shocks to mitigate their impact on the most vulnerable and ultimately to contribute to prevent food crisis.</li> </ul>
<p><b>IFAD</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- IFAD's mandate of reducing poverty in rural areas of developing countries is intrinsically linked to working with the populations most vulnerable to climate change, natural disasters, fluctuations in food and energy prices, and other natural and man-made shocks. A pillar of IFAD's strategic framework focuses on increasing the resilience of the most vulnerable, fostering investment to ensure food security, sustainable and diversified production capacities, access to markets, and increased opportunities for income generation. These actions are embedded in an agenda that encompasses gender equality, youth engagement, promotion of healthy and nutritious diets, and full engagement of indigenous peoples and traditional communities.</li> <li>- IFAD, in its 13<sup>th</sup> replenishment cycle (2022-2024) is stepping up its investments globally to build small-scale farmers' long-term resilience to climate change by dedicating 40 per cent of its core resources to climate action. IFAD also aims to further catalyze climate finance at scale from a broad range of public and private partners, including through the enhanced Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP+), launched in 2020. Gender inclusion is a mainstream of our program, with all project interventions fostering gender inclusion and at least one third focusing on a gender transformative approach. Likewise, at least 60% of IFAD's investments will be nutrition sensitive and youth inclusive, ensuring the active engagement and empowerment of the most vulnerable. IFAD's revised <a href="#">Social, Environmental, and Climate Assessment Procedure</a> includes a comprehensive risk assessment that identifies concrete investment opportunities for increasing resilience and reducing exposure to risks.</li> </ul>
<p><b>ILO</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The ILO looks forward to working with all to reduce the risks of disaster, and using the solutions offered by the World of Work to strengthen resilience while addressing a Just Transition and ensuring that the fundamental rights of those who are the most vulnerable continue to be protected.</li> <li>- Public and private investments focusing on sustainable employment-intensive opportunities can have significant multipliers in the jobs created (including through gender responsive interventions, and green works focused on nature-based</li> </ul>

	<p>solutions), while strengthening income security, national and local development capacities and institutions, and building climate and infrastructure resilience. Recent examples include job creation targeted to the most vulnerable for the development of WASH facilities with emphasis on occupational safety and health (OSH), including the use of face masks and PPEs, also ensuring the application of OSH in the informal sector. This work is also addressing some of the root causes of grievances, inequalities and informality which was prevailing before the most recent crises, and at the same time aims to promote business continuity and strengthen global supply chains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and the need for risk assessments, the ILO has launched the mainstreaming of peace and conflict analysis into its work in fragile contexts. This approach builds on the guidance provided by ILO <a href="#">Recommendation 205</a> on Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience, which explicitly calls for Member States to take measures, particularly in countries in which there are foreseeable risks of conflict or disaster, through actions such as identification of risks and evaluation of threats to and vulnerabilities of human, physical, economic, environmental, institutional and social capital at local, national and regional levels.</li> <li>- The publication "<a href="#">From crisis to opportunity for sustainable peace: A joint perspective on responding to the health, employment and peacebuilding challenges in times of COVID-19</a>", launched in 2021, is the result of ILO's collaboration with DPPA and WHO during the pandemic.</li> <li>- The ILO is currently developing a guide on "Building disaster resilience through sustainable and employment and decent work", that will bring together knowledge and experiences on DRR and resilience building in the world of work. The guide will provide general guidance for developing interventions contributing to disaster resilience, and will focus on the most successful approaches and strategies across areas such as skills development, infrastructure development, enterprise support, social protection, with particular attention to gender issues and to the role of workers' and employers' organizations - important players, together with governments, in managing and responding to disaster risk.</li> </ul>
<b>IOM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As IOM, it is imperative that we work with our partners to reduce disaster risk linked to internal displacement, particularly as displacement heightens existing inequalities and exacerbates risks faced by women and girls, including gender-based violence and human trafficking. In Papua New Guinea, Burundi, the Philippines, and Vanuatu, we work with civil protection agencies and community leaders, utilizing local knowledge and resources to put in place disaster risk management committees, contingency planning processes and early warning systems.</li> <li>- As the global co-lead agency for <a href="#">Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)</a>, IOM is supporting the strengthening of disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk in Timor Leste, Somalia, the Pacific, Uganda, Bangladesh, and Mozambique through capacity development efforts and the establishment of national disaster risk management systems.</li> </ul>
<b>ITU</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ITU is committed to connecting the world and bringing more opportunities for saving lives. ITU looks forward to working with other organizations, and bringing together our membership - the telecommunication and information and communication technology Ministries and regulators and its private sector technology and ICT members - to help strengthen and build new partnerships, and better multi-hazard early warning system. This will also allow us to achieve the new target to cover every person with an early warning system.</li> <li>- ITU would like to highlight the importance and opportunities of digital transformation and a growing digital society in a world increasingly threatened by climate change and disasters.</li> </ul>



<b>OCHA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- OCHA and its partner agencies have focused on four key work areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Interagency anticipatory action, which marries pre-agreed triggers, pre-agreed humanitarian assistance and pre-agreed humanitarian financing, in order to respond to disasters before they fully strike. OCHA has set aside 140 million dollars from its Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for anticipatory action pilots.</li> <li>o Localization, with OCHA now looking at using other available funds at the country level to further bring in local actors (e.g., women-led organizations).</li> <li>o The need for actors to work together across the HDP nexus, by building it upstream and basing it on multi-hazard risk analysis. This requires capacity building at the field level, stronger coordination mechanisms, and political/leadership support.</li> <li>o The need for more financial resources, as well as quality and flexible funding.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>UNAIDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNAIDS stands ready to continue working in priority areas with all partners, notably on prevention and preparedness, leveraging and strengthening the response of local networks and engage stakeholders to create systemic solutions. To end AIDS is to take AIDS out of isolation. It also means adopting an inequalities lens as given in the <a href="#">Global AIDS Strategy</a> and aligned to the Disaster Risk Reduction Strategic Framework.</li> <li>- UNAIDS has vast experience with ensuring a rights-based approach to stigma and discrimination, factors directly relevant for disaster affected peoples, uprooted and confronting exclusion and xenophobia.</li> </ul>
<b>UNCTAD</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNCTAD, as the UN system focal point for trade and development, strongly supports the collaborative work of UN-agencies under the leadership of the UN SLG, to accelerate implementation of the Sendai Framework and interrelated agreements, support the development of Early Warning Systems, and advance systemic approaches and mainstreaming, so as to tackle the closely interlinked challenges of DRR, climate change and sustainable development.</li> <li>- UNCTAD looks forward to enhancing its contribution to efforts to address the important challenges ahead, and welcomes the opportunity to collaborate further with other UN agencies, governments and stakeholders on the ground.</li> <li>- The issue of disaster risk reduction, management and response is of growing concern to UNCTAD's key constituency as has been highlighted in the UNCTAD XV outcome documents - the <a href="#">Bridgetown Covenant</a> and the Spirit of <a href="#">Speightstown</a> - and is closely related to climate change which is exacerbating the intensity and frequency of extreme events.</li> <li>- Over the past decade, and drawing on an express related mandate since 2016<sup>4</sup>, UNCTAD has been working extensively on <a href="#">climate change adaptation and DRR</a> for ports and other key coastal transport infrastructure, an issue critical for international trade across supply-chains, and for the development prospects of the most vulnerable countries and communities; this includes SIDS, which depend on their coastal transport infrastructure as lifelines for external trade, food &amp; energy security, and tourism, as well as in the context of DRR, but whose critical infrastructure assets are at <a href="#">high and growing risk of coastal flooding, from as early as in the 2030s</a>.</li> <li>- In addition, to reduce the vulnerability of their factors of production to climate hazards, UNCTAD is collaborating with UNECA in assisting 20 countries in Africa to take predicted climate change impacts into account and identify actions that can be implemented to reduce vulnerability in the agriculture and fisheries sectors.</li> <li>- UNCTAD policy brief on '<a href="#">Climate-resilience of seaports: Adequate finance is critical for developing countries but remains a major challenge</a>': According to OECD estimates, in 2019, just \$20 billion went to adaptation projects, less than half of the funds for mitigation projects. Only a fraction of this amount will have been targeting</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> Nairobi Maafikiano (paras. 55(k) and (l)); reconfirmed in the Bridgetown Covenant (paras. 127 (nn); 5).

	<p>climate change adaptation for ports and other critical coastal infrastructure. Moreover, the majority of public climate finance appears to be provided in the form of loans and other non-grant instruments, including to LDCs and SIDS, increasing debt burdens further. For developing countries, major scaling up of investment in adaptation, including in the form of grants, rather than loans, will be critical.</p>
<b>UNDP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNDP supports and endorses the UN SLG Recommendations, which resonate well with UNDP's on-going work and emerging focus especially given UNDP's current <a href="#">Strategic Plan</a> and the contributing policy and programmatic Offers. For UNDP, the proposed focus addresses some of the critical gaps and needs and is central to our organizational priorities.</li> <li>- UNDP is currently supporting a series of UNDP programme countries with their country level MTR SF processes. UNDP has also launched a 4-week online consultation and webinar series on the MTR SF to solicit the recommendations of UNDP staff for the remainder of the Sendai implementation period. A report of findings will inform the official Main Report and the Synthesis Report of the MTR SF. Initial feedback suggests that the spirit of Sendai as an integral element of the SDGs is fading as funding streams for Sendai Framework implementation are limited and squeezed between climate change and conflict prevention. So, is the narrow focus of Sendai on 'disasters' now limiting us in managing an increasingly complex and diverse risk context?</li> <li>- The UNDP Strategic Plan therefore calls on UNDP to pursue integrated and systemic solutions by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Strengthening the governance of systemic risk and capacities to advance risk-informed development with the aim to embed "risk" at the heart of development (rather than dealing with it as an add-on). It ensures that a resilience lens permeates development and helps negotiate complex decisions over trade-offs between seemingly conflicting policy objectives in favor of a new political economy that fosters resilience.</li> <li>o Considering the wide range of countries' governance arrangements and capacities, there are no blueprint approaches for strengthening risk governance.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- UNDP has recently launched its <a href="#">Approach to Risk-informed Development</a> to ensure systemic integration of risks into development policy, planning and budgeting. The <a href="#">UN Resilience Guidance</a> along, our work on the HDP nexus, the <a href="#">Urban Risk Management and Resilience Strategy</a> and other resilience building interventions and tools position UNDP well to help implement the Recommendations.</li> </ul>
<b>UNECE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The UNECE Water and Industrial Accidents have implemented National Policy Dialogues on <a href="#">IWRM</a> and <a href="#">Industrial Safety</a>, respectively, fostering risk-mitigation across different sectors.</li> <li>- UNECE, jointly with FAO, provides regional normative guidance that informs forest policy action for proactive DRR. Furthermore, UNECE has introduced risk and crisis management in trade-related normative recommendations.</li> <li>- UNECE will be supporting the development of a masterplan for the reconstruction of Kharkiv, with prevalent multi-sectoral risk considerations. The UNECE Aarhus Convention fosters the important engagement of civil society in risk prevention and mitigation.</li> </ul>
<b>UNECLAC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Over the past year, UNECLAC has given attention to the application of geospatial technologies and data (GST/D) as tools for effective disaster risk management (DRM), for providing informed decision-making, and encouraging a more systematic and integrated approach to data collection, storage and retrieval capabilities. These include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Temporal analysis of natural hazard parameters</li> <li>o Trend analysis of the occurrence of disasters</li> <li>o Spatial analysis of the impact of disaster over a geographic region</li> <li>o Three-dimensional analysis of the effect of natural hazards</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Multivariate disaster risk analysis</li> <li>○ Natural hazard prediction and modelling</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Attention is also being given to financing risk reduction. UNECLAC welcomes the establishment of the CELAC Fund for Climate Adaptation and Comprehensive Disaster Response. ECLAC also supports inter-agency partnership and collaboration with other regional partners including the <a href="#">CCRIF</a>.</li> <li>- Recent UNECLAC DaLA on COVID-19 in the Bahamas: '<a href="#">Assessment of the Effects and Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic in The Bahamas</a>'.</li> </ul>
<b>UNEP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The <a href="#">Climate Security Mechanism (CSM)</a>, which is a joint initiative between UNEP, UNDP and DPPA, has worked with UN missions, UN Country Teams and partners in 12 regional and national contexts, to support climate-related security risk assessments and conflict-sensitive risk management strategies.</li> </ul>
<b>UNESCAP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNESCAP is committed, through its analytical, intergovernmental and capacity development activities, to supporting the operationalization of the 2022 UN SLG recommendations.</li> <li>- UNESCAP's <a href="#">Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2021</a> identified specific policy pathways for managing more complex scenarios by leveraging technology and innovation. In partnership with UNITAR, UNESCAP has also developed a <a href="#">Risk and Resilience Portal</a> to provide risk scenarios including the economic cost, multi-hazard risk hotspots as well as adaptation priorities for 56 countries.</li> <li>- UNESCAP is focusing on building the capacity of members to support impact forecasting for example of tropical cyclones through the <a href="#">ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee and Panel on Tropical Cyclone</a>, and for a broader spectrum of risks faced by low capacity, high risk LDCs and SIDS through partnership with the <a href="#">Regional Multi-hazard Early System (RIMES)</a>.</li> <li>- In July 2021, UNESCAP's disaster information management institute – <a href="#">APDIM</a> - published a groundbreaking <a href="#">risk assessment</a> of sand and dust storms in the region. This helped UNESCAP member countries to adopt at the 78th Commission session in May 2022 a <a href="#">Regional Plan of Action on Sand and Dust storms</a>. UNESCAP will continue to work to support the full mainstreaming of this hazard into disaster risk reduction policies and initiatives at national level, including by using the guidelines that APDIM issued for countries to report the impact of sand and dust storms through the Sendai Monitoring Framework.</li> <li>- Through the Issue Based Coalition on Building Resilience (UN Regional Collaborative Platform in Asia Pacific), UNESCAP is providing support, developing analysis and operational policy guidelines that support member countries to accelerate action on disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and implementation of the Bangkok Principles in Asia-Pacific. The IBC is well placed to provide a more substantive input to global policy guidelines such as the Words into Action, as well as more coordinated cross agency support to the UNCTs and to countries for mainstreaming DRR into planning processes.</li> </ul>
<b>UNESCO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNESCO supports and endorses the 2022 UN SLG recommendations and commits to continuing efforts on the previous ones, which are all needed by the Member States and are relevant to UNESCO.</li> <li>- UNESCO maximizes its comparative advantage by combining its expertise in natural sciences with its mandate in education, social sciences, communication, information and culture to reach out to communities, private sector, governments and collaborating with other UN agencies to combine efforts to anticipate climate change and natural hazards.</li> <li>- UNESCO embraces gender equality and women's and youth empowerment and leadership in DRR. UNESCO is conducting a review of DRR policies such as in Eastern Africa with a perspective of gender-responsiveness. In 2021, UNESCO and <a href="#">U-INSPIRE Youth Alliance</a> in Asia Pacific discussed on <a href="#">Futures Thinking on Disaster Risk Reduction towards 2045</a>. UNESCO works with the Africa Youth Disaster platform</li> </ul>

	<p>and CARIDEMA in the Caribbean. UNESCO assists countries to mobilize local indigenous knowledge systems, together with science and policy, to enhance resilience. UNESCO's current focus is on ecosystem assessment and adaptation, and the tools can be applied for natural hazards such as cyclones, droughts, slow onset climate impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With UNESCO's international and intergovernmental scientific expert networks, Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme (<a href="#">IHP</a>), the <a href="#">Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)</a>, the International Geoscience and Geopark Programme (<a href="#">IGGP</a>), and Man and Biosphere Programme, UNESCO supports the countries to develop and implement the early warning on tsunami, flood, drought, earthquake, and landslide. UNESCO is launching a call to communities at risk of tsunami to join the UNESCO IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition <a href="#">programme</a> to make 100% of communities at risk of tsunami prepared for and resilient to tsunamis by 2030. UNESCO explores innovative solutions such as using artificial intelligence for flood forecasting in southern Africa and an affordable earthquake early warning system in Ghana.</li> </ul> <p>UNESCO continues to contribute to the development of Words into Action guidelines on multi-hazards early warning systems, and Target G stock-take report with UNDRR and other agencies. UNESCO is happy to be a support agency on the recommendation on multi-hazards early warning systems. UNESCO has an excellent collaboration with UNDRR and is thankful immensely.</p>
<b>UNFCCC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Without rapid sustained and large-scale reductions of greenhouse gas emissions, the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to 1.5C could slip out of our reach. The UNFCCC process offers tools for nations to pre-empt adverse impacts of climate change, for example by working with expert groups to provide technical support to governments. The <a href="#">Task Force on Displacement</a> is one of these groups of experts. Established under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, the Task Force makes recommendations on integrated approaches concerning the displacement associated with climate change impacts.</li> <li>- Another process to support countries includes the UNFCCC <a href="#">National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)</a> – a vehicle for defining nation-wide adaptation policies on specific areas, including socioeconomic vulnerabilities in fragile and conflict settings.</li> </ul>
<b>UNFPA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNFPA looks forward to continue working with UN Women and other partners on the implementation of the <a href="#">GEWEL-DRR study</a> recommendations.</li> </ul>
<b>UN-Habitat</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UN-Habitat is fully committed to addressing critical and long-standing systemic inequalities and to the importance of gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership in DRR.</li> <li>- UN-Habitat has been a forerunner in working with local authorities using a multi-hazard, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholders' approach.</li> <li>- During the High-Level Political Forum on the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda in April 2022, UN-Habitat together with UNDP launched a <a href="#">Joint Programme for Climate Urban Resilience in the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Coastal Cities</a>. This UNDP/UN-Habitat Joint Programme is an active contribution to the <a href="#">Making Cities Resilient 2030</a> partnership. UN-Habitat is proud to be an active member of the Making Cities Resilient 2030 and is committed to supporting cities in need.</li> <li>- Together with UNDRR, UN-Habitat initiated the process of including Housing issues into the Making Cities Resilient 2030.</li> <li>- With the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) it was also agreed that the focus of collaboration will be on building urban resilience and reducing risk to disasters.</li> <li>- Further important initiatives in close collaboration with UN agencies include: WHO and the COVID19 urban response; the work with the five Regional Commission and UNCDF on the "COVID19 socio-economic response in cities"; UNHCR and urban</li> </ul>

	<p>crisis and resilience building work in response to the Ukrainian crisis and etc. All this work of UN-Habitat is in contribution to recommendation 3 which is (3.1) collaboration and (3.2) advocacy on Climate Urban Resilience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UN-Habitat has long been strongly engaged in supporting the Sendai Framework, by maximizing advocacy efforts around applying a multi-hazard, multi-sectoral, transboundary, and systemic risk approach and by advancing the understanding of cascading and systemic risks in complex urban systems.</li> <li>- UN-Habitat confirms full support to the Making Cities Resilient 2030 initiative and commits to continuing to support a significant number of cities to be more resilient by 2030.</li> </ul>
<b>UNHCR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNHCR thanks UNDRR, UN agencies, the Red Cross, civil society partners and the Platform for Disaster Displacement (PDD) for the cooperation at the Global Platform on DRR in Bali, where displacement featured as a more widely recognized and understood issue for DRR in the outcome document.</li> </ul>
<b>UNICEF</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNICEF remains committed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Joint analysis and risk-informed programming to identify needs, vulnerabilities and capacities;</li> <li>o Strengthening systems and localizing humanitarian and development programming;</li> <li>o Strengthening social protection systems and making national systems more shock-responsive</li> <li>o Flexible and predictable financing that cuts across old labels.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- UNICEF reaffirms its continued commitment to supporting countries to integrate DRR into governance, policy and actions on the ground in our key clusters and sectors of education, nutrition, health, social policy, child protection, and WASH—and to ensure that DRR efforts across the board are more effective for children and youth—who are not just a vulnerable group but also powerful agents of change and resilience-building in their communities.</li> </ul>
<b>UNIDO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The issue of resilience is highly pertinent to UNIDO's work on Sustainable Development Goal n°9 on Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure. UNIDO welcomes the Progress Report on the Implementation of the UN Plan of Action and the 2021 UN SLG recommendations. UNIDO stands ready to operationalize the 2022 UN SLG recommendations.</li> </ul>
<b>UNITAR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNITAR-UNOSAT reemphasizes the need for and benefits of precise geospatial information, highlighting the successful <a href="#">Global Risk Assessment Framework (GRAF)</a> project which it is currently implementing with UNDRR. This technology has a lot to offer, as demonstrated by the examples of Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands, which have developed such decision-making systems with governments.</li> <li>- UNITAR - UNOSAT also works on anticipatory action and climate change (<a href="#">UN Climate Change Learn Platform</a>, with trainings that are often followed by youth).</li> <li>- UNITAR - UNOSAT is also contributing to the <a href="#">UNSDG Learn Platform</a>, along with several other UN entities.</li> </ul>
<b>UNODC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNODC supports the 2022 UN SLG recommendations. Given the potential adverse impacts of any disaster (including, for example, the likelihood of increased crime or the heightened vulnerability of certain groups including women and children), it is truly important for UNODC to consider how to collaborate more around DRR especially given their footprint around the globe and as members of UN country teams.</li> </ul>
<b>UNOHRLLS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOHRLLS will engage actively in implementing the 2022 UN SLG Recommendation 2, while it expresses its full support to the two other recommendations. There are two important upcoming opportunities to strengthen a broad approach in DRR assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o The intergovernmental negotiations on two 10-years Programmes of Action: one for the SIDS and the other for the LDCs (both of which will take place in</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>2022). We must also make sure that what was decided regarding the <a href="#">Doha Programme of Action</a> will be implemented at global, regional and country level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Multidimensional Vulnerability Index (<a href="#">MVI</a>) is expected to build better ways to measure countries' vulnerability to shocks than GNI. The MVI high-level panel experts will be finalizing their interim report at the end of July and the Index itself is expected to be fully developed by December 2022. There has been a strong support from Member States on this initiative thus far.</li> </ul>
<b>UNOOSA</b>	- UNOOSA, through its UN-SPIDER <a href="#">programme</a> , will continue to work with UNDRR, WMO and other partners in addressing the need to improve multi-hazard early warning systems and to enhance the use of space-based information to understand the geospatial extent of risks and their dynamics.
<b>UNOPS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNOPS supports governments through the assessment of critical infrastructure systems to identify required actions to improve the management of risk to be able to effectively address climate change and recover from the pandemic. UNOPS has developed cutting edge tools and approaches that are assisting governments to collect information and perform analysis to inform decision making to improve risk management and infrastructure system resilience. For example, in Ghana, under the leadership of the Government Ministry of Environment, UNOPS collaborated with the university of Oxford, the Global Commission on Adaptation and UNEP, to quantify, for the first time, Ghana's climate adaptation needs across the energy, water and transport sectors. UNOPS undertook an assessment of the built, natural and enabling environment to understand adaptation needs and then developed a roadmap of priority adaptation investments to address the identified needs. 35 projects were identified across the three sectors and three elements, and UNOPS is supporting the government in matching these projects to potential funding sources so that they can mobilize traditional and non-traditional sources of funding to the needs for development as well as the needs to protect development gains.</li> <li>- UNOPS is supporting governments to better understand how public procurement can be used as a central influencer to not only ensure sustainable supply chains, but also resilient ones. As an example, protecting supply chains through diversification of supply bases can provide fail safe options, as well as provide more opportunity for small and medium businesses, as importantly, women-owned businesses. Such actions can enhance community resilience and strengthen the link between resilience and sustainability.</li> <li>- UNOPS has developed systems, tools and expertise to support UN country teams and governments to help simplify the complexity of DRR and to improve systematic evidence-based risk-informed development, including through the CCA and UNSDCF processes.</li> </ul>
<b>UNU</b>	- In 2021, UNU published a flagship report titled 'Interconnected Disaster Risks 2020/2021', in which ten disaster events were highlighted, including the pandemic, and how they relate to one another. This report identified three root causes that were common to all ten disaster events: i) Human-induced greenhouse gases; ii) Insufficient disaster risk management; iii) Under-valuing environmental costs and benefits in decision-making.
<b>UNV</b>	- The growing number of UN Community Volunteers (10,929 in 2021) can support the UN work on resilience building in communities in the face of multiple challenges that the world is faced with e.g., COVID, Ukraine war, and climate crisis. UNV's State of the World's Volunteerism Reports <a href="#">2018</a> (on community resilience) and <a href="#">2022</a> (on equal and inclusive societies) note that volunteerism plays a key role in strengthening people-state relationships. It promotes better governance, helps build more resilient, equal and inclusive societies and fosters stability based on multi-stakeholder collaboration. Volunteers and volunteerism are a global and local asset which can help localize and achieve development goals through people-centred relationships.

<b>UN Women</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UN Women completed a <a href="#">Rapid Gender Analysis of Ukraine</a>, which demonstrated that targeting women organizations helps reaching vulnerable populations. For the first time ever, in 2022 the <a href="#">Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66)</a>, focused on climate change, DRR and women's rights. Several good conclusions were drawn from this meeting and it is now up to UN entities to help Member States implement them.</li> <li>- Additional achievements linked to the <a href="#">GEWEL-DRR study</a> and the related 2021 UN SLG recommendations include the development of a Guidance Note and related tools, including UN Women's Women's Resilience to Disasters (WRD) <a href="#">Knowledge Hub</a>, and the <a href="#">Sendai Framework Midterm review gender guidance</a> developed by UN Women, UNDRR and UNFPA, in order to help enable the gender-responsive implementation of the Sendai Framework.</li> </ul>
<b>UPU</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UPU is one of the special agencies, and is part of the social infrastructure of the postal service in the world. UPU has an international network that physically transports goods. Therefore, UPU would like to contribute to disaster risk management by working closely with the governments in transporting goods during disasters. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Tanzania Post was actually responsible for the transportation of specimens related to COVID- 19 and cooperated with the national government. In addition, although circumstances differ from country to country, Japan has an agreement to cooperate with local governments in the event of a disaster, as they provide universal service and post offices are one of the hubs in the region.</li> </ul>
<b>WFP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support advocacy efforts around multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) supporting the call of the UN Secretary General ensuring that every person on Earth is protected by Early Warning Systems by 2027. To this end, WFP looks forward to supporting the development of the Early Warning Action Plan, led by WMO, and teaming up with other interested agencies to enhance advocacy efforts on strengthening multi-hazard early warning systems in the lead up to COP27 and beyond.</li> </ul>
<b>WHO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WHO is strengthening capacities of countries to manage risks of concurrent emergencies in protracted emergency settings as well as during the COVID-19 pandemic. WHO has adapted a series of tools on health emergency and disaster risk management in humanitarian settings, including the safety, preparedness and resilience of health care facilities in temporary settlements, which is currently piloted in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. Further tools to risk inform programming in the humanitarian context, through risk assessments and multi-hazard emergency response planning are being developed.</li> <li>- The UN Secretary-General's call for every person on Earth to be protected by Early Warning Systems by 2027 has led to initial discussions between the WHO <a href="#">Emergencies Program</a>, Climate Unit, the <a href="#">Hub for Pandemic and Epidemic Intelligence</a> in Berlin and WMO on strengthening early warning to save lives from emergencies. The discussions also centres on WHO's support for strengthening national disease surveillance and early warning systems.</li> <li>- On localization and cities, WHO Member States passed a landmark <a href="#">resolution</a> on urban health emergency preparedness and response during the recent World Health Assembly. The resolution, led by Singapore, urges WHO and its Member States to invest sufficiently in urban health emergency preparedness and adopt a whole-of-government and multisectoral approach in planning and response to health emergencies in cities and urban settings, with an emphasis on including subpopulations. WHO has published the <a href="#">Framework for Strengthening Health Emergency Preparedness in Cities and Urban Settings</a> and worked with UNDRR on including <a href="#">Public health scorecard addendum</a> in the Disaster Resilience Scorecard for Cities which helps to ensure of the integration of public health in disaster risk management.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- With respect to the 2021 UN SLG recommendations, WHO continues to work with UN DRR on guidance on integrating biological hazards into national and local disaster risk reduction strategies, as well as Sendai Framework reporting. WHO supports countries on the Universal Health and Preparedness Reviews which calls for the whole of society and whole of government action to take ownership and responsibility for preparedness and response to health emergencies.</li> <li>- Gender-responsive action and addressing equity are central to WHO's technical assistance to countries, our monitoring and evaluation frameworks, and to the WHO workforce which have been reinforced in the Director General's 10 proposals to strengthen health emergency preparedness, response and resilience.</li> <li>- WHO's work on all hazards disaster risk management will be reflected in our contributions to health sector reporting on the Sendai Framework Mid-Term Review. WHO approach and priority will be the people-centred approach, recognizing the diversity in risks and capacities of populations within and across countries, and taking account of the experience and lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic. It will be critical to ensure that health and epidemics are central to a joined-up approach from the UN system in future.</li> </ul>
<p><b>WMO</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concerning early warning systems, WMO will enhance collaboration through the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Systematic Observations/Basic infrastructure SOFF</li> <li>o Climate Risk and Early Warning system and services (CREWS)</li> <li>o MHEWS and services (GMAS CAP, etc.)</li> <li>o Water and Climate Coalition (Global Water information system and water and disasters)</li> <li>o Aligning other global EWS investments REAP, UNDP, World Bank, Green Climate Fund</li> </ul> </li> <li>- WMO was delighted that the G7's recent statement on <a href="#">Strengthening Anticipatory Action in Humanitarian Assistance</a> explicitly highlighted the importance of MHEWS.</li> <li>- WMO looks forward to working with all partner agencies on high-level advocacy efforts to meet the <a href="#">Glasgow Climate Pact</a> financing goals to accelerate global resilience.</li> <li>- WMO has stepped up its support to humanitarian activities of the United Nations and other organizations through the WMO Coordination Mechanism to support humanitarian activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Specifically, WMO is collaborating in the United Nation ENSO Cell and the <a href="#">Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)</a> - to support the humanitarian community through identification of the vulnerable regions worldwide affected by the impact of ENSO phases (La Nina and El Nino)</li> <li>o Global Multi-hazard Alert System <a href="#">(GMAS)</a>, which serves as a resource of authoritative warnings and information related to high-impact weather, water, ocean, and climate events to support decision making. WMO has allocated additional resources to enhance support to Members to distribute authoritative and timely warnings using the <a href="#">Common Alerting Protocol (CAP)</a>, therefore ensuring all decision makers in towns, villages, major cities, government and across the civil society arena have access to Warnings to take timely action. GMAS serves as the framework to strengthen emergency alerting at the national level. WMO calls on all UN organizations to join in supporting these efforts and appreciate the good engagement with ITU, IFRC, and UNDRR.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- WMO was delighted when a joint Study Group on Health between WMO and the WHO was approved by our Executive Counsel and set up within our Services commission dealing with services for Members.</li> </ul>