

6th Meeting of the United Nations Senior Leadership Group on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience (UN SLG)

FINAL MEETING REPORT

16 July 2021
8:00-11:00 (EST) / 14:00-17:00 (CET) / 19:00-22:00 (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 (DRR), 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 6th annual UN SLG meeting, which took place on 16 July 2021 and was attended by 43 UN entities (see Annex 2), reflected on the relevance of disaster and climate risk-informed planning as a critical contribution towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and reducing humanitarian needs. ***From global vision to country level action*** was the overall theme of the meeting, which had the following objectives:

- a) Identifying how the UN can better support disaster and climate risk-informed development and humanitarian planning as critical contribution to sustainable development.
- b) Reviewing the progress made in 2020 towards the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience and the 2020 UN SLG recommendations.
- c) Endorsing a set of priority actions to maximize the UN System's support to countries in implementing disaster risk reduction.

After a brief welcome and introduction, the Chair, **Ms. Mami Mizutori**, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG) and Head of UNDRR, shared emerging challenges and opportunities:

- Highlighting that the COVID-19 pandemic, together with the climate emergency has illustrated the changing nature, pace and scale of disaster risk. Risk is interconnected and cascading.
- Noting that while the complexity provides challenges, COVID-19 provides a stark reminder for the UN system to incorporate risk considerations into decision-making processes, including into humanitarian and development planning.
- Applying a risk lens across development and humanitarian sectors is pivotal in ensuring that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at country level is risk-informed and aligned with the Sendai Framework.
- Referring to the specific mentioning of the Sendai Framework, the UN Plan of Action and other DRR relevant aspects in the 2020 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) resolution as momentum to accelerate DRR efforts.

UN SLG members discussed under the second agenda item how the UN system can ensure that country level planning and programming is risk-informed. These discussions were framed around the four 2021 UN SLG recommendations as described below under point 2.

After this discussion, the 2021 UN SLG recommendations were endorsed. Operationalization will be supported by the UN DRR Focal Points Group.

Under AoB, UN SLG members were informed about opportunities to mainstream DRR in global processes, which will frame the work at country level. This included an update on the Global Platform for DRR, scheduled for May 2022, as well as the Sendai Framework and the Water Action Decade Mid-term reviews in 2023 and possible linkages. The detailed agenda is available in Annex 1.

2. 2021 UN SLG Recommendations

This section elaborates on the main points discussed related to the 2021 UN SLG recommendations that were endorsed during the meeting to advance the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience¹ at the country level. More details on concrete examples shared by UN entities are included in Annex 4.

Mr. Ricardo Mena, Director of UNDRR, introduced the progress reported in 2020 towards the implementation of the UN Plan of Action and the 2020 UN SLG recommendations:

The 2020 UN Plan of Action Progress Report reveals a positive trend towards achieving the targets for the majority of indicators. It also highlights that a wide range of UN entities supported COVID-19 response and recovery activities, including enhancing DRR. At the same time, the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated major gaps in Member States' and the UN system's efforts to reduce disaster risk. It is therefore vital that the lessons learned from the pandemic in terms of prevention, preparedness, risk monitoring, early warning, and risk-informed response/recovery are embedded into UN system action.

Highlights of the operationalization of the 2020 UN SLG recommendations include the development of a study on gender-responsiveness in DRR actions, the review of lessons from UN Coordination mechanisms on the management of COVID-19, and the roll-out of the Guidance Note on Integrating DRR and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

Informed by the findings of the 2020 UN Plan of Action Progress Report, UN entities defined the following recommendations for 2021:

¹ The UN Plan of Action contains the following three commitments: 1) strengthen system-wide coherence in support of the Sendai Framework and other agreements, through a risk-informed and integrated approach; 2) build UN system capacity to deliver coordinated, high-quality support to countries on disaster risk reduction; and 3) ensure that disaster risk reduction remains a strategic priority for UN organizations.

Recommendation 1	Recommendation 2	Recommendation 3	Recommendation 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialize and implement within UN entities, the recommendations put forward in the GEWEL-DRR study and the COVID-19/DRR key lesson review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue joint efforts to ensure that Cooperation Framework and CCA are disaster and climate risk-informed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scaling up efforts around enhancing the integration of disaster and climate risk in humanitarian action and strengthening humanitarian /development collaboration around DRR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximizing advocacy efforts around applying a multi-hazard, multi-sectoral, transboundary, and systemic risk approach through existing EWS initiatives and by advancing the understanding of risks.

For each recommendation, a set of activities had been identified to facilitate implementation (see Annex 3) and UN entities committed to support specific actions.

After this overview, the Chair invited leading UN entities to provide more information related to the 2021 UN SLG recommendations. Following the presentations, all UN SLG members were encouraged to share their commitments. At the end of the session, the 2021 UN SLG recommendations were endorsed by all participating UN entities.

Recommendation 1.a: Lessons learned on integrating DRR in COVID-19 UN coordination

UNDCO, WHO and the Resident Coordinator from Moldova shared the country-level lessons and experiences from the UN's joint coordination of COVID-19 and how DRR was taken into consideration. The *"Review of lessons from UN Coordination mechanisms on the management of COVID-19: strengthening the UN system approach to multi-hazard risk reduction and building resilience to a broad range of hazards"* (COVID-19/DRR key lesson Review) was shared as background document in advance to the meeting to inform the discussion.

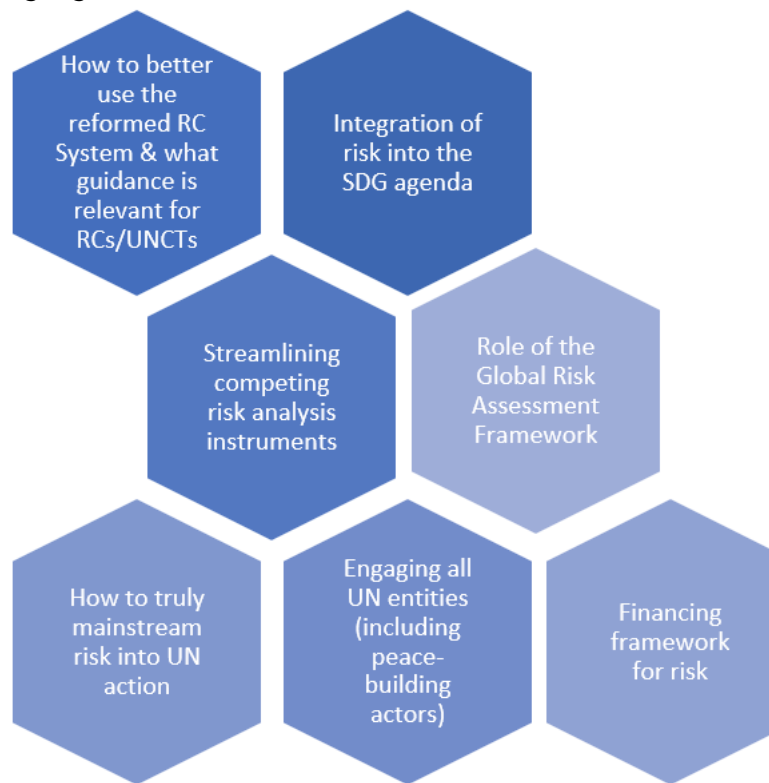
Mr. Robert Piper, Assistant Secretary-General for Development Coordination, UNDCO outlined several positive lessons learned in the context of COVID-19 response, notably the following:

- Ability of the UN Development System to move quickly;
- Importance of pragmatism and simplicity as part of success;
- Role of funding as an incentive to advance UN system response;
- Usefulness of the RC Office's capacity to be mobilized;
- Ability of specialized UN agencies to be more engaged in country level analysis and work without necessarily being present;
- Integrator function of UNDP;
- Scale of results that can be achieved by joint UN system action;
- Benefits of central high-level leadership at key moments;
- Importance of a much closer strategic partnership with international financial institutions.

At the same time, some 'hard lessons learned' were emphasized:

- Important to recognize the limits of UN Country Teams (UNCTs) that are overwhelmed by the large number of priorities, instruments and issues, which calls for simplicity, pragmatism and streamlining;
- Relatively little progress on integrating risk into UN development strategies: While DRR is mentioned in all 24 Common Country Analysis (CCAs) signed in 2020, it is not translated programmatically into actual interventions. It reveals a limited UN ability to mainstream risk, with governments being even further away from incorporating risk in their national plans.

Mr. Piper concluded noting that it remains to be seen whether the UN system will be able to translate these lessons into a positive future that safeguards development gains. The following key aspects were highlighted:



Mr. Peter Graaff, Director, Special Initiatives, WHO Health Emergencies Programme and Coordinator of the UN Crisis Management Team, representing Dr. Jaouad Mahjour, WHO Assistant Director-General, Emergency Preparedness, reflected on COVID-19 lessons in addition to potential opportunities offered by the pandemic. He made reference to the Working Group on Strengthening WHO Preparedness and Response to Health Emergencies. He stressed that learning from the COVID-19 pandemic experience coupled together with the reformed RC system provides a great opportunity to work towards convergence at country level to collectively inform RCs/UNCTs.

He further noted that COVID-19 had demonstrated that the social-economic implications of a disease outbreak vastly outweigh the direct health implications. Therefore, he underlined the need for a joint UN approach, in addition to the importance of a gender lens and a human rights-

based approach in DRR-related decision-making. He considered it is a critical moment to recognize that climate change, the cascading nature of risk along with the differences in the ability of countries to address risk call for a whole-of-society approach, top leadership, necessary systems as well as the right governance. It is not only about financial means but the right systems, governance and leadership and the readiness to invest in these.

Mr. Simon Springett, United Nations Resident Coordinator, Moldova, outlined how DRR was reflected in the UNCT's response to COVID-19 in Moldova. The fact that UN leadership defined the COVID-19 pandemic as a development emergency, and not only as a public health / humanitarian crisis, greatly impacted on how UNCTs approached response and recovery. It also influenced the way how the Social Economic Response and Recovery Plans (SERPs) were developed. He provided information on the process of responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, emphasizing the positive role of UN leadership to act rapidly. He shared the example that the Government of Moldova finalized the national contingency and response plan already by the first week of March 2020. This government plan supported by the UN had sections on public health risks due to a previous comprehensive national health risk assessment undertaken by WHO in 2018 as part of a regional programme, resulting in a multi-hazard plan that laid the foundation for COVID-19 response.

The first edition (May 2020) of the SERP supported by the Government of Moldova and 24 UN agencies did not have an explicit narrative on risk assessment. The updated SERP (July 2020) was supported by more than 24 impact assessments/policy notes and a comprehensive response and recovery portfolio (104 UN joint projects). This updated version considered public health, economic and environmental risks, but these were rather incorporated in the project portfolio. In November 2020, a UNDRR-led initiative undertook a resilience public health system assessment in Chisinau that enabled the municipality to understand gaps to better target investments.

He mentioned several lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic at country level:

While DRR was not explicitly mentioned in the SERP Global Guidance, DRR fundamentals available to UNCT's and their impact is evident in the projects focusing on 'build back better'; and 'leave-no-one-behind'

Opportunity to learn from these experiences, including by an integrated approach to DRR and climate change in CCAs/Cooperation Frameworks (CFs) and beyond

UNCTs/RCs were key in terms of leadership guidance, support and advocacy for the SERP

Need of whole-of-government approach to overcome the fragmented approach in relation to climate change and DRR

Lack of central role of the national disaster management agency in the COVID-19 response

Lack of shared understanding of DRR language

The following points emerged from the inter-active discussion on the findings of the COVID-19/DRR key lesson Review and the related UN SLG recommendation:

UN SLG members shared numerous lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic recognising efforts but also shortcomings of the UN system and its Member States, while demonstrating a commitment to learn from this experience. Several UN entities underlined that the COVID-19 pandemic is more than just a health crisis that exacerbated underlying vulnerabilities and risk factors leading to wide-ranging and devastating socio-economic repercussions. The pandemic also illustrated the changing nature and scale of risk, surpassing the capacity of traditional risk approaches in addition to jeopardizing development gains, within and across sectors, with the most vulnerable hardest hit. There is an urgency to act in the face of climate change, which is a risk amplifier.

Some UN entities noted that the pandemic further demonstrated the role of science and the need for strengthened scientific collaboration, as well as technology (e.g. communications), innovation and infrastructure (e.g. healthcare facilities and supporting infrastructure). As COVID-19 disrupted global supply chains, the pandemic also illustrated how disasters may seriously compromise the ability of countries to trade with transport being critical not only for international trade but also for the development prospects of many vulnerable countries.

UN SLG members conveyed a strong commitment to seize COVID-19 as a critical opportunity to strengthen efforts to integrate multi-hazard risk considerations and DRR in COVID-19 response and recovery, through a UN system, whole of government, multi-stakeholder and multi-sector approach. Such challenge requires better coordinated risk governance and recovery models at all levels with risk governance arrangements to be strengthened in a comprehensive, gender-sensitive and strategic manner. At the same time, the need to prioritise actions to have a greater focus and impact was also highlighted.

Addressing the full scope of hazards² of the Sendai Framework was deemed essential. The need to focus on national and community level multi-risk resilience building was further underlined, including several UN entities noting the importance of strengthened resilience of human settlements and urban settings. Many UN entities underscored that it is crucial to pay special attention to the most vulnerable communities (due to e.g., poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, migration, gender, age, underlying health conditions or other socio-economic determinants) and countries (e.g. LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS) during the recovery phase and in future disaster risk management, leaving no one behind. The importance of a human rights-based approach was reiterated.

UN entities shared additional considerations on how to strengthen risk governance during COVID-19 response and recovery and on necessary joint action to accelerate the implementation of the UN Plan of Action. These included, among others, the following:

- Need to streamline and simplify UN instruments around risk at the global level and between the global and regional levels, considering the relevant legal and policy instruments for multiple hazards and shocks, within and across sectors. It is important

² Natural and man-made hazards including related technological, environmental and biological hazards and risks.

to bring together the multiplicity of instruments and to agree on a common language on risk analysis/assessment and monitoring.

- The role of the private sector/industry in economic resiliency; the importance of enhancing the resilience of trade, transport, agriculture and food systems.
- Inclusive social protection systems informed by vulnerabilities; the need for adequate employment-related measures promoting decent work and livelihoods responding to the socio-economic impacts of the crisis.
- The role of science and policy/science interface, cutting-edge research, innovation and technology in helping societies cope with the impacts of the pandemic and also for the implementation of the recommendations.

Recommendation 1.b: Gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership in DRR

UN Women and UNFPA introduced the findings and recommendations of the study entitled *"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).

Ms. Åsa Regnér, Deputy Executive Director for Normative Support, UN Women, noted in her presentation that the GEWEL-DRR study identified changes needed across the UN system to make significant and practical progress on gender equality in DRR by 2030. The study highlights collective actions for UN entities as well as individual institutional actions; and it proposes actions to support Member States to empower women and to promote their leadership in disaster and climate risk governance.

She further highlighted some of the findings and recommendations of the GEWEL-DRR study, including:

- The study found limited progress and reporting on gender equality, women's empowerment, and leadership, emphasizing a need for greater accountability, meaningful operational and reporting guidance. It calls for a gender-responsive Sendai Framework Mid-Term Review and proposes the development of a Sendai Framework Gender Action Plan.
- To enhance gender reporting under the UN Plan of Action, the study recommends undertaking a review of existing indicators, a mechanism for tracking gender results as well as guidance to facilitate reporting by UN agencies.
- It promotes UN entity institutional readiness and capacity development on gender and DRR.
- It supports the removal of barriers and promotes sex-disaggregated disaster data reporting by Member States, building on existing initiatives such as the "Women Count" initiative.
- A comprehensive review of end-user needs and of existing DRR and climate change adaptation tools and methodologies is recommended.
- The study identifies that preparing for and supporting women's economic resilience in disaster preparedness, recovery, and climate change adaptation requires further focus.

Ms. Regnér called on all UN agencies participating in the UN Plan of Action to join forces in implementing the study recommendations to accelerate efforts and promote structural and sustainable change for women's equality, leadership, and opportunity in disaster risk governance

and noted that as the UN agency mandated to lead gender equality and women's empowerment, UN Women is committed to work with all UN agencies to support implementation of these critical actions.

Complementing UN Women's presentation, **Mr. Ib Petersen**, Deputy Executive Director, UNFPA, focused in his remarks on the following three recommendations of the GEWEL-DRR study that need to be prioritized:

1. Gender responsive DRR that includes women's sexual and reproductive health and Gender-Based Violence prevention, response and recovery: There is a need to prioritize protection, especially Gender-Based Violence, from the earliest phases of a crisis, as well as gender equality and the rights of women and girls in preparedness, response and recovery plans to increase women's meaningful participation in DRR decision-making.
2. Joint approaches for integrating gender-responsive DRR and Climate Change Adaptation in support to Member States: While gender and climate change has been a significant area of work under the Paris Agreement, much of the focus has been on increasing women's participation. Further scaled-up action is needed to address gender and health inequalities in climate change financing, policies and interventions.
3. The importance of engaging directly with women's organizations in climate change adaptation and disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery as a key element of localization to increase inclusion and effectiveness. To this end, scaling up strategies, resources and funding is required directed to gender equality and the rights of women and girls, as well as ensuring equal participation in decision-making and increased support and funding to women-led and women's rights organizations.

Following the presentations, UN entities were invited to share reflections on the findings of the GEWEL-DRR study and to share concrete actions to implement the related UN SLG recommendation. Key points emerging from the inter-active discussion are summarized below.

UN SLG members conveyed a clear message on the importance of applying a gender lens in risk governance and recognizing the critical contribution that women are playing in DRR through their leadership. There was a strong commitment of UN entities to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership in DRR. It was reiterated that women and girls, including those living in remote rural areas, are disproportionately affected by disasters, as also evidenced by the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic compounded women's vulnerabilities and exacerbated pre-existing gender divides. The humanitarian needs overview further confirmed that women and children are the most adversely impacted group.

Some UN entities shared COVID-19 pandemic lessons in their respective field of expertise. For instance, the pandemic illustrated that a gender-blind infrastructure can limit access to critical resources, such as water, proper health and sanitation services, and digital communications technology. Combined with local norms and restrictions, gender-blind infrastructure can deepen inequalities, leave women and girls more vulnerable, and potentially put their lives at risk during times of upheaval. At the same time, community level targeted capacity development and technical assistance for women in the agri-food sectors allowed better understanding and managing risk, resulting in reduced vulnerability and enhanced adaptive capacity in the face of disaster.

Further points reflecting on the issue of gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership in the context of DRR included:

- Bridging the gap in gender mainstreaming in all development efforts.
- The importance of advancing gender equality for the use of information and communication technologies in disaster risk management.
- The importance of social safety net and entrepreneurship for recovery targeted at women; the need to support women's economic resilience; the importance of policies safeguarding girls' education, asset ownership, and digital inclusion.
- The importance of gender equality and the empowerment of women to achieve inclusive and sustainable industrial development.
- Need to close the gender financing gap in relation to industrial recovery.
- The importance of disaggregated data collection, reporting and analysis.
- Look closer at gender dimensions of disaster displacement and environmental migration.

Recommendation 2: Risk-informing Cooperation Frameworks

Ms. Asako Okai, Assistant Secretary-General and Crisis Bureau Director, UNDP, introduced opportunities around risk-informing development planning, also reflecting on aspects related to humanitarian/development collaboration around DRR at the country level.

Ms. Okai noted that the 2020 Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review resolution represents an important basis for future collaboration as it places a stronger emphasis on risk-informed development and also across the three pillars of humanitarian-development-peacebuilding. There is need for adopting a holistic vision when risk-informing work across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus using integrated approaches. At the same, streamlining methods and analytical frameworks for country level implementation is necessary.

Risk-informing CFs and CCAs is the foundation but translating risk aspects into programming is important using the data and analytical tools. Good examples of country level roll-out (e.g. contextualising risk information, data analysis, scenario-based planning and foresight, strengthening risk governance and risk prevention etc.) are critical for scaling up efforts on climate and disaster risk-informed development and humanitarian collaboration. Mobilising financial resources is challenging. Creating a community of practice, disseminating good lessons and maximising advocacy efforts are necessary for moving forward.

Following the presentation, UN SLG members welcomed joint action to better integrate and mainstream disaster and climate risks into CFs and CCAs. The timely nature of the UN SLG meeting to address climate-related disasters was also noted while citing the findings of the [State of the Global Climate 2020](#) report that confirm the urgency to act.

Numerous UN entities stressed that a systemic and multi-dimensional risk approach to development is needed at country level, noting the necessity of a multi-hazard, multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral lens via delivering an integrated and joint effort as UN system. A common understanding in assessing risk and shaping preparedness was deemed necessary in addition to streamlined and simplified tools to guide risk-informed programming/planning. A mapping exercise of 49 UN system entities was also mentioned, which concluded that there should be a

locally adaptable menu of minimum preparedness standards for national/local authorities and communities, based on a toolkit for understanding risk and strengthening coping capacity.

Some further points raised by UN entities to risk-inform development at country level included the following:

- All UN country interventions should be disaster and climate risk-informed.
- Critical to focus on country level integrated responses. Support and guidance are essential to UNCTs/RCs/RCOs in their understanding of systemic, cascading, multi-dimensional risks and in risk-informed planning and programming to enable them to act as catalyzers for more coherent and integrated DRR/climate action.
- Regional coordination mechanisms, such as the Issue-based Coalitions (IBCs), can also play a more prominent role.
- Need to strengthen capacities at the country-level within the UN system, of governments and at community level to risk-inform planning, programming and implementation.
- Promoting synergies and alignment among national strategies/policies, within and across sectors, that embed disaster risk governance at country level, as well as in relation to related global/regional frameworks. A more inclusive nature of national/local strategies is required (e.g. inclusion of biological hazards; prevent/reduce environmental pollution; National Emergency Telecommunications Plans etc.).
- The UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies developed via an inter-agency effort is applicable across all risk and development contexts and identifies interventions to help address a multi-risk context. A forthcoming training package will help build capacities of UN entities, counterparts and other stakeholders to support the implementation of resilience building activities, especially in contexts characterized by vulnerability to multiple risks.
- The next generation of CFs/CCAs and UNCTs may wish to make better use of available instruments, such as UN legal frameworks addressing nexus and transboundary aspects (e.g. UNECE Conventions); Space Climate Observatory; Atmospheric Transport Modeling System; Capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative (CADRI) etc.
- CFs and CCAs are to take due account of the productive sector needs for recovery; as well as to reflect building resiliency of the agriculture and food sectors.
- UN entities are encouraged to continue supporting efforts on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in relation to climate risks and to ensure that disaster risk reduction aspects are incorporated into NAPs and NDCs; as well as to integrate disaster and climate risks into the post-2020 biodiversity framework.
- Since the UN volunteer community is historically much involved in the DRR / resilience area of work, UN entities may reach out to this group for consultation and inputs into UN tools.

Recommendation 3: Scaling-up DRR in humanitarian action and strengthening humanitarian-development collaboration

The following points emerged from the inter-active discussion on the UN SLG recommendation that aims to scale up efforts around enhancing the integration of disaster and climate risk considerations in humanitarian action.

There was a strong call from UN SLG members to intensify action to risk-inform humanitarian planning and programming; as well as to strengthen humanitarian-development collaboration. The COVID-19 pandemic, conflict and the climate crisis have exacerbated humanitarian needs with approximately 235 million people in the need of [humanitarian assistance in 2021](#) (1 person in 33). This represents an increase compared to 2020 when 1 person from every 45 needed humanitarian assistance³. More than one billion people are living in countries affected by long-term humanitarian crises.

This calls for achieving concrete results on the ground without waiting for one crisis to be over to build overall resilience. Several UN entities underscored the need to focus on fragile, protracted crisis and vulnerable country settings and on the most vulnerable populations, including placing greater attention to complex vulnerabilities and underlying risk links to displacement, inequality and discrimination.

Ongoing work to strengthen disaster risk reduction in the Humanitarian Programme Cycle was mentioned resulting in the publication of the Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plans. The need to address climate-related drivers of humanitarian need was underlined along with the use of joint approaches to effectively scale-up risk-informed humanitarian action. The Recommendations and Checklist on Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action, launched in May 2021, were referenced as relevant guidance on themes including readiness, risk analysis, anticipatory action, accountability to affected populations, financing etc.

Some further areas of action to scale up disaster risk reduction in humanitarian context were mentioned by UN entities. These included for example the following:

- Importance of involving peacekeeping actors;
- Need for efficient use of resources and incorporating a long-term view ;
- Promotion of the use of space-based information in humanitarian planning;
- Multi-hazard approach with the inclusion of biological hazards; and the importance of ensuring access to COVID-19 vaccines to all populations, including those facing risks in humanitarian settings.

Recommendation 4: Multi-hazard EWS and understanding systemic risk

The following points emerged from the inter-active discussion on the UN SLG recommendation that seeks to maximize advocacy efforts around applying a multi-hazard, multi-sectoral, transboundary, and systemic risk approach through existing Early Warning System (EWS) initiatives (e.g. CREWS, IN-MHEWS, REAP) and by advancing the understanding of cascading and systemic risks.

A number of UN entities indicated their commitment to implement this recommendation promoting and applying a multi-hazard, multi-sectoral, transboundary, and systemic risk approach. In addition, several UN entities shared examples of ongoing efforts in relation to early warning systems. These included for instance the establishment of the WMO Global Multi-hazard Alert System; work in relation to impact-based forecasting; support provided at country level to develop and implement early warning for both weather and geo-related hazards, namely

³ UNOCHA, 2021. Global Humanitarian Overview 2021, available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/global-humanitarian-overview-2021-enarfres>

tsunami, earthquake, flood, drought and landslide with the intergovernmental scientific expert networks on earth, ocean, water and ecology; work on early warning and monitoring systems, vulnerability/risk assessment and drought risk mitigation measures by the Intergovernmental working Group on Drought risk reduction etc.

The Chair concluded this agenda item by endorsing the 2021 UN SLG recommendations and emphasizing the robust commitment of the UN SLG to advance DRR.

3. Integrating DRR in key processes

The Chair shared key information on the [Seventh Session of the Global Platform for DRR \(GP2022\)](#), a multi-stakeholder forum, which is scheduled from 23 to 28 May 2022, in Bali, Indonesia, and on the Sendai Framework Midterm Review:

The objective of the GP2022, is to take stock, monitor and assess progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework. The overarching theme '*From Risk to Resilience: Towards Sustainable Development for All in a COVID-19 Transformed World*' will provide an opportunity to discuss key topics such as strengthening disaster risk governance, social and economic recovery from COVID-19, and financing for DRR.

The GP2022 agenda will be guided by the Sendai Framework goal, priorities for action and targets, the key priorities identified at the 2019 Global Platform as well as those stemming from the Regional Platforms. The outcomes will be synthesized in the co-Chair's summary and will contribute to the inter-governmental Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework in 2023.

While the exact format of the Global Platform will be defined in October 2021 depending on the global pandemic, the GP2022 will be organized in an inclusive, consultative, and open manner. The Chair encouraged the active participation of UN entities that was considered crucial for the success of the Global Platform. The programme will feature both official and informal sessions offering a wide variety of engagement opportunities.

The Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework scheduled for 2023 will be the critical moment to ensure a renewed political commitment for the implementation of the Sendai Framework by 2030. The Midterm Review will take place in conjunction with other global stock taking exercises, such for example the review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement. Ensuring alignment and coherence with other global review and stock taking exercises is of major importance.

The Chair stressed that a comprehensive Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework will not be possible without the full involvement and deliberation of the UN System on lessons learned since 2015, emerging issues, and its recommendations for potential policy adjustments and new modalities for implementation for the period between 2023 and 2030. Therefore, UN entities are encouraged to provide substantive inputs to the process.

The Chair invited Ms. Maria Francesca Spatolisano, Assistant Secretary-General, UNDESA, to share information about the 'Water Action Decade Midterm Review' and possible synergies underlining the need to ensure that the implementation of the Sendai Framework supports a risk-informed approach to the implementation of the Water Action Decade. Ms. Spatolisano highlighted the following:

The Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018–2028, will take place during the 2nd United Nations [Conference on Water](#) in 2023 (22–24 March 2023, New York) co-hosted by the

governments of Tajikistan and the Netherlands. The Under-Secretary General of UNDESA was recently appointed as Secretary-General of the conference.

There will be several entry points for UN system engagement into this Midterm Review process, including support to regional/global preparatory meetings; inputs to the Secretary General's report on implementation of the Water Action Decade; a preparatory meeting organized by the President of the General Assembly (PGA) in November 2022 where themes of the five (5) interactive dialogues will be finalized. UNDESA will provide regular briefings.

The inter-linkages among water and disaster risk were highlighted noting that three quarters of natural disasters between 2001 and 2018 were water related⁴. Consequences are serious and worsening: water scarcity is projected to lead to 700 million people being displaced globally by 2030⁵ with 2 billion people projected to be vulnerable to flood disasters by 2050⁶. The strong synergies between water and disaster risks call for aligning key messages towards the coinciding Midterm Reviews, such as for example on drought. UN-Water is looking forward to working with UNDRR to this end.

Reference was made to new tools developed by UN-Water, the UN coordination mechanism for water and sanitation-related challenges, and milestones leading up to the Midterm Review, notably the SDG6 Global Acceleration Framework with increased focus on country/regional support and the UN-Water SDG6 capacity building initiative. UN-Water is also strengthening its support to RCs/UNCTs by providing support to 8 pilot countries (Bahrain, Costa Rica, Guinea, India, Madagascar, Mexico, Nepal and São Tomé and Príncipe).

Following UNDESA's intervention, WMO reiterated the seriousness of water-related disasters and draw attention to related WMO action, including the [Water and Climate Coalition](#) and the 2021 WMO Extraordinary Congress dedicated to water.

In her concluding remarks, the Chair conveyed her appreciation for the fruitful discussions and for the strong commitment expressed by UN entities in taking forward the 2021 UN SLG recommendations.

The date of the 2022 UN SLG meeting will be communicated after a discussion in the UN DRR Focal Points Group on the timing, length, and modalities for the meeting. The Chair indicated UNDRR's preference to maintain the meeting in the context of the High-level Political Forum and highlighted that a three hours discussion may be needed considering that DRR is relevant for each sector and all geographical regions.

⁴ UNESCO, 2020. UN World Water Development Report 2020: Water and Climate Change, available at: <https://www.unwater.org/publications/world-water-development-report-2020/>

⁵ 22 March 2019, UN Secretary-General's message on World Water Day, available at: <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2019-03-22/secretary-generals-message-world-water-day-scroll-down-for-french-version>

⁶ UNESCO, 2012, UN World Water Development Report: Managing Water Under Uncertainty and Risk, available at: <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000215644>

Annex 1: Agenda

Item 1: Welcome and Reflections	
<i>Expected Outcome: Reflections shared by the UN SLG chair on DRR as integrator for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in a Changing Climate.</i>	
14:00-14:05	Welcome and outline of the objectives and expected outcomes
14:05-14:10	Reflections from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for DRR
Item 2: Implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience in the context of COVID-19 including gender considerations: From global vision to country level action	
<i>Expected Outcome:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify good practices and gaps on how to integrate disaster and climate risk with a gender perspective in COVID-19 recovery at the country level. - Priority actions agreed to enhance the implementation of the UN Plan of Action at the country level. 	
14:10-14:15	<p>Review the progress of the implementation of the UN Plan of Action and proposed UN SLG recommendations</p> <p>Speaker: Mr. Ricardo Mena, Director, UNDRR</p>
14:15-14:30	<p>Country-level lessons and experiences from the UN's joint management of COVID-19 to strengthen the UN System approach to reducing risks and building resilience to a broad scope of hazards</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Robert Piper, Assistant Secretary-General for Development Coordination, UNDCO - Dr. Jaouad Mahjour, Assistant Director-General, Emergency Preparedness, WHO - Mr. Simon Springett, United Nations Resident Coordinator, Moldova
14:30-14:40	<p>Findings from the study on the support of the UN System on gender equality and women's empowerment and leadership in DRR</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Asa Regnér, Deputy Executive Director for Normative Support, UN Women - Mr. Ib Petersen, Deputy Executive Director, UNFPA

14:40-14:45	<p>Disaster and climate risk-informing development / humanitarian planning and programming; and strengthening humanitarian / development collaboration around disaster risk reduction at country level for a sustainable future</p> <p>Speaker: Ms. Asako Okai, Assistant Secretary-General and Crisis Bureau Director, UNDP</p>
14:45-16:35	Interactive Session: Reflections from UN SLG members on recommendations
16:35-16:40	Endorse the 2021 UN SLG recommendations
Item 3: AOB	
16:40-16:50	<p>Looking forward: Integrating DRR in key global processes in 2022 and 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global Platform for DRR and Sendai Framework Mid-term review - Midterm review of the Water Action Decade in 2023 <p>Speaker: Ms. Maria Francesca Spatolisano, Assistant Secretary-General, UNDESA</p>
16:50-16:55	Agree on the date for the 7th annual meeting of the UN SLG
Item 4: Wrap-up and Conclusion	
16:55-17:00	Closing remarks by UN SLG Chair

Annex 2: List of Participants

#	Organization	Name of UNSLG member and speakers
1	CTBTO	Ms. Zeinabou Mindaoudou Souley, Director, International Data Centre
2	FAO	Mr. Shukri Ahmed, Deputy Director, Office of Emergencies and Resilience
3	ICAO	Ms. Thilly De Bodt, Head, Strategic Planning, Coordination and Partnerships Office
4	IFAD	Ms. Jyotsna Puri, Director of the Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division
5	ILO	Ms. Tine Staermose, Special Adviser to the DDG/P on Labour Market Institutions and Governance
6	IMO	Mr. Arsenio Dominguez, Director of the Administrative Division
7	IOM	Mr. Fernando Medina, Head of Transition and Recovery Division
8	ITU	Mr. Marco Obiso, Chief a.i. of the Digital Networks and Society Department
9	UNAIDS	Ms. Shannon Hader, Deputy Executive Director
		Mr. Mamadi Diakite, Special Adviser, Security, Humanitarian and Fragile Countries
10	UNCCD	Mr. Daniel Tsegai, Programme Officer (Observer)
11	UNCTAD	Ms. Regina Asariotis, Chief, Policy and Legislation Section
		Mr. Robert Hamway, Economic Affairs Officer, Division on Trade and Commodities
12	UNDCO	Mr. Robert Piper, Assistant Secretary-General for Development Coordination
		Mr. Simon Edward Springett, United Nations Resident Coordinator
13	UNDESA	Ms. Maria Francesca Spatolisano, Assistant Secretary-General
14	UNDP	Ms. Asako Okai, Assistant Secretary-General and Director of UNDP's Crisis Bureau
15	UNDRR	Ms. Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction
		Mr. Ricardo Mena, Director
		Ms. Paola Albrito, Chief of Branch, Intergovernmental processes, Interagency cooperation and Partnerships
16	UNECE	Mr. Dmitry Mariyasin, Deputy Executive Secretary
17	UNECLAC	Ms. Diane Quarless, Director, Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean
18	UNEP	Mr. Muralee Thummarukudy, Acting Chief of the Resilience to Disasters and Conflicts Global Support Branch
19	UNESCAP	Ms. Tiziana Bonapace, Director, Information and Communications Technology and Disaster Risk Reduction Division
20	UNESCO	Mr. Jayakumar Ramasamy, Chief of the Executive Office of Natural Sciences Sector
21	UNESCWA	Mr. Tarek Sadek, Water Resources and Climate Change Officer (Observer)

22	UNFCCC	Mr. Ovais Sarmad, Deputy Executive Secretary
23	UNFPA	Mr. Ib Petersen, Deputy, Executive Director
24	UN-Habitat	Mr. Rafael Tuts, Director, Global Solutions Division
25	UNHCR	Mr. Raouf Mazou, Assistant High Commissioner for Operations
26	UNICEF	Mr. Omar Abdi, Deputy Executive Director
		Ms. Genevieve Boutin, Deputy Director of Programmes
27	UNIDO	Mr. Tareq Emtairah, Director, Department of Energy, Directorate of Environment and Energy
28	UNITAR	Mr. Einar Bjørgo, Director, Division for Satellite Analysis and Applied Research Manager, UNOSAT and Capacity for the 2030 Agenda
29	UN OCHA	Ms. Edem Wosornu, Chief of Response Support Branch
30	UNOHRLLS	Mr. Sandagdorj Erdenebileg, Chief, Policy Development, Coordination, Monitoring and Reporting Service
31	UNOOSA	Mr. Juan Carlos Villagran de León, Head, UN-SPIDER Bonn Office
32	UNOPS	Mr. Nicholas O'Regan, Director Infrastructures and Project Management
33	UNSSC	Mr. Patrick van Weerelt, Head of Office of the UNSSC Knowledge Centre for Sustainable Development
34	UNU	Mr. Taikan Oki, Senior Vice-Rector and Assistant Secretary-General
35	UNV	Ms. Kyoko Yokosuka, Deputy Executive Coordinator
36	UPU	Mr. Hashim Elhaj, Arab Region and Disaster Risk Management Coordinator
37	UN Women	Ms. Asa Regnér, Deputy Executive Director for Normative Support
		Ms. Paivi Kannisto, Director Peace, Security and Humanitarian
38	UNWTO	Mr. Dirk Glaesser, Director, Sustainable Development of Tourism
39	WFP	Mr. David Kaatrud, Director Programme, Humanitarian and Development Division
40	WHO	Mr. Peter Graaff, Director, Special Initiatives, WHO Health Emergencies Programme and Coordinator of the UN Crisis Management Team
41	WIPO	Mr. Edward Kwakwa, Assistant Director General, Global Challenges and Partnerships Sector
42	WMO	Mr. Wenjian Zhang, Assistant Secretary-General
43	World Bank	Mr. Niels B. Holm-Nielsen, GFDRR Practice Manager

The meeting was further attended by more than 50 observers from 33 UN entities.

Annex 3: 2021 UN SLG recommendations

	UN SLG Recommendation	Proposed actions for UN DRR FPG	Lead / Support	Time frame
Recommendation 1	Socialize and implement within UN entities, the recommendations put forward in 1) the study “Beyond vulnerability to gender equality and women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction: critical actions for the United Nations system” and 2) the “Review of lessons from UN Coordination mechanisms on the management of COVID-19: strengthening the UN system approach to multi-hazard risk reduction and building resilience to a broad range of hazards”.	Develop an action plan on implementation of recommendations put forward in 1) the study “ <i>Beyond vulnerability to gender equality and women’s empowerment and leadership in disaster risk reduction: critical actions for the United Nations system</i> ” (GEWEL-DRR study) and 2) the “ <i>Review of lessons from UN Coordination mechanisms on the management of COVID-19: strengthening the UN system approach to multi-hazard risk reduction and building resilience to a broad range of hazards</i> ” (COVID-19/DRR key lesson review) and report on progress in the context of the UN Plan of Action progress reporting.	GEWEL-DRR study Lead: UNFPA, UN Women, UNDRR Support: FAO, UNAIDS, UNCCD, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO, WMO	2021/ 2022
			COVID-19/DRR key lesson review Lead: UNDCO, UNDP, UNDRR, WHO Support: FAO, UNAIDS, UNCCD, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNU, WHO, WMO	2021/ 2022
		Jointly organize internal UN meetings to support and accelerate the implementation of the GEWEL-DRR study and a webinar for the COVID-19/DRR key lesson review.	Lead: UNFPA, UN Women, UNDRR Support: FAO, UNEP, UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO	2021/ 2022
Recommendation 2	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.	Develop criteria to assess whether CCAs and CFs are disaster and climate risk informed.	Lead: UNDP, UNDRR Support: FAO, IOM, UNDCO, UNEP, UNESCO, UNESCAP, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO, UNU	By Feb 2022
		Continue trainings/awareness raising sessions with UN RCs and providing technical advisory support to UNCTs to advance mainstreaming/application of the UN Guidance Note on integrating DRR and CCA in Cooperation Frameworks.	Lead: UNDRR Support: IOM, UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, WHO, WMO, UNOOSA/UN-SPIDER	2021/ 2022

	UN SLG Recommendation	Proposed actions for UN DRR FPG	Lead / Support	Time frame
Recommendation 3	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.	Actively advocate for DRR aspects within existing humanitarian coordination mechanisms including the IASC RG4 Humanitarian Development Collaboration.	Lead: IOM, OCHA, UNICEF, UNDRR Support: UNEP, UNDP, UN-Habitat, WHO, WMO	2021/2022
		Support a mapping of capacities and needs among humanitarian actors to risk-inform humanitarian action to identify gaps and inform strategies to address these.	Lead: OCHA, UNICEF, UNDRR Support: FAO, UNEP, UN-Habitat, WHO, UNU	Dec 2021
		Develop a training for the Checklist on Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action and organize webinars & training sessions to raise awareness and build capacities.	Lead: OCHA, UNICEF, UNDRR Support: FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNEP, UNFPA, WMO	2021/2022
Recommendation 4	In support of the Sendai Framework Target G, maximizing advocacy 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.	Support efforts to develop a Words into Action (WIA) guideline on EWS.	Lead: UNDRR, UNOOSA/UN-SPIDER, WMO Support: FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, WFP	To be launched during GP22
		Joint Advocacy efforts, including in the context of the World Meteorological Day, International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction and World Tsunami Awareness Day in 2022, the Global Platform 2022 to raise awareness on <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. gender and vulnerability responsive MHEWS, 2. the need for collective action in recognition of the various national agencies and sectoral ministries as critical entities contributing to MHEWS and 3. (3) the endorsement of the 'Call to Action on Emergency Alerting' to enable all-hazard, all-media emergency alerting including due consideration of ICT connectivity in vulnerable and remote rural areas. 	Lead: WMO, ITU, UNOOSA/ UN-SPIDER Support: CTBTO, FAO, UNAIDS, UNCCD, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNESCWA, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UN-OHRLS, UN Women, UNU	2021/2022

Annex 4: Contributions to UN Plan of Action Recommendations

All UN entities endorsed all four recommendations. The following pages provide an initial overview on how the different UN entities will support the implementation.

Recommendation 1: Socialize and implement within UN entities the recommendations put forward in	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the study “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); and 2. the “Review of lessons from UN Coordination mechanisms on the management of COVID-19: strengthening the UN system approach to multi-hazard risk reduction and building resilience to a broad range of hazards” (COVID-19/DRR key lesson review). 	
UN entity	Contribution
FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO will contribute to the development of the action plan to implement the recommendations put forward in the GEWEL-DRR and COVID-19 lessons review and will report on progress in the context of the UN Plan of Action on DRR annual progress reporting. - GEWEL-DRR study: FAO will continue to provide technical inputs to the DRR FPG on gender related works from the agriculture and food sector perspective. FAO looks forward to supporting the implementation of the recommendations by i) Organizing an internal webinar to disseminate the findings and recommendations of the gender study within FAO both at technical and management level; ii) Supporting the UN FPG’s gender task team to organize internal UN meetings to support and accelerate the implementation of the GEWEL-DRR study. - Priority areas of focus for FAO in the next six months and beyond include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Supporting inclusive processes, by establishing mechanisms that enable national/local authorities to give a voice and decision-making power to all people. o Empowering women and girls as agents of change and resilience builders, and protecting individuals from poverty, inequality, unemployment, working poverty and violence. o Raising awareness and strengthening the capacity of policy-makers and local communities on how to better prevent and manage conflicts, and ensure food security and good nutrition in protracted crises. o Addressing specific vulnerabilities and needs of rural men, women and youth, especially marginalized and at high-risk groups (people with disabilities, IDPs, migrants, refugees and indigenous peoples), including GBV.
IFAD	<p>The following are of high importance for IFAD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COVID-19: IFAD focuses on increasing the resilience of smallholder farmers (often the most vulnerable to climate change and other disasters), including investments in resilience that have proven to be very valuable in times of unexpected crises such as COVID-19. The Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) is IFAD’s flagship adaptation programme. The forthcoming ASAP+ aims to direct US\$500 million in climate finance to build the resilience of smallholders through climate adaptation interventions. The Rural Poor Stimulus Facility portrays a good example of a response to the pandemic to support the recovery of rural poor by improving food security and resilience through supporting production, market access and employment. Community level capacity building and technical assistance, including the empowerment of women, youth, and indigenous peoples,

	<p>and understanding of their different vulnerabilities and needs has also allowed the target population to better understand and manage risk, resulting in reduced vulnerability and enhanced adaptive capacity in the face of disaster.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GEWEL-DRR study: IFAD is committed to targeting marginalized groups, especially to strengthen the ability of women/girls to make informed decisions and manage climate change-driven pressure, which allows the transformative scaling up of community-based initiative for climate change adaptation and DRR, as well as promoting active collaboration between researchers, policy-makers and women leaders.
ILO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GEWEL-DRR study: ILO is ready to co-lead Recommendation 8 of the gender plan. ILO will focus specifically, but not exclusively on Recommendation 8 on “the need for innovation in supporting women's economic resilience” given the mandate in the world of work in three specific areas of work: i) Advocacy and capacity building; ii) Project design and implementation; iii) of Assessments. ILO is also working with the UN's Multi-Country Office for the Caribbean on a project “Building Effective Resilience for Human Security in the Caribbean Countries – the Imperative of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in a Strengthened Sector”. - COVID-19: ILO is active on multiple fronts, producing research, assessments, guidelines and policy recommendations relating to COVID-19 and the world of work and contributing to the UN response. This includes, for instance, regular editions of the global labour market monitoring tool “ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the World of Work”. - ILO Recommendation No. 205 on Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience provides a normative framework focusing on the world of work-related measures to prevent and respond to the devastating effects of crises on economies and societies.
ITU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GEWEL-DRR study: ITU continues examining the impact of digital technologies for men and women in the same places and with the same infrastructure so that solutions can be geared towards protecting the most vulnerable. - Important to establish National Emergency Telecommunications Plans, which involve the participation of different stakeholders from several organizations working in disaster management at a local and national level, including communities at risk. - ITU has developed simulation exercises, such as the table-top, which help build capacity at a national level through a multi-stakeholder approach to improve the speed, quality and effectiveness of emergency preparedness and response. Table-top exercises allow stakeholders to test and refine national strategies and disaster management plans. Addresses readiness and preparedness.
UNAIDS	<p>UNAIDS commends the demonstrable achievements in roll out of risk-informed policy and notes the impact of COVID-19 on disrupting progress towards the SDGs and ending AIDS as a public health emergency. UNAIDS is worried that COVID-19 responses will deepen existing structural inequalities, create new vulnerabilities, and roll back hard-fought gains in gender equality and women's and girls' human rights, or advancements in the removal of structural barriers to HIV prevention, testing, treatment, and care. UNAIDS calls for minimising these harms and to be ready to actively, urgency 'recover' to a better new normal.</p>
UNCCD	<p>UNCCD expresses interest to support action specifically for the work in recommendation 1. With its news solutions brief, UNCCD is emphasizing how land restoration can drive short-term green recovery (jobs) and ensure long-term resilience (DRR). In relation to COVID-19 response and beyond, UNCCD believes land use change is the primary driver for emerging infectious diseases, and the rate of land conversion is accelerating. The foundation for building back better in the face of climate change and the wake of the</p>

	COVID-19 pandemic will be centered upon future land-use decisions. UNCCD is ramping up its work on drought risk reduction together with many partners.
UNCTAD	<p>UNCTAD looks forward to continuing and enhancing its contribution to efforts to address the important challenges ahead.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNCTAD carries out its related work particularly in two main areas, namely, climate change adaptation and DRR for transport infrastructure, services and operations, pursuant to an express mandate; and trade climate readiness, the topic of the latest UNCTAD Trade and Environment Review. - The “Les 8 du mois until we're there” initiative highlights UNCTAD’s commitment to giving more visibility to how trade and economic policies affect men and women differently and the need for them to be more gender sensitive. To highlight the gender dimension of DRR, a joint initiative with UNDRR is planned (October 2021). - COVID-response and resilience-building: UNCTAD is part of a joint multi-agency project on ‘Transport and Trade Connectivity in the Age of Pandemics’ that aims at better responding to pandemics through resilient supply chains, transport and trade. The 2nd UN Sustainable Transport Conference (October 2021, Beijing) will include a thematic session where DRR, climate change adaptation and resilience building for transport will also be considered.
UNDESA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COVID-19: UNDESA has issued many Policy Briefs on socio-economic issues and COVID-19 - GEWEL-DRR study: UNDESA’s recent World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP) as of mid-2021 report (2021) contains many gender-specific findings, such as the importance of social safety net and entrepreneurship for recovery specifically for women, policies safeguarding girls’ education, asset ownership, digital inclusion + the report calls for the importance of dissemination of gender disaggregated data. - UNDESA can contribute to embedding DRR via: i) analytical tools and methods; ii) by leveraging inter-governmental processes (e.g. ECOSOC HLPF); iii) translating global guidance to concrete support to UNCTs/RCs.
UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COVID-19: UNDP supports the reflections on COVID-19 lessons and experiences, which underlined the need to integrate DRR into UN system response and recovery. UNDP agrees with the recommendations, which reinforce the need to strengthen DRR in global partnerships, coordination and guidance, increased support to UNCTs on DRR and risk-informing planning and programming and of course aligning with and reinforcing national DRR strategies and institutions. UNDP led Covid Recovery Needs Assessment in 10 countries and preparation of 121 Socio-Economic Response Plans covering 139 countries framed around the UN’s 5 Pillars of Action. - GEWEL-DRR study: The recommendations resonate with UNDP’s consistent focus on gender equality and empowerment throughout its policy and programmatic work, corporate frameworks as well as reporting, and M&E systems. Gender empowerment is an integral part of UNDP’s risk management, development and resilience building interventions across all scales, sectors and levels. UNDP’s risk information and disaster data analytics work helps countries institutionalize gender disaggregated data to inform policy and decision-making at all levels.
UNDRR	UNDRR looks forward to working closely with UN DRR FPG on actions that will support the implementation of the recommendations. The recommendations will be taken into consideration during the implementation of the UNDRR Strategic Framework 2022-2025.
UNECE	COVID-19: Relevance of UNECE’s legal and policy addressing natural, technological, biological and transboundary hazards/risks, such as legal instruments in the field of environment and transport. UNECE is ready to work with UNDRR, UNCTs and the other UN partners, in the ECE region, to support UNCTs in further understanding the systemic,

	<p>multi-dimensional risks, as well as their transboundary implications, and in fostering the implementation of relevant instruments, in order to move forward in building risk into interventions in the ground. Under UNECE's leadership, in close cooperation with UNESCO and UNDP, as co-leads, and with contributions from all 18 Issue-based Coalition (IBC) member organizations, the IBC on Environment and Climate Change for Europe and Central Asia, in 2020, developed Summary recommendations for COVID-19 recovery - Building back better: pathways for a more inclusive, environmentally sustainable and resilient recovery and prepared a Collection of resources on COVID-19, the environment and climate change.</p>
UNEP	<p>UNEP is working to support countries in post-COVID recovery in specific sectors, such as tourism (e.g. nature-based solutions) to enhance resilience. UNEP is also working to advance 'one health' approaches that are critical for outbreaks of disasters and for other sectors as well (e.g. food safety). UNEP is working with ITU, WMO and other agencies to promote the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the DRR context. A focus group on AI for Natural Disaster Management has been established by ITU with co-chair from WMO and UNEP and we are doing global scouting of case studies of AI for Disaster Management.</p>
UNECLAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GEWEL-DRR study: A joint UNECLAC IOM study on "Advancing gender equality in environmental migration and disaster displacement in the Caribbean" offers targeted recommendations for countries seeking to find durable solutions for migrant and displaced women and girls, and to develop gender-responsive policies, processes and responses to address disaster displacement and environmental migration. - UNECLAC continues to pursue a programme of work that ensures that DRR is integrated into national sustainable development planning, and is given priority in policy planning in the Small Island Developing States of the Caribbean; countries highly vulnerable to disaster risk. - COVID-19: UNECLAC's Regional Conference on Social Development in 2021 will focus on DRR and social protection, within the scope of COVID-19 Recovery, aimed at mainstreaming issues of DRR into an integrated approach and address aspects of adaptive social protection.
UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GEWEL-DRR study: UNESCO includes gender aspects in the internal performance monitoring indicators of disaster risk reduction. UNESCO has conducted a review of DRR policy and initiative in Eastern Africa with a gender-responsive and social inclusion in 2021. UNESCO plans to support Member States to incorporate gender perspectives in their policy and programme. UNESCO is happy to share the report with SLG members and collaborate to implement the recommendation concerning gender. - COVID-19: UNESCO has taken a transversal approach across, with its mandate, in designing and delivering appropriate responses to education, natural and social sciences, culture, and communication and information to the crisis. UNESCO launched The World Education Coalition together with more than 175 members of the UN family, civil society, academia and the private sector to protect the right to education during responding to the crisis. The COVID-19 epidemic demonstrates the urgent need to strengthen scientific cooperation and to guarantee the fundamental right of universal access to scientific progress and its applications. UNESCO with consultation with scientists, governments, and institutions such as WHO and CERN, is working on the recommendation of open science, which is scheduled to adopt at the next General Conference (November 2021).
UNESCWA	<p>In light of Covid-19 pandemic, UNESCWA and its partners have developed a series of policy documents to inform policies and programmes for the short and long terms as part of an urgent regional response to mitigate and recover from the impacts of Covid-19 on gender equality; water scarcity; poverty and food security; Arab economies trade and foreign direct investment, among others.</p>

UNFCCC	UNFCCC will support the gender-related recommendations through the role in the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its action plan, agreed by Parties to the convention at COP25. UNFCCC Gender Action Plan.
UNFPA	UNFPA is looking forward to co-leading with UN Women and UNDRR recommendation 1.
UN-Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GEWEL-DRR study: UN-Habitat is committed to the recommendations and would like to see them implemented. - UN-Habitat has been working with local authorities via a multi-hazard, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach. As cities are complex systems, such approach is needed to maximize city resources and to ensure that no one is left behind.
UNICEF	GEWEL-DRR study: UNICEF will stand by to support the recommendations on gender equality and women's empowerment in DRR and welcomes the opportunity to build on past collaboration. UNICEF fully agrees with the Report's recommendations about violence response and prevention: GBV survivor services must be considered essential services and scaled up wherever possible, online and offline. As we commit to strengthen subnational strategies and 'reaching the last mile' communities, we must acknowledge this is where the most vulnerable, most isolated, and least engaged women and girls live. As a result, UNICEF is committed to the equitable pre-work required—through gender-integrated preparedness and DRR—that can ensure accountability to women and girls before, during, and after disasters.
UNIDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COVID-19: Role of the private sector/industry in innovative solutions and recovery is important. UNIDO is launching country programs to engage SMEs on climate change adaptation and resilience. UNIDO will share country experiences. - GEWEL-DRR study: UNIDO supports the recommendations, notably recommendations 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Building on successful partnerships, such as with UN Women in the "Economic Empowerment of Women in Green Industry" programme, and leveraging new ones, as with UNDRR, is central to UNIDO efforts. UNIDO will continue implementing the 2021-2023 UNIDO Gender Capacity Development Plan, further tools and trainings, and the UNIDO Gender Mainstreaming Guide. By 2023, UNIDO expects to increase to 45% the share of projects and programmes reporting significant expected contribution to gender equality and the empowerment of women. UNIDO's Gender Compliance and Marker Form and the Integrated Results and Performance Framework require sex-disaggregated data collection and evaluation. Initiatives such as the Vienna Energy Forum and the 2020 Vienna Discussion Forum will continue to amplify the voices of women clean-tech entrepreneurs and disaster responders, among others to achieve equality and women's empowerment. As UNIDO believes that closing the gender financing gap is a priority, a publicly-accessible online training series on Gender Lens Investing will help to raise awareness and provide strategies to support women entrepreneurs, advance gender-responsive products, and promote more diverse and inclusive work environments. UNIDO will focus on leveraging Member State support for a gender-responsive industrial recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and will seek to support to bridge the gender-climate change nexus.
UNITAR	UNITAR develops various methods/tools and capacity building in relation to climate change (e.g. United Nations Satellite Centre UNOSAT; UN CC:Learn platform etc.). Via the 'Common Sensing Approach', UNITAR also supports SIDS to become more resilient to climate change.
UNOCHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GEWEL-DRR study: in the next 6 months, UNOCHA will continue to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. prioritize organizational and system-wide strides to strengthen and prioritize efforts across all areas of work to drive the utilization of robust gender analysis to inform humanitarian action; 2. promote women's leadership and participation in DRR decision-making;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. prioritize GBV prevention and response programming; 4. and ensure the presence of technical gender expertise to provide guidance in humanitarian planning, design and implementation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNOCHA continues to advocate for increased prioritization and funding for GBV initiatives in the COVID-19 response, as well as by ensuring their prioritization in CERF and CBPFs allocations in line with our commitments to Call to Action on Protection from GBV in Emergencies, and those made in Oslo on Ending SGBV in Humanitarian Crises. UNOCHA has prioritized women and girls and the prevention of GBV as one of the four strategic priorities of CERF allocations. Work continues at the country level to ensure planning for 2022 reflects GBV as a priority. - UNOCHA is committed to increasing the meaningful participation of women's organizations in the shaping of humanitarian action planning and response plans.
UNOHRLLS	UNOHRLLS pursues its work in relation to countries in special situations (LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS). For example, the Fifth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5) will (Doha, Qatar, from 23 to 27 January 2022) address disaster risk reduction aspects.
UNOOSA/ UNSPIDER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COVID-19: UNOOSA advocates for the role of science and technology in helping societies around the world to cope with the impacts of the pandemic, including space technologies. - GEWEL-DRR study: UNOOSA is committed to promoting women's empowerment to contribute to economic and human development worldwide. Importance of mentoring women to pursue STEM education and professional careers as a way to enhance their leadership in DRR and other development efforts. UNOOSA, through its UN SPIDER programme, encourages professional women to be more active in DRR activities, enhancing the visibility of their contributions on the use of space technologies in DRR. Women are invited to make presentations and to serve as panellists in conferences and expert meetings organized by the UN SPIDER, and the result of their research is given visibility in the UN-SPIDER Knowledge Portal. UN-SPIDER continually incorporates young women in its knowledge management efforts as interns in its offices in Bonn and in Vienna.
UNOPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COVID-19: UNOPS stands ready to work with UN country teams to support host governments combat the pandemic. UNOPS supports governments in the pandemic with the assessments of healthcare facilities and their supporting infrastructure services to identify required actions to improve healthcare services to combat the pandemic and save lives. UNOPS also supports governments to better understand how public procurement can be used as a tool to not only ensure sustainable supply chains, but also resilient ones. - GEWEL-DRR study: UNOPS recent publication, 'Infrastructure for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women', highlights how badly designed infrastructure can worsen the impact of crises like the COVID-19 pandemic. UNOPS has developed systems, tools and expertise to support UN country teams and governments to help simplify the complexity of DRR and to improve risk-informed development and empower women. UNOPS stands ready to support the implementation of the recommendations.
UNU	UNU contributes by providing cutting edge research on drivers, hotspots and dynamics of present/future climate and makes sure it is available to Member States. By conducting research on analysing multi-hazard, cascading and systemic risks, UNU can support the implementation of the recommendations and UNU is committed to working together. Research has shown that women/girls are disproportionately affected by disasters.
UN Volunteers	UN Volunteers (UNV) programme is committed to implementing the recommendations jointly with UN entities and UNCTs through leveraging UN Volunteers and local volunteer networks. UN Volunteers (9,500 in 2020) are an important resource to be tapped into to support UN partners in the integration of DRR in the context of COVID-19. UN Community

	Volunteers would be of particular relevance in supporting the work around resilience building and early warning in affected communities.
UN WOMEN	UN WOMEN will co-lead recommendation 1 with UNDRR and UNFPA, and will develop a joint action plan.
WFP	GEWEL-DRR study: WFP will revise its gender policy and reflect some of the GEWEL-DRR study findings.
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GEWEL-DRR study: WHO is committed to the implementation of gender equality, equity and rights-based approaches to health that enhance participation, build resilience, and empower communities, as underscored in the Organization's Thirteenth General Programme of Work, 2019 to 2023. To operationalize this impactful integration, WHO continues to place mainstreaming gender, equity and human rights at the core of the "Leave no one behind" approach towards disaster risk management and emergency preparedness, including gender responsive multi hazard early warning systems in alignment with the Target G of the Sendai Framework for DRR. - COVID-19: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WHO is working closely with partners to develop a framework for the safety and security of hospitals and health facilities to support post COVID-19 recovery in countries in line of target D of the Sendai Framework. Lessons learnt are being compiled throughout the pandemic for COVID-19 and concurrent emergencies experiences at facility level. - WHO's Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Research network has published a methodology handbook to support DRR researches to collate lessons learned from this current pandemic and provide evidences on biological hazards for whole of society DRR actions. - WHO has been organizing series of webinars in collaboration with UNDRR, IPU and other key partners to advocate for the risk management principles of Sendai Framework implementation including preparedness of communities, cities, promoting learning, capturing lessons learned to set up recovery priorities. WHO will continue to organize such webinars. - WHO is actively engaged with resilient city network and working on urban preparedness for biological hazards - The disproportional risks for the most vulnerable should be a key focus of disaster risk management. WHO is working closely with governments, policy makers, and parliamentarians at different levels to make this happen.
WMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COVID-19: WMO will develop a response to global crises strategy ensuring continuity of observations, operations and essential services through technical support and funding mechanisms. As the Early Warning Systems (EWS) functionality was jeopardized in countries where National Meteorological and Hydrological Services were not classed as a 'critical entity' by governments, support from UNCT's is encouraged to elevate the profile of the hydro-meteorological community to ensure that National Meteorological and Hydrological Services are classed as a component of critical national infrastructure enabling sustainable EWS. - GEWEL-DRR study: In the next six months, WMO commits to increasing resources in support of systematically integrating gender considerations across the UN system's DRR work, specifically into contributions to Sendai Framework Target G multi-hazard early warning systems. WMO will formally reach out to invite UN WOMEN to nominate a representative to join the Standing Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction and Public Services to support systematic integration of gender aspects in the normative work of WMO Members.

Recommendation 2: 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

UN entity	Contribution
FAO	FAO stands ready to provide inputs to support the implementation of this recommendation bringing and highlighting the perspective of food and agriculture sectors. FAO's ongoing efforts to risk-inform development and humanitarian planning and programming at country level are delivered through its emergencies and resilience programmes. FAO has been working to strengthen countries' capacities to enhance national risk governance system by ensuring the linkages and alignments between sectoral and national and local DRR strategies/plans and the coherence between the Sendai Framework and the other related agendas such as the Paris Agreement's National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) processes and the SDGs. FAO helps crisis-affected and at-risk populations to withstand shocks by embedding resilience-building within humanitarian and development activities. This means addressing underlying vulnerabilities, reducing the risks and mitigating impacts faced by rural communities. FAO highlights that the upcoming Food Systems Summit presents a great opportunity to identify and develop pathways to strengthen comprehensive risk management for resilient and inclusive agri-food systems that are vital for achieving the SDGs, the Sendai Framework for DRR and the Paris Agreement.
IOM	IOM highlights, as a good experience, the substantial added value of the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI), co-chaired by IOM and UNDP. CADRI is a global partnership consisting of 20 UN and non-UN organizations that provides States with tailored capacity development services in DRR and CCA, being co-chairs. CADRI contributes with Capacity Building to Governments to strengthen risk information systems, prioritize risk reduction in national and local plans, and enhance preparedness systems, all by providing dedicated country support; elaborating Digital Tools for Capacity Diagnosis and Planning in DRR and CCA; and investing in impact monitoring. CADRI partnership contributes to the operationalization of the humanitarian–development–peace nexus through joint country analysis and programming that builds on the comparative advantage of the combined expertise of the CADRI partners.
UNDESA	With regard to development/humanitarian planning, UNDESA translates global level guidance for the RCs (6 pilot cases).
UNDP	UNDP will co-lead activities under recommendation 2. UNDP has developed a comprehensive Risk-informed Development Offer to ensure systemic integration of risks into development policy, planning and budgeting through elevated risk governance to reduce existing risks and prevent creation of new ones. The Risk-informed Development approach has the potential to generate resilience and sustainable development dividends across all levels and sectors via adopting a 3-Pillar approach: i) policy and programme support; ii) UN system collaboration and partnership; and iii) cross-practice support and coordination. The Resilience Guidance along with the Risk-Informed Development Offer, UNDP work on HDP nexus, the Prevention Offer, Early Warning-Early Action and other resilience building interventions and tools are well-positioned to help implement the Recommendations. UNDP will continue to pro-actively engage and contribute to the implementation of the action points including the recommendations emerging to ensure effective implementation at country level while also incorporating these in corporate processes.
UNDRR	UNDRR will continue its support to RCOs and UNCTs in developing Cooperation Frameworks and conducting CCA. Discussions will be picked up with the UN DRR FPG around a strategic approach to provide capacity building related to the training on how to ensure that climate and disaster risk are considered when preparing the CFs/CCAs. The Global Risk Assessment Framework is an important contribution that ensures that

	disaster and climate risk information is considered in multi-dimensional risk assessment conducted in the context of CCAs. To inform the UN Plan of Action and QCPR reporting, UNDRR will co-lead the development of criteria that will facilitate the assessment whether CCAs and CFs are disaster and climate risk informed.
UNECE	The next generation of CCAs/CFs need to have a better understanding of multi-faceted risks. UNECE legal instruments may be beneficial for UNCTs in that context, for example the UNECE Industrial Accidents Convention with respect to technological hazards/risks and the UNECE Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road addressing the nexus aspect (transport, economy, health, DRR). UNECE is also working to advance city level/local authorities' resilience (e.g. UNECE Forum of Mayors)
UNEP	UNEP is working towards integrating disaster and climate risk into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework that is currently under negotiation: biodiversity loss and the degradation of ecosystems remain major drivers of risks, including habitat loss and human-wildlife interactions. The UN system can support countries for example by briefing national governments to integrate disaster and climate risk into the post-2020 biodiversity framework. UNEP is working to provide information to Member States on these negotiations. Increasing oil spills and other forms of environmental pollution, especially in fragile contexts/states, require greater attention in national DRR strategies, including efforts to combat transboundary pollution. UNEP is working towards this end (e.g. Sri Lanka, Mauritius, etc.).
UNESCAP	UNESCAP looks forward to the implementation of this recommendation. Via the IBC, UNESCAP will also support UN country teams (e.g. Maldives). UNESCAP will also organize the seventh session of the Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction (August 2021). It will, among others, address the 'Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2021: Resilience in a Riskier World – Managing Systemic Risks for Biological and Other Natural Hazards' that reflects the complex nature of risk in Asia-Pacific. Findings may help risk-informed development and humanitarian planning/programming.
UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNESCO will maximize its comparative advantage by combining its expertise in the earth, ocean, water and ecological sciences with its mandate in education, social sciences, communication, information and heritage preservation to reach out to communities, the private sector, governments and other UN agencies to combine effort to combat climate change and anticipate natural hazards. - UNESCO will continue assisting countries in capacity building for management of disaster and climate risk, particularly on early warning systems; safe critical infrastructures; UNESCO designated sites risk prevention; the use of Artificial Intelligence and big data; the built environment; risk governance; nature-based solutions and a post-disaster response. - In addition to the multidisciplinary approach, UNESCO will take a multi-hazard and multi-stakeholder engagement approach to the challenges of mitigating and adapting to hazards, disasters and climate change. - UNESCO will continue to focus its action on Africa and SIDS to address their challenges and support to fill their gaps, notably by supporting their efforts related to climate change literacy, adaptation and resilience. - A strong gender component will be part of the programme and will contribute to building a culture of disaster resilience collaborating with the UNESCO Chair on gender and DRR. - UNESCO collaborates with the young professional network on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation to convey the knowledge and experience of the young experts to both policymakers and the community to build a resilient society. UNESCO established and collaborates with regional young professional networks in Africa, Asian Pacific, and Caribbean SIDS.
UNESCWA	UNESCWA and its partners have developed a Risk Assessment Framework in the Arab region through assessing water-related disasters with a focus on climate security and natural hazards.

UNFCCC	UNFCCC is working at all levels with Parties to encourage and ensure that DRR and building resilience is incorporated into NAPs and NDCs. This is extremely important for a successful outcome of COP26 in 2021.
UNIDO	UNIDO is interested in supporting CFs/CCAs focusing on productive sector needs with particular attention for quick recovery.
UNOOSA	UNOOSA is committed to contributing to the implementation of recommendation 2.
UN Volunteers	Since the volunteer community is historically very much involved in the DRR / resilience area of work in many countries, it is important that the UN system reaches out to them for consultation and inputs into the UN tools.
WFP	WFP is very active with UNDCO on joint programming, and feel that can engage in a joint risk discussion for a joint UN approach that is also a value proposition to governments in terms of dealing with multi-hazard risk. Concerning resiliency in food systems, a global effort will be joined up by national pathways on sustainable food systems and they will feature in the CFs and CCAs; WFP is making sure this is coherent with the recommendation.
WHO	WHO will support joint action to better integrate disaster and climate risks within United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and Common Country Analyses. WHO is also working with countries and partners including UN agencies to enhance multi-dimensional preparedness risk assessments using the principles of Sendai Framework. WHO has been working with Member States to support strategic risk assessments as IHR requirement to guide evidence-based risk-informed programming to catalyze actions to better prevent, prepare for and reduce risks associated with priority hazards and their consequences during this pandemic. WHO continues to work with UNDRR for Inclusion of the impacts of the biological hazards such as the COVID-19 pandemic on health and health services in reporting for Sendai Framework Monitoring in 2021. All this supports better understanding of multiple concurrent threats and complex risks, and the appropriate actions needed for disaster risk reduction from all hazards.

Recommendation 3: 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.

UN entity	Contribution
FAO	FAO will contribute to the mapping of capacities and needs among humanitarian actors, with a specific focus on the food and agriculture sectors to help identify gaps and inform strategies to address food insecurity and malnutrition. FAO has contributed to the development of the Checklist on Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action and is looking forward to contributing to the development of a training package for the Checklist and the organization of webinars and training sessions. FAO works with actors from across the development, humanitarian and scientific communities to detect, monitor, prevent and mitigate the risks facing food security. To name a few, FAO has pioneered the development and use of Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA). Together with its partners, FAO leads efforts to develop and strengthen the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), a set of standardized tools that seek to provide a "common currency" for classifying the severity and magnitude of food crises. FAO's Early Warning Early Action system, seeks to systematically link early warning triggers to early action. FAO is one of the core founders of the Global Network Against Food Crisis, which is an alliance of humanitarian and development actors united by the commitment to tackle the root causes of food crises and promote resilience and sustainable solutions.

IOM	IOM's DRR programming builds on three decades of operational and policy work in countering risk drivers and responding to mobility challenges in disaster situations. The Organization's DRR work aligns with the Sendai Framework priorities and strives to build the capacity of States and other actors in preventing and managing disasters and associated displacement, as well as integrating mobility dimensions in broader resilience-building efforts. Specifically, IOM's DRR work seeks to achieve the following: (a) minimize disaster-induced displacement by strengthening prevention and preparedness capacities of States; (b) mitigate the impacts of displacement through timely and effective humanitarian assistance; (c) promote solutions to displacement and build back better in post-disaster recovery and reconstruction; and (d) strengthen resilience by harnessing the value that mobility and migrants can bring to risk reduction efforts and sustainable development. Integral to these efforts is IOM's work to bolster DRR partnerships that integrate mobility considerations and ensure that mobile populations are included in the design and implementation of DRR activities.
UNAIDS	The "inequalities approach" in 2021-2026 Global AIDS Strategy and the 2021 Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS is relevant to the UN Plan of Action, as it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognizes that people living with HIV and key populations in emergency and humanitarian settings are highly vulnerable: to socioeconomic impact; and to access to/continuity of HIV services for people living with and affected by HIV in humanitarian emergencies. - Emphasizes the role of community-led responses - Supports our understanding that locations with recurrent disasters need more investment and innovation now—for: More agile systems; More client-centered services (such as multi-month dispensing); Stronger community-led infrastructure.
UNDRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building on efforts undertaken over the past few years, UNDRR, in collaboration with OCHA and humanitarian partners, will support the roll out of the Checklist on Scaling up of DRR in Humanitarian Action. This will include the development of a training package, the organization of webinars and training sessions and other activities. - In line with the 2020 QCPR resolution, UNDRR will also contribute to efforts that facilitate a comprehensive whole-of-system approach including greater cooperation, coherence, coordination and complementarity among development, disaster risk reduction, humanitarian and peace building actors, which is fundamental to addressing needs and sustaining development gains.
UNEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNEP is currently part of a core team to coordinate the workstream under the UN DRR Focal Points Group Work Plan under recommendation 3 for 2021-2022. - UNEP is currently part of a cross network working group formed by the Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR), The Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (FEBA) and the Environment and Humanitarian Action Network (EHAN) to provide guidelines and advocacy on environmental safeguarding and nature-based solutions to Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in humanitarian context. - UNEP is currently supporting the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in capacity building and implementing Nature-based Solutions for Disaster Risk Reduction by Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
UNESCWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNESCWA is conducting a study on Mainstreaming Climate Action into National Development Planning in the Arab Region. - UNESCWA, League of Arab States and WMO convened the 7th session of the Arab Climate Outlook Forum and the 4th session of the Gulf Cooperation Council Climate Outlook Forum in June 2021, and issued the seasonal forecasting for the region for the period June-August 2021. The forum also discussed long term climate trends based on RICCAR (Regional Initiative for the Assessment of Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in the Arab

	<p>Region) predictions and addressed the importance of tailoring meteorological services and products to sector needs, such as early warning in agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNESCWA will further support Arab countries in the formulation and implementation of their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) as part of the UN for NAPs Partnership with the UNFCCC and more than 30 UN agencies which was launched in July 2021.
UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat is committed to long term approach for building resilience, in particular for human settlements/cities, and will advocate for these in ISAC.
UNHCR	There is a need for greater attention to complex vulnerabilities and underlying risk links to displacement, inequality and discrimination (e.g. Sahel inter-agency predictive analytics initiative; supporting preparedness and response). It is necessary to ensure that the risks associated with displacement and the need of refugees, and stateless persons are recognized and integrated into regional/national law/strategies.
UNICEF	UNICEF affirms its commitment to co-lead recommendation 3 given its vital importance; and it is also in line with its dual mandate (both a humanitarian and development agency) with highly decentralized field presence. At the country level, UNICEF is risk-informing development and humanitarian planning and programming. This is reflected in UNICEF's new draft Strategic Plan 2022-2025 as a "game changer," and part of a mandatory Procedure on Linking Humanitarian and Development Programming, which commits to risk informed programming, emergency preparedness, accountability to affected populations, gender and disability responsiveness, linking humanitarian cash and social protection and peacebuilding and social cohesion. UNICEF and WFP further scaled joint programming to focus on prevention in a multi-sectoral manner.
UNOCHA	UNOCHA will co-lead and work with partners on the actions under recommendation 3 to scale up efforts around enhancing the integration of disaster and climate risk considerations in humanitarian action. The mapping of capacities to risk-inform humanitarian action is a first step to address the gaps through proper resources and training. Work is already underway to highlight DRR in the HPC guidance, but UNOCHA believes that the main avenue for featuring DRR programming is through CCAs/UNSDCFs as the issues are long-term. The DRR checklist and recommendations are referenced in 2022 HNOs/HRPs and included in the HPC 2022 facilitation package. Discussions are also ongoing with UNDRR on developing a webinar targeting HPC focal points for September 2021.
UNOOSA	UNOOSA's UNSPIDER programme is working with UN Country Offices in selected countries to facilitate the use of space-based information in humanitarian planning and programming.
UNU	UNU will continue to conduct innovative research to better understand risk in a diverse context, including humanitarian setting and will make information available to Member States. UNU contributes to UNDRR-led Global Risk Assessment Framework to ensure that policy-making at country level is risk-informed.
UN Volunteers	UN Volunteers (UNV) programme is committed to implementing the recommendations jointly with UN entities and UNCTs through leveraging UN Volunteers and local volunteer networks. UN Volunteers (9,500 in 2020) are an important resource to be tapped into to support UN partners in the integration of DRR in the context of COVID-19. UN Community Volunteers would be of particular relevance in supporting the work around resilience building and early warning in affected communities.
WFP	As a multi-dimension mandated agency, WFP is very active in discussions on the topic of nexus and on how WFP can contribute to multi-risk management from both humanitarian and development perspective.
WHO	WHO is committed to integrating disaster and climate risk considerations in humanitarian action. The establishment of the COVAX Facility of the ACT accelerator has been a landmark achievement and it is crucial to ensure that COVID-19 vaccines are available to all populations, including those facing risks in humanitarian settings. In WHO, DRR principles have been a priority in humanitarian actions particularly for the

	fragile and vulnerability country settings. WHO is intensifying its alignment and linkages to all hazards risks by using country risk profiles to inform the humanitarian planning for preparedness, readiness and response and as well recovery. WHO is integrating DRR in humanitarian response planning and implementation, and advice to co-lead the implementation of this recommendation considering organizations intense involvement in humanitarian actions particularly in countries with high risk and protracted crisis.
WMO	WMO supports the UN Inter-Agency Standing Committee Early Warning Early Action Analysis by using Members expert analysis to inform the IASC multi-sectoral risk assessments. This support is part of the broader WMO strategy to increase the support provided by Members to our UN and Humanitarian colleagues, known as the WMO Coordination Mechanism. This will enhance WMO Members outreach and engagement, supporting increased early action and supporting global, regional & national response mechanisms as required. WMO fully commits to continuing its support for the IASC Results Group 1.

Recommendation 4: 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.	
UN entity	Contribution
CTBTO	CTBTO will support recommendation 4 with its NDCs network for capacity building and use of data to contribute to DRR (climate change tsunami early warning etc.). CTBTO is working closely with a network of 152 National Data Centres (NDCs) in 147 States, which can be used to support DRR at national level. CTBTO has agreements in place with 18 centres in 17 countries to provide data for tsunami early warning.
FAO	FAO will provide technical inputs to support the development of the Word into Action (WiA) guideline on EWS. FAO will contribute to the joint advocacy efforts to raise awareness, with a specific focus on the vulnerabilities and adverse impacts and disaster risk reduction and climate action efforts for the food and agriculture sectors. In terms of data, information and analysis, FAO plays a leading role in global, regional, national and local level early warning systems and analyses.
UNCCD	UNCCD expressed interest to support action specifically for the work related to recommendation 4.
UNDRR	UNDRR will contribute and co-lead activities related to this recommendation. 2021 and 2022 provide several opportunities to advocate for target G of the Sendai Framework. This includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The focus of the World Meteorological Day in March 2022, the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction in October 2022 and the World Tsunami Awareness Day will focus on target G. Early warning, early action was also identified as a topic to be discussed during the Global Platform on DRR in May 2022. These and other events will provide many opportunities to advocate for EWS and the understanding of systemic risk. - The Words into Action on EWS guidance will be developed in an interagency / multi-stakeholder effort. - Improving our understanding and management of the systemic nature of risk will be a central theme of the UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) 2022. The guidance provided by the GAR will inform advocacy efforts.
UNECE	UNECE highlights the importance of transboundary risks and related UNECE instruments (e.g. UNECE Water Convention, with respect to flood and drought risk management and climate change adaptation). UNECE notes that a transboundary approach is not only relevant for preparedness and response, it is also critical in prevention (e.g. hazard identification and mapping across borders, considering multiple risks etc.).

UNESCAP	UNESCAP has been working on impact-based forecasting – a dedicated session will be organised during the committee on MHEWS.
UNESCO	As a member of the inter-agency platform of Multi-hazard early warning system (IN-MHEWS), UNESCO will contribute to the “Words into Action” (WiA) guideline on the early warning system and others in the recommendation. UNESCO takes a multi-hazard approach to better capture the cascading effect of natural hazards such as an earthquake to tsunami, storm to flood, climate change to glacier melting. With the intergovernmental scientific expert networks on earth, on earth, ocean, water and ecology, UNESCO supports Member States to develop and implement early warning for weather and geo-related hazards, namely, tsunami, earthquake, flood, drought and landslide. UNESCO recently set up an earthquake early warning system in Ghana and Morocco using an affordable and innovative techniques. The UNESCO/IOC aids and advises policymakers and managers in the reduction of risks from tsunamis, storm surges, Harmful Algal Blooms and other coastal hazards. UNESCO also works to strengthen education and capacity building related to hydrological extremes such as floods and droughts, helping the Member States to assess and monitor changes in snow and glaciers, key indicators of climate change.
UNESCWA	UNESCWA is interested to support the action on development of early warning systems under recommendation 4. UNESCWA and UNESCAP are co-leading the working group on regional collaboration of the UN Coalition on Sand and Dust Storms. UNESCWA is conducting a high-resolution downscaling (10 km ²) and climate change projections till 2065 of the Mashreq sub-region. UNESCWA and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics in Egypt are jointly Implementing the Initiative for Monitoring Disasters Impacts on Land Cover in Coastal Zones of Egypt with Geospatial Analysis Tools and Official Statistics. UNESCWA will be hosting in May 2022 the Second Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Disaster-related Statistics in coordination with the Inter-Agency Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics.
UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat is committed to advocate for multi-hazard, multi-sectoral and transboundary and systemic risk approach.
UNOHRLLS	UNOHRLLS will engage in building on previous experience and expertise in this area of work.
UNOOSA	UNOOSA looks forward to co-leading the implementation of recommendation 4. UNOOSA is actively contributing to the efforts carried out by the in-MHEWS to build resilience to a broad scope of hazards.
UN WOMEN	UN Women looks forward to supporting the implementation of recommendation 4. UN Women will engage in gender mainstreaming multi-hazard, multi-sectoral, transboundary, and systemic risk approach through existing Early Warning System initiatives in advocacy including by participating in events such as the World Meteorological Day, the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction, the World Tsunami Awareness Day, Global Platform on DRR, COP, CSW etc. These and other events will provide many opportunities to advocate for gender-responsive EWS.
WFP	In relation to the WiA, there is a need to look at synergies with programming and there is a potential for early action where WFP is very active.
WHO	WHO will support and engage in advocacy on applying a multi-hazard, multi-sectoral, transboundary, and systemic risk approach through existing Early Warning System initiatives and by advancing the understanding of systemic risks.
WMO	The 2022 World Met Day, which is celebrated on 23 March, and focuses on Early Warning / Early Action will be a great advocacy opportunity. WMO established a dedicated support team to quickly detect and mitigate any emerging issues that would result in a discontinuation of essential early warning services. WMO supports National Meteorological and Hydrological Services in meeting their international commitments in the areas of disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and sustainable development. The WMO Global Multi-hazard Alert System serves as a resource of authoritative warnings and information related to high-impact weather,

	<p>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 Common Alerting Protocol, 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.</p>
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