The year 2022 was marked by several important achievements for UNDRR.

In 2022, we launched the new Global Assessment Report and convened, with the support of Indonesia, the first post-COVID-19 Global Platform, which brought together leaders and practitioners from across the world and led to the development of the Bali Agenda for Resilience. The Global Platform made clear the substantive work being done by countries to better understand disaster risk, integrate it into policy and planning, and enable the finance and investment flows for implementation. On our side, we have strengthened our end-to-end support offer to countries to meet this growing demand.

We also lent our support to countries and stakeholders to organize consultations and conduct national reviews as part of the year-long stocktaking for the Midterm Review of the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

And we are proud to have worked with partners to influence multilateral policy agendas to better recognize and integrate disaster risk reduction, as we saw from the outcomes of the COP27, where addressing disaster losses gained prominence and action was taken to operationalize the Santiago Network for technical support to developing countries.

It is clear that DRR has gained political traction in global dialogues with the establishment of a G20 Working Group on DRR, and the clear messaging coming through in a statement from the G7 on strengthening DRR in humanitarian action.

Most of all, we were honoured to have been asked by the UN Secretary-General to co-lead with WMO, the implementation of his global Early Warnings for All Initiative, which seeks to ensure universal early warning coverage by the year 2027.
Nevertheless, 2022 was also a year that saw human and economic costs of disasters reach new heights, crystallizing the concern that we are nearing a point where the magnitude of disasters simply overwhelms adaptation and response capabilities.

The devastation inflicted on Pakistan stands as a warning to all countries of the danger of ignoring climate and disaster risks. If global inaction continues, we estimate that the world could face 1.5 major disasters every day by the year 2023.

This would not only spell doom for the Sustainable Development Goals, but it would drive up humanitarian needs to unprecedented levels and it would be a sad admission that the goal of the Sendai Framework has not been achieved.

However, there is hope for a turnaround and we seek to leverage every opportunity in 2023 to make that happen.

Key among these opportunities will be the conclusion of the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, which will culminate in a high-level meeting of the UN General Assembly in New York with a political declaration on the way forward.

Acting on the findings and recommendations of the Midterm Review, and integrating them into global processes, such as the 2023 SDG Summit, COP28 and the G7 and G20 negotiations, could be our last hope for reversing the trend of disasters and creating a world of zero climate disasters.

水鳥　３美
2022
IN NUMBERS

$60m income

156 countries reporting in the Sendai Framework Monitoring

126 Member States reporting to have national DRR strategies

75 countries benefitted from UNDRR risk related technical support
6,065 people from 190 countries

MTR

72
Member States: inclusive government-led, multi-stakeholder national consultations and reviews

28
organizations, funds and programmes of the UN System

25
constituencies of the UNDRR Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism

GLOBAL PLATFORM

5,000 participants, online and in person

40%
female participation

280 persons with disabilities

received capacity building training through UNDRR’s Global Education and Training Institution
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objectives</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong> Countries use quality information and analysis to reduce risks and inform development decisions</td>
<td><strong>1.1</strong> Robust evidence, innovation and good practices on risk reduction available to inform decision-making processes across and within sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2</strong> Disaster risk reduction governance strengthened at global, regional, national and local levels</td>
<td><strong>2.1</strong> Effective and inclusive regional coordination and review mechanisms accelerate implementation of the Sendai Framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3</strong> Catalyze investment and action in disaster risk reduction through partnerships and engagement with stakeholders</td>
<td><strong>3.1</strong> Accelerate financing for disaster risk reduction, ensure investments are risk informed and address resilience of infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4</strong> Mobilize governments and other stakeholders through advocacy and knowledge sharing to make disaster risk reduction central to sustainable development</td>
<td><strong>4.1</strong> Governments and other stakeholders demonstrate awareness of importance of risk-informed sustainable development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.2</strong> Governments and other stakeholders supported to integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into relevant strategies and policies across and within sectors</td>
<td><strong>2.2</strong> Governments supported to develop and implement integrated, multi-stakeholder, gender-responsive risk governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.3</strong> Review and monitoring accelerates achievement and strengthens accountability towards the Sendai Framework</td>
<td><strong>3.2</strong> All of society approach contributes to inclusive risk knowledge and management with particular focus on reducing vulnerability of the most at risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.3</strong> Local governments supported to develop, implement and finance climate sensitive, inclusive multi-hazard disaster risk reduction strategies</td>
<td><strong>3.3</strong> Disaster Risk Reduction strengthened across the 2030 development agenda and key intergovernmental policy decisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.4</strong> Governments’, UN partners’ and other stakeholders’ capacities are developed for climate-sensitive, inclusive disaster risk reduction</td>
<td><strong>4.2</strong> Advocacy, campaigning and communications strengthen UNDRR’s relevance as the disaster risk reduction integrator within the UN system and externally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.3</strong> Effective leadership, learning and knowledge sharing on disaster risk reduction mobilize action for risk-informed development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
While much was accomplished during 2020-2021, there is a renewed urgency to accelerate on multiple fronts so the UN Decade for Action and the hard lessons learnt from the global response to the pandemic about interconnectivity and interdependency, can be harnessed to implement lasting policy change. In consultation with stakeholders, UNDRR has identified the following four areas in which action needs to be accelerated:

**ACCELERATORS: FROM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK TO WORK PROGRAMME**

**SCALING UP USE OF DISASTER AND CLIMATE RISK INFORMATION FOR DECISION-MAKING**

**STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK VISION**

“UNDRR will support Member States and other stakeholders so that decisions on policies, plans, regulatory frameworks, and investments are risk-informed and grounded in an accessible and evidence-based understanding of multi-hazard systemic risk, including those related to climate change.”

**2022-23 OPERATIONALISATION**

- Global Risk Assessment Framework scaled up in development and humanitarian contexts
- Next-generation systemic risk knowledge increasingly applied globally across the public and private sectors
- New generation disaster losses and damage database

**ACCELERATING FINANCING FOR DRR AND DE-RISKING INVESTMENT**

**STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK VISION**

“UNDRR will work with Member States and other stakeholders to incentivize accelerated financing for DRR and to contribute to creating the next generation of financial products that more accurately price in the risks we now face. We will support national governments to develop risk-informed investment strategies that leverage public and private financing.”

**2022-23 OPERATIONALISATION**

- More coherent Disaster Risk Reduction – Climate Change Action expenditure tracking systems
- Regulatory changes to incentivize or remove barriers for blended financing options
- Better understanding of inter-dependencies, interaction and connectedness of infrastructure systems

**SCALING UP COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC ADVOCACY FOR BUILDING HIGHEST POLITICAL TRACTION AND COMMITMENT TO DRR**

**STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK VISION**

“UNDRR will deliver evidence-based advocacy initiatives with clear calls to action to invest in prevention, highlighting the additional benefits that accrue through disaster risk reduction initiatives, increasing the visibility of the political importance of disaster risk reduction, and mobilizing citizens to demand change. This will be achieved through a connected approach to communications across UNDRR, drawing on enhanced risk knowledge and information, amplified through strategic communication partnerships.”

**2022-23 OPERATIONALISATION**

- Increased global awareness about the contribution of disaster risk reduction to sustainable development
- Alliances, networks and partnerships forged within the UN system and with external actors
- Strengthened knowledge sharing platforms and demand-driven learning tools

**ACCELERATING CLIMATE RISK REDUCTION**

**STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK VISION**

“UNDRR will build on the global momentum around the climate emergency as a way of fast-tracking action to achieve the Sendai Framework. Accelerated action to address climate change, including scaling-up adaptation, will reduce climate related disaster impacts and contribute towards comprehensive risk management. UNDRR will strengthen integrated disaster risk reduction and climate-risk informed development and humanitarian planning and will improve results and impact monitoring.”

**2022-23 OPERATIONALISATION**

- Integration of climate projections in national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
- Risk-informed National Adaption Plans based on risk metrics and analysis
- Enhanced cooperation between disaster risk management and climate change actors.
In a world confronted with an ever-more complex and uncertain risk landscape, one where climate change and systemic risks threaten our social, economic and financial systems, effective Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) depends on a better understanding of the interconnected nature of hazards, exposure and vulnerability. This is key to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Effective DRR entails risk-informed decision-making and investment in resilience, which in turn require comprehensive climate and disaster risk information, innovation, and stronger links between science and policy.
Through a wide range of initiatives and partnerships, UNDRR facilitated the gathering, sharing and analysis of detailed and verified risk information to empower decision-makers across government sectors to formulate and finance evidence-based DRR policies and programmes. At the same time, UNDRR supported governments and, in line with its all-of-society approach, other stakeholders¹ to integrate climate change and DRR into broader strategies and policies across and within sectors. These achievements were accelerated, and accountability towards the Sendai Framework was strengthened, through systematic reviews and monitoring.

75 countries received UNDRR risk related technical support such as national aggregation of available risk data, having a risk officer deployed to support risk related work across stakeholders, benefiting from technical workshops and roundtables, and receiving risk-related nationally specific spotlight reports and related technical products. Of the countries receiving technical assistance, 31 countries and 6 regional commissions have applied the assistance into policy making and have issued reports including Humanitarian Programme Cycles (HPCs), Common Country Analysis (CCAs), DDR plans, national disaster management stress tests or other official government plans and policies that directly included technical risk information and/or analysis provided by UNDRR.

As a result of UNDRR’s continued advocacy, guidance and technical assistance, 156 countries are using the Sendai Framework Monitor, the online tool that captures States’ data on the progress they have made towards the Framework’s targets, including those related to losses and damages. UNDRR actively promoted the use and application of Sendai Framework targets, indicators and data in different mechanisms related to DRR, climate action and sustainable development. The resulting evolution in monitoring has reduced States’ reporting burdens and enhanced cross-system coherence, while also increasing reporting of disaggregated data by sex, age and disability. Sendai Framework monitoring data made important contributions to several key reports, such as the Secretary-General’s report on the Sendai Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals Report, as well as two pillars of UNDRR’s own output: the Global status of multi-hazard early warning systems and the flagship Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2022, which focused on transforming disaster risk governance to better address current and future risks. Alongside the UN’s Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, UNDRR continued its leadership of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Disaster-Related Statistics, which is working to advance a common framework for such data.

One of the highlights of the year was the seventh edition of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP2022)², held in Bali, Indonesia, from 22 to 27 May and attended by almost 5,000 people from 185 countries. The event included two

---

¹ UNDRR encourages engagement from the broadest possible range of sectors, including business & industry, children & youth, civil society & NGOs, education, & academia, farmers, indigenous/traditional peoples, international financial institutions, local authorities, media, migrant & displaced persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, parliamentarians, private philanthropic organisations, the scientific & technological, community, UN system entities (including resident coordinators & country teams), volunteers, women, and workers & trade unions.

² The central theme of GP2022 was “From Risk to Resilience: Towards Sustainable Development for All in a COVID-19 Transformed World”.
ministerial roundtables and three plenary consultations to lay the groundwork for the *Midterm Review of the Implementation of Sendai Framework* (MTR SF). At GP2022, practitioners and policymakers at local, national and regional levels shared their real-world experiences and the lessons they had drawn from them. The event’s outcome document, the *Bali Agenda for Resilience*, made a range of recommendations on how countries can accelerate implementation of the Sendai Framework, such as: reconfiguring risk governance to ensure that management of risk is a shared responsibility across sectors; includingDDR funding in legislation and in integrated national financing frameworks; and engaging communities to ensure disaster risk reduction is community-driven, human-rights centric and empowers those most at risk.

Alongside the Global Platform, UNDRR convenes regional platforms in all five regions every three years. In September, UNDRR and the Government of Australia co-hosted the *Asia Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (APMCDRR)* in Brisbane where discussions centred on three themes: investing in resilience and preparedness, shock-proof infrastructure, and systems and resilient communities, and three cross cutting issues: localization; inclusion; science, technology and knowledge. The APMCDRR attracted strong engagement from diverse attendees, consisting of nearly 2,500 delegates from over 50 countries, territories and regions, working with UN agencies, civil society, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the business/industry/private sector, science, technology and academia, governmental and intergovernmental organisations, and others.

It was the first time that the Pacific was formally part of the Conference, thus setting an important precedent in the enhancement of regional cooperation. Ministerial sessions saw the delivery of 64 official statements from UN delegates, Member States, UN delegates and international, intergovernmental or regional organisation representatives, all expressing strong commitment and support for the implementation of the Sendai Framework. Nearly half of the conference attendees were female (47%) and 1% transgender and gender diverse. Higher proportions of delegates who identify as persons with disabilities, youth, indigenous people (including Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders) attended the APMCDRR than at previous regional events. DRR priorities for women, indigenous communities, LGBTQI+ people and persons with disabilities were also highlighted in several sessions.

APMCDRR reinforced the need for more inclusive DRR and highlighted tools and approaches to advance this work. The platform also facilitated exchanges among Member States in Asia and the Pacific and enhanced the visibility of the need for more integrated planning between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

UNDRR supported the implementation of the *European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR) Roadmap 2021-2030*, which focuses on understanding and communicating risks, good governance, financing risks, and resilient recovery. The roadmap forms the backbone for coordinated and accelerated implementation of the Sendai Framework and related SDG targets in Europe and Central Asia by boosting regional cooperation and adopting an all-of-society approach. To this end, in October, UNDRR co-organised two multilateral thematic action-oriented dialogues in Greece and Croatia. In keeping with the spirit of the Sendai Framework, both gatherings engaged at-risk groups, such as persons with disabilities.
Global Voices, Local Action: The Seventh Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction

As one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, Indonesia is dedicated to seeing the world strengthen disaster prevention, preparation, and planning. This commitment was evident at the seventh session of the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, a global stocktaking forum for disaster risk reduction, held in Bali from 23-28 May 2022. Co-hosting the event, along with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Government of Indonesia welcomed more than 5,000 participants, both in person and virtually, in very challenging circumstances.

Under the overall theme “From Risk to Resilience: Towards Sustainable Development for All in a COVID-19 Transformed World,” the global pandemic was one of the three key focus areas, along with disaster risk governance, and DRR financing.

Despite all the COVID-19 travel restrictions, the Global Platform drew participants from 185 countries around the world. Significant effort was made to ensure all voices were amplified, including provision of a hybrid experience with real-time captioning and international sign interpretation. For example, the Forum was marked by broad participation of persons with disabilities, who are often disproportionately affected when disaster strikes. GP2022 saw 201 participants with a disability attend onsite – more than double the number attending GP2019 – while a further 79 logged in online. Progress towards gender parity and accessibility was also evident throughout this year’s Platform: half of panellists and 40 percent of participants were women. Other at-risk populations, such as indigenous peoples and youth voiced their concerns and ideas across almost 100 events.

While the Platform provided significant space to global policy and decision-making, local solutions were also on display, and UNDRR worked collaboratively with the UN country team to showcase Indonesia’s leading role in DRR in the region. The UN Deputy Secretary General attended the Platform and in the periphery, took part in a tsunami drill at a local school, and a mangrove planting exercise, an important project demonstrating the importance of a nature-based approach to disaster risk reduction.

© UNDRR/Antoine Tardy
Constructive convergence: breaking the silos between climate action and disaster risk reduction

UNDRR’s efforts to desegregate the fields of climate action and disaster risk reduction (DRR) paid tangible dividends in 2022. For decades, precious human and financial resources have been squandered because these two critical agendas, despite their interconnections and common goals, have been addressed separately, leading to needless duplication in planning and programming.

The fruits of these efforts can be found in several key documents produced under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in which DRR instruments and metrics feature prominently. A UNDRR presentation about generating official statistics on DRR and a related submission to a Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) workshop, for example, were instrumental in the drafting of the UNFCCC synthesis report on the Global Goal on Adaptation. Similarly, the work plan of the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage reflects past, current and future UNDRR actions. Some of the major outcomes of COP27 — in particular, the Loss and Damage Fund and the operationalisation of the Santiago Network — are closely aligned with UNDRR’s area of work. Data gathered by UNDRR across the globe plays an important role in this context. Together with UNDP and the WMO, UNDRR is developing a high-tech tracking system to add value to the Sendai Framework Monitor submissions on losses and damages filed by 156 countries.

UNDRR’s Comprehensive Disaster and Climate Risk Management (CRM) approach to integrated planning, which enshrines the imperative to converge DRR policies and climate change adaptation policies, is gaining traction globally. For instance, the Maldives has committed to an integrated national adaptation and DRR plan, while several African and Arab states are working to ensure stronger integration between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

Another sign of successful “de-siloing” is the fact that UNDRR co-chairs the Comprehensive Risk Management working group in the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP), and leads the disaster risk reduction workstream, launched at COP27, of the Adaptation Action Coalition.

“Prioritising DRR investments is not an easy task, but it is an important one. Knowing risks, respecting the research-based recommendations of the scientific community and cooperating on all levels and throughout all sectors is the only way to approach it. Financing is the main enabling factor here: we must discuss more about it and learn the language to mainstream DRR into the financing sector even further.”

Damir Trut, General Director at the Civil Protection Directorate, Ministry of Interior of Croatia
Through its regional offices, UNDRR supported Member States and other stakeholders to strengthen disaster risk governance. These efforts fostered cohesive participatory action to reduce risk and tackle the climate emergency at the national, regional and global levels through clear vision, plans, capacity building, guidance and coordination within and across sectors.
Throughout 2022, the UNDRR Office of North East Asia and the Global Education and Training Institute, in Incheon, the Republic of Korea, delivered 51 trainings, 12 events, and 10 webinars, reaching 6,065 persons from 190 countries and territories. According to the year-end survey, 77% of training participants reported having shared the acquired knowledge with colleagues back in their countries, 45% applied a DRR lens in their current job, and 54% shared their learning formally in other meetings, trainings, or events. Some 51% of participants reported having led or contributed to consultations with local government, and 59% did so within their ministry or department. 53% of participants reported having contributed to the development or revision of a local disaster risk reduction strategy and 33% to a national disaster risk reduction strategy.

These results demonstrate the benefits that UNDRR-led trainings are scaling up capacity development for enhancing DRR informed plans and policies at both local and national levels. Survey responses represent the direct link between UNDRR’s training and delivery against Sendai Framework Target E and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 11 and 13.

In Asia, UNDRR helped to strengthen DRR at the regional, national, and local levels of governance in southeast Asia through its support of the ASEAN-UN Joint Strategic Action Plan on Disaster Management, which includes measures designed to accelerate risk-informed development. UNDRR led and coordinated 21 activities under the Plan’s priority programmes. In the context of this engagement, six ASEAN states have developed National Voluntary Reviews for the MTR SF. Throughout the year, UNDRR supported Member States in Asia and the Pacific to conduct the MTR process through regional consultations, technical guidance, and peer-to-peer learning, including of UN Country Teams. Focused support was provided to nine countries to undertake the national voluntary review process, notably Bhutan, Cambodia, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Thailand, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam.

At the local level, UNDRR supported the Egyptian city of Sharm El-Sheikh in its efforts to become a Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) Resilience Hub, an ambition it realised in November during COP27, which it hosted.³ The city has its sights set on becoming a global leader for urban resilience and with UNDRR’s support, hosted a city-

³ MCR2030 is a unique cross-stakeholder programme for improving local resilience through advocacy, sharing knowledge and experiences, establishing mutually reinforcing city-to-city learning networks, injecting technical expertise, connecting multiple layers of government and building partnerships. Resilience Hubs are local authorities that have an established track record in DRR and resilience and are committed to support and mentor other MCR2030 municipalities. Core partners are: C40, ICLEI, IFRC, JICA, R-Cities, UCLG, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNDRR, UNOPS, World Bank Group and World Council on City Data.
Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (MTR SF)

With UNDRR functioning as the Secretariat, the MTR SF is an inclusive, multi-stakeholder-led review, consistent with the guiding principals of the Sendai Framework for an all-of-society and all State institutions undertaking. Drawing on inputs and support of numerous United Nations entities, the review was initiated at national, regional and global levels in 2021, with extensive consultations concluded by September 2022. The Report and its main findings and recommendations have been produced to support Member States’ deliberations on a political declaration that is expected to be adopted at the High-level Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on the MTR SF on 18 and 19 May 2023.

Member States and stakeholders were encouraged to conduct consultations and reviews that were grounded in country-level or constituency experience, based on evidence and informed by appropriate evaluations and expert opinion. Emphasis was placed on multi-stakeholder participation, with States encouraged to structure national consultations in a participatory, inclusive, accessible manner and by engaging all levels and sectors of government, consistent with the guiding principles of the Sendai Framework. Specific guidance on a gender-responsive review was also provided.

The MTR SF also engaged and benefited from contributions of non-State stakeholders. Ten entities or constituencies conducted constituent-specific or multi-stakeholder reviews while the full list also includes 28 United Nations entities, 25 major groups and entities associated with SEM. The review drew on policy, strategic and guidance documents provided by all contributing Member States, entities and organizations, as well as eight thematic studies to understand the components of progress in DRR to date. In addition, UNDRR conducted 27 interviews and thematic studies with experts and practitioners worldwide, from governments, the United Nations system, civil society organizations and the private sector.
Disaster risk reduction and climate security have been a long term priority for the Czech humanitarian and development action. During the Czech EU Presidency in June – December 2022, Czechia, in close cooperation with UNDRR, brought the disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation across humanitarian-development-peace nexus. The main achievement, a set of Council Conclusions on Disaster Risk Reduction in EU external action, allowed us to promote the risk-informed approach across the entire external action of the EU.

Jiří Kozák, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Junior Minister for Development

MCR2030 and the tools that have been devised by UNDRR, including the disaster resilience scorecard for cities and the 10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient, are providing the appropriate tools to the municipal council for the holistic development of its action plan. The council now has the opportunity to learn from and share its work around the world, and share the knowledge gained with other cities from other stages.

David Bablee, Chief Executive, Municipal Council of Beau Bassin Rose Hill, Mauritius

The EALGA groups 119 local authorities in Burundi, 47 in Kenya, 28 in Rwanda, 184 in Tanzania and 677 in Uganda.
Building resilience: the key to sustainable development in Central Asia

Progressing from managing disasters to managing risks — in other words, from (expensive) cure to (more cost-effective) prevention — is an essential step towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals, and one that UNDRR is helping the five states of Central Asia to make. Fostering such a change of mindset in these countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan), is especially urgent because they are all prone to multiple natural hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, rock-falls, avalanches, mudflows, extreme weather events, floods, and melting glaciers. Many of these hazards are set to become more frequent and severe as the climate crisis continues to deepen.

By building resilience to such hazards with UNDRR’s guidance and expertise, these countries are working to mitigate the severe economic and human losses they often cause. As well as death and injury, these include infrastructural damage, unemployment, population displacement, and the disruption of development plans.

UNDRR’s Central Asia Initiative complements states’ existing disaster-related legislation, regulations, and systems by fostering coordinated technical, financial, and organisational capacities in all sectors through an all-of-society approach. By contributing to advanced risk knowledge, good risk governance at all levels, disaster risk financing, and resilient critical infrastructure, the initiative makes an important contribution to building green and climate-resilient economies. More broadly, it is designed to ensure that resilience and disaster prevention lie at the forefront of policy and decision making across all government activities. At the same time, the initiative engages with children, youth, and local communities across the region to raise awareness about how to prevent hazards turning into disasters. Its activities have supported more than 50,000 beneficiaries across 65 communities in Central Asia to identify risks and hazards, determine solutions, mobilise local and external resources, and implement small infrastructural projects.

It is important that when we come together with varying focus, we speak frankly about the issues of risk that affect us in our various sectors and [that] we come up with strategies to manage those risks. There’s really no [such thing as a] natural disaster. What we have are several events, environmental and natural events, that have been occurring as far back as we know.

Hudson Nedd, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of National Security, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
South Korean Ministry of Interior and Safety and the Incheon Metropolitan City, to deliver a series of training sessions for elementary and secondary school students, as well as teachers and education officials. In Mongolia, in June, UNDRR helped to organise the third Caribbean Ministerial Forum on School Safety in Sint Maarten alongside the island state’s Ministry of Education, Culture, Youth and Sport and other partners. The event provided an opportunity to reflect upon the changes and challenges the Caribbean has faced since launching the Caribbean Safe School Initiative (CSSI), including the effects of more frequent extreme weather events, such as Hurricane Irma and Maria, and biological hazards, such as COVID-19. It also saw the signing of the Sint Maarten Declaration on School Safety in the Caribbean, replacing the Antigua and Barbuda Declaration of 2017.

Among the impacts the Sendai Framework is designed to reduce is that of displacement, because although this is one of the most common impacts of disasters, it is often not included in DRR laws, policies and strategies. In the fourth quarter of 2022, UNDRR’s office for Asia and the Pacific designed, organised and delivered Words into Action (WiA) online training sessions on disaster displacement for 11 NDMOs in Asia and UN Resident Coordinators in the Asia Pacific region. Participants were able to share their challenges and policies, and thus to learn from each other and inspire cross-border and regional policy on displacement.

UNDRR is one of the founding members of the International Recovery Platform, a global partnership of UN organisations, international financial institutions, national and local governments, and NGOs engaged in disaster recovery. In the runup to GP2022 (see above) UNDRR co-organized the fifth edition of the World Reconstruction Conference, during which more than 1,600 people from over 160 countries addressed the theme of “Reconstructing for a sustainable future: Building resilience through recovery in a COVID-19 Transformed World.”

Not only teachers but also students realized that there are various hazards around us. Also, they learned what’s dangerous and who’s vulnerable when people face a hazard. This programme was so beneficial not only for students but also for teachers. As a teacher, I want all the students and adults in Mongolia to be educated for DRR through this programme.

Gansukh Enkhtsolmon, elementary school teacher, Mongolia

Persons living with disabilities represent one-fifth of the world’s population. Including them in plans and actions to reduce disaster risk benefits communities and cities.

Martha Mugarura, Assistant Commissioner, Ugandan Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development

---

5 WiA comprises a series of guidelines, based on global expertise, communities of practice and networks of DRR practitioners that provide practical, specific advice on implementing a people-centred and all-of-society approach to DRR.
Fighting the root causes of disaster displacement in Asia-Pacific

In Asia-Pacific, which is the most-disaster prone region and spans 39 UN Member States, UNDRR's capacity development and technical services have helped countries risk inform their strategies and policy frameworks.

This capacity development is customized to the needs of countries in a participatory approach. In Fiji, rising sea levels and growing climate hazards have devastated coastal communities. The Government of Fiji reached out to UNDRR for support in risk-informing its planned relocation guidelines, one of the first in the world.

In response, UNDRR worked with the Government of Fiji, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the Platform for Disaster Displacement, to develop a Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Framework for planned relocations’ guidelines. UNDRR provided technical support to the relocation taskforce, organized a multi-stakeholder technical workshop, and developed an assessment tool to inform standard operating procedures.

This work will ensure that relocation decisions would be based on a sound understanding of risks in their different dimensions, thus maximizing the protection of those at-risk and minimizing unnecessary relocations and wasted resources. The guidelines are expected to be adopted by Fiji’s cabinet in 2023.

Moreover, this pioneering work is set to become an example of how other countries can proactively manage relocations from exposed areas.

UNDRR has adopted a similar hands-on approach in supporting Bangladesh, one of the most climate-vulnerable countries and an LDC set to graduate in 2026, to strengthen inclusive risk governance, operationalize the humanitarian-development nexus and address disaster root causes.

UNDRR worked with the Bangladesh Ministry of Disaster Management and the United Nations Resident Coordinator’s Office to organize a national-level training that brought together actors from government, academia, civil society and UN organizations, to foster a common understanding and approach on how to use multi-hazard risk data in planning.

This training builds on UNDRR’s past work which established a baseline for risk monitoring in Bangladesh through a localized, sub-national Index for Risk Management (INFORM). It also builds on Bangladesh’s existing Disaster and Climate Risk Information Platform (DRIP) to collect and better utilize risk information in early warning and anticipatory action.

As a result of this training, agencies and sectors involved in humanitarian and development planning can make better use of risk knowledge to inform their activities, thus reducing humanitarian needs and protecting sustainable development.

Another way UNDRR has supported countries is by contextualizing global guidance to regional situations. As Asia-Pacific accounts for more than 75% of global disaster displacement, UNDRR applied its global Words in Action guidelines on Disaster Displacement to create regionally-relevant video tutorials, interactive courses and workshops.
In 2022, UNDRR continued to catalyse DRR investment and action through partnerships and engagement with stakeholders in line with the Sendai Framework’s emphasis on an all-of-society approach to DRR. In practice, this means that governments, the private sector, parliamentarians, civil society, international finance institutions, the international academic and science arena, media, youth groups and other key stakeholders should all engage in DRR.
2022 was a significant year for DRR in the intergovernmental and interagency arena.

The need to mainstream DRR into sustainable development is a core message of the Sendai Framework and of UNDRR's overall work. A major political breakthrough for the integration of risk reduction was achieved in the Doha Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries 2022-2031 (DPOA). Disaster risk reduction is integrated across the document and strong policy and operational links are established between the implementation of DPOA and the Sendai Framework. The new programme of action for LDCs provides an unprecedented opportunity to embed disaster risk reduction in development, economic and environmental policies.

Another breakthrough in development finance came in April’s outcome document of the UN Economic and Social Council’s Forum on Financing for Development, in which governments committed to aligning integrated national financing frameworks for sustainable development with national DRR strategies and the Sendai Framework. To enhance the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience, UNDRR coordinates and chairs two groups that comprise more than 40 UN bodies: the UN Senior Leadership Group on DRR for Resilience (UN SLG), and the technical level UN Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Points Group, which implements the UN SLG’s recommendations. In 2022, 39 UN organizations reported on the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on DRR for Resilience, which informed the UN SLG’s three main areas of focus in 2022. These are: strengthening early warning systems; maximising local DRR efforts; and risk-informing development, humanitarian and peace building actions. Through these mechanisms, UNDRR is delivering coherent and integrated support for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Furthermore, the DRR focal point within the UN system, provided coordination and policy guidance that supported governments in taking action to embed DRR in major intergovernmental policy decisions.

UNDRR continued its efforts to ensure humanitarian, development and peace-building planning and programming are all risk-informed, including by

UNDRR encourages such engagement to address infrastructure resilience, accelerate DRR financing, de-risk investments, build coherence with the 2030 Agenda and scale up DRR in fragile contexts with particular focus on the most at risk, to leave no one behind. It continues to strengthen strategic, impact-driven partnerships, including within the UN system, by stepping up technical collaboration to improve how DRR is enhanced in UN processes at the global level and mainstreamed into intergovernmental policy decisions. Significant progress has been made in UNDRR’s goal in this area; to deepen coherence between the implementation of the Sendai Framework and other intergovernmental global agreements related to sustainable development and climate action.

This is a tool to maximise the joint impact of UN System action in support of countries to strengthen disaster and climate risk-informed development and humanitarian planning and investment with a view to leaving no one behind.
Capacity building: Making a difference in Madagascar

Reducing risks associated with disasters in Madagascar is of the utmost importance given that the island nation is in the top dozen of the world’s countries ranked by their vulnerability to natural hazards. In 2022, Madagascar suffered its worst drought in 40 years and was struck by no fewer than six tropical weather systems.

The government of Madagascar is making great strides in mitigating disaster risks and ensuring a safer future for its citizens, almost two thirds of whom live in areas affected by extreme weather events such as cyclones and droughts. UNDRR is playing a key role in this process, not least by helping the government roll out a national disaster risk reduction framework and action plan. In keeping with the all-of-society approach to DRR, a range of UN agencies and NGOs, as well as the Red Cross, private sector companies, and academic institutions, are represented in the platform’s various committees. Madagascar approached UNDRR to help translate key messages from the GAR Special Report on drought into guidance for application in its development programs.

At UNDRR’s suggestion, the government is building a disaster loss database that will make it easier to identify links and alignments between sectors. And with UNDRR’s support, the capacity of stakeholders to collect, analyse and use disaster risk data and information through various projects is growing. One tangible fruit of such efforts is a plan to ensure that all reconstruction and new construction of buildings in Madagascar is carried out with disaster resilience firmly in mind.

DRR now takes centre stage in the work of the Resident Coordinator’s office in Madagascar, thanks to the presence there of a dedicated advisor co-funded by UNDRR throughout 2022. The advisor’s liaison work with UN bodies, the government and other stakeholders has accelerated the kind of inter-agency coordination that is essential to successfully reducing disaster risks, an ambition that has been integrated into many organizations’ DRR plans. In November, the first ever DRR retreat was organized in the country, with participation of key actors across humanitarian and development sectors.

SRSG Mami Mizutori travelled to Madagascar in June and visited drought- and flood-affected locations and areas highly vulnerable to natural hazards in the south of the country. She met with the prime minister and president as well as donors and advocated strongly for DRR as key to addressing the root causes of under-development and for community resilience building.
supporting Common Country Analyses and integrating risk considerations into UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF). As a member of 40 UN Country Teams, UNDRR maintains close relationships with UN Resident Coordinators, providing technical support related to climate and disaster risk.

On the multilateral front, UNDRR began working closely with the Government of India to support its plans to set up a DRR working group within the G20, whose rotating presidency India assumed at the end of 2022. The working group's goals include attaining global coverage of early warning systems for all hydro-meteorological disasters, increased commitment towards making infrastructure systems disaster and climate resilient, stronger national financial frameworks for DRR, strengthened national and global disaster response systems to address the consequences of the increasing frequency and intensity of disasters, and increased application of ecosystems-based approaches to DRR.

UNDRR's leading role in the field of DRR, specifically via the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative, was recognised by the G7 in a May statement by the bloc's foreign ministers on anticipatory action in humanitarian assistance. The statement has strong language on DRR and mentions multiple initiatives on which UNDRR has collaborated with UN partners. The statement specifically mentions the Sendai Framework, calling on improved collaboration beyond the humanitarian system. The foreign ministers commend the recommendations and checklist on Scaling up Disaster Risk Reduction in Humanitarian Action 2.0. They also recognize that 'Well-established and functioning disaster and climate risk management structures and systems are important to deliver effective anticipatory action' and commit to supporting the availability of quality risk data.

Such a statement from some of the major humanitarian donors is very powerful, as it paves the way for strengthened collaboration between DRR and humanitarian actors, and scaled up action on early warning, in line with UN SLG recommendations.

Throughout 2022, UNDRR met regularly with the Czech Republic, which, as holder of the European Council's rotating presidency during the latter half of the year, took the lead in drafting the Council's Conclusions on DRR in EU external action that was published in November and included language supplied by UNDRR. This engagement was motivated by a desire to influence the mindset of the EU Commission, the European External Action Service and EU member states to make the crucial shift from reactive crisis response to more proactive action and prevention.

In March, UNDRR published the Principles for Resilient Infrastructure which are designed to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the SDGs by guiding the public and private sectors to make risk-informed investment and policy decisions by raising awareness of precisely what constitutes 'resilient infrastructure' and to instil resilience as a core value in infrastructure systems. The document has been developed in consultation with more than 100 Member States.

7 Launched in 2015, the CREWS initiative is an innovative pooled financing mechanism that aims to increase access to early warnings and risk information in least developed countries and small-island developing states and to improve early warning systems to protect the most vulnerable populations against hazards like tropical cyclones and floods.
Scaling up disaster risk analysis in both humanitarian relief and development settings

In 2022, UNDRR made further progress instilling risk analysis into the very DNA of the entire UN system and mainstreaming DRR into all aspects of humanitarian action. Moreover, the steps taken in this direction reinforced the importance of reliable risk data and its rigorous analysis to actors across the relief-development nexus, especially in fragile contexts most vulnerable to the effects of the climate crisis.

As a result of workshops on risk analysis that UNDRR delivered with OCHA in Niger, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan, participants from dozens of UN agencies and NGOs gained a deeper and more detailed understanding of risk drivers, vulnerabilities, and exposure. This kind of knowledge contributes to better strategic planning and financing decisions, as well as the identification of most-likely scenarios. This has already led to strengthened risk understanding analysis in the Humanitarian Needs Overview and work is on-going to strengthen risk analysis in the Common Country Analysis (CCAs). In fact, the CCAs for Madagascar and Eswatini already feature enhanced risk analysis and detailed mapping generated via UNDRR’s Risk Information Exchange (RIX). This is another example of how the UNDRR’s focus on evidence-based decision-making contributes to the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

These workshops provided further evidence of how the cross-cutting nature of DRR fosters collaboration between partners working in a wide range of operational fields. The checklist on scaling up DRR in Humanitarian Action continues to be an important tool in identifying gaps and priorities for DRR in fragile settings, and in 2022 informed humanitarian programming in South Sudan, Madagascar and Central America. As the gap between humanitarian needs and funding continues to widen collaboration across humanitarian-development-peace actions is becoming ever more urgent. Participants at the South Sudan workshop underlined this when they advocated building bridges between long-term development and short-term humanitarian financing. Subsequently, a study to identify gaps and opportunities for financing DRR in humanitarian and fragile settings has been initiated.

© UNDRR/Antoine Tardy

RIX is a key tool supporting risk knowledge under UNDRR’s Strategy Framework, the Early Warning for All Action Plan, and more broadly the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
In partnership with the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), in 2022 UNDRR developed a DRR Toolkit for Parliamentarians after intensive consultations in 2021. The toolkit highlights ten actions for legislators, in line with the Sendai Framework’s call for elected representatives to develop new or amend existing DRR-related laws, set budget allocations for DRR and hold governments accountable for public protection. UNDRR also strengthened its partnerships with other lawmakers, including networks such as the Global Parliamentary Group under the Climate Vulnerable Forum, and GLOBE – The Global Legislators Organisation.

In recognition of the changing landscape of cascading and interconnected risks and the links between biodiversity, climate change and resilience, in 2022 UNDRR increased its involvement in environmental issues. In particular, it worked to build novel partnerships to reinforce interconnections with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), a milestone agreement adopted at COP15 of the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) that provides important entry points for strengthening synergies between ecosystem loss, disaster risks, climate change and resilience. For the first time, UNDRR took part in intergovernmental meetings related to the Convention on Biodiversity, and for the second half of 2022, chaired the Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR). UNDRR also adopted an internal strategy on Nature-based Solutions for DRR (NbS), promoting their acceleration for addressing disaster and climate risks.9

In 2022, UNDRR further enhanced the visibility and value of non-state actors’ efforts to implement the Sendai Framework via an online platform that logs the voluntary commitments of NGOs, the private sector, local governments and academia. By December, the Sendai Framework Voluntary Commitments (SFVC) platform had published 107 undertakings involving 660 organisations and 557 deliverables. Over the course of the year, UNDRR organised a range of events, including webinars and training sessions to promote the platform’s use. In May, UNDRR published the second SFVC Synthesis and Analysis Report during GP2022. This report demonstrated that the platform contributes to overcoming barriers and institutional silos among governments, international organisations and other stakeholders. Consequently, all relevant actors working in DRR around the world now have access to data-oriented information to support their planning and are better able to identify potential partners so as to enhance the implementation of the Sendai Framework.

In the run-up to GP2022, UNDRR, through its Stakeholders Engagement Mechanism (SEM)10 offered non-state actors the opportunity to share their community-led DRR experiences and to prepare joint position papers for presentation at major international gatherings such as the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and COP27. The SEM now boasts some 620 members from 90 countries, a 56 percent increase over 2021 and continues to provide them a space to highlight progress against the Sendai Framework and best practices on the ground.

In the realm of engagement with the private sector, UNDRR’s three-year-old partnership with the International Cooperative and Mutual Insurance Federation (ICMIF)11 paid further dividends in 2022 in the form of the ICMIF Resiliency Benchmark, a ground-breaking tool that allows insurers to assess their ability to effect a conceptual shift from insuring disaster risks to emphasising prevention through DRR incentives, awareness, capacity and financing. The benchmark was the fruit of several technical working group meetings attended by ICMIF members and UNDRR representatives.

---

9 Economical, effective and scalable, NbS can help governments address the growing challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss, increased frequency of extreme weather and natural hazards as well as other human-made environmental hazards. Defined as actions that protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems, NbS address many societal challenges while providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits.

10 Set up in 2018, the SEM creates an open and structured avenue for close engagement of diverse stakeholders in the implementation of the Sendai Framework through key global, regional and national policy processes.

11 Founded in 1922, ICMIF has grown to encompass 200 member organisations in 61 countries, representing USD 247 billion in premium income and USD 2 trillion in total assets in 2022. Its partnership with UNDRR aims to pioneer new tools and methods that can better protect lives and livelihoods through insurance. See: ICMF & UNDRR (2021) From protection to prevention: The role of cooperative and mutual insurance in disaster risk reduction.
To foster a culture of prevention and resilience in the real estate sector in the Arab States region, UNDRR signed a global partnership agreement with the International Real Estate Federation (FIABCI). The two organizations will work together to apply the principals of Sendai Framework in the real estate industry and other disaster resilience-related matters through the promotion of standards and tools to support sustainable and resilient infrastructure.

In the private sector, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) are especially vulnerable to shocks and hazards, mainly because of their lack of access to credit and in-house technical expertise. To address this, in 2022 UNDRR piloted a Quick Risk Estimation tool for MSMEs in the Philippines and Thailand. The tool includes an interactive questionnaire that generates a real-time dashboard indicating estimated general risk levels. November saw the launch via webinar of a Real Estate Resilience Tool, which UNDRR’s Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies (ARISE) developed in partnership with the International Real Estate Federation to help owners, investors and developers prioritise prevention and resilience over disaster management.

“Being part of SEM has helped me promote knowledge coordination, information, and exchange in various establishments, including academia, policy, and other climate change stakeholders.

James Mawanda, African forum for International Relations in Research & Development
The South Sinai governorate has adopted several programmes and initiatives to reduce disaster risks, given that cities, regions, and governorates have become essential centers to prepare for climate change and reduce disaster risks.”

General Khaled Fouda, the Governor of South Sinai Major
Building on the heightened interest and awareness of risk that resulted from the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2022 UNDRR delivered evidence-based advocacy initiatives with clear calls to action to invest in prevention. Communication campaigns highlighted the benefits that accrue through DRR measures, demonstrating why investing in DRR is in the best interest of people and the planet. UNDRR continued to curate and synthesise information from a range of trusted sources on DRR policy analysis, research evidence and lessons, drawing from implementation experience and innovation in community and international settings.
It also invested in improving its digital and social media platforms, thereby providing compelling, solution-focused content that connects with, equips and mobilises stakeholders to act as agents of change. UNDRR worked with a range of media partners to play an active role in DRR and to promote a whole-of-society approach in which dealing with risk becomes everybody’s business. This activity scale-up entailed a connected approach to communications across UNDRR, drawing on enhanced risk knowledge and information, amplified through strategic communication partners.

In 2022, the spotlight was firmly on early warning systems. The International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction (13 October) focused on the Sendai Framework’s Target G: “Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030.” UNDRR’s joint report with WMO on the progress against this target found that only half of the world is reporting to have an early warning system in place, with much lower coverage in Africa and LDCs. Sustained advocacy on this important issue led to UNDRR being nominated as co-lead for the Early Warnings for All initiative with WMO by the UN Secretary-General at COP27.

The head of UNDRR, SRSG Mami Mizutori, marked the day at a high-level event in Mozambique with His Excellency, Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, the President of Mozambique, the African Union Champion for Disaster Risk Management. SRSG Mizutori also took part in a live coastal evacuation drill in the country, combining political level advocacy with concrete action to make communities safer and more disaster resilient.

As part of its mission to scale up communication and public advocacy for building political traction and commitment to DRR, in the Caribbean region, as an implementing partner of the Climate Risk and Early Warning System (CREWS) project, in 2022 UNDRR contributed to: the mapping of existing national and regional capacities for multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS); the strengthening of regional mechanisms for MHEWS; the organization of several consultations and workshops aimed at improving regional MHEWS governance; and the piloting of key national activities such as impact-based forecasting and anticipatory action. A final draft of the Strategic Roadmap for Advancing MHEWS in the Caribbean 2020-2030 was produced and reviewed by regional and implementation partners, including NDMOs.12

12 The roadmap presents ten strategic initiatives that build on national and regional capacities and offer a set of approaches to leverage regional-level capacities and build stronger foundations at national level when transitioning from an EWS for hydrometeorological hazards to impact-based MHEWS for the benefit of all exposed people, communities, and sectors while also improving overall cost-efficiencies.
In March, together with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and other partners, UNDRR organised a workshop in Botswana to enhance coordination mechanisms at the regional, sub-regional and national level for early warning systems and transboundary risk management. UNDRR was also one of the co-organisers of a SADC ministerial meeting in Mozambique on integrated early warning and early action systems, which led to the Maputo Declaration on the Commitment by SADC to enhance Early Warning and Early Action in the Region.

The African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development’s (ACMAD) African Multi-Hazard Advisory Centre, which benefited from UNDRR’s technical support, was inaugurated in Niamey, Niger. The centre will further enhance the continent’s capacity to generate regular hazard and disaster situation reports, climate trends as well as impact-based advisories. In other words, it will reduce populations’ vulnerability to hazards by enhancing preparedness.

In the Caribbean, UNDRR’s support has helped make micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) much less vulnerable to climate and disaster risks. Activities by UNDRR and its partners have helped make MSMEs much less vulnerable to these risks and, by extension, have enhanced their business sustainability as well as broader community resilience.

One way UNDRR achieved this was through its support of the ARISE Network of Chambers of Commerce from the Caribbean Community (CARICHAM), particularly in relation to the CARICHAM Business Resilience Toolkit that was developed in partnership with other UN agencies and regional ARISE networks. By engaging with more than 100,000 MSME members across 24 chambers of commerce in 23 Caribbean countries, ARISE CARICHAM has demonstrated the power of public-private partnership and the positive impact of UN-led private-sector initiatives. Moreover, CARICHAM has supported national emergency planning, operation, and organisation by empowering many chambers of commerce to build relationships with their local disaster management agencies.

CARICHAM is now an important member of the Climate Risk Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative, which works to integrate data and information from impact-based early warning systems to further enhance the resilience of MSMEs by improving their ability to make risk-informed decisions and to measure disaster-related loss and damage. As a result of CARICHAM’s strengthening, the private sector in the Caribbean has been integrated into CREWS initiative’s early warning governance and actions.
Throughout the year, UNDRR continued its media capacity-building programme, Media Saving Lives, in partnership with the Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union. Along with the Arab States Broadcasting Union, UNDRR launched the Arab Media Network for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation during a workshop for 40 regional journalists and media professionals in Cairo. The aim of the network is to emphasise the role of journalists in setting priorities and influencing policies and community behaviour, in order to save lives and serve the public interest.

Over four weeks in November, UNDRR organised the ResilienceTech Challenge 2022. This event provided 150 young researchers, scientists, academics and technical experts in the Americas and Caribbean with a platform in which they were encouraged to collaborate to find innovative strategies for early warning systems at the local level that bridge the digital divide. The competition led to the development of a regional DRR youth network.

2022 was the first full year of operation of the CREWS Cambodia and Lao PDR project to enhance early warning,13 to which UNDRR provides capacity-building support. In partnership with the World Food Programme and People in Need, a Cambodian NGO, the project ensures users of early warning systems to have inclusive and clear information to determine the best course of action against floods and other hazards.

5 November is World Tsunami Awareness Day, and in the 2022 edition, UNDRR launched the #GetToHighGround campaign. The campaign supports Sendai National Focal Points and MCR2030 cities to organize engaging walks of local tsunami evacuation routes to foster risk reduction and to support building the culture of risk prevention. It connects UNDRR’s advocacy to decision makers with people on the ground, through campaign activations and a toolkit to support governments. The campaign launch was supported by the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and joined by more than 4,000 people around the world including in Indonesia, Cook Islands, Ecuador, Mauritius, Portugal and Samoa.

During the flagship launch in Mauritius, a symbolic walk was attended by the government officials, local residents, persons with disabilities, older persons and children, and a marching band. In Portugal, a symbolic walk was held in Sesimbra outside Lisbon and was joined by Secretary of State for Home Affairs Patricia Gaspar. Ms Gaspar confirmed that UNDRR’s support for the event had boosted the country’s political engagement to tackle tsunami risk. On the day Portugal published a reference guide on tsunami evacuation in English and said the aim now was to build on the momentum and publish updated tsunami evacuation routes install early warning systems and connect to the wider DRR strategies.

13 This project aims to deliver accurate and timely risk information, disaster damage and loss data, and inclusive approaches for communicating early warnings, including two-way communication for users and gender and disability inclusive early warning and early action protocols.
In 2022, UNDRR continued to strengthen its organizational performance by improving its business systems, processes and instruments. Changes in the way in which the UN system works overall, including lower transaction costs realised through service hubs and One UN policies, supported a stronger focus on impact and robust, inclusive programme planning.
Against the backdrop of a planet in crisis, with climate and disaster risks increasing and the achievement of sustainable development in jeopardy, UNDRR is committed to taking tangible action on sustainability. Consequently, UNDRR developed an environmental policy. The policy embodies a recognition of the links between the natural environment and DRR as well as UNDRR's undertaking to mainstream environmental sustainability across all its functions. It fulfils a commitment made by the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination to environmental sustainability, and to implement environmental management systems across all UN entities. It builds on the efforts of the UN to align its own practices with the aims and goals of the 2030 Agenda and the international agreements on climate change and protection of the environment, as well as the Sendai Framework and the Paris Agreement.

Mindful that overcoming gender inequality is among the greatest sustainable development challenges of our time, and supported by the Government of Australia, in 2022 UNDRR continued its efforts to ensure that DRR becomes increasingly gender responsive and includes gender-transformative initiatives. Throughout the year, UNDRR's gender advisor coordinated a range of events and publications and, together with a network of gender focal points based in all of UNDRR's regional offices and all HQ sections, played a cross-cutting role in the organisation, supporting and advising UNDRR staff on making projects, programmes, tools and publications more gender-responsive. The gender advisor also worked to facilitate the mainstreaming of gender considerations into core UNDRR global processes, including strategic planning, resource mobilisation, global and regional platforms, communications, staff training, partnerships and the MTR.

Tangible outcomes of these efforts included the launch, of a publication entitled "Women’s Leadership in Disaster Risk Reduction: Examples from the Arab region" on International Women’s day 2022, during a side event at the 66th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66). Through the Women’s International Network for Disaster Risk Reduction (WIN DRR) UNDRR aims to promote gender equality and women's leadership in DRR by building the evidence base, strengthening leadership capacities, recognising women’s achievements, and supporting DRR institutions to implement supportive policies and remove barriers faced by women in furthering their careers. In September, the second annual WIN DRR Leadership Awards event was held at the APMCDRR.

A UN Joint Study facilitated by UNDRR, UNFPA and UN Women in 2021 had recommended the development of a gender action plan for the Sendai Framework and this was approved by the UN DRR Senior Leadership Group in July 2021. In March 2022 the 66th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66) called for such a plan to be established, and this call was echoed in the Global Platform22 Co-Chairs’ Summary and the APMCDRR Co-Chairs’ Statement later in the year. Consequently, in late 2022 UNDRR began developing a process and framework for developing a gender action plan for the Sendai Framework implementation as part of the MTR SF in collaboration with UNFPA, UN Women, the SEM Women and Gender Stakeholder Group and the Global Gender Consultative Group on DRR. The aim of this gender...
action plan will be to accelerate gender responsive risk reduction and to promote the leadership and empowerment of women, by identifying priority actions that can be undertaken at national and local level and mobilising international cooperation to support it. In addition to fulfilling SDG5 on gender equality and empowerment for all women and girls, the Sendai Framework gender action plan will support more effective implementation of the Sendai Framework by ensuring that DRR accesses the best skills and knowledge across the population by including women as well as men.

UNDRR has also continued to improve its organizational performance on gender equality as measured by the UN System Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN SWAP) indicators. As part of this organizational shift, a new Gender Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2025 was also finalised, which focuses on building staff capacity and mainstreaming gender equality into all projects and programmes. New guidance was developed and implemented to monitor the gender sensitivity of project funding proposals, a commitment was made to spend a minimum of 8% of funds on gender equality and a new gender equality marker developed for gradual implementation towards 2024.

Throughout 2022, UNDRR ensured meaningful participation of persons with disabilities and disability-led organisations in critical DRR processes and discussion such as the Making Cities Resilient Score Card Annex for Persons with Disabilities and implementation of Europe’s Regional Road Map with a focus on youth with disabilities. Furthermore, UNDRR engaged with the European Parliament which resulted in concrete language on disaster risk reduction in the EU Parliament resolution “Towards equal rights for persons with disabilities” December 2022. Two high-level events on disability inclusive disaster risk reduction jointly organised with the Government of Finland and linked to the Global Disability Summit and the Convention on the Rights on Persons with Disabilities succeeded in receiving for the first-time programmatic funding from the Government of Finland in support of UNDRR’s 2022-2023 disability implementation plan. UNDRR has also continued to improve its organizational performance on disability inclusion as measured by the UN Disability Inclusive Strategy (UNDIS) indicators.

The organization developed a new evaluation policy, aligned with Secretariat guidelines and standards. The policy is expected to generate feedback and recommendations for better informed decision-making, to ensure accountability for results, to provide evidence of value for money and to improve planning and programming both at the strategic and programme or project level. The policy defines the scope of evaluations, the types of evaluation and their guiding principles, and outlines the institutional framework for establishing evaluation functions within UNDRR. Moreover, this policy identifies criteria for selection of evaluations, and outlines roles and responsibilities to facilitate and track implementation of recommendations produced by evaluations.

Seeking to improve its capacity to deliver at scale, 2022 saw UNDRR focus concertedly on establishing and improving its delivery mechanisms. UNDRR signed a five-year “Creative Services Contract” in June 2022 to provide communication, advocacy and knowledge management services. This contract allows for the use of a large scope of creative communications services including media engagement, digital media, content production, brand development, events, publications and design, and campaigns. It is the first such contract in the UN Secretariat and enables the organization to deliver advocacy campaigns at a scale far outstripping its size.

Donors recognized the growing need for disaster risk reduction by increasing their investments in UNDRR. In 2022, UNDRR received USD 60 million in financial contributions. The biennial Work Programme 2022-23 had a funding requirement of USD 110 million and USD 50.52 million were available for use in 2022.
Unearmarked core funding is vitally important to UNDRR. The flexibility of this funding enables the office to more efficiently and effectively deliver on its Work Programme, to adjust to changing circumstances and facilitate strategic forward planning, as 99.9% of UNDRR’s total funding is through extra-budgetary resources. Thirteen donors, namely Australia, China, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, provided full or partial unearmarked core support for UNDRR, providing USD 18.1 million in 2022, which represents 30% of funding received.

Multi-year agreements further support strategic planning through predictable funding. UNDRR continued to advocate for such agreements and signed seven new multi-year contributions with Norway, Germany, Australia, Finland, Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) in 2022. UNDRR also has multi-year agreements from previous years with Sweden, European Union, Switzerland, the Republic of Korea, CREWS, Luxembourg and the People’s Republic of China. The top ten donors to UNDRR — Sweden, Italy, United States of America, Germany, Japan, Indonesia, CREWS, Australia, Norway and Switzerland — each contributed more than USD 2.5 million in 2022. UNDRR was particularly pleased to welcome three new donors to UNDRR in 2022, Indonesia, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure.

In-kind contributions were another important source of support to UNDRR this year with eight Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) provided by Finland, Italy, Japan, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United States (2) and Sweden. Throughout the year, UNDRR facilitated peer-to-peer exchange and knowledge sharing through regular consultations and dialogue with UN Member States at the UNDRR Support Group in Geneva, the Group of Friends in New York, as well as two donor meetings and three thematic briefings to donors held virtually.

UNDRR would like to thank all its donors, without whose generous contribution, the crucial work in accelerating global efforts in disaster risk reduction to ensure a more resilient and more sustainable future for all would not be possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Contribution in USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden*</td>
<td>8,254,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>8,016,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>6,949,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>5,444,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan*</td>
<td>5,367,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>4,946,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREWS</td>
<td>3,834,998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia*</td>
<td>3,632,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway*</td>
<td>2,978,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland*</td>
<td>2,614,344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Korea*</td>
<td>2,470,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Commission</td>
<td>2,332,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland*</td>
<td>1,583,469</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>372,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDRI</td>
<td>324,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>267,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>251,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>197,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPS Foundation</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France*</td>
<td>20,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines*</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel*</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM Prime</td>
<td>11,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>60,006,537</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*total or partial core funding