

Mainstreaming and Identifying Resources for Climate & Disaster Risk Reduction in Humanitarian Programmes

Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations, United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction & Risk Informed Early Action Partnership

13 March 2025, 14:00 – 15:30 CET

Climate and
Environment
Charter



Risk-informed
Early Action
Partnership



UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Welcome & Introductions

Climate and
Environment
Charter



Risk-informed
Early Action
Partnership



UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Housekeeping

- The webinar is recorded and will be available for later viewing
- Please feel free to submit your questions in the Q&A
- Tech issue? Try rejoining the meeting or checking your audio settings



Agenda

1. Welcome & introductions
2. Panel Discussion
3. Q&A
4. Wrap-up & next Steps



Commitment 1 of the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations

Step up our response to growing humanitarian needs and help people adapt to the impacts of the climate and environmental crises.

- Stepping up our response
- Focus on climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action, early warning and early action
- Preparedness, response, and recovery
- Supporting those most at risk

Objectives



Raise awareness on implementing and financing



Introduce different resources and funding for mainstreaming



Identify challenges and support needs



Synthesize insights for global discussions



Panel and Case studies

Speakers:

- **Emilia Wahlstrom**, Programme Management Officer, Inter-governmental processes, Interagency cooperation and Partnerships Branch, UNDRR
- **Ben Webster**, Head of Secretariat, The Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) Secretariat
- **Sandra Ruiz Romero**, Policy Officer Disaster Preparedness, DG ECHO
- **Natasha Westheimer**, Co-coordinator, Charter Secretariat
- **Paul Moyo**, Disaster Management Coordinator, Zimbabwe Red Cross Society (ZRCS)
- **Mathias Begede**, Operations Director, ZRCS
- **Nick Ireland**, Director Climate Change, Save the Children
- **Casimir Djoko Kamdem**, Coordonnateur National, Humanitarian Action for Africa (HAA)
- **Sam Abdo Abdullah**, Environment Protection Specialist, Yemen Family Care Association

Moderator:

Nishanie Jayamaha, Co-Coordinator, Charter Secretariat

Scaling-up DRR in humanitarian contexts

- Reducing risk is fundamental to meeting humanitarian needs and achieving sustainable development
 - The lack of funding, time and capacity makes it challenging to effectively integrate DRR in humanitarian response
 - Collaboration/alignment across sectors provides new opportunities to reduce both emerging and existing risks
 - Need for more and better DRR financing in humanitarian and crisis contexts to support transitions to disaster resilience
-  Learn more about [UNDRR humanitarian work](#)

Scaling up Disaster
Risk Reduction in
Humanitarian Action 2.0
Recommendations for the
Humanitarian Programme Cycle

South Sudan Risk Working Group



**GLOBAL
SHELTER CLUSTER**

Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements

Yemen Flood Risk Mitigation



Madagascar DRR Coordination



Disaster Preparedness

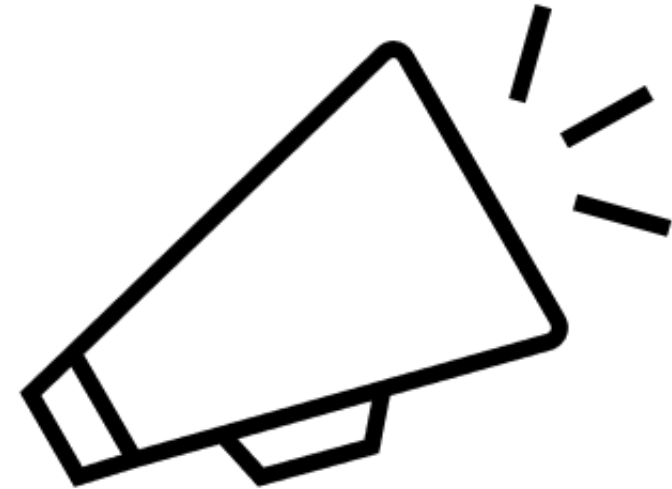
DG ECHO

13 March 2025

DG ECHO Sandra Romero Ruiz

Why Disaster Preparedness?

- Crises have increased frequency & impact
- Humanitarian crises becoming more protracted, unpredictable & complex.
- Crises exacerbated by climate change, environmental degradation, rapid urbanization and industrialization.
- Overlaps between disasters, conflict and fragile situations.
- Climate change as a “threat multiplier”, particularly in conflict situations.



Disaster Preparedness

“Disaster Preparedness is the knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organisations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters”

(UNDRR, 2017)



Can...

- **Increase the quality** and timeliness of response operations
- **Help** to act before crises
- **Save lives** and reduce suffering
- **Decrease humanitarian needs** and the resulting call on humanitarian budgets

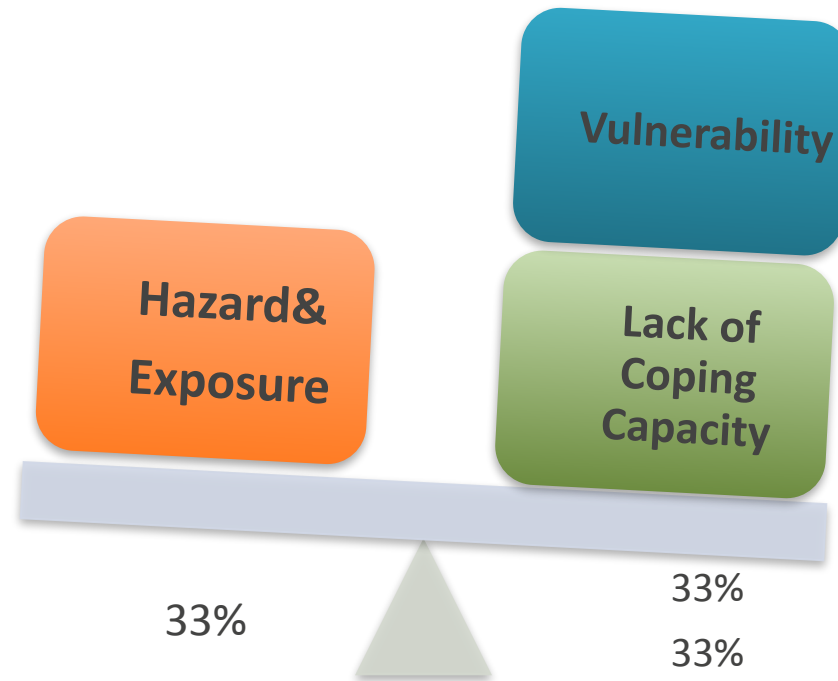
IASC Common Framework for Preparedness

- The primary responsibility for the safety and security of own citizens falls with the government of the land (national leadership; joint planning)
- System approach does not mean the State is included *tout court* - if a party to a conflict or other IHL/IHRL lack of adherence
- Substitutive approaches are possible but need to remain as comprehensive and coherent as possible, linked to future sustainability and replication



Risk Concept

$$Risk = Hazard\&Exposure^{\frac{1}{3}} \times Vulnerability^{\frac{1}{3}} \times Lack\ of\ Coping\ capacity^{\frac{1}{3}}$$



Exposed asset is population.



DG ECHO Guidance Note

Disaster Preparedness

2021

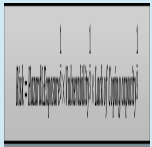
Disaster Preparedness in ECHO

- Disaster Preparedness Guidance Note
- Background on DPBL process
- Durability of actions
- Systemic changes (system-build approach)
- Multihazard approach
- Need to focus investment

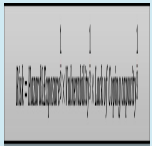
Disaster Preparedness mainstreaming



The **integration of disaster preparedness into the core** of our Humanitarian tools and response, policies, plans, and practices.



DG ECHO promotes the mainstreaming of a **preparedness and risk-informed approach in all its response operations**. This approach helps to systematically strengthen the capacity of first responders to be prepared for further problems or aftershocks while responding to a crisis.



To boost Disaster Preparedness Mainstreaming, DG ECHO counts with a **Disaster Preparedness financial envelope for Targeted preparedness**: Specific DP actions to improve effectiveness of response to identified risks.

Targeted Preparedness

Specific DP actions to improve effectiveness of response to identified risks

Financed by **DP Budget Line** (€ 79M for 2024 and € 81M for 2025), evolves around a set of global priorities

Country specific or regional actions will have to mirror one or more of these priorities

The different priorities are inter-linked. Optimize their use for each regional or national context or crisis

DPBL priorities

1. Risk-based and anticipatory actions
2. Preparedness in conflict and fragile settings
3. Climate and environmental resilience
4. Urban preparedness

Cross-cutting themes

- Protection
- Logistics
- Enhanced Partnerships

Lessons learnt

- Longer term outlook works best , but there can be quick wins and preparedness outcomes
- “Start with the end in mind”:
 - To simultaneously address needs, underlying vulnerabilities and future risks, in a manner that helps address the root causes of the crisis.
 - Each action should aim to strike a balance between investments for predictable activities, preparedness for and capacity to flex in response to larger shocks.
 - DP BL actions should support service delivery to communities where they are (e.g. displaced or not) and invest in systems strengthening as circumstances allow (definitely at State level; at local level according to circumstances)



Think M&E!



Think sliding scale!



Recommended training

- **Crisis Modifier training**
- **Resilience Marker training**

academy.europa.eu/local/euacademy/pages/course/community-overview.php?title=dg-echo-humanitarian-aid-learning

Thank you



Tools and Resources for Charter Signatories

Launch of Thematic Guidance Pages

13 March 2025

Aims of the Charter Secretariat

Connect signatories to experts and resources within and beyond the Charter network to access **technical guidance** in implementing Charter commitments.

Serve as a **knowledge-sharing** platform to share Charter-related resources, collaborate in developing knowledge products, and exchange lessons learned and best practices from the Charter community.

Strengthen **communications and engagement** with Charter signatories through developing and enhancing platforms for partnership, learning, and coordination.

Promote, disseminate, and advocate for the Charter, and the implementation of its commitments, within the humanitarian community.

Expertise Mapping



Thematic Guidance Pages

Objective

This platform aims to serve as a dynamic resource, providing easy access to tools, expertise, and case studies that help organizations integrate climate and environmental considerations into their programming

Thematic Pages

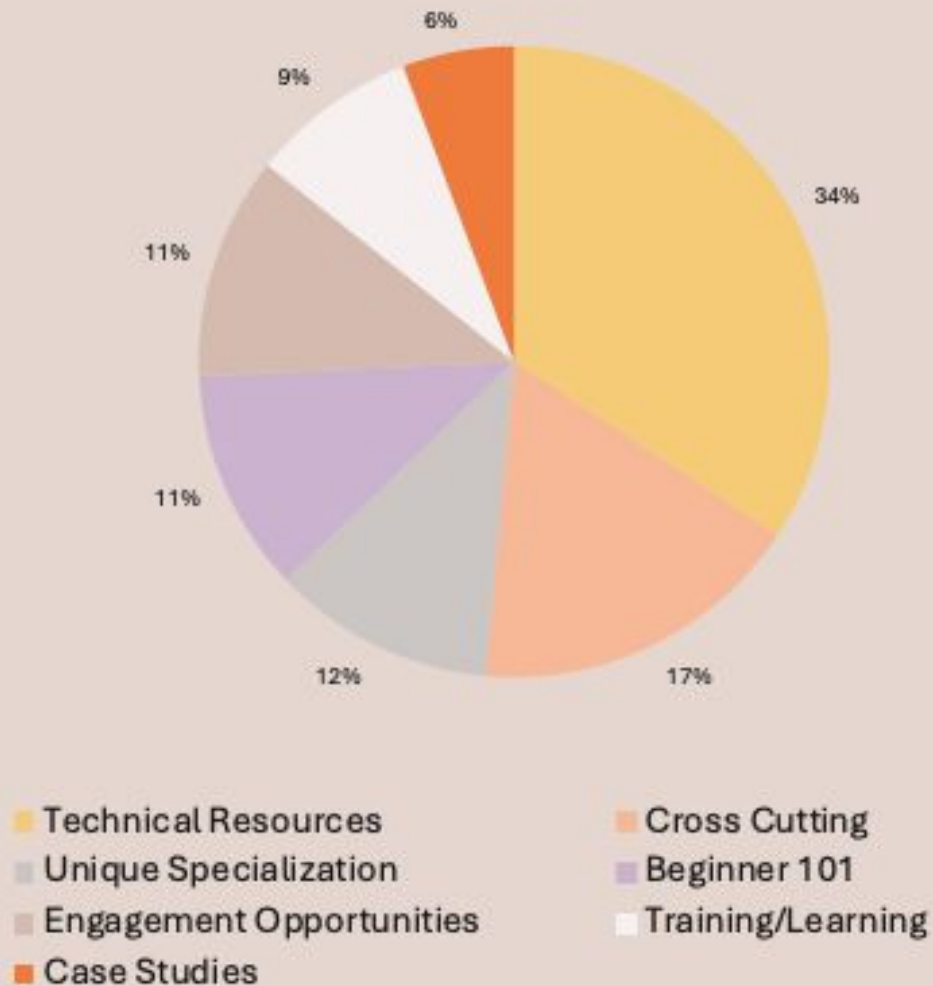
- Preparedness, Early Warning, Anticipatory Action
- Climate Change Adaptation
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Sustainable Supply Chains and Procurement
- Decarbonizing Humanitarian Aid
- Waste Management
- Nature Based Solutions
- Environmental Risk
- Climate Science and Climate Risk Data
- Local and Indigenous Knowledge

Roll Out Plan

- Guidance Page released every **two months**
- Accompanied by a **webinar**
- Shared via the Charter **newsletter**

Ongoing access to resources through secretariat referral hub

Disaster Risk Reduction in Humanitarian Action



Languages:

English - 32

French - 10

Arabic - 7

Spanish - 8

Accessibility:

Free Resources - 27

Open to membership - 3

Access by request - 2

Resource Example 1: CARE Climate Resilience Academy

DRR 101 –
Introductory
Resources

Training and
Learning
Opportunities

Technical
Resources:
Guides

Technical
Resources:
Tools

Engagement
Opportunities

Case Studies

Technical Resources: Guides

CARE Climate Resilience Academy Resources

1) Landscape Approach to Disaster Risk Reduction in 7 Steps

This guide synthesises the main characteristics of the landscape approach and suggests seven steps when adopting a landscape approach. For disaster risk reduction purposes, the approach facilitates an inclusive and participatory learning process for shared risk understanding and risk intervention scenario planning. An inclusive and participatory process allows for more innovative and integrated, and therefore more impactful, solutions to risk (e.g. ecosystem-based or hybrid measures and optimised initiatives on water governance as part of disaster risk management strategies and investments).

2) Practical Guide to Participatory Scenario Planning

Participatory Scenario Planning (PSP) for seasonal climate forecast decision making is an approach to collaborative design and delivery of seasonal user-centred climate information services developed by CARE International's Adaptation Learning Programme (ALP)

3) CARE Climate Justice Center – Integrating Gender into DRR and Adaptation

Produced by CARE International in Vietnam, UN Women in Viet Nam and GIZ, 'Making It Count' offers practical questions, actions, tools and resources for integrating gender into climate change and disaster risk reduction interventions. It is designed to be an easily accessible entry point for practitioners, and was created through several consultations with multiple stakeholders, including members of Vietnam's Climate Change Working Group, and other experts with experience in climate change and gender. Whilst it is Vietnam focused, most elements can also be useful for both government and non-government actors around the world

Languages: English, French, Vietnamese

Access: Free



Resource Example 2: CEDRIG Tool

DRR 101 –
Introductory
Resources

Training and
Learning
Opportunities

Technical
Resources:
Guides

Technical
Resources:
Tools

Engagement
Opportunities

Case Studies

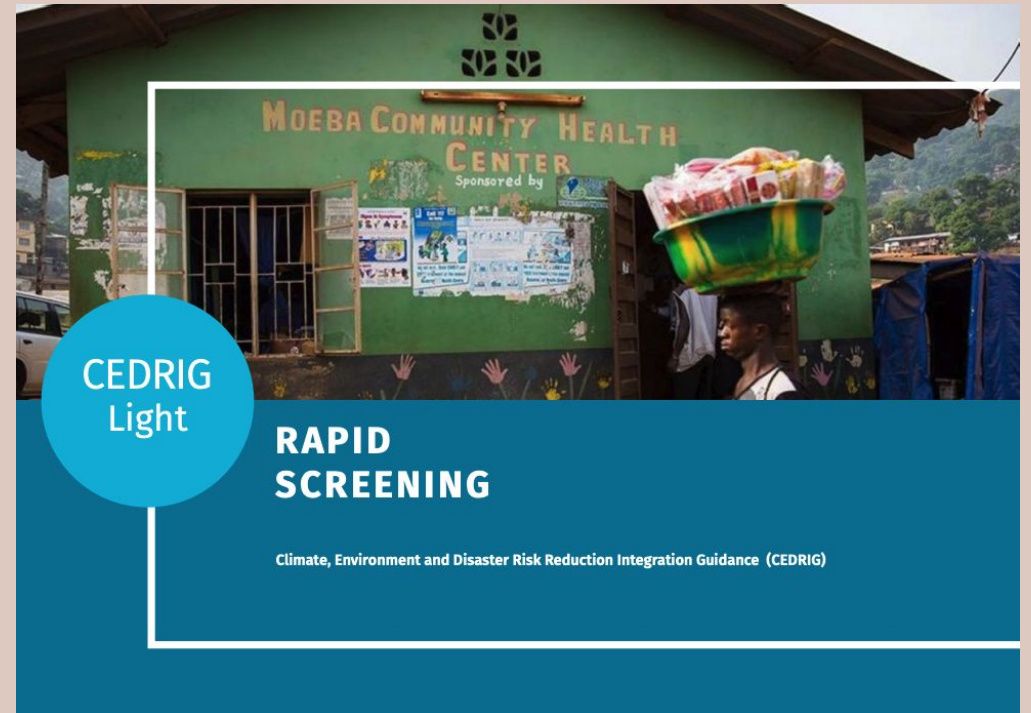
Technical Resources: Tools

Climate, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Integration Guidance (CEDRIG)

CEDRIG is a practical and user friendly tool developed by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). It is meant to systematically integrate climate, environment and disaster risk reduction (DRR) into development cooperation and humanitarian aid in order to enhance the overall resilience of systems and communities. CEDRIG is divided into 3 parts: CEDRIG Light will help you to decide whether a detailed risk and impact assessment must be conducted or not. In case of a 'yes', CEDRIG Strategic will help you to analyze strategies and programs, while CEDRIG Operational will be applied for projects. The website also includes [case studies of CEDRIG](#).

Languages: English, French, Spanish, Russian

Access: Free



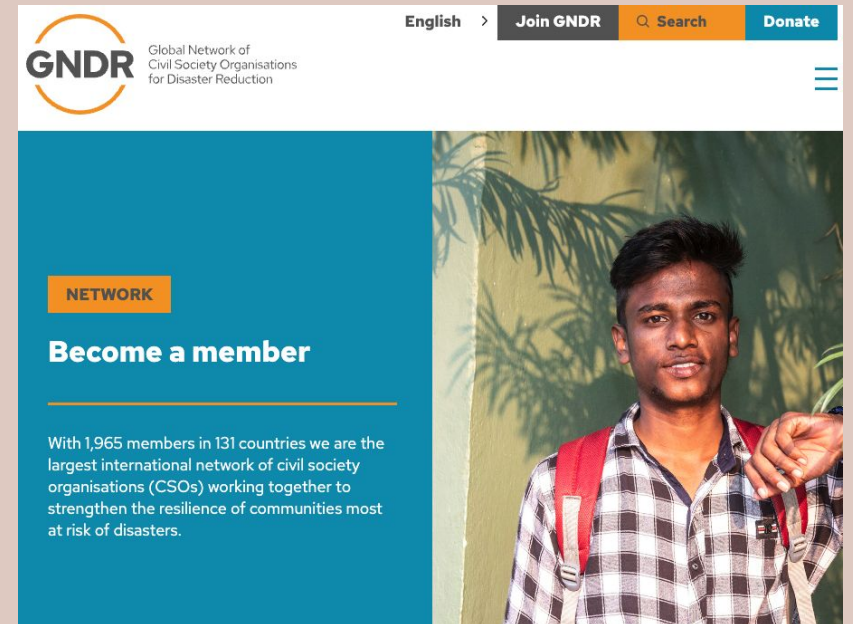
Resource Example 3: Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction

Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)

GNDR is the largest international network of civil society organisations working together to strengthen the resilience of communities most at risk of disasters. Member organisations connect and collaborate, benefit from capacity strengthening opportunities, implement our global projects, and get involved in research and advocacy initiatives.

Languages: English, French, Spanish

Access: Open to GNDR members. GNDR is free to join.



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the GNDR website. It includes the GNDR logo (a stylized orange circle with 'GNDR' inside) and the full name 'Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction'. To the right of the logo are links for 'English', 'Join GNDR', 'Search', and 'Donate'. Below the navigation bar is a large blue banner with the word 'NETWORK' in a small orange box. The main heading on the banner is 'Become a member'. Below this, there is a paragraph of text: 'With 1,965 members in 131 countries we are the largest international network of civil society organisations (CSOs) working together to strengthen the resilience of communities most at risk of disasters.' On the right side of the banner is a photograph of a young man with a red backpack, looking towards the camera.

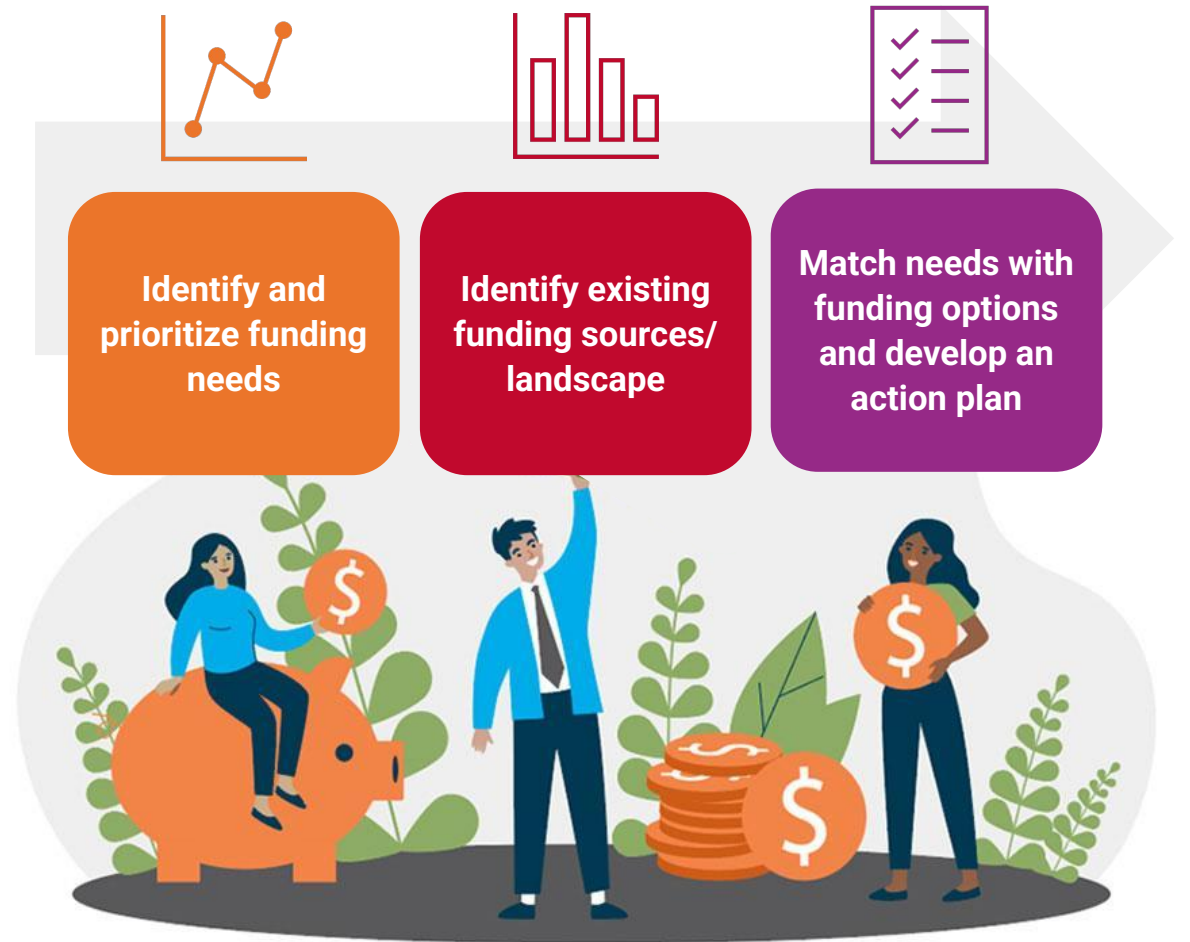
DRR funding in fragile contexts – What do we know?

- Complexity offers opportunity: multiple stakeholders, timeframes and risk management approaches
- ODA can be transformational where domestic funding is often limited
- Climate change adaptation funds are key as DRR and CCA objectives overlap
- Only 12 % of climate fund allocations go to fragile and conflict-affected states
- Multiple new financing mechanisms under development/operationalization



Securing DRR funds at national level

- 1. Identifying funding requirements:** Define & categorize DRR activities to quantify needs and identify gaps.
- 2. Mapping funding sources:** Analyze the funding landscape to align DRR needs with national/international sources
- 3. Leveraging multi-stakeholder partnerships:** Collaborate with humanitarian, government and non-governmental actors to strengthen proposals



Types & sources of funding

- DRR funding can come from diverse sources (**public, non-governmental, private**)
- Other financing mechanisms options include:
 - Debt-for-Nature Swaps – Converting debt into DRR investments.
 - Parametric Insurance – Pays out based on disaster triggers.
 - Crisis Modifiers – Built-in contingency funds within projects.

	Transnational	National	Sub-national
Public	CERF World Bank - Green Bonds Green Climate Fund	National Contingency Funds National Climate Adaptation Funds	Municipal Contingency Funds Municipal Bonds
Non-gov.	IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund Start Ready	CBPF Red-Cross Red-Crescent National Societies	Micro-financing and revolving funds
Private	Deloitte Humanitarian Innovation Program Regional Risk Pools (e.g. ARC, PCRIC, SEARIF, CCRIF)	Corporate Social Responsibility Schemes	Individual philanthropic donors Private insurance

[Identify potential funding sources for DRR and environmental action](#)



ZIMBABWE RED CROSS SOCIETY



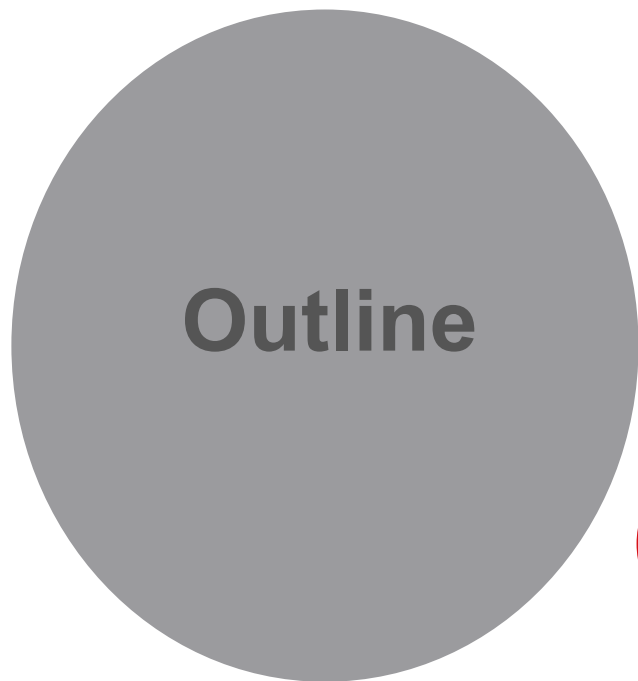
CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT CHARTER PRESENTATION

Paul Moyo – Disaster Management Coordinator

M. Begede – Operations Director



Outline



Anticipatory Action (AA), CC, DRR, EWS



Resilience and Climate Smart Agriculture



Community Based Adaptation, collaboration and partnerships



Fund raising initiatives



1. Integrating Climate Change into the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategy

- Co-designing of projects with communities, Govt and other partners.
- Contingency Plan with impending hazards(famine,floods,epidemics).
- ZRCS integrates climate change considerations into its broader DRR framework, recognizing the increasing frequency and intensity of climate-related hazards.
- It works with communities to understand the risks they face and incorporates climate adaptation strategies into existing DRR plans.





2. Climate Risk Assessment, AA and Early Warning Systems

- Climate and weather forecasts to trigger anticipatory actions, minimizing the impact of disasters on communities.
- ZRCS an active member of Community of Practice (CoP) AA (National, Regional).
- Training of staff and volunteers (disaster preparedness, response, and recovery, with a specific focus on climate change impacts and resilience strategies).
- Training DRR Committees on climate risk management, including the use of weather information, disaster preparedness, and response techniques.
- Improving early warning systems to ensure that communities are well-informed about impending climate-related hazards, such as droughts, floods and epidemics.
- Collaborates with national meteorological and disaster management agencies to disseminate timely, accurate information.
- Trains local communities on how to interpret early warning messages and respond effectively.
- ZRCS volunteers disseminating Early Warning Messages for Early Action.
- Use of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS).





3. Anticipatory Action (AA)





4. Building Resilience through Livelihood Support and Climate-Smart Agriculture

- ZRCS supports communities in adopting climate-resilient agricultural practices, such as drought-tolerant crops.
- Livelihoods diversification.
- Develop livelihoods that are less vulnerable to climate change.
- Providing training on sustainable farming practices, conservation techniques.
- Training on alternative income-generating activities.





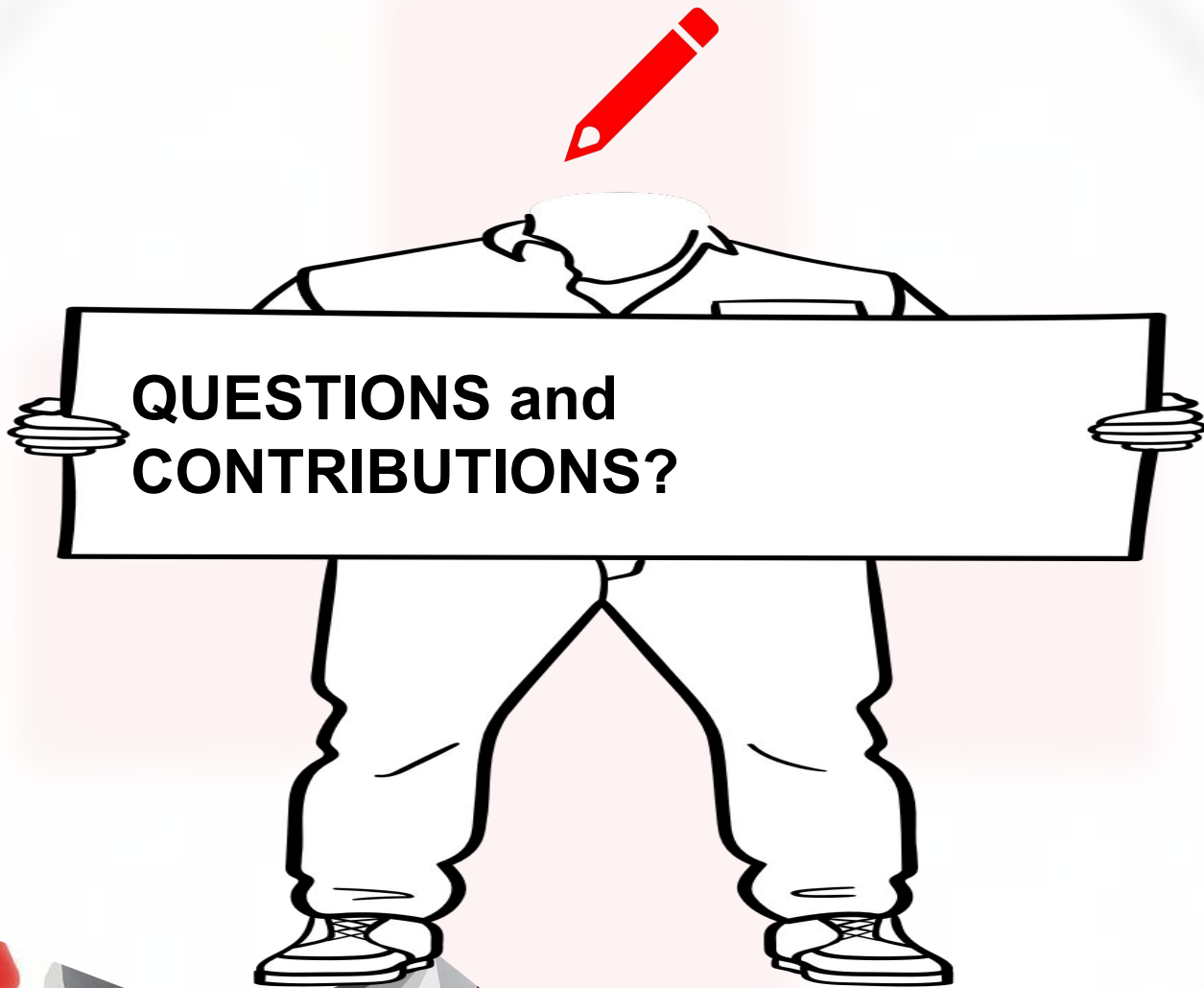
5. Community-Based Adaptation (CBA)

- Community-Based Adaptation, where communities are engaged in the identification of their own climate risks and the development of solutions.
- Through participatory approaches, communities design and implement local-level actions that directly address their unique vulnerabilities to climate change, such as water conservation, reforestation, and soil erosion prevention.



ZRCS fund raising initiatives

- Health provision services (2 clinics in Harare).
- Education provision services (High school in Harare).
- Training (Nurse aid, basic first aid, DRM in schools) in all provinces.
- Kiosks (all provinces, hospitals).
- ZRCS Membership (Professional members, members, life membership, School children).
- Partners - Finnish Red Cross (FRC) Danish Red Cross(DRC), British Red Cross(BRC) and IFCR.
- Donors (EU, USAID).



**QUESTIONS and
CONTRIBUTIONS?**



THANK YOU



Challenges in Mainstreaming DRR

Identified by Charter Signatories as Priorities for Collective Advocacy in 2025 Advocacy Survey of the Climate and Environment Charter

- Limited **funding** for long-term adaptation, DRR, preparedness, and early warning systems. Difficulties translating early warnings into timely action due to funding constraints.
- Difficulty **prioritizing DRR** and preparedness over humanitarian response needs
- Gaps in **access to technical capacity** (expertise, tools, guidance, etc)
- Gaps in **local capacity** and local knowledge on climate change issues.
- Limited support to **community-based DRR**
- Limited **engagement of marginalized communities** (displaced populations, women, youth, and persons with disabilities) in decision making.
- Challenges with **data accessibility** on local level
- Insufficient access to **multi-hazards early warning** that reach the last mile
- Limited **coordination** among humanitarian actors, development actors, and others working on DRR, preparedness, etc.

Mentimeter

Go to

www.menti.com

Enter the code

7178 8785



Or use the QR code

Audience Q&A



Upcoming events

- **Humanitarian Partnerships and Networks Weeks (17 to 28 March 2025)**
 - Where? Geneva (CIGC) & Online
 - Register [here](#)
 - Overview of DRR specific events at HNPW [here](#)
 - UNDRR events [here](#)
- **Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction (3 to 6 June 2025)**
 - Where? Geneva
 - Register [here](#) (registration open until 2 May)

Thank you !

Contact information:

Climate and Environment Charter Secretariat, secretariat@climate-charter.org

Emilia Wahlström, UNDRR, wahlstrom@un.org

Ben Webster, REAP Secretariat, Ben.WEBSTER@ifrc.org

Sandra Ruiz Romero, DG ECHO, sandra.romero-ruiz@ec.europa.eu

Paul Moyo, Zimbabwe Red Cross Society (ZRCS), moyop@redcrosszim.org.zw

Nick Ireland, Save the Children, nick.ireland@savethechildren.org.au

Casimir Djoko Kamdem, Humanitarian Action for Africa (HAA), coordination@h-action-africa.org

Sam Abdo Abdullah, Yemen Family Care Association, s.abdo@yfca.org

