UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

5th Meeting of the United Nations Senior Leadership Group on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience (UN SLG)

MEETING REPORT

17 July 2020
07:00 to 10:00 (New York time)
13:00 to 16:00 (Bonn, Geneva, Vienna time)
14:00 to 17:00 (Nairobi time)
18:00 to 21:00 (Bangkok time)
Virtual meeting

1. Introduction

The United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience: Towards a Risk-informed and Integrated Approach to Sustainable Development (UN Plan of Action) is an important tool to maximize the joint impact of UN action and to support countries to strengthen coherence, disaster and climate risk-informed development planning and investment, and to ensure that no country, city, community or person is left behind.

As such, the UN Plan of Action is fully aligned with the objective of the recent reform of the United Nations Development System that encourages UN partners, funds, programmes, specialized agencies and others (hereafter referred to as UN entities) to enhance their collaboration to effectively support UN Member States in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Joint efforts are needed more than ever to increase effectiveness, reduce duplication and enlarge the impact of the UN development system.

The quality of support provided to countries by the UN system and other stakeholders over the coming years will determine whether the SDGs can be achieved or not.

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, the CEB established a UN Senior Leadership Group on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience (UN SLG). This Group is composed of UN entities' Assistant Secretary-Generals and chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, Ms. Mami Mizutori.

The 5th annual meeting of the UN SLG took place on 17 July 2020 and was attended by 42 UN entities (Annex 2). This high representation of UN entities demonstrates the importance given to disaster risk reduction (DRR) by the UN system also in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The first meeting objective was related to the revision of the progress made over the last year towards the implementation of the UN Plan of Action, and to endorse the recommendations which emerged from the 2020 UN Plan of Action progress report. During the meeting, UN entities shared their contribution to implement the nine recommendations that will guide the UN system's intervention in DRR over the next year. Chapter 2 provides an overview of these contributions.

The second objective focused on reflecting on opportunities to prioritize disaster and climate risk in the context of the socio-economic response to COVID-19 to ensure risk-informed recovery and to draw on lessons learned to reduce the risk of future disasters. UN SLG members shared experiences and lessons learned in integrating DRR in COVID-19 related actions. The main findings are compiled under the third chapter.

At the end of the meeting, the Guidance Note on integrating DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) in UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks was launched, followed by an introduction to the Making Cities Resilient 2030 Initiative. It was further agreed that the 6th annual meeting will take place in the margins of the 2021 High-level Political Forum (HLPF).

2. Recommendations UN Plan of Action

The Chair, Ms. Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the SecretaryGeneral for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Head of UNDRR, invited Mr. Ricardo Mena, Director of UNDRR to summarize the main achievements of the 4th UN SLG meeting Action Points (2019). These include:

(1) UN entities communicated to country and regional colleagues on the importance of integrating DRR and CCA in their programming at all levels and share the UN Plan of Action;
(2) The Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) was launched by the Government of India during the 2019 Climate Action Summit. Before the end of 2020, it is envisioned to organize a meeting with UN entities to discuss how to best view their engagement and coordination support to this important initiative;
(3) Development of the guidance note on integrating DRR and CCA in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks;
(4) Enhanced coordination at all levels with UNDCO and Resident Coordinators on DRR and resilience building;
(5) Launch and implementation of the Target E Coherent Approach supported by 18 UN entities in 40 priority countries; and
(6) Simplified UN Plan of Action Results Framework was used for the preparation of the 2020 UN Plan of Action progress report.

The graphic below indicates the UN entities that supported the implementation of the action points and/or continue its commitment to initiatives such as the Target E Coherent Approach and CDRI. The comprehensive list is available in Annex 4.

Figure 1: Key achievements in 2019 based on Action Points from the 2019 UN SLG meeting

(Note: UN entities have been engaged in other global activities including: CTBTO, FAO, ICAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNCCD, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNDCO, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UNECLAC, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNFCCC, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UN OCHA, UNOHCRC, UNOHRLLS, UNOOSA-UNSPIDER, UNOPS, UNU, UNV, UN Women, WB/GFDRR, UPU, WFP, WHO, WMO, WTO)

After presenting the achievements, the chair introduced the UN SLG members to the recommendations that emerged from the 2020 UN Plan of Action progress report and provided relevant background information. The following provides an overview of the key points presented and UN entities' contributions and commitments towards to the nine recommendations.

The UN Plan of Action Results Framework determines specific indicators under each of the three commitments. Since 2019, UN entities, use the Results Framework to report on the progress made on the implementation of the UN Plan of Action. Based on the data analysis, key findings and recommendations emerge which feed into UN SLG meeting discussions.

The 2020 UN Plan of Action progress report puts forward nine recommendations that were thoroughly discussed within the UN interagency DRR Focal Points Group. The agreed language was incorporated in the Executive Summary which was shared with UN SLG members prior to the meeting.

Before presenting the recommendations, the chair expressed her gratitude to the increased commitment towards the reporting to the UN Plan of Action. 26 UN entities shared the progress made throughout 2019.

The first three recommendations relate to the first commitment of the UN Plan of Action to promote systemwide coherence and mutual reinforcement in the implementation of the Sendai Framework to advance DRR.

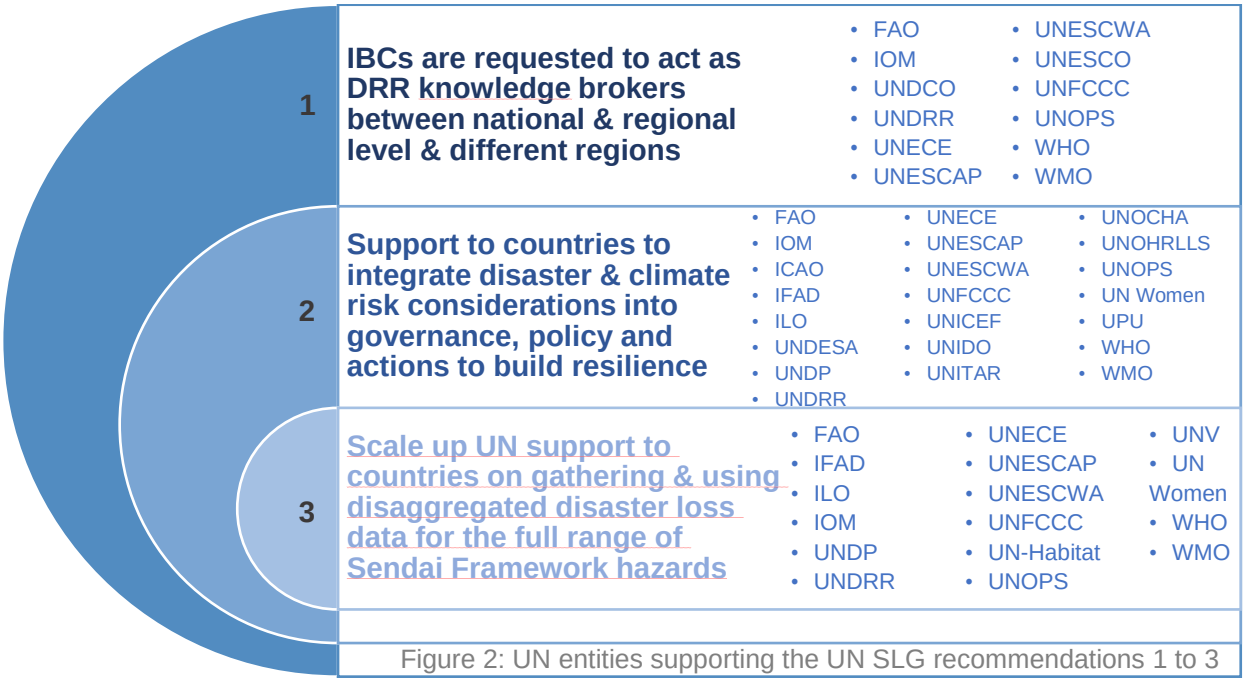

Figure 2: UN entities supporting the UN SLG recommendations 1 to 3

The first recommendation requests the Issue-based coalitions (IBC) to act as proactive knowledge brokers between the global and national level and different regions in order to support UN Country Teams (UNCT) capacity development work on management of emerging, neglected and transboundary disaster risks. UN entities welcomed this recommendation and provided details on how DRR is currently being integrated into the work of IBC.

The second recommendation calls for enhanced support to countries to integrate disaster and climate risk considerations into governance, policy and actions for the implementation of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement to build resilience and reduce systemic risk. UN entities will amplify their support to countries and across borders focusing on specific sectors including agriculture, food security, infrastructure, education, nutrition, health, social policy, child protection, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

The third recommendation highlights that further support is required to assist countries in collecting and using disaster loss and damage data. The UN systems' support in collecting disaggregated and sector-specific data is critical to enhance the data quality and availability. UN entities are committed to continue assisting in data collection and promoting the use of risk-inform decision-making processes.

The second set of recommendations is linked to the second commitment of the UN Plan of Action to support countries aiming at reducing existing risks and avoiding the creation of new risks.

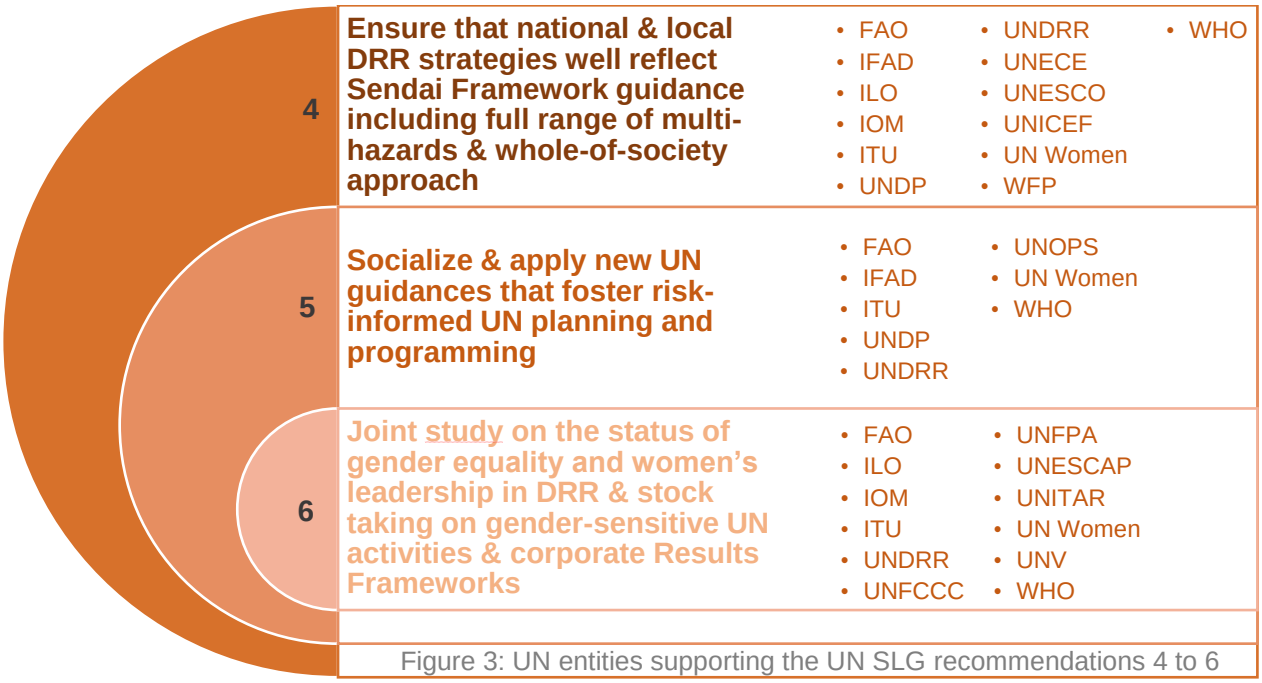

Figure 3: UN entities supporting the UN SLG recommendations 4 to 6

As current UN support to national and local planning instruments mainly addresses risks generated by natural hazards and climate change, the fourth recommendation is to apply a joint UN approach to ensure that national and local DRR strategies reflect the guidance provided by the Sendai Framework by covering the full range of hazards as well as taking a whole-of-society approach, and to ensure multi-hazard risk-sensitive development and DRR planning at all levels and in all countries including those affected by conflict and complex emergencies. UN entities will continue the support of developing national, local and sector-specific DRR strategies. It was highlighted that more attention and support will be given to the sub-national and local level ensuring the involvement of the local communities.

The fifth recommendation highlights the need to apply new UN guidances such as the 'Guidance note on integrating DRR and CCA in Cooperation Frameworks' and the 'Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies' to foster risk-informed UN planning and programming. UN

entities will contribute to the roll-out of these guidances and indicated specific support during the Cooperation Framework cycle.

While the UN Plan of Action progress report provides examples of gender-sensitive DRR activities, there is still a need to further integrate gender considerations across the UN system's DRR work. Therefore, the sixth recommendation calls for a joint study on the status of gender equality and women's leadership in DRR as well as taking stock of gender-sensitive DRR activities implemented by UN entities. UNFPA and UN Women reiterated their commitment to lead this process and many other UN entities expressed their interest to contribute.

While there was no specific recommendation for the third Commitment of the UN Plan of Action to ensure that DRR remains a Strategic Priority for UN entities, the chair highlighted two points from the progress report:

- First, in 2019, UN entities produced more than 100 flagship publications related to DRR and collaborated on different social media campaigns related to high-level events and international observance days such as the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction and the World Tsunami Awareness Day.

- Second, the report further confirms that many UN entities integrated disaster and climate risk or resilience building in their corporate strategic, monitoring and evaluation frameworks. These are two positive features. However, the report also states that it remains challenging to gather information related to resources that each UN entity allocates to DRR.

The 2020 UN Plan of Action Progress report includes a special chapter on the COVID-19 pandemic based on the individual reports received and discussions that took place during DRR Focal Point Group meetings. The following three recommendations emerged:

The seventh recommendation refers to the need to capture lessons learned from COVID-19 UN coordination mechanisms to better address reducing risk and building resilience to biological hazards, including pandemics. Some UN entities already started capturing lessons. This holistic and collaborative approach could increase effectiveness and sustainability of averting, minimizing, and addressing future risks while bolstering climate adaptation efforts.

The eighth encourages a more systematic approach towards integrating DRR and systemic risk considerations in UN advocacy efforts and our support to national pandemic/epidemic risk management and risk-informed recovery. Many UN entities confirmed their active support and proposed concrete actions.

And finally, the last recommendation highlights the need for strengthened multi-sectoral disaster risk management bodies, including national disaster risk reduction platforms, to address COVID-related risks and beyond. This will help ensure that the actions related to the COVID-19 pandemic are fully reflecting multi-hazard risk management, resilience building approaches and the participation of communities and people with higher vulnerabilities. It was recommended to add a focus on specific DRR measures for sectors such as the health, food and agriculture sectors to implement a whole-of-society approach.

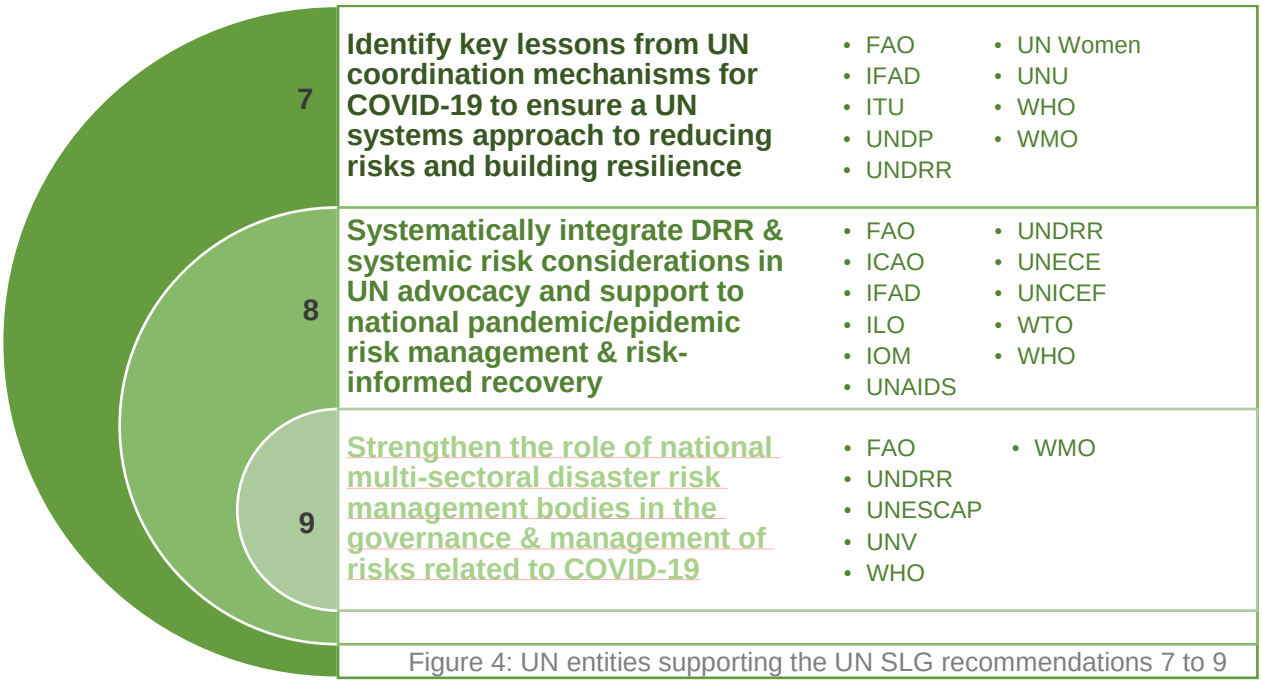

Figure 4: UN entities supporting the UN SLG recommendations 7 to 9

After presenting the recommendations, the chair opened the floor to participants to share main commitments towards the nine recommendations. Annex 3 includes a detailed list of contributions and commitments that have been shared during and after the meeting. The recommendations were endorsed by all UN entities.

The chair concluded this agenda item by welcoming the strong commitment to the follow-up of the recommendations and confirming that further discussions will be facilitated regarding the operationalization of the nine recommendations. She also encouraged those UN entities that did not yet participate in the DRR Focal Points Group to nominate a representative. This technical group will support the implement of the recommendations.

Disaster risk reduction and COVID-19

To set the stage for the discussion on integrating DRR in COVID-19 response and recovery, the chair invited Mr. Roy Trivedy, UN Resident Coordinator from Timor Leste, to provide an overview on challenges, opportunities and lessons learned related to risk-informed development at the national level including in the current context of COVID-19.

The Resident Coordinator introduced first the specific context of the country. Given the fact that the majority of the population is living in coastal areas, changing climate patterns are exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and adding a new layer of challenges to the country that affects a wide range of vulnerable people and communities.

There is a whole range of factors[1] that make Timor Leste highly vulnerable and prone to disasters caused by natural hazards. Disaster and climate risk reduction is therefore strongly reflected in the Common Country Analysis and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025. DRR and CCA is addressed in one of the six objectives of Timor Leste's Cooperation Framework. DRR is further integrated in other objectives aiming at reducing vulnerabilities and risks.

While Timor Leste has been able to control the number of COVID-19 cases, the country was faced with challenges related to preparation and response to other hazards. To effectively respond to the COVID-19 crises, the Government created a cross-departmental group.

COVID-19 has also shown that better preparedness in health and other sectors is required in terms of sustaining service delivery. It is therefore important to build capacity - beyond the Civil Protection - across government departments. Timor-Leste has strictly used the UN's socio-economic framework on COVID-19 as a way of advocating to the government on how to sequence and prioritize actions for both health and socio-economic recovery, and frame in which way the UN system can best support governments.

The Resident Coordinator highlighted some lessons learned: It was first mentioned that more support from the regional level is required to increase the use and understanding of multi-hazard scenarios during the development of the Common Country Analysis and the Cooperation Framework. Secondly, long-term agreements need to be in place together with regional and international organizations to support the country in developing new strategies (e.g. new growth strategy). Finally, the UN system responded effectively to COVID-19 but from RC perspective, the many agency specific global appeals issued by different UN entities, had made it more difficult at times to respond effectively to national priorities. Through the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund, UN agencies in Timor-Leste were supporting a social safety cash transfer programme. By channeling these funds through the Government's COVID-19 emergency appeal ensured that the most vulnerable groups were supported and enabled broad buy-in from many government departments.

Following this keynote speech, Dr. Jaouad Mahjour, Assistant Director-General, Emergency Preparedness from WHO shared during his remarks key emerging lessons from COVID-19 and how they can guide the UN's collective actions to build resilience across the whole-of-society for the implementation of the Sendai Framework, the International Health Regulations and WHO Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Framework :

1) Need to better prevent and prepare for existing and emerging risks by applying an all-hazards approach;
2) Ensure engagement of all sectors in DRR with stronger governance under government leadership;
3) A risk-informed, whole-of-society approach needs to be championed;
4) Critical areas of health emergency prevention and preparedness should be addressed;
    - Improve governance and coordination at national and local level;

[1] Including desertification, land degradation, deforestation, poor infrastructure, unsustainable farming, fishing and natural resources management practices, socio-economic inequalities, livelihoods dependent on subsistence (e.g. agriculture, husbandry and fisheries), dependency on tourism, economic vulnerabilities - dependent on oil revenues and limited agriculture productivity, public health related factors.

- Strengthen engagement of communities and individuals;
- Resilient supply chain and logistics systems;
- Knowledge, innovation and research;
- Sustainable investment in capacities in health and other sectors to implement the International Health Regulations (2005);
- Public health, working with other sectors, to implement public health and social measures, and effectively detect, diagnose, trace and quarantine contacts, and isolate and treat cases;
- Adequately trained and equipped health care workers deployed to areas most in need.

5) Continue the scaled-up joint UN support and collaboration for COVID-19 and apply them to strengthening coordination in all-hazards risk management across the UN system;
6) Need to greater focus on communities with special attention to vulnerable groups.

Reflecting on the seventh recommendations, WHO proposed to capture evidence-based and science-informed testimonies of action on disaster risk management including COVID-19 from countries, the UN system and stakeholders.

After the two presentations, UN entities were invited to share their experiences in integrating DRR in COVID-19 related work and what the UN system can do to maximize DRR implementation under these extraordinary circumstances.

UN entities stressed that the compound impact of the unprecedented pandemic has exacerbated vulnerabilities of communities that are facing impoverishment, increased gender-inequality, food insecurity and health issues. It was further highlighted that COVID-19 adds an additional layer on various environmental, societal and economic crises.

The following lessons emerged from the different presentations. This summary could be the starting point for the 8th recommendations of the UN Plan of Action progress report which proposes the identification of key lessons from UN coordination mechanisms for COVID-19 to ensure a UN systems approach to reducing risks and building resilience.

1) <u>Apply whole-of-society, multi-sector, multi-hazard and multi-stakeholder approaches</u>

The COVID-19 pandemic has clearly demonstrated that disasters can affect all sectors. To overcome the challenges, the engagement of multiple stakeholders is required with a whole of society approach. Many countries were faced with the challenge to prevent, prepare and respond to different emergencies and disasters in addition to the COVID-19 pandemic. UN entities therefore strongly called for the application of multi-sectoral, multi-hazard and multi-stakeholder approaches with highest level of solidarity.

2) **<u>Tackle the climate emergency</u>**

COVID-19 has revealed concerning vulnerabilities that cut across increasing risks associated with climate change – in health and energy, food and livelihood systems, and in the ability to manage multiple stressors. To avert, minimize, and address evolving climate risks to society, it is critical that COVID-19 recovery enhance efforts towards a resilient and just transition to net-zero carbon emissions.

Further efforts shall be undertaken with regards to strengthening coherence between CCA and DRR. There is a need to further support the work related to the National Adaptation Plans and National Determined Contributions (NDC).

UN entities called for greater awareness and a change in the way societies relate to nature from extractive to regenerative behavior. Climate change strongly affects many aspects of nature including biodiversity.

A multi-hazard approach needs to consider the full range of climate-related impacts, risks and vulnerabilities which include extreme event and slow onset processes that are not limited in time and space as many other hazards.

3) Ensure risk-informed recovery & planning & risk governance

UN entities referred to the need to review the vision of recovery which considers disaster risk reduction as well as resilience-building and aims at environmental sustainability. All of this shall be embedded in an approach that addresses systemic risks. There was a strong call for risk-informed and green recovery. While integrating disaster risk reduction, special attention needs to be given to the linkages between short, medium- and long-term investments. Otherwise, there will be the risk to focus only on short term actions.

Addressing underlying risk factors that both contributed to and exacerbated the COVID-19 crisis is a global and not just a national challenge and requires, in addition to well-coordinated international recovery efforts, more effective mechanisms for the governance of risk on a global scale. One such example is the International Health Regulations (2005) and its implementation in the countries. Risk needs to be managed in a comprehensive manner and the systems need to be flexible to adapt to changes.

COVID-19 is an opportunity to strengthen the system to better prepare and respond to all types of hazards with a long-term view. Risk governance arrangements need to be strengthened by incorporating biohazards, including epidemics, as part of integrated and systemic risk management.

It will be critical to strengthening working with national governments on risk governance to ensure that DRR programmes will be maintained, adapted or enhanced and disaster and climate risk considerations are integrated into policies. Risk-informed planning must have an inclusive, whole-of-society, and multi-hazard lens.

Risk-informed development needs to be based on evidence that requires the engagement across the science sector.

By applying the 2020 guidance note on integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in Cooperation Frameworks, RCs and UNCTs will consider risk at all stages of the Cooperation Framework and Common Country Analysis.

4) Financing for DRR

Several opportunities were identified to increase the investment in DRR and COVID-19 recovery. UN entities pointed out that further emphasis needs to be given to the fact that prevention saves lives and money.

a. Amplify work with financial institutions: UN SLG members highlighted the need to work with international financial institutions with respect to COVID-19 recovery as

well as SDG financing. In addition, it was mentioned that the possibility to access private sector funding shall be further explored. It will be important to develop and implement financing strategies for disaster risk reduction.

b. Enhanced investment in public services such as health services, digital services, social protection.

c. Disruption of basic services showcased an infrastructure gap. Greater investment is required in infrastructure and supply chains.

d. Work with the insurance sector. Insurance products to protect livelihoods.

e. Some UN entities repurposed and restructured portfolios and projects to support countries in their response COVID-19 and ensuring DRR integration.

5) <u>Continue working as One UN to support Resident Coordinators</u>

The close collaboration among UN entities at global level was highlighted. With respect to the national level, UN entities confirmed its continued support to the Resident Coordinators to identify priorities, mobilize resources, and reach and engage the local level. In this context, regional assets like the Issue-based coalitions were highlighted as critical in providing joint technical support and policy guidance.

It was proposed to replicate existing examples of joint partnerships and scale them across the globe.

6) <u>Integrate DRR in triple / quadruple nexus</u>

Several UN entities referred to the fact that the COVID-19 crisis is a great opportunity to raise awareness on the need to invest in DRR.

It was further highlighted that disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation shall equally be incorporated in actions related to all three major COVID-19 frameworks[2] and that these shall be implemented in a complementary manner.

COVID-19 shows that challenges related to the humanitarian and development system and the need to take a big tent approach to focus the UN support first on prevention, support development whenever possible and provide humanitarian assistance when necessary. Fully leveraging the roles and capabilities of humanitarian staff in operationalizing the principles of risk-informed development was highlighted as an opportunity. Reference was made to the need that humanitarian-development-peace and security actors come together and that DRR is embedded in those streams.

7) <u>Enhanced support for data compilation</u>

There was a strong call for strengthening data gathering to ensure that data is trustworthy and accessible. In this context, the work and engagement with National Statistics Offices was highlighted as critical to ensure the use of national data standards. Multiple datasets are needed to understand and address complex systemic risks, and enable more complete

[2] Global Humanitarian Response Plan coordinated by OCHA, Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan coordinated by WHO and UN Socio-Economic Framework to COVID-19 coordinated by UNDP and UNDCO

reporting from Member States, including the impacts of COVID-19 in line with the Sendai Framework Monitor.

Aligned with recommendation 3 of the UN Plan of Action progress report, the need for disaggregated data and contextualized support was pointed out.

8) Stronger support to communities with special focus on vulnerable groups

The first response to any type of disaster is at the local level. Local actors are at the frontline while access to international assistance is limited. There was a strong agreement that the UN system needs to strengthen the support to the local level by applying last mile/people-centered approaches.

COVID-19 clearly demonstrates the need to integrate vulnerable groups in DRR actions. Social inclusion can only be achieved by embracing gender considerations and taking the most vulnerable in remote places into account. UN entities reinforced their commitment to mainstream inclusion in their work.

It was pointed out that social protection systems need to be comprehensive, inclusive and informed by vulnerabilities of people with different employment status, and effectively reach the furthest left behind, looking beyond the perspective of income poverty only.

Integrating DRR & CCA in Cooperation Frameworks

During the UN SLG meeting, the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks was launched.

Ms. Paola Albrito, Chief UNDRR's Intergovernmental processes, Interagency cooperation and Partnerships Branch, introduced to this important document by highlighting the objective, target audience, content and process of developing the guidance note.

The Guidance Note aims at supporting Resident Coordinator Offices and UN Country Teams in ensuring that each stage of the Cooperation Framework is disaster and climate risk-informed. It further enables the identification of country programming actions that support resilience-building. The Guidance Note will also be of benefit to regional Peer Support Groups as well as regional level UNDCO offices.

This guidance complements and is aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework guidance, the Cooperation Framework Companion Package and the UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies.

The Guidance Note will help UN country teams in formulating and implementing Cooperation Frameworks in using climate and disaster risk management approaches to build resilience. It is best read alongside the Cooperation Framework and the Companion Package as it provides further guidance on how to address climate and disaster risk as one of many dimensions to resilience, within the specific context of the Cooperation Framework cycle.

The Guidance Note contains:

- Introduction to risk-informed development and resilience - key terms, breakdown of systemic impacts of different hazards, and linkages to Leave Nobody Behind and Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus.
- Guidance to risk-informing the Cooperation Framework lifecycle – checklist, step-by-step, and overview of "levers of change" – cross-sectoral risk management options.
- Annexes on risk and resilience within the 17 SDGs and on biological hazards.

The development of the guidance was supported by an interagency task team composed of FAO, UNDP, UNDCO, UNDRR, UNEP, UNFCCC, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO. The co-chairs, FAO and UNDP, provided technical guidance and direction. UNDRR was responsible for the overall coordination.

Regional UNDCO offices have been critical in providing guidance and facilitating the process of contacting Resident Coordinators in the consultation process. Thanks to this support, 18 Resident Coordinator Offices and UN country teams were involved in the process of developing the guidance note. UNDCO highlighted that the important role of regional Peer Support Groups (PSG) and their support and capacity to review technical guidance documents and referred to the engagement of the PSG in the Asia Pacific.

The chair also called on UNDCO to reflect on the relevance of the document. Mr. Neil Buhne, Regional Director Asia and the Pacific, emphasized that the Issue-based coalitions are a critical tool to link the knowledge from the global to the local level and providing technical support to RCOs and UN country teams. Reference was made to the UN Secretary General's Prevention Agenda which calls for reducing risks.

The chair encouraged all UN entities to jointly support Resident Coordinators in implementing the Guidance note and providing the technical support as required.

Making Cities Resilient 2030

The meeting also provided the opportunity to introduce the Making Cities Resilient 2030 initiative. The overview was provided by Mr. Ricardo Mena, Director, UNDRR and Mr. Filiep Decorte, Chief of Branch Programme Development, UN -Habitat.

The ten-year-old Making Cities Resilient Campaign concludes at the end of 2020. Campaign partners and cities have asked for a follow-up programme that moves beyond advocacy and awareness-raising.

The new phase of the Campaign – Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) – will be launched on 31 October 2020. MCR2030 is a platform of partners aiming to upscale the activities of the MCR Campaign and focus on the implementation of actions by local governments to reduce urban risk, including climate risk, and with the objective of achieving the SDGs. The emphasis of this platform will be on the implementation which is aligned to the 'Decade of Action'.

The cross-cutting objectives of the MCR2030 aim to:

- Strengthening vertical links between local governments with the national governments and national associations of local governments;
- Strengthening horizontal links amongst local partners to ensure sustainability;
- Connecting cities to cities to learn and share.

Access to financing to implement change is one of the biggest hurdles for building resilience for cities. Many lack access to financing packages and providers. The new programme will connect cities with funding streams and innovative financing tools.

MCR2030 will promote a process of continuous engagement between local governments, through enhanced city-to-city exchanges and mentoring between local governments at different stages of development. Experience shows that peer learning is a good way to build resilience.

The MCR2030 design builds upon leveraging synergies among partners working on local resilience. Following UNDRR's encouragement to UN entities, to closely work together on promoting local level risk reduction through the MCR2030, UN-Habitat confirmed its commitment to DRR and resilience building highlighting its central place in UN-Habitat's Strategic Plan 2020 – 2023. UN-Habitat further stressed that the UN system-wide Strategy on Sustainable Urban Development has made sustainable urbanization a whole of UN matter. It is hoped that the Making Cities Resilient 2030 Initiative can be a vehicle for more coherent support to cities on risk reduction and resilience.

UN-Habitat emphasized that the COVID-19 crisis makes the fundamental shift in the Campaign from advocacy to action even more urgent. The pandemic and the related socio-economic shock illustrate the frontline role of cities and the fundamental need to promote a holistic notion of resilience that puts forward a multi-hazard, multi-stakeholders and multi-sectoral approach.

Cities are at the heart of both the problem and the solution. Our cities need to be more risk proof and resilient in order for urbanization to deliver on its transformative potential. Only then will we be able to accelerate towards achieving the SDGs, the Sendai Framework, and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

The UN Framework for the immediate Socio-economic Response to COVID-19 includes a pillar on urban and community-level resilience. It provides an important hook for the Initiative to become an instrument towards a more resilient recovery.

Annex 1: Agenda

Item 1: Welcome and Reflections (13:00-13:15)	
Expected Outcome: Chair shares reflections about mainstreaming DRR at all levels as a critical contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.	
13:00 13:05 13:10	**Ms. Mami Mizutori, SRSG, UNDRR** • Welcome and outline of the objectives and expected outcomes • Adoption of the meeting agenda • Introductory remarks
Item 2: Progress on implementing the UN Plan of Action for DRR on Resilience (13:15-14:00)	
Expected Outcome: Priority actions for implementation of the UN Plan of Action from 2019-20 reviewed and agree on Recommendations for 2020-2021.	
13:15	Brief summary of Action Points agreed in the 4th UN SLG meeting including main achievements and gaps, **Mr. Ricardo Mena, Director, UNDRR**
13:25	Overview of Recommendations for 2020-2021 based on UN Plan of Action Progress report, **Ms. Mami Mizutori, SRSG, UNDRR**
13:35	Reflections on the way forward- 2020-2021 Recommendations, **UN entities**
Item 3: Disaster and Climate Risk in the context of the socio-economic response to the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond (14:00-15:30)	
Expected Outcome: Share opportunities and experiences towards the application of a disaster and climate risk-sensitive approach to COVID-19 particularly in recovery *and beyond.*	
• Risk-informed development in the context of COVID-19 and beyond from the perspective of a Resident Coordinator. • Opportunities and examples on how disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation are integrated into the context of COVID-19 recovery. UN entities will also be invited to highlight how they are working with Resident Coordinators around this topic. • Exchange on lessons learned from COVID-19 and how these will help to enhance future UN actions in reducing disaster and climate risk in a systemic risk context.	

14:00	Keynote speech, **Mr. Roy Trivedy, UN Resident Coordinator, Timor-Leste**
14:10	Opening remarks, **Dr. Jaouad Mahjour, Assistant Director-General, Emergency Preparedness, WHO**
14:15	**Discussion among participants** on applying a disaster and climate risk-sensitive approach to COVID-19 particularly in recovery and beyond ○ Two break out groups
Item 4: Any other business (AoB) (15:30-15:45)	
15:30	• Launch of the Guidance note on integrating DRR and CCA in Cooperation Frameworks - **Ms. Paola Albrito, Chief of Branch, Intergovernmental processes, Interagency cooperation and Partnerships, UNDRR** - **Mr. Neil Buhne, Regional Director Asia Pacific, UNDCO**
15:40	• Making Cities Resilient 2030 - **Mr. Ricardo Mena, Director, UNDRR** - **Mr. Filiep Decorte, Chief of Branch Programme Development, UN-Habitat**
Item 5: Wrap-up and Conclusion (15:45-16:00)	
15:45	• Final Remarks by the Chair including main findings from Agenda Item 3
15:55	• Agree on the date for the 6th Annual meeting of the UN SLG

Annex 2: List of Participants

	Organization	Name of UNSLG member and speakers
1	CTBTO	Mr. Patrick Grenard, Director, Division of Administration
2	FAO	Mr. Dominique Burgeon, Director, Emergency and Resilience Division, Strategic Programme Leader – Resilience
3	ICAO	Ms. Thilly De Bodt, Acting Head, Strategic Planning, Coordination and Partnerships Office (SPCP)
4	IFAD	Ms. Margarita Astralaga, Director for the Environment, Climate, Gender and Social Inclusion Division
5	ILO	Ms. Mito Tsukamoto, Chief, Development and Investment Branch
6	IMO	Mr. Arsenio Dominguez, Acting Chief of Staff/ Director of the Administrative Division
7	IOM	Mr. Jeffrey Labovitz, Director for Operations and Emergencies
8	ITU	Mr. Marco Obiso, Chief a.i. of the Digital Networks and Society Department
9	UNAIDS	Mr. Mamadi Diakite, Special Adviser, Security, Humanitarian and Fragile Countries
10	UNCCD	Mr. Melchiade Bukuru, Chief of Office
11	UNCTAD	Ms. Isabelle Durant, Deputy Secretary-General
12	UNDCO	Mr. Neil Buhne, Regional Director Asia and the Pacific
		Mr. Roy Trivedy, UN Resident Coordinator, Timor-Leste
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	UNECA	Mr. Jean-Paul Adam, Director, Technology, Climate Change and Natural Resource Management Division
17	UNECE	Ms. Olga Algayerova, Executive Secretary
18	UNECLAC	Ms. Diane Quarless, Director
19	UNEP	Mr. Satya Tripathi, UN Assistant Secretary-General and Head of New York Office at UN Environment

20	UNESCAP	Mr. Kaveh Zahedi, Deputy Executive Secretary
21	UNESCO	Dr. Abou Amani, Director Division of Water Sciences a.i., Natural Sciences Sector, UNESCO
22	UNESCWA	Ms. Roula Majdalani, Leader Climate Change and Natural Resources Sustainability Cluster
23	UNFCCC	Mr. Ovais Sarmad, Deputy Executive Secretary
24	UNFPA	Mr. Ingo Piegeler, Head of Unit, Interagency and External Coordination, Humanitarian Office
25	UN-Habitat	Mr. Filiep Decorte, Chief of Branch Programme Development
26	UNHCR	Mr. Raouf Mazou, Assistant High Commissioner for Operations
27	UNICEF	Mr. Grant Leaity, Deputy Director, Office of Emergency Programmes
28	UNIDO	Mr. Stephan Sicars, Managing Director, Directorate of Environment and Energy
29	UNITAR	Mr. Einar Bjorgo, Director Division for Satellite Analysis and Applied Research
30	UN OCHA	Mr. Rein Paulsen, Director of the Coordination Division
31	UNOHRLLS	Ms. Heidi Schroderus-Fox, Director
32	UNOOSA	Ms. Simonetta Di Pippo, Director
33	UNOPS	Mr. Nicholas O'Regan, Director Infrastructures and Project Management
34	UNU	Mr. Taikan Oki, Senior Vice-Rector and Assistant Secretary-General
35	UNV	Mr. Toily Kurbanov, Deputy Executive Coordinator
36	UN Women	Ms. Paivi Kannisto, Director Peace, Security and Humanitarian
37	UPU	Mr. Hashim Elhaj, Arab Region and Disaster Risk Management Coordinator
38	WFP	Ms. Valerie Guarnieri, Assistant Executive Director, Operations Services Department
39	WHO	Dr. Jaouad Mahjour, Assistant Director-General, WHO Emergency Preparedness
		Dr. Stella Chungong, Director, Health Security Preparedness
40	WMO	Dr. Wenjian Zhang, Assistant Secretary-General
41	World Bank	Ms. Maitreyi Bordia Das, Manager, Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land Global Practice
42	WTO	Mr. Shishir Priyadarshi, Director, Development Division

The meeting was further attended by 37 observers from 25 UN entities.

Annex 3: Contributions to UN Plan of Action Recommendations

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

Recommendation 1: Request the Issue-based coalitions (IBC) of the Regional Collaborative Platforms to act as proactive knowledge brokers between the global and national level and different regions, in order to support UNCT capacity development work on management of emerging, neglected, and transboundary disaster risks.	
UN entity	**Contribution**
FAO	FAO regional offices are engaged and contributing to the IBC to support countries in the region to deliver on their DRR, climate action, transboundary food chain threat and SDG commitments. FAO, UNICEF, WFP and WHO are co-chairing the IBC on Sustainable Food Systems in Europe and Central Asia, aiming to promote sustainable food systems using a multi-sectoral approach by the UN development system in support of the UN Country Teams. FAO is also a member of the IBC on Environment and Climate Change. FAO is a member of the IBC for the Latin America and Caribbean region, clustered around cross-cutting policy issues including climate change and resilience or governance and institutions.
IOM	IOM continues to collaborate and contribute to the work of IBC including in MENA, LAC and the UNECE regions as part of strengthening support to UNCT. This includes ensuring visibility and mobility issues and key DRR processes and events.
UNDCO	UNDCO highlights the key role of UNDRR and all organizations in working together with the RC, UNCT and governments at the country level to reduce risk. In Asia-Pacific, there is an IBC focused on resilience and risk reduction. For example, UNDRR, UNDP in Asia-Pacific, ESCAP and other UN entities helping provide coordinated support from the regional level, supporting implementation of regional level activities and working towards better integration of DRR into regional policies and programmes.
UNDRR	Being the co-chair or member of the IBC in all regions, UNDRR will ensure that DRR and disaster resilience is part of the IBC work programme. Building on this coordination mechanisms, relevant DRR guidance notes and initiatives will be introduced through these groups.
UNECE	As Co-chair of the IBC on Environment and Climate Change for Europe and Central Asia, together with UNEP and UNESCO, UNECE will continue supporting UNCTs in capacity-development to address emerging risks and develop post-pandemic recovery strategies.
UNESCAP	ESCAP is supporting the Issue based coalition on Resilience and Climate Change Adaptation to operationalize and implement the Bangkok Principles and the health aspects of the Sendai Framework which recognize the links between epidemics and disasters. This requires innovative solutions, such as indexing risk and using technological solutions in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its intersection with extreme climate events. Under the IBC-Resilience, ESCAP: 1) has collaborated with the UNDRR to execute several successful webinars and produced accompanying policy briefs that explore innovative applications in technology and risk analytics that capitalize on dual applications in disasters and pandemics; 2) is contributing to the UNDP-led study “Lessons Learnt for COVID-19 socio-economic recovery from previous disasters” through its analytical work on integrated risk assessments for cascading disasters; and

	3) is bringing out a policy brief on protecting people and empowering communities through post-COVID-19 recovery.
UNESCO	UNESCO joins and co-chairs the IBC on Environment and Climate Change for Europe and Central Asia. Within the framework of the IBC, World Water Development Report 2020 on water and climate key messages were presented and discussed during IBC meeting comprising RCs and UNCTs on 27 May 2020.
UNESCWA	Under the IBC and the new UN Regional Coordination settings, ESCWA is contributing to a policy brief on COVID-19 and management of systemic risk which is led by UNDRR Arab States building on the policy brief series that ESCWA issued on impact of COVID-19 on poverty, food security, access to water and employment.
UNOPS	UNOPS is involved in several Issue-Based Coalitions, including CADRI, to support UNCT capacity development world-wide
WHO	WHO is engaged with the Issue-Based Coalition focusing on Resilience in the Asia Pacific Region with reference to supporting implementation of the Sendai Framework and the Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Framework.
WMO	WMO is increasingly engaging with several IBCs, starting in Asia-Pacific and Europe, especially on topics such as climate change, early warning and risk assessments. As a non-resident agency, the IBCs are a valuable mechanism to join forces with other UN agencies at regional and country level. WMO has been spear-heading the International Network for Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (IN-MHEWS), which could feed into the IBCs on related issues. Through the IBCs WMO could also support to UNCTs/HCTs (e.g. through onboarding for new RCs regarding NMHSs, advisory services from WMO/NMHSs, etc.

Recommendation 2: Accelerate support to countries for the integration of disaster and climate risk considerations into governance, policy and actions related to the implementation of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement with the aim to build resilience and reduce systemic risk, especially in the context of the COVID-19 crisis.	
UN entity	**Contribution**
FAO	FAO will continue and amplify its efforts to strengthen countries capacities in integrating disaster and climate risk considerations into governance and policy actions, including through our support in: - Strengthening specific disaster and climate risk governance mechanisms and capacities for delivering on the SDGs - Reinforcing the enabling environment and capacities for the understanding, analysis and management of systematic multiple hazard risks in agriculture and food security (linking epidemics, climate, disaster, food chain threats and conflicts), especially in food crisis countries (via the partners of the Global Network against Food Crisis). In line with the UN Common Guidance on Resilience Building, FAO will continue to support countries in multi-risk management in the agriculture and food systems, and as part of its COVID-19 recovery response centered on building the resilience of smallholders.
ICAO	One of ICAO's area of work is of course in environmental protection (climate adaptation aspects). However, with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemics, a shift is being seen to intensify preparedness to other risks. Some ICAO Standards directly require States to enhance preparedness activities in the case of disasters, including but not limited to disasters and pandemics. ICAO highlighted the role of the Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of Public Health Events in Civil Aviation (CAPSCA) programme. For pandemics, the CAPSCA programme is piloted by ICAO in cooperation with the World Health Organization, States and international aviation stakeholders to improve preparedness planning and response to public health events that affect the aviation sector A Climate Adaptation Synthesis for International Aviation was developed in (2019) of which the objective was to gather existing information on the range of projected climate

	impacts for the aviation sector so as to better understand the potential risks to planning, infrastructure, and operations. ICAO is also developing guidance material for Climate Adaptation Risk Assessment to be available by 2022.
ILO	The ILO will continue to mainstream DRR and CCA considerations into the world of work, including by providing country-level support through its modular approach that combines employment-intensive initiatives for job creation; skills for enhanced employability; improved links between labour supply and demand; and support for self-employment, cooperatives and businesses. ILO's Employment-Intensive Investment Programme (EIIP) has often been used in post-disaster situations to reconstruct – by building back better – essential infrastructure, while providing decent jobs to affected populations. Such programmes integrate the use of climate-resilient construction materials and the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into technical and vocational education. The ILO also promotes the development and use of climate and disaster-related insurance products for businesses, especially Micro-, Small- and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), which constitute the backbone of the economy in most developing countries and are often among the hardest hit when disasters occur. Insurance products, together with the provision of capacity building and support in the field of Business Continuity Management (BCM), have proved to be valuable instruments to reduce risk in advance and protect livelihoods in disaster-prone countries.
IFAD	IFAD is committed to mainstreaming climate and environment into 100% in all investments at country level. IFAD's target group of the rural poor are extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and other shocks. Additionally, IFAD's Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) takes a holistic approach to rural resilience, food security and poverty alleviation, and aims to create sustainable rural economies and food systems which give communities resilience to climate change and disaster events.
IOM	IOM will continue to participate in joint approaches to DRR by leveraging the collective capacity and expertise of the UN system. IOM's roles in the UN Network on Migration, the Task Force on Disaster Displacement under the UNFCCC and the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) are critical to these efforts.
UNDESA	DESA's work supports and remains aligned with the priority actions and recommendations of the UNDRR Leadership Group as reflected in the executive summary. The Sendai Framework works in synergy with the 2030 Agenda, sharing target year of 2030. Priorities for the work of the coming year must align with the SG's SDG Action Agenda, and be mindful of SDG targets expiring in 2020. DESA remains committed to support the Sendai Framework implementation within its scope or work and mandates.
UNDP	UNDP's Climate Promise initiative is supporting 110 countries to update their NDCs. We are currently working with 11 countries to reflect DRR in their NDCs. Also, a UNDP thematic brief on addressing DRR-specific interventions through NDCs was developed to foster coherence of government led climate action and DRR efforts.
UNDRR	Together with UNFCCC, UNDP, UNEP and many other UN Partners, UNDRR contributes through the implementation of the Target E Coherent Approach to this recommendation.
UNECE	UNECE will continue to mainstream disaster and climate considerations into governance policy and actions at the national level and across borders - and across borders, with particular attention on mitigating transboundary disaster risks. The adjusted offerings provided by UNECE's intergovernmental architecture, legal and policy instruments, against the backdrop of COVID-19, supports countries build resilience to build back better, among others aiming to facilitate the transition to a more circular economy and sustainable infrastructure development. These are the respective themes adopted for the next UNECE commission session in April 2021, and the next, ninth "Environment for Europe" Ministerial Conference.
UNESCAP	The ESCAP Theme Study for 2021 selected by member States pertains to "Building back better from crises through regional cooperation in Asia and the Pacific" and will address recovery strategies for COVID-19.
UNESCWA	ESCWA established an Arab Center for Climate Change Policies (ACCCP) in June 2018 that addresses the synergies between CC and DRR in the work programme and provides the meteorological and hydrological services in relation to weather extremes and seasonal

	forecasting to inform early warning systems in key sectors through the Arab Climate Outlook Forum (ArabCOF). ESCWA established a regional knowledge hub on Climate Change with a DRR node to achieve integration of Climate Change vulnerability and risk assessments to disaster risk management approaches. ESCWA is contributing to the Regional Platform on DRR for the Arab States, organized by UNDRR, during which ESCWA provides inputs on methodologies and approaches conducted on linking DRR to climate change adaptation. ESCWA will further continue providing substantive inputs to the preparation of the Regional Assessment Report (RAR) on DRR led by UNDRR. ESCWA is implementing a Google Earth Engine Project on "ESCWA's initiative for Monitoring Disasters Impacts on Land Cover in Coastal Zones of Egypt".
UNFCCC	In our shared effort to avert, minimize and address the adverse impacts of climate change, the UNFCCC is complementing UNDRR efforts under the Sendai Framework through, inter alia: • Coherence and synergy. Work under the UNFCCC on climate impacts, risks and vulnerabilities draws upon the work, information and expertise of relevant bodies, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. These aspects are being integrated in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as well as implementing enhanced NDCs. • Enabling environments for risk reduction. These provisions also include an invitation to Parties to promote coherence in approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage when formulating and implementing relevant national plans, strategies and frameworks, and creating enabling environments, including by considering future climate risk, reducing exposure and vulnerability, increasing resilience and coordinated action, and monitoring progress. • Collaboration for enhancing action. Decisions taken at COP25 in Madrid acknowledged the need to strengthen risk assessment, to engage relevant experts and collect and disseminate information on methodologies available for integrating long-term assessment, including those associated with the quantification of risks, into comprehensive risk management approaches, including through national and subnational assessments and plans.
UNICEF	UNICEF affirms its continued commitment to support countries to integrate disaster and climate risk considerations into governance, policy and actions on the ground in our key sectors of education, nutrition, health, social policy, child protection, and WASH.
UNIDO	UNIDO focuses on a long-term view with programmatic approaches to reduce external risks that may impact upon industry and intrinsic industry-related risks. Intrinsic industry-related risks can be classified as traditional industrial risks (pollution, global warming), and new categories of risks associated with the concept of the 4th industrial revolution. UNIDO shall work on industry-related risk management with other UN entities in applying a joint approach to implement the Sendai Framework at the national and local levels. Circular economy practices help prevent or reduce use of hazardous chemicals and materials in parts and components of products and in industrial processes from the start.
UNITAR	UNITAR's Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT) assists governments with access to satellite imagery derived information for disaster risk reduction, such as areas exposed to natural hazards. UNOSAT also provides information during humanitarian disasters, such as floods, tropical cyclones, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and landslides through its Rapid Mapping Service. UNOSAT has trained over 30 countries on the use of geo-spatial information.
UNOCHA	OCHA is prioritizing the use of a risk/based approach to preparedness and planning through the Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) approach. OCHA further highlighted the IASC work through the subgroup on climate change, including the advocacy strategy under development. The vision for this strategy is to "reduce the number of people in need of international humanitarian assistance as a result of climate

	and weather/related hazards and strengthen the resilience and capacity of vulnerable people to withstand the shocks from climate-related disasters."
UNOHRLLS	UNOHRLLS will strengthen relevant activities on advocacy and implementation of the respective Programmes of Action for the most vulnerable countries - the LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, as well as preparations for the Fifth UN Conference on LDCs (LDC5).
UNOPS	UNOPS is supporting a number of countries to develop more risk-informed infrastructure systems to inform investment. UNOPS supported the Government of Curacao, Saint Lucia and currently Ghana
UN Women	UN Women currently provides support to 41 countries to integrate the gender dimensions of climate and disaster risk into governance and policy actions to build resilience (see Secretary-General's report on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework 2020). All of UN Women's work focuses on a whole-of-society and multi-hazard approach in a gender-responsive manner.
UPU	With the expansion of cross-border e-commerce, the flow of goods through international mail is increasing. Affordable international mail has become an important infrastructure, especially for small and medium-sized businesses in developing countries. However, many postal operators in developing countries do not have the resources to invest in disaster risk reduction. With support from Japan, UPU provides support to postal operators in developing countries (15 countries over the last 2 years). UPU assisted the Postal operators in developing business continuity plans, staff training, and purchasing equipment such as generators.
WHO	WHO highlighted that it is important to join hands and resources to address the complexity of interconnected impacts of COVID-19 pandemic. That is why WHO is working with countries and all partners to ensure solidarity through a whole of society approach and has developed guidance to support the countries in managing the COVID-19 pandemic. WHO stressed the need to support countries to strengthen governance with the full engagement of ministries, sectors and stakeholders to deal with all the dimensions of COVID-19 and the future risk landscape. WHO will work with UNDRR and the UN SLG members and DRR Focal Points group to strengthen collaboration on integrating biological hazards and epidemics into national and local action, including national planning for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
WMO	DRR remains a priority for WMO. The new Strategic Plan 2020-2030 highlights three overarching priorities 1. Enhancing the preparedness and reducing the loss of life-critical infrastructure and livelihood from hydro-meteorological extremes. 2. Supporting climate smart decision to build or enhance adaptive capacity or resilience to climate and risk. 3. Enhancing the social economic value of weather climate and hydro-meteorological environmental services It's Long-term Goal #1 "Better serve societal needs: delivering, authoritative, accessible, user-oriented and fit-for-purpose information and services" includes 4 Strategic Objectives highly relevant to DRR & CCA: 1.1 Strengthen national multi-hazard early warning/alert systems and extend reach to better enable effective response to the associated risks, 1.2 Broaden the provision of policy- and decision-supporting climate information and services, 1.3 Further develop services in support of sustainable water management, and 1.4 Enhance the value and innovate the provision of decision-supporting weather information and services. In this context, WMO is developing the Global Multi-hazard Alert System (GMAS) framework for collecting, standardizing and making available early warning information and alerts produced by national and regional systems. This will be complemented by the WMO Coordination Mechanism (WCM) for providing climate, weather and water-related information products and services to the UN and other humanitarian organizations.

	WMO further promotes National and Regional Framework for Climate Services (NFCSs/RFCSs) and regional roadmaps/frameworks on early warning & hydromet strengthening.

Recommendation 3: Scale up and enhance UN support to countries on gathering and using disaggregated disaster loss data for the full range of hazards covered by the Sendai Framework and SDGs, taking a coherent approach by fully leveraging the Sendai Framework Monitor and other reporting mechanisms.	
UN entity	**Contribution**
FAO	FAO has been placing and will continue to place the highest emphasis on data, information and analysis, including strengthening early warning systems to enable early actions/interventions as well as the monitoring of damage and loss in agriculture sectors to strengthen evidence-based and preventive policy advice in the context of Sendai Framework Monitor Indicator C2: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in agriculture, and beyond. This damage and loss work contributes also the Warsaw International Mechanism for tracking losses and damages from climate change.
IFAD	In 2008 IFAD, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and WFP launched a joint initiative: the Weather Risk Management Facility, which develops and supports innovative weather and climate risk management tools, such as Weather Index Insurance (WII), to help improve rural livelihoods and reduce hunger. In light of increases in incidences of disaster events in recent decades and predictions of future increases in their frequency, IFAD outlined their guidelines for early disaster recovery in 2011. IFAD's target group are extremely vulnerable to disasters and run the risk of becoming locked in poverty traps, perpetuated by disasters. The guideline objectives are to: • Clarify the principles of IFAD engagement in a post disaster context. • Ensure quality is not compromised by speed. • Broaden interagency coordination and cooperation. • Make more efficient use of existing human and financial resources. • Establish effective communication with all relevant stakeholders. In 2015, following the guidance of the Sendai Framework, IFAD also collaborated on the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management (PARM) to improve management of manageable risks to rural agriculture to mitigate disasters.
ILO	For many years the ILO has been providing direct support to governments and social partners in undertaking PDNAs (Post-Disaster Needs Assessments) to estimate post-disaster damage and losses as well as recovery, reconstruction, and risk management needs in the area of employment, livelihoods and social protection. In the context of the COVID-19 crisis, the ILO is conducting rapid assessments in several countries (China, El Salvador, Haiti, India, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Thailand…) to estimate the impact on employment and propose policy solutions to support enterprises, jobs and incomes.
IOM	IOM is enhancing UN support to countries on disaggregated disaster loss data. In specific countries, such as Afghanistan and Burundi, IOM is systematically capturing displacement data as part of disaster loss assessments. IOM is strengthening its data tools (DTM) to capture the dynamics of displacement over time, which act as a disaster risk and loss multiplier for displaced persons and host communities.
UNDP	UNDP is collaborating in the Global Center for Disaster Statistics (GCDS) which is strengthening capacities for analysis of disaster databases to support risk-informed planning and resilience building in 19 countries, also for application in the COVID-19 context. We are also broadening our data analytics processes in support of our anticipatory and forward-looking efforts as we seek to risk inform the SDG's.
UNDRR	Within the context of the Sendai Framework monitor, which includes Disaster Loss Databases, UNDRR will work closely with UN entities and Governments to promote the importance of data collection, availability and disaggregation.

UNECE	Implementing UNECE legal and policy instruments is directly linked to the implementation of the Sendai Framework with respect to the several hazards. For example, reporting on the Water Convention is relevant for the natural and climate related hazards and reporting under the Industrial Accidents Convention for industrial chemical hazards and technological risk management. UNECE stresses the importance of a coherent approach for those linkages.
UNESCAP	ESCAP has developed integrated risk analytics and seasonal impact forecasting to address the issue of concurrent disasters as seen by the converging crises in South Asia- with cyclones, locust swarms, and COVID-19. A series of webinars are being organized to develop the 2nd generation of analytical solutions. Jointly organized with partners in South Asia, the webinar series aims to garner political consensus on regional cooperation to build resilience to the impacts of future cascading disasters both natural and biological. The first webinar in the series was held on July 22 focusing on innovative solutions to cascading disasters.
UNESCWA	UNESCWA published the Water Development Report (EWDR 7) on the nexus between Climate Change and DRR in the Arab region and linking the climate risk assessments (based on RICCAR) to disaster loss data bases (Desinventar) in the Arab countries. ESCWA established in March 2020 an interagency and Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics (regional level)
UNFCCC	Through the WIM ExCom and its work on comprehensive risk management, the UNFCCC process invites Parties to enhance national observation systems and systemic risk data collection and data sharing, and integration across ministries and timely, robust, disaggregated and people-centered risk data to inform sustainable development.
UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat remains strongly committed towards the risk reduction and resilience agenda which is now a central element in our Strategic Plan 2020 – 2023.
UNOPS	UNOPS supports governments directly to collect data on losses from hazard events, however, a more useful exercise would be to collect information for analysis to inform evidence-based decision making to reduce risk in the built environment before the hazard occurs. UNOPS currently supporting the Government of Bangladesh to collect information on all their infrastructure assets to create a risk-informed asset management strategy to reduce the risk to the built environment before hazards occur.
UNV	UNV is committed toward implementing the recommendations jointly with UN entities and UN country teams through leveraging UN Volunteers and local volunteer networks including scaling and enhancing UN support on gathering and using disaster loss data.
UN Women	It is critical to monitor and share the progress of sex disaggregated reporting by Member States in the Sendai Monitor so as to accelerate the gender-responsive implementation of the Sendai Framework. UN Women highlighted the need for more data and statistics and sex disaggregated reporting by Member States.
WHO	WHO has developed guidance notes on the Sendai Framework reporting by national ministries of health as the health sector needs to take a more active role in reporting for the Sendai Framework targets. Guidance notes need to be reviewed to support Member States reporting on the mortality, morbidity, and disruption of the health services from COVID-19. WHO will work with UNDRR on supporting Member State reporting through the Sendai Framework Monitor, including for COVID-19.
WMO	WMO is further operationalizing its approach to cataloguing hazardous weather, climate, water and space weather events, to be associated unambiguously and as an authoritative source with impacts from these hazards. WMO is further working especially with UNDRR on measuring the progress with and effectiveness of MHEWS.

Recommendation 4: Apply a joint UN approach to ensure that national and local DRR strategies well reflect the guidance provided by the Sendai Framework. This includes covering the full range of hazards; taking a whole-of-society approach; ensure multi-hazard risk-sensitive development and DRR planning at all levels and in all countries, including those affected by conflict and complex emergencies.	
UN entity	**Contribution**
FAO	FAO continues to support countries to develop/update/implement agriculture and food sector-specific DRR strategies at national and local level, as well as mainstream agriculture into multi-sectoral DRR strategies, taking into account multi-hazard and risk-sensitive measures, including in conflict and complex crises situations.
IFAD	IFAD's business strategy for investment, outlined in all Country Strategic Opportunities Programmes pays significant attention to assisting Member States in complying with their national commitments under international agreements. In IFAD's 11th replenishment, terms of climate change and environmental sustainability relate to: Rio+20, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and other multilateral environmental agreements.
ILO	The ILO provides support to prevent, prepare and respond to disasters through the promotion of inclusive employment and decent work for all, and to develop employment-centred, job-rich recovery strategies that help affected countries "build back better", with increased resilience to future shocks. The ongoing COVID-19 response provides an entry point to act on root causes of disaster and climate vulnerability by mainstreaming DRR, CCA and environmental sustainability in the world of work, so as to "recover better", reducing existing risk and preventing the creation of new risk. Social and economic interventions responding to COVID-19 related unemployment can be designed in ways that also protect and restore the natural environment, placing people, employment and decent work at the centre of a more resilient and greener recovery.
IOM	IOM is committed to deliver joint support to States to implement the Sendai Framework, in accordance with the spirit of the UN Plan of Action, stressing a multi-hazard, all-of-society approach to reducing and managing risk.
ITU	The Guidelines for National Emergency Telecommunication Plans assist Member States, policy-makers and national entities involved in disaster management developing a clear, flexible and user-friendly NETP with a multi-stakeholder approach
UNDP	UNDP reported support to 21 countries for their national and local DRR strategies, and remains committed to support the achievement of Target-E and to mainstream disaster/climate risks into development planning at all levels.
UNDRR	Building on ongoing efforts, this recommendation provides an opportunity to further promote the multi-risk, multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approaches proposed by the Sendai Framework. The Hazard definition and classification review will be an important guidance when supporting countries in preparing/updating their national strategies.
UNECE	UNECE strongly advocates a joint UN approach for national DRR strategies to consider the full range of hazards, taking account of different sectoral and societal needs, and linking with existing legal frameworks (such as UNECE MEAs) and policy instruments. UNECE aspires to strengthen the multi-hazard approach, by addressing natural, climate-changed-related and technological hazards, and their interactions (e.g. NATECH).
UNESCO	In line with Target E, UNESCO is developing policy instruments and tools such as the development of Local Community Based Strategies that strengthen local governance and communities particularly women and youth in various land use types. UNESCO also assists countries in capacity building for management of natural hazards risks, particularly supporting the Member States on 1) early warning and mitigation systems; 2) education and school safety; 3) Disaster Risk Reduction for Culture & Sites; 4) Science, Technology and Innovation use; 5) built environment; 6) risk governance; 7) nature-based solutions and 8) post disaster response. UNESCO has supported at least 55 countries in conducting risk assessment, DRR and Climate Change strategies, early warning and mitigation systems and supported approaches to build back better.

UNFCCC	Through its work on climate adaptation and the WIM ExCom, the UNFCCC has invited Parties to consider risk observation and assessment in comprehensive risk management approaches to avert, minimize and address the adverse effects of climate change.
UNICEF	While national strategies for DRR have made progress, more attention and support will be given to the sub-national level and the involvement of the local communities.
UN Women	UN Women currently provides support to 41 countries to integrate the gender dimensions of climate and disaster risk into governance and policy actions to build resilience (see Secretary-General's report on the Implementation of the Sendai Framework 2020). All of UN Women's work focuses on a whole-of-society and multi-hazard approach in a gender-responsive manner.
WFP	WFP has actively supported 19 countries to integrate disaster and climate risk information in national, local or sectoral development strategies. Also 17 countries have developed or updated national and/or local DRR strategies & plans with WFP support. Raising awareness is also a key focus, including through communications, international advocacy days and integrated climate and disaster programming. The humanitarian-development links and exchanges in the DRR context (and beyond) must continue to be enhanced and strengthened. WFP is committed to continuing its active contribution and engagement in the global effort.
WHO	WHO collaborates with UN agencies and partners to support Member States to develop and implement capacities for all-hazards disaster risk management. WHO provides guidance through the WHO Health Emergency Disaster Risk Management Framework, International Health Regulations (2005) and other guidelines and tools to countries on putting in place health systems and capacities to manage all types of risks. WHO is working closely with UNDRR and other partners to include biological hazards management in the national disaster risk reduction strategies.

Recommendation 5: Socialize and apply within UN entities, the new UN guidances that foster risk-informed UN planning and programming in support of government development priorities to reduce systemic risk and vulnerabilities for building resilience.	
UN entity	**Contribution**
IFAD	As part of the post-2015 development agenda IFAD released a policy brief on promoting the resilience of poor rural households addressing disaster risk reduction and in 2018 IFAD collaborate on the Rome-based Agencies Resilience Initiative. DRR is a key part of IFAD's work and we look forward to continued knowledge sharing and collaboration in the implementation and evolution of DRR.
ITU	ITU has released the Table Top Simulation Guide to helps build capacity at a national level to test whether networks, redundant telecommunications capacity, personnel, and other telecommunication systems are in place and ready to be used for disaster response. This will improve the speed, quality and effectiveness of emergency preparedness and response.
UNDP	UNDP thanked all agencies who have contributed to the 2020 review of the UN Resilience Guidance which has now been endorsed by the Director level interagency drafting team. It is referenced in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Guidance to help countries address systemic and multi-dimensional risks in support of risk-informed development and resilience. It is particularly relevant in the COVID-19 context, and as a next step will be submitted to DSG and then to UNSDG for approval. We look forward to collaborating with our UN and other partners in the roll-out.
UNDRR	UNDRR will coordinate the development of a training package related to the Guidance note on integrating DRR and CCA in Cooperation Frameworks. A link to the roll out of the Resilience Guidance and the Cooperation Framework Companion Package training shall be ensured. In close collaboration with other UN entities, UNDRR will conduct training sessions at regional and national level.
UNOPS	UNOPS is involved in the CCA/CF processes and has supported the development of several approaches to support UNCT's with risk-informed decision making. These include

	Capacity Assessment Tool for Infrastructure (CAT-I), the UNDRR CF guidance, and the development of new guidance on risks to sustainable material use in construction.
UN Women	UN Women as part of the core team of the UN Resilience Guidance, has participate in its drafting and piloting and will play a critical role in its roll out together with the other core team partners.
WHO	In principle, all UN system work on disaster risk management, including guidance, will need to take account of the experience and lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic. It is critical to ensure that health and epidemics are central to a joined-up approach from the UN system to the development and implementation of guidance such as the UN Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies. WHO supports the inclusion of Appendix 1: Special addendum for integration of disease outbreaks, epidemics and pandemics in Cooperation Frameworks in the Guidance Note on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction. These guidance recognises the need for joint work in implementing the Heath EDRM Framework and the International Health Regulations by all agencies and sectors.
WMO	WMO provided inputs, highlighting the authoritative voice of the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) in the countries of operation.

Recommendation 6: Encourage the DRR Focal Point Group to undertake a joint study, led by UNFPA and UN Women, on the status of gender equality and women's leadership in DRR. Additionally, take stock of gender-sensitive DRR activities by UN entities actions as well as the gender sensitivity of their corporate results frameworks.	
UN entity	**Contribution**
IFAD	IFAD is committed to mainstreaming gender equality in COSOPs, recognising the potential for women to boost rural economies and improve household food security, nutrition and climate and disaster resilience. IFAD outlined their gender advantage in 2014, but have previously collaborated and continue to collaborate with other UN agencies to empower rural women. IFAD uses household-based approaches to bring about changes in gender relations and developed a Gender Action Learning System (GALS) for gender sensitive value chain development and the methodology has been expanded to take into consideration climate risks, but is not part of the study.
ILO	The ILO welcomes this recommendation and stands ready to contribute to the joint study. Disasters impact both women and men, but affect them differently. Crisis-related hardships often combine and compound pre-existing disadvantages, aggravating the situation of women and girls. As observed many times in the past, disasters can exacerbate gender inequalities by causing livelihoods losses and increased domestic burden. On the other hand, reconstruction efforts offer a chance to build a more gender-equitable future. Women are driving forces for resilience and recovery. Recognizing this can create opportunities to address existing gender-based discrimination and rights violations. Through its Recommendation 205, the ILO has further reinforced its recognition of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in promoting peace, preventing crises, enabling recovery and building resilience. The Recommendation puts an emphasis on applying a gender perspective in all crisis prevention and response design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation activities. In addition, the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) and its Recommendation (No. 206) recognize the right of everyone to a world of work free from violence and harassment, and provides guidance to create a better, safer, decent, working environment for women and men.
ITU	ITU's report on "Women, ICTs and Emergency Telecommunications: Opportunities and Constrains" will provide insights for the planned study. The report highlights the importance of advancing gender equality in disaster risk management, and leveraging context-appropriate information and communication technologies to deliver essential information to the most vulnerable of communities in a timely manner, before, during and after disasters strike.
FAO	FAO is happy to contribute to the study.

	- Women are the backbone of resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems They make up to 43 percent of agricultural labor force. - The pandemic has aggravated existing gender inequalities in terms of reduced access to basic needs, increased domestic and work responsibilities, escalating gender-based violence and loss of work opportunities in the informal sector.
IOM	IOM welcomes the initiative by UNFPA and UN Women to undertake a study on women's leadership in DRR. Promoting gender equality is central to IOM's DRR actions. In Yemen, IOM is working with FAO to strengthen women's leadership in drought-related conflict resolution. In Timor-Leste, IOM is training government and women's associations on how to prevent and respond to GBV in disasters. IOM looks forward to working closely with this group to implement the recommendations presented here today in the course 2020 and 2021.
UNDRR	UNDRR will support the development of the study that will be led by UN Women and UNFPA.
UNESCAP	Under the IBC Resilience, ESCAP is bringing out a series of policy briefs on protecting people and empowering communities through post-COVID-19 recovery
UNFCCC	UNFCCC is actively working on gender integration and regularly takes stock of gender-sensitive adaptation activities by its constituted bodies. Ongoing mandated work from COP25, notably the Gender action plan, includes: - Regular reporting of Constituted bodies to the COP on their progress in integrating gender into their work (e.g., the Adaptation Committee, Least Developed Countries Experts Group or the WIM ExCom). - In addition, training activities were organized for Constituted bodies in integrating gender awareness into their work programmes. Many bodies identified entry-points for gender integration. UNFCCC in collaboration with the Least Developed Countries Experts Group, Adaptation Committee (both constituted bodies under the convention) and NAP Global Network has also published a Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) Supplement to the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines for the NAP Process.
UNFPA	For UNFPA gender is a central part of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, and rightly recognized in the background report for this meeting as an area of significant shortfall across the full DRR agenda and the UN system's work on it. A critical area of work is the integration of specific gender issues, particularly sexual and reproductive health and protection concerns including gender-based violence, in Disaster Risk Reduction and emergency preparedness and response plans. UNFPA monitor this in its Strategic Plan Results framework. By the end of 2019, data reveal that 35 countries have done so, targeting 88 by 2021. UNFPA also support generation and use of mapping to illustrate the vulnerability of the population to disasters and humanitarian crises -- such data are always age and sex disaggregated. UNFPA will work closely with UN Women to follow up on the recommended joint study, as we work to address the specific vulnerabilities of women and girls to disasters. While UNFPA and UN Women have specific mandates to integrate gender in DRR, we also want to stress that it is a collective effort and responsibility for all, and therefore that we look forward to contribution to and follow-up on this recommendation from all organizations. We must raise the bar for the inclusion of women's and girls' needs in all aspects of DDR response as a collective action.
UNV	UNV is committed to support this recommendation through leveraging UN Volunteers and local volunteer networks.
UN Women	UN Women confirmed its commitment to undertake a joint study on the status of gender equality and women's leadership in DRR together with UNFPA and other UN entities to

	jointly advance on mainstreaming gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and women leadership in prevention and resilience across the UN system.
UNITAR	The UNITAR Hiroshima Women's Leadership in Tsunami-based Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Training Programme is implemented in collaboration with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). The Programme targets women from Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The UNITAR Hiroshima Office, echoing the Government of Japan, underscored that a gender-focused perspective to DRR. The Programme aims to "help focus attention on the distinct gender-specific capacities and vulnerabilities to prevent, prepare, confront, and recover from disasters."
WHO	A gender-responsive approach is central to health and to the management of risks associated with emergencies and disasters. WHO will contribute its expertise and networks to support the proposed study and implement gender-responsive action across our programmes with Member States and partners, including guidance and promotion of disaggregated data. WHO is drafting a guidance to support countries in implementation of gender sensitive emergency preparedness and response actions.

Recommendation 7: Encourage the DRR FPG to jointly identify key lessons from UN coordination mechanisms for COVID-19 to ensure a UN systems approach to reducing risks and building resilience to a broad scope of hazards, including biological hazards, including pandemics.	
UN entity	**Contribution**
FAO	There is a need to strengthen the understanding that COVID-19 is a pandemic which is part of the biological hazards addressed by the Sendai framework. The application of DRR measures is fully relevant for the prevention and risk management of future epidemic and pandemic within and across sectors.
IFAD	IFAD's commitment to rural resilience extends beyond climate change impacts to disasters and other shocks, including epidemics and pandemics. In April 2020 IFAD launched the Rural Poor Stimulus Facility, committing US$ 40million and aims to raise a further $200 million more from member states, foundations and the private sector. IFAD has received requests from governments in more than 65 countries to help respond to the impact of the pandemic. It has already repurposed its projects and diverted funds to support this.
ITU	Guide for a contingency plan for pandemics: focuses on telecom/ICT service delivery and business continuity in the specific context of a pandemic, such as Covid-19 and outlines a set of actions that countries could take to prepare for, anticipate and be ready to promptly respond to any epidemic/pandemic. This includes the provision of telecommunication infrastructure and services to all, including rural and remote communities ITU REG4COVID platform. This platform is a trusted place where regulators, policy makers and other interested stakeholders can share information, view what initiatives and measures have been introduced around the world, and discuss and exchange among peers on experiences, ongoing initiatives and innovative policy and regulatory measures design to help ensure communities remain connected during this crisis
UNDP	A study on the Lessons Learnt from Past Disasters for Covid-19 Socio-Economic Recovery is being prepared under the leadership of UNDP's DRT in Asia-Pacific with inputs from UN agencies collaborating in the Issues-Based Coalition (IBC). The study provides useful analysis for Governments and the UN as they support COVID-19 recovery efforts and beyond. It will be available for wider distribution by the end of July.
UNDRR	UNDRR is committed to contribute to the development of the lessons learned.
UNU	Among 14 research institutes under UNU worldwide, particularly the 3 institutes, namely EHS, INWEH, and IAS, will contribute to the conceptualization of hazard, risks, and disasters. ○ EHS in Germany will contribute to the topics on the global mapping of drought risks ○ -INWEH in Canada will contribute to the topics on water and health risks

	○ -IAS in Tokyo will contribute to the topics on the DRR education ○ -In addition, IIGH, based in Malaysia, is conducting research on health issues. Whether supporting health governance in regions prone to becoming pandemic hot spots, improving socio-economic prospects for developing countries, or enhancing resilience of communities being impacted by climate change and disasters, UNU's research is informing policy solutions by addressing the interdependent elements of sustainable development. Planned studies: ○ How Can We Protect Refugees During the COVID-19 Crisis? ○ The Five Criteria Low-income Countries Must Have in Place for Lockdowns to Work ○ Estimates of the Impact of COVID-19 on Global Poverty ○ Building Resilience Against Biological Hazards and Pandemics: COVID-19 and Its Implications for the Sendai Framework ○ COVID-19 Could Drive Global Poverty to over One Billion People
UN Women	UN Women has contributed to the COVID-19 Recovery Needs Assessment (CRNA) guidance and methodology as are part of the PDNA core team.
WHO	The WHO Thematic Platform for Health EDRM Research Network is supporting research into the COVID-19 pandemic which will be used to inform future policy, practice and guidance on all-hazards disaster risk management, including for epidemics.

Recommendation 8: Strengthen knowledge exchange and leverage UN system disaster risk management expertise in order to systematically integrate DRR and systemic risk considerations in UN advocacy and support to national pandemic/epidemic risk management and risk-informed recovery.	
UN entity	**Contribution**
FAO	Endorsed by FAO, with the additional focus on specific DRR measures for sectors such as the food and agriculture sectors. The COVID-19 pandemic is reinforcing this call for working together on preventing and reducing systemic risk affecting and threatening all sectors of societies, and especially the life-supporting function of the agriculture and food systems.
ICAO	In this COVID-19 era, we would like to highlight the work of the ICAO Council Aviation Recovery Task Force (CART), which has delivered a s In this COVID-19 era, we would like to highlight the work of the ICAO Council Aviation Recovery Task Force (CART), which has delivered a series of recommendations to facilitate the harmonized recovery of the international aviation sector. The CART Report contains 10 principles for a harmonised international approach to aviation restart and recovery efforts, and 11 recommendations addressed to Member States. In addition, the Take-off guidance document contains risk mitigation measures to reduce public health risk to air passengers and aviation workers while strengthening confidence among the travelling public (generally applicable measures as well as measures applicable to specific 'airport, aircraft, crew and cargo modules'). Such recommendations include specific measures for ensuring the health and safety of the public, thus creating an essential component of a more pandemic-resilient aviation system. Participation in CAPSCA is also a fundamental building-block of States' disaster reduction strategies based. ICAO has introduced a new series of implementation packages or 'iPACKs' to support States' aviation response, recovery, and resilience efforts during COVID-19.
IFAD	IFAD endorses knowledge sharing and collaboration of UN agencies to respond to and recover from the COVID-19 crisis, as is evidenced by IFAD's mandate of increasing rural resilience and the launch of the Rural Poor Stimulus Facility in response to the pandemic.

ILO	International labour standards as well as crisis-specific strategies and approaches promoted in the context of the Decent Work Agenda provide clear directions on important building blocks of recovery and resilience-strengthening in the world of work: job creation, social protection, enterprise support, education and training, institution building and social dialogue. In particular, the ILO is equipped with a specific normative instrument, Recommendation 205 on Employment and Decent Work for Peace and Resilience (2017), which offers guidance to its constituents and the broader international community in responding to and recovering from crises arising from conflict and disaster. The measures promoted by the Recommendation apply also to the COVID-19 crisis, providing a solid framework to deal with the socio-economic consequences of the pandemic while addressing drivers of disaster risk and building resilience. The ILO believes that disaster risk, climate change and the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 can be tackled hand in hand, for mutually reinforcing benefits. Responding to the pandemic in disaster-prone countries presents opportunities to strengthen the linkages between the world of work and disaster risk reduction, climate change action and sustainable development by addressing systemic risk across multiple sectors. Through coordinated action to reduce livelihood vulnerabilities in disaster-prone areas, introduce policies and programmes focusing on prevention, mitigation and preparedness in the world of work, support employment-centred recovery and sustainable development, the ILO aims to contribute to transforming the current crisis into an opportunity to build a better and more resilient future
IOM	The COVID-19 crisis demonstrates the centrality of population movement as both creating and reducing risk, highlighting the importance of including migrants (regardless of status, and including displaced people) and mobility issues in socio-economic recovery and DRR efforts.
UNAIDS	COVID-19 has disrupted development and humanitarian action. HIV-related targets for 2020 will not be met and the response faces setbacks of 10 years or more where the new pandemic has derailed services. Conflicts are worsened, women are at greater risk of violence, and planning for and responding to disasters is under threat. Communities are now more important than ever and we need to help build people-centred models of service delivery and planning that include most vulnerable and marginalised – women, people living with HIV, key populations. 40% of people requiring a humanitarian response live in just 12 countries; disasters are cyclical and can be anticipated. UNAIDS helps to build country-level preparedness and response plans to tackle the root causes of disaster Those most vulnerable to climatic shocks and violent conflict are also the most resource-constrained, who may engage in activities that risk their health, life and wellbeing and are proven to increase exposure to HIV infection.
UNDRR	UNDRR Regional Offices support the identification of specific DRR activities for national COVID-19 recovery plans to be implemented under the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund.
UNECE	UNECE works together with RCs in 17 countries to support the development of post pandemic recovery strategies to BBB and continue to mainstream DRR considerations into governance, policy and actions at the national level and across borders for all kinds of hazards to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework.
UNICEF	Looking at ways to build back better to address systemic risks comprehensively both in humanitarian and development contexts. The same of course applies to epidemic outbreaks as we have seen with the ongoing proliferation of Ebola, Cholera, Zika and of course growing frequency of climate-related events.
WHO	WHO supports this recommendation referring to the different programmes at country, regional and global levels aiming at integrating DRR and systemic risk management in support to national pandemic/epidemic risk management and risk-informed recovery. Central to the implementation of this recommendation will be the continued advocacy and inclusion of disease outbreaks in UN system guidance, maintaining and strengthening UN system collaboration in managing the current pandemic and future risks, increased interagency support for the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005), and application of the “build back better principle” in recovery.

WTO	WTO will help countries to recover from this unprecedented economic crisis.
WMO	WMO contributions to UN days on Meteorology, Water, Tsunamis, Oceans, DRR, etc. WMO supports also major DRR-related events, such as Climate Action Summits, Global and Regional Platforms for DRR, etc.

Recommendation 9: Strengthen the role of national multi-sectoral disaster risk management bodies, including national disaster risk reduction platforms, in the governance and management of risks related to COVID-19. This will help ensure that the actions related to the COVID-19 pandemic are fully reflecting multi-hazard risk management, resilience building approaches and the participation of communities and people with higher vulnerabilities.	
UN entity	**Contribution**
FAO	Endorsed by FAO, with the additional focus on specific DRR measures for sectors such as the food and agriculture sectors.
UNDRR	Building on ongoing efforts, UNDRR promotes the establishment of national DRR platforms or SDG platforms. Guidance is available in the Words into Action guidelines: National focal points for disaster risk reduction, national platforms for disaster risk reduction, local platforms for disaster risk reduction.
UNESCAP	ESCAP's Framework on Policy Response to COVID-19 supports country response to the pandemic with three streams of work involving (1) protecting and investing in people and enhancing resilience of societies and communities through emergency preparedness, (2) supporting sustainable and inclusive economic recovery, and (3) restoring and building resilience in supply chains and supporting SMEs. The overarching disaster risk reduction principle of 'build back better' by implementing resilient, inclusive, and sustainable policies is embedded throughout the framework. ESCAP's flagship publication- The Asia Pacific Disaster Report 2021 will present science-based, evidence-led analytical research to operationalize resilience in building back better not just in terms of addressing future pandemics and other disaster risks but also climate crises.
UNV	UNV is committed to support this recommendation by leveraging UN Volunteers and local volunteer networks.
WHO	WHO endorses this recommendation. The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the importance of effective governance and leadership, as well as the need for a whole-of-society approach. WHO's International Health Regulation has principle mandate for multisectoral approach in managing risks from multi hazards. For broader engagement WHO supports countries through the WHO Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management Framework, Multisectoral preparedness coordination framework, WHO Guidance and checklist on strengthening preparedness in cities, developing a WHO guidance on the whole of society approach to COVID-19, as well as links to climate change adaptation.
WMO	WMO continues to strengthen the engagement of the NMHSs of its Members in their national DRR governance, and for the NMHSs to be recognized as a formal contributor to the Sendai Framework Monitoring Process.

Annex 4: Review of Action Points from the 4th UN SLG meeting

The table below provides an update on the implementation of Action Points that were agreed during the 4th UN SLG meeting in July 2019. These Action Points informed the 2020 Work Plan of the DRR Focal Point Group (DRR FPG). The direct linkages are identified in the third column of the table.

Action Point UN SLG	Progress made by June 2020	Link to DRR FPG work plan
Raise Awareness on the importance of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation at global, regional and national level		
1. UN SLG members, under their respective mandates, commit to communicate to their country and regional colleagues on the importance of integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in their programming at all levels and share the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience internally.	The letter was developed and shared with UN entities for dissemination to respective regional and national colleagues.	1.3 Promote the UN Plan of Action
2. UN SLG members will use the opportunity of the 2019 International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction on October 13, and the World Tsunami Awareness Day on November 5, to raise awareness on the importance of DRR, under their respective mandates, including by taking the lead in organizing events or initiatives in the context of those international days. The theme for both events is resilient infrastructure promoting the Sendai Framework global target D, with particular focus on safe schools and safe hospitals.	To mark the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (IDDRR), DRR FPG members organized two events in Geneva: 1) Nature-based solutions for building resilience including sustainable agriculture and food systems 2) Seminar on the Environment, Gender, and Disasters Information to other events and the IDDRR more generally are available here.	Reflected in 2019 DRR FPG work plan
3. Inform UNDRR about possible interest in joining the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) initiated by the Government of India, and to be launched around the Climate Action Summit in September 2019.	The Government of India and UNDRR organized a side event, on the side-lines of the Climate Action Summit. The side event entitled 'Resilient Infrastructure: Key to the Success of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' was attended by over 50 participants from Governments, multi-lateral development banks and organisations, UN and international organisations and the private sector.	NA

Enhance DRR coordination at the national level		
1. The UN system enhances its coordination and action to support countries in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.		
a) UN SLG members to share all existing DRR guidelines as part of the reporting to the UN Plan of Action. UNDRR to compile a list of DRR guidelines and make it available online to guide DRR work at the national level.	The list is available on the UNDRR website and will be updated on an annual basis.	1.1 Provide substantive reporting to the UN Plan of Action Results Framework
b) UNDRR to ensure close collaboration with the UN Development Coordination Office (UNDCO) regarding the acceleration of DRR at country level and enhanced engagement in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework / Common Country Analysis (CCA) process. As part of this, to ensure participation of UNDCO at the UN SLG.	UNDCO nominated a representative to the UN SLG and the DRR FPG. UNDCO participates in the DRR FPG meetings and is a member of the task team on developing the guide on integrating disaster and climate risk in the Common Country Analysis and the Cooperation Frameworks.	3.1 Continuation of development of guidance on Integrating DRR in the Cooperation Framework and CCA
c) UNDRR to build strong partnership with the Resident Coordinators to drive DRR as a strategic consideration to inform UN's engagement at the country level.	UNDRR shared the Briefing Package for UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams with UNDCO and RCs.	NA
d) UN SLG members, under their respective mandates, promote the need for monitoring and reporting the progress on implementing the Sendai Framework for DRR through the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM). This is of high relevance because the DRR-relevant indicators for the SDGs are reported through the SFM.	UN entities such as FAO, WHO, WMO and other supported the development of the Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM) technical guidance. These entities are also providing sector specific support at the national level to facilitate the reporting to the SFM. The agreement between UNDP and UNDRR identifies the provision of support to Member States with regards to the SFM as one priority area of the partnership. UNDRR, in collaboration with the UN Statistics Division, UNESCAP, UNECE, and UNECLAC presented the report of the Secretary-General on disaster-related statistics, at the 15th session of the UN Statistical Commission. UNDRR and partners are working towards a formal mechanism to advance a common framework on disaster-related statistics under the purview of the Commission.	NA

2. Ensure that Common Country Analysis (CCA) and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (Cooperation Framework) are risk-informed.		
a) Incorporate DRR considerations into the development of Companion Pieces to Cooperation Framework (Development period: July-August 2019).	UNDRR, as member of the drafting team for three companion pieces, encouraged UN entities to include DRR in the process of developing the companion piece and put forward respective language.	NA
b) Update the 2009 Guidance on Integrating DRR into CCA and UNDAF by February 2020, building on information provided in the companion pieces and ensuring a link to the Resilience Guidance.	The desk review was undertaken in March/April 2020 reviewing for example the final draft versions of the Cooperation Framework Companion Pieces. Consultations with regional UNDCO offices and RCs, UNCTs and other experts took place in April/May. The draft guidance will be shared for revision at the beginning of June and will be finalize by the end of June.	3.1 Continuation of development of guidance on Integrating DRR in the Cooperation Framework and CCA
Further the coherent approach to the Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement & other international frameworks to support Member States in the implementation of the SDGs		
The UN system steps up joint support to Member States, in particular to most vulnerable countries, to put in place coherent national DRR strategies and National Adaptation Plans by 2020 that are aligned with the SDGs.		
a) UN SLG members to inform UNDRR about interest in joining the Coherence Initiative.	18 UN entities expressed their interest in joining the Target E Coherent Approach.	2.1 Support Member States in implementing Target E
b) UN entities, under their respective mandates, provide support to Member States by integrating DRR and CCA into national development strategies and in developing coherent national DRR strategies and National Adaptation Plans for Climate Change that are aligned with the SDGs.	Out of the 40 countries that will be supported through the Coherent Approach, 19 will be prioritized in 2020.	
c) Identify pilot countries and start joint implementation. For this purpose, UNDRR will convene a working level meeting with all interested agencies as soon as possible to agree on a concrete way forward.	The first global face-to-face partner meeting took place in November 2019 and was followed by online meetings.	

Accountability to report on progress on the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience		
1. The DRR Focal Point's Group will simplify the UN Plan of Action Results Framework by the end of October 2019. UNDCO will be invited to contribute to the discussions related to the simplification of the Results Framework The updated version of the Results Framework shall be used for reporting on the progress made in 2019.	The simplification of the Results Framework was finalized in January 2020. The reporting template and guidance was finalized in April 2020. UN entities are encouraged to report on the progress by June 5. The progress report will be available at the end of June.	This was part of the 2019 DRR FPG work plan.
2. UN entities are encouraged to incorporate the indicators of the UN Plan of Action Results Framework into their respective Monitoring and Reporting Frameworks to reduce reporting burden and ensure availability of data.	The task team that was responsible for simplifying the Results Framework will follow-up on this action point. In initial discussions, it was highlighted that indicators can only be updated during the revision or development of new Strategic Frameworks. This action will therefore require an implementation period of a few years.	1.2 Encourage integration of Results Framework Indicators into all UN entities' monitoring and reporting frameworks.
3. UN SLG members are requested to submit additional information to the 2019 reporting, which reflects progress made in 2017 and 2018, by 15 September 2019. The report will be finalized by October 2019.	Based on the information received, the progress report was finalized in October 2019.	This was part of the 2019 DRR FPG work plan
Upcoming UN SLG and DRR FPG meetings		
1. UN SLG members agreed to continue to meet on an annual basis. The next UN SLG meeting will take place in 2019 in New York during the High-level Political Forum week. It is proposed to extend the length of the meeting to allow for more time to exchange on DRR related activities of various UN SLG members and enhance coordination.	Given the current circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the next meeting will be held virtually for three hours. It is planned to organize the next meeting face-to-face for with a minimum duration of four hours.	1.4 Contribute to the preparation of the 5th UNSLG meeting
2. It was suggested that the DRR Focal Point's group reconsiders the frequency of the meetings with the view of meeting less frequently but to ensure that the meetings will be productive and well prepared. The group meets currently every month.	The group discussed the suggestion and concluded that meetings shall be held on a needs-basis and at least every second month to ensure timely follow-up on activities and information exchange.	NA