

**The Africa4Resilience (A4R) - LM International - SMC Faith
in Development - United Mission to Nepal (UMN) Joint
Delegation Report**

**Global Platform for Disaster Risk
Reduction 2025, Geneva, 2-6 June 2025**



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1. Introduction

The **eighth session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2025)** was organized by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) from 2 to 6 June 2025, in Geneva, Switzerland, hosted by the Government of Switzerland. The event was co-chaired by The Government of Switzerland and UNDRR. See <https://globalplatform.undrr.org/>

The overall theme of the GP2025 was ‘**Every Day counts, Act for Resilience Today**’. This embodies an urgency to course correct the trajectory of progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework goals, as articulated in the midterm review in 2022. The GP2025 aimed to mobilize collective action towards building resilience through assessing progress on and giving practical guidance on accelerating the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR. For the Framework, see <https://www.undrr.org/publication/sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030>

SMC has participated at all Global Platforms since 2017 and facilitated the formation of joint delegations with Member and Partner organisations to the Global Platforms in Geneva in 2019 and in Indonesia in 2022. The organisations have participated in CSO networking through the Global Network of Civil Society Organisations in Disaster Reduction (GNDR) <http://www.gndr.org> as well as in Faith Based Organisations (FBO) networking with FBO within the GNDR network.

From the SMC side this has been a part of **SMC’s strategic focus on Environment, Climate and Resilience (ECR) during 2017-2025** which includes rooted advocacy (bringing the local level to the global level) and capacity building through the participation at global events. A special focus has been set on religious literacy as SMC’s unique contribution to ECR.

2. The Joint delegation to GP2025

SMC initiated the plan for a joint delegation also to GP2025. LM International/Africa4Resilience nominated representatives from the national resilience Communities of Practice Burkina Faso4Resilience (BF4R), Kenya4Resilience (K4R) and Uganda4Resilience (U4R), and Interact nominated a representative from United Mission to Nepal (UMN). SMC participated with two representatives and LM International also had two representatives, one from the Global Office one from the Nairobi Regional Office.

Participation at Global Platforms provides excellent networking and advocacy opportunities with CSOs/FBOs and Government representatives from the different member countries as well as other stakeholders and offers great learning opportunities not only related to DRR and Resilience but also regarding sustainable development, nature-based solution, ecosystem restoration etc., as Global Platforms offers a broad range of seminars and workshops related to SDG and other global frameworks. Participation at Global Platforms also has the potential for innovations.

3. Goal for participation at GP2025

Overall goal

The overall goal of the participation at the GP2022 was to promote localisation. It refers to structural changes at the local, national, regional, and international level, where local actors (local authorities, CSOs, FBOs and faith-based actors, small businesses, communities most at risk) have the capacity, resources and power they need to decide how to strengthen their own resilience. Again, SMC's focus on religious actors is a vital contribution to the discourse of localisation.

Sustainable development cannot be achieved without local level leadership. Local communities most at risk must be enabled to participate, influence, and take decisions on risk-informed development policies and practices because they are the people most at risk. They have critical knowledge and experience of the threats they face and their consequences, the actions which help to reduce risk and barriers to those actions. This is fully in line with the current strategy of the GNDR <https://strategy.gndr.org/>

The purpose of participation

The purpose of the joint delegation was to provide the possibilities for key organisations and networks to bring local voices to the global level and to network and learn and bring this strengthened capacity in DRR and resilience back to national and regional networks.

Prior to and during GP2025 SMC and LM International intensified its current roles in CSO advocacy with the Swedish Resilience Network, and took also the lead in FBO networking and advocacy during the conference.

4. FBO advocacy and communication

The FBO Statement

Prior to and during the GP2025

SMC and LM International had a leading role in the development of a FBO Joint Statement ahead of GP2025, based on the FBO Joint Statement from GP2022, in communication with mainly the organisation who signed the GP2022 statement. The 2025 FBO Joint Statement was endorsed by more than 25 FBOs worldwide prior to the conference, including all organisations in the joint delegation. During the conference an additional six organisations signed the statement, see Appendix 5.

The FBO Joint Statement was presented at a coordination meeting with GNDR and shared with UNDRR, the National official delegation and national authorities.

Suggested follow up actions

- The signatories of the FBO Joint Statement suggest establishing “Faith for DRR”. A group is planned to be formed at the GNDR Community Platform and the name of the current WhatsApp group is suggested to be renamed to Faith4DRR.
- There is a need for three committed advocates who can keep Faith4DRR living, even though a very loose network, and not only emerge shortly before future Global Platforms.

FBO advocacy targeting GNDR

Background and advocacy at GP2025

SMC has been advocating for the importance of religious literacy in building resilience and in DRR since 2019, to inform the development of the GNDR Strategy for 2020-2025 as well as the mid-term review of the strategy.

Based on the GNDR secretariat’s request for input to the Call for Action in early 2025, the FBOs communicated the importance to acknowledge the Role of Faith-based Organizations and Local faith Communities in DRR and resilience. This resulted in that GNDR in its Call to Action included a recognition to engage more with faith-based organisations: *“As well as recognising the crucial role grassroots organisations, CSOs and NGOs play in disaster risk management, there is also a need to recognise the specific role that faith-based organisations and networks could play in strengthening disaster risk reduction.”*

Suggested follow up actions

- SMC and LM International have in discussion with GNDR suggested a webinar focusing on the role of local faith actors in DRR.
- SMC and LM International will encourage the signatories of the FBO Joint Statement to contribute with their input to the development of the new GNDR Strategy for 2026-2030.

5. General CSO advocacy and communication

GNDR Call to Action

Prior to and during GP2025

GNDR develop a Call to Action with 8 points that were developed through a participatory process during April and May, and finalised during the preparatory days of GP2025 <https://www.gndr.org/gpdr25-join-our-call-to-action/>

The delegates shared the GNDR Call to Actions in meetings with official delegations, government authorities and other organisations.

Suggested follow up action

- The GNDR Call to Action will be used by the delegates in their following up advocacy dialogue with national authorities responsible for DRR, etc.

6. National networking and advocacy, and follow up after GP2025

The Swedish Resilience Network (Islamic Relief Sweden, LM International, SMC, Swedish Red Cross, etc.)

Prior to and during GP2025

The Swedish CSO's are well connected and organised through the Swedish Resilience Network which has 24 member organisations of which more than half are members of GNDR. Islamic Relief, LM International, SMC and the Swedish Red Cross were present at GP2025 and collaborated in advocacy.

The network had a good dialogue with the Sida Global unit prior to GP2025. The Swedish MFA was, however, not open to any dialog, indicating low priority to the Sendai Framework of the Swedish Government. Therefore the network wrote an article which was signed by 16 organisations within the network and published in Altinget 2025-05-28 <https://www.altinget.se/artikel/har-regeringen-glomt-bort-sendai-ramverket>

During the conference the network met with the official Swedish delegation, i.e. Anna Hjärne at Sida Global and Niklas Nilsson at the Swedish Representation in Geneva. The delegates from the network also met with Karl Tarring at the Swedish Civil Contingency and with Vanessa Buchot and Richard Bailey at UNDRR External Relations. The GNDR Call to Action and the FBO Joint Statement were shared as well as the concern about the lack of priority of the Swedish government, as articulated in the article in Altinget.

At the end of the conference LM International, Islamic Relief and SMC (the FBOs within the Swedish Resilience Network) compiled a debate article which was published in Global Bar 2025-06-12, emphasising the role of the civil society including FBO in the implementation of the Sendai Framework. <https://globalbar.se/2025/06/debatt-lyssna-pa-lokalsamhallet-sa-minskar-vi-riskerna/>

Suggested follow up actions

- The network delegates at GP2025 will report back to the network in the form of a joint report.
- As UNDRR might participate at the Stockholm Water Week the last week of August, the network delegates are planning for a seminar with UNDRR 2025-08-29 in the morning, targeting politicians and MFA. The seminar will highlight the importance of DRR and resilience in the new Swedish strategy

Green transition that will replace the current *Global strategy for Environment, Climate and Biodiversity*, which includes DRR and funding to UNDRR, GFDRR and GNDR etc.

- If UNDRR is available for the proposed seminar, GNDR will also be invited.
- If GNDR will participate, a meeting with the Swedish member organisations will be held the day before, 2025-09-28 in the afternoon, at SMC in Alvik.

Burkina Faso4Resilience

Prior to and during GP2025

Burkina Faso4Resilience (BF4R) is a young national platform created under the inspiration of Kenya for Resilience (K4R) in 2023. It is based in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, and is composed of six NGOs and more than 100 local community-based organisations that benefit from the work and institutional support of BF4R and its member NGOs, within the framework of the implementation of development projects in general and climate resilience in particular.

The GP2025 allowed BF4R to meet with the delegation of the Government of Burkina Faso, including the National Emergency Relief Committee (CONASUR), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and General Directorate of Environment and Climate. It was a discovery and an opportunity that allows BF4R, to already be active at the national level with the state's reference structures in terms of climate resilience and the implementation of humanitarian emergency relief mechanisms, such as CONASUR, and the Ministry of the Environment.

The meeting with the GNDR Regional Development Advisor based in Senegal help to introduce BF4R to African GNDR National Focal Points (NFP), including the Burkina Faso NFP. BF4R met with NFPs of Mali, Niger, and Tunisia.

Suggested follow up actions

- BF4R will follow up the contacts with CONASUR and the Ministry of the Environment.
- They will put BF4R in contact with other civil society organisations.
- The contacts with African GNDR NFPs will allow BF4R to boost its regional action and capitalize on each other's best practices.

Kenya4Resilience

Prior to and during GP2025

Kenya4Resilience (K4R) engaged stakeholders where a position paper was issued. https://www.linkedin.com/posts/kenya4resilience_k4r-csos-position-paper-on-gp2025-activity-7335596650616225796-Why?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_android&rcm=ACoAAAJkUPsBg7YN2U2ODxFUX9D9VE_UlK2oJ70

K4R engaged with relevant government departments, where the delegate was also part of the Kenya government delegation. K4R also engage in preparations with

GNDR. A meeting was held between GNDR and National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) where K4R was invited. Yet another meeting was held between National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC), World Met Organisation (WMO), Kenya Mission to Geneva where K4R was also invited.

Suggested follow up actions

- Hold webinars through K4R secretariat for the members.
- Hold regional workshops for A4R members through the K4R secretariate.
- Attend National Disaster Reduction Management Strategy Launch on the 18th June 2025. K4R was privileged to be part of the development of this document.
- Attend a meeting between NDOC and WMO in Nairobi on the 20th June 2025.
- Continue sharing the messages of DRR in various forums.
- Support A4R as they develop and grow in the national chapters and in the region.
- Pursue DRR funding from various stakeholder/donors.
- Strengthen partnerships with DRR in Kenya and in the region.
- Peter from SMC to organise Faith Webinars with GNDR members in Africa in consultations with Adessou Kossivi at GDNR.

Uganda4Resilience

Prior to and during GP2025

Uganda4Resilience (U4R) actively contributed to preparatory dialogues by sharing local insights and experiences from Eastern Equatoria South Sudan and Karamoja in Uganda, emphasizing the climate-conflict-peace nexus.

Regarding networking and representation, U4R participated in key sessions, panel discussions, and side events, representing community-based perspectives from cross-border pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities. U4R Shared practical lessons on anticipatory action, youth and women's participation in disaster preparedness, and locally led resilience initiatives in fragile contexts

U4R advocated for the inclusion of marginalized communities, particularly border populations affected by climate shocks and conflict, in national and regional DRR strategies. U4R emphasized the need for localization of funding and the strengthening of community-based early warning systems to ensure timely and effective disaster response.

Suggested follow up actions

- Organize a Debrief Workshop with U4R members and key stakeholders to share learnings from GP2025 and identify opportunities for collaboration.
- Integrate Key takeaways from GP2025 into MADA's and Uganda4Resilience's ongoing programs, particularly in peacebuilding, anticipatory action, and inclusive DRR.
- Strengthen Partnerships initiated during GP2025 by initiating collaboration with potential donors, technical partners, and regional DRR networks.

- Produce a Briefing Paper or Policy Note summarizing key insights and recommendations from GP2025 for national and local government partners.
- Advocate for Localization in upcoming national DRR platforms and regional coordination bodies using the momentum and visibility gained from GP2025.

United Mission to Nepal

Prior to and during GP2025

United Mission to Nepal (UMN) contributed to the development of the FBO Joint Statement to submit in GP2025 on behalf of the organisation. UMN regularly participated in the meeting while designing the FBO Joint Statement and shared the document among like-minded organisations for solidarity and signature.

Suggested follow up actions

- The delegate from UMN will share the FBO Joint Statement within its own organizations, the ACT Nepal Forum, and the Regional DRM platform for broader dissemination.
- UMN will integrate selected statements into its new Strategic Action Plan for 2025–2030.
- The UMN delegate will share the learnings within the organizations team meetings for replicating the learning of conference.

7. Outcome of Global Platform 2025

The primary intention of GP2025 was to review progress on the implementation of the Sendai Framework and to identify gaps and make recommendations for further acceleration. The conference aimed to bring together governments, the UN system, and various stakeholders to share knowledge, discuss the latest developments and trends in disaster risk reduction, and promote collective action.

Key outcomes of GP2025 according to Microsoft Edge AI:

- 1. Enhanced Risk Governance:** One of the significant outcomes of GP2025 was the emphasis on improving risk governance to combat extreme heat. Leaders from various sectors discussed strategies to protect lives from the increasing threat of extreme heat, highlighting the need for better governance structures.
- 2. Strengthened Partnerships:** The conference reinforced the partnership between the European Union and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). This collaboration aims to enhance regional cooperation on disaster preparedness, response, and recovery, marking a year since the signing of a landmark Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).
- 3. Focus on Inclusion and Gender Equality:** GP2025 prioritized gender equality, accessibility, and inclusion, ensuring that no one is left behind in

disaster risk reduction efforts. This focus aligns with the Sendai Framework's goal of inclusive disaster risk management

4. Risk Communication: The elevation of risk communication was another crucial outcome. The conference underscored the importance of delivering clear, actionable information through trusted channels to empower communities when hazards threaten

5. The Geneva Call for Disaster Risk Reduction: The Co-Chairs' Summary, titled the "Geneva Call for Disaster Risk Reduction," serves as a guide and rallying call to governments and stakeholders to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the remaining five years until 2030

Reflections and Future Work

UNDRR Head Kamal Kishore reflected on the successes of GP2025, emphasizing that while there is much to celebrate, the real work starts now. The conference highlighted the need for continuous efforts to manage current and future risks and uncertainties in a rapidly changing climate and global context.

UNDRR means that GP2025 advanced the global agenda for disaster risk reduction by fostering collaboration, enhancing risk governance, prioritizing inclusion, and improving risk communication. The outcomes of the conference align with its intentions, providing a robust framework for accelerating the implementation of the Sendai Framework and building a resilient future for all.

Summary reports

UNDRR- The Co-Chair's Summary – Geneva Call for Disaster Risk Reduction

<https://www.undrr.org/publication/global-platform-2025-co-chairs-summary-geneva-call-disaster-risk-reduction>

The 8th Global Platform's outcome document, the Co-Chair's Summary, is titled the "Geneva Call for Disaster Risk Reduction." It aims to serve as a guide and a rallying call to governments and stakeholders to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework in the remaining five years until 2030.

UNDRR Youtube from Global Platform 2025

On UNDRR's Youtube many Global Platform sessions and associated information on DRR are published, see <https://www.youtube.com/@UNDRR>

The Earth Negotiations Bulletin

<https://enb.iisd.org/global-platform-disaster-risk-reduction-gp2025>

The Earth Negotiations Bulletin by the London based [International Institute for Sustainable Development](https://www.iisd.org/) (IISD) has published a report from the GP2022.

GNDR Report

The GNDR Global Platform 2025 Report still to be published. Check website.

8. SMC Evaluation

SMC developed an evaluation form which was completed by all four delegates supported by SMC. This is the result:

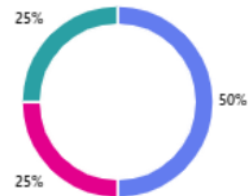
1. How do you rate the overall value of attending the Global Platform 2025 for our organisation/network?

Very high value	4
High value	0
Sufficient value	0
Fair value	0
Poor value	0



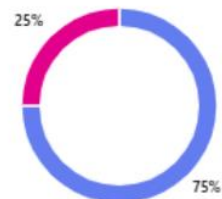
2. To what extent were you able to meet with and connect to Civil Society Organisations from your own country for further networking and advocacy on national level?

To a very large extent	2
To a large extent	1
Sufficiently	1
Fairly	0
Poorly	0



3. To what extent were you able to meet with and connect to other CSOs, apart from CSOs from your home country, and with various stakeholders which are expected to benefit your organisation and network?

To a very large extent	3
To a large extent	1
Sufficiently	0
Fairly	0
Poorly	0



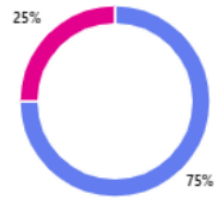
4. To what extent were you able to meet with, and interaction with, the official delegation from your home country to advocate for a local perspective on DRR and for further interaction on national level, including development and/or implementation of national DRR plans?

To a very large extent	4
To a large extent	0
Sufficiently	0
Fairly	0
Poorly	0



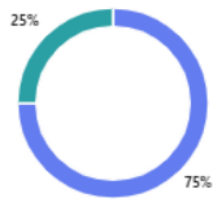
5. To what extent has your level of knowledge and understanding of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR increased, including the work and role of UNDRR?

● To a very large extent	3
● To a large extent	1
● Sufficiently	0
● Fairly	0
● Poorly	0



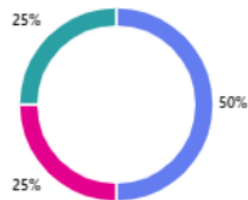
6. To what extent were you able to interact and contribute with your messages at sessions, workshops and during networking?

● To a very large extent	3
● To a large extent	0
● Sufficiently	1
● Fairly	0
● Poorly	0



7. To what extent have your knowledge and understanding of religious literacy and bilingualism (the language of development and faith) increased?

● To a very large extent	2
● To a large extent	1
● Sufficiently	1
● Fairly	0
● Poorly	0



8. To what extent were you able to assess the value of GDNR membership, how to benefit from the membership and how to collaborate with GDNR members on national, regional and global levels

● To a very large extent	2
● To a large extent	2
● Sufficiently	0
● Fairly	0
● Poorly	0



9. To what extent have you gained new knowledge regarding methods and tools related to DRR including Nature-based Solutions (NbS), use of available resources and data, etc?

● To a very large extent	2
● To a large extent	2
● Sufficiently	0
● Fairly	0
● Poorly	0



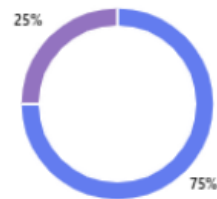
10. How do you rate the support from SMC in preparation and communication prior to the Global Platform?

● Excellent	4
● Very good	0
● Good	0
● Fair	0
● Poor	0



11. How do you rate the level of satisfaction with the venue, the food and the service during the conference?

● Excellent	3
● Very good	0
● Good	0
● Fair	1
● Poor	0



12. What do you estimate will be the most evaluable learnings och contacts from GP2025 for benefit of your your organisation and network?

Two voices:

“Attending the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2025 (GP2025) has been a valuable opportunity for MADA, U4R and A4R and its network to gain critical insights and build strategic partnerships that strengthens our programming in fragile and post-conflict regions like Eastern Equatoria and Karamoja. Key learnings from GP2025 have been in integrating risk-informed approaches into peacebuilding, livelihoods, and climate adaptation programs. The event will also provide exposure to community-led disaster preparedness models, early warning systems for mobile populations, and inclusive risk governance tools that prioritize youth, women, and marginalized groups. Additionally, lessons on the climate-conflict nexus and anticipatory action frameworks will enhance MADA’s capacity to design locally relevant, conflict-sensitive interventions. Equally important are the new contacts and networks established at GP2025. MADA, U4R and A4R stands to benefit from connections with global and regional DRR experts, donor agencies such as ECHO, EU, GIZ, and SIDA, as well as academic and peer institutions working on resilience, peacebuilding, and climate change. These relationships have the potential that could lead to technical collaborations, research partnerships, and potential funding opportunities. By participating in GP2025, MADA, U4R and A4R can strengthen its role as a credible local actor, gain access to global best practices, and expand its influence in shaping inclusive, community-driven disaster risk reduction strategies”.

“Data is critical in Early Warning System (EWS). Build back better is also critical. Multi-stakeholder engagement is not an option. Funding for Resilience is now Faith for DRR is gaining momentum and should scale higher. Investments must be sustainable. Children and DRR is not an option, they are the ones being affected in the next generation. Act Now for tomorrow. Nothing for us without us, it’s not for us”.

Annex 1 - Global and Regional networks and organisations for learning and collaboration

Networks

Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR) <http://www.gndr.org/>

GNDR was established in 2007 and has grown to a network of 1 965 civil society organisations in 131 countries. The primary activities are advocating for risk-informed development and localisation, and capacity strengthening for civil society organisations. GNDR is the major global CSO network in DRR and Resilience.

Asia Disaster Risk Reduction Management Platform

<http://www.asiadrrm.net>

Climate Action Network (CAN) www.climatenetwork.org

CAN is a global network of more than 1 900 civil society organisations in over 130 countries driving collective and sustainable action to fight the climate crisis and to achieve social justice. CAN convenes and coordinates civil society at the UN climate talks and other international fora. CAN sometimes participates at Global Platforms but not in 2025

International Union for Conservation of the Nature (IUCN)

<https://www.iucn.org/>

IUCN is a membership union of both government and civil society organisations. IUCN work to advance sustainable development and create a just world that values and conserves nature, promoting Nature based Solutions.

ACT Alliance <https://actalliance.org/>

A global faith-based (Christian) coalition organized in national and regional forums operating in more than 120 countries. It allows member to exchange knowledge, build networks and do joint advocacy work in an efficient way. The goal is to promote a locally led and coordinated approach to advocacy, humanitarian and developmental issues.

Partners for Resilience <https://www.partnersforresilience.nl/en>

Partners for Resilience (PfR) is a global network of about 50 civil society organisations and their networks, working in hazard prone areas to strengthen people's resilience in the face of rising disaster risks. PfR is active at grassroots, national, regional and global level and trusts in the central role of community resilience as the way to deal effectively with disasters.

Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR)

<http://pedrr.org/about-us/>

PEDRR is the clearinghouse for knowledge, training, advocacy and practice on Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction (Eco-DRR). The memberships are broad with UN agencies as well as CSOs. Eco-DRR is the sustainable management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems to reduce disaster risk, with the aim to achieve sustainable and resilient development.

START Network www.startnetwork.org

Start Network is made up of 134 non-governmental organisations across six continents, ranging from large international organisations to local and national NGOs. The mission is to create a new era of humanitarian action that will save more lives, not driven by media headlines or political will, but to assist communities affected by and at risk of crises.

Organisations/Partnerships

The Anticipation Hub <https://www.anticipation-hub.org/>

The Anticipation Hub is supported by a diverse range of partners across the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, universities, research institutes, UN agencies, NGOs, networks/platforms and governmental bodies, from global to national levels. The shared vision is to collaborate and share knowledge to scale up anticipatory action globally.

Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) www.cadri.net/

CADRI is a global partnership composed of 20 humanitarian and development organizations, mainly UN organisations, with expertise in disaster risk reduction and vulnerability to disaster and climate risk.

Practical Action <https://practicalaction.org/>

Practical Action is a UK based Practical Action is UK based global development charity, building sustainable lives and livelihoods on the frontlines of poverty and climate change. The vision is world where smallholder farmers can earn a decent living while working in harmony with the environment.

The Women's Resilience to Disasters Knowledge Hub

www.wrd.unwomen.org

The Hub is a central element of UN Women's Gender Equality Accelerator – the [Women's Resilience to Disasters Programme](#). It is a "one-stop shop" for all gender-related disaster and climate resilience knowledge, bringing together a community of practitioners who support women and girls affected by disasters, climate change, and other threats such as COVID-19.

United Nations Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF)

<https://wphfund.org/>

WPHF mobilizes and channels flexible and quality funding and capacity support to women peacebuilders, humanitarians and human rights defenders working at

the forefront of Women Peace Security and Humanitarian Action (WPS-HA) issues across the globe.

Zürich Climate Resilience Alliance <https://zcralliance.org/>

The Alliance is a multi-sectoral partnership, powered by the Zurich Foundation, focused on enhancing resilience to climate hazards in both rural and urban communities. The partners are drawn from the humanitarian, NGO, research and private sectors.

Annex 2 - Guidelines and Tools for improved DRR/resilience

Developed by GNDR

Making Displacement Safer Cookbook (GNDR)

<https://www.gndr.org/making-displacement-safer-cookbook/>

The Cookbook sets out the main approaches and key ingredients needed to successfully reduce disaster risks for displaced people living in urban areas. Based on the experiences of civil society organisations working in 11 countries, the resource aims to strengthen the capacities of NGOs and grassroots organisation.

Locally Led Anticipatory Action (GNDR)

<https://www.gndr.org/locally-led-anticipatory-action-guide-toolkit/>

The purpose of the guide is to support civil society organisations to engage with communities and other actors and structures at the local level; to play a central role in planning and establishing local mechanisms for anticipatory action and drive the process of scaling up anticipatory action.

The Coherence Cookbook - GNDR

<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/coherence-cookbook-building-resilience-integrated-way>

This cookbook includes key ingredients and recipes for coherent action in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and sustainable development. It emphasises the value in ensuring coherence across the various international frameworks that guide countries towards ensuring a better and more resilient life.

Developed by other actors

Red Cross and Red Crescent Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment - Online Toolkit www.ifrcvca.org/

The Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) is a participatory community risk assessment process. It enables communities to assess and analyse the risks they face, explore where these risks come from, which members

of the community are most exposed, what coping capacities are available, and what initiatives can be undertaken to strengthen capacities and reduce the risks.

The Use of Games in Climate and Gender Awareness

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

The Climate Centre has been piloting the use of games to more effectively communicate climate science both within the humanitarian sector and among an expanding group of innovative partnerships for climate risk management. This game emphasises that women and girls are differently affected by climate change and that they hold the key to resilience in communities around the world.

Participatory Integrated Climate Services For Agriculture (PICSA)

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/index.php/resources/tools/participatory-integrated-climate-services-agriculture-picsa>

PICSA is a tool created by the Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security, a research program within CGIAR. CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food-secure future dedicated to transforming food, land, and water systems in a climate crisis.

The Stop Disasters video game <https://unric.org/en/stop-disasters-video-game/#:~:text=The%20Stop%20Disasters%20video%20game,plans%20and%20education%20save%20lives>

The Stop Disaster video Game teaches adults and children how to build safer villages and cities against disasters. Users learn through playing how the location and the construction materials of houses make a difference when disasters strike and how early warning systems, evacuation plans and education save lives.

Annex 3 - Publications

Global Assessment Report 2025 <https://www.undrr.org/gar>

The UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) is the flagship report of the United Nations on worldwide efforts to reduce disaster risk. The GAR is published by the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), and is the product of the contributions of nations, public and private disaster risk-related science and research, amongst others.

Global Report on Internal Displacement

<https://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2025/>

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) is an international NGO established in 1998 by NRC, focused on monitoring and providing information and analysis on the world's [internally displaced persons](#) (IDPs). The IDMC Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID) is the authoritative source for data and analysis on the state of internal displacement for the previous year.

Children of Planet Earth (COPE) <https://cope-disaster-champions.com/>

COPE is a series of beautifully illustrated not-for-profit books, aimed to increase the disaster resilience of children, currently in 31 languages across the globe. The COPE mission is to educate children from all over the world, so they can become COPE Champions to act as role models in their community.

Hazard Information Profiles (HIPs)

<https://www.preventionweb.net/drr-glossary/hips>

HIPs are a comprehensive resource providing scientifically sound definitions and information about 302 hazards. Published by UNDRR and the International Science Council (ISC), the HIPs are crucial for disaster risk reduction, supporting a multi-hazard approach. They are used by governments, agencies, researchers, and educators to inform risk assessment, disaster preparedness, and planning.

View from the Frontline <https://www.gndr.org/project/views-from-the-frontline/>

Views from the Frontline programme (currently not in action) ensured that development decisions are informed by people most at risk. It's a participatory monitoring programme designed to strengthen public accountability for DRR policy execution by providing the first independent global review of progress towards the implementation of disaster risk reduction at the local level.

Annex 4 - Key Sessions and Workshops etc. during GP2025

Title of Session	Summary or key take away
Early Warning System	Highlighted the need for community-centered, multi-hazard EWS that are timely, accessible, and tailored to local contexts. Investment in local capacity and real-time communication systems is essential.
Early Warning for all 3 June 2025	An effective early warning system is one that integrates community opinion, knowledge, and practices. Kenyan experience: Effective system but lack of evacuation system. Experience from Bangladesh, Peru and Indonesia : The role of women in implementing an early warning system. Case of Poland: No effective warning system without education on management tools

<p>Localizing Sendai Framework</p>	<p>Emphasized the importance of translating global DRR goals into local action. Resources and decision-making should be devolved to local governments and communities</p>
<p>Building Inclusive Disaster Preparedness through Community-Based Early Warning and Response System.</p>	<p>Stressed the integration of local knowledge and inclusive participation (women, youth, marginalized groups) in disaster preparedness and EWS.</p>
<p>Advancing Disability inclusive disaster risk reduction Gaps and strenghtening resilience 3 Juin 2025, salle 4</p>	<p>We have become sufficiently aware of the inadequacies of the care of people living with disabilities in the planning and financing of strategies to combat disaster risk reduction.</p>
<p>Localisation des Budget DRR dans le domaine humanitaire 3 June 2025</p>	<p>DRR strategies will only be effective with strong beneficiary involvement: "nothing for us without us." Leadership and collaboration are important to make DRR action effective at the local level.</p> <p>Here are the barriers to overcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Structural barriers in conflict zones - Working to secure one's own resources contributes to the rapid and effective implementation of humanitarian responses - Financial barriers, "Building back better means rebuilding locally, hence the need for networks that dialogue and act together
<p>IRP (International Recovery Platform) World Resilience Recovery Conference : From commitment to action: Leadership for resilient recovery. 03 juin 2025</p>	<p>Professor Shaw: Academic research for sustainable strategic solutions for disaster recovery based on experience.</p> <p>The following commitments must be made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The holistic nature of the response - The important role of the private sector given the diversity of actors (government-private sector collaboration) - Resilience and recovery are not possible without good governance - Recovery must be personalized
<p>High Level meeting : What will it take to scale DRR financing at the national and local levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority must be given (social, economic, etc.) - Resilience must be integrated into the legal framework. - Resilient infrastructure must be created

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For better risk management, it is necessary to "make laws and decisions at the local level, i.e., at the municipal district level". - Ensure that the legal framework used does not create risk. - Resilience financing is problematic in the framework in Africa due to: Low awareness among productive actors (farmers, pastoralists, and various entrepreneurs). - The lack of disaster risk assessment tools means that banks and insurance companies are unwilling to take risks.
<p>Enhanced risk awareness, education and risk communication. TS1, 5 June 2025</p>	<p>Raising awareness of risks through disaster risk education and communication is an exercise that highlights the disparity among members/community in terms of access to information and opportunities for resilience and decision-making capacity.</p>
<p>Advancing multihazard, early warning and anticipatory actions: User centred design for resilient future 6 Juin 2025</p>	<p>According to Mr. Kamal Kishore of UNDRR, there are wide gaps between countries. To address this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information sharing between countries must be increased - Investment in techniques crucial - Overcoming institutional challenges by encouraging governments to integrate DRR into their strategies <p>The effectiveness of warning systems depends on the participation and understanding of users (states, individuals). This requires an institutional framework and technical and material accessibility to the system's tools.</p>

Annex 5 - Contact information for the delegates

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