# ARISE Annual General Meeting

**Focused Sessions on the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030**

**October 10-11, 2022**

**Report**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Session</th>
<th>Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework (MTR SF) - Private sector engagement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting</td>
<td>ARISE Annual General Meeting (AGM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moderator(s)</td>
<td>• Lizra Fabien - Global ARISE Board Member and Focal Point for ARISE Dominica</td>
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<td>• Misha Lobban-Clarke, ARISE Barbados.</td>
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<td>Featured speakers:*</td>
<td>• Marc Gordon, Senior Coordinator of the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, UNDRR</td>
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<td>• Max Stauffer - Author, MTR SF Thematic Study (Existential Risk including Rapid Technological Change)</td>
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<td>• Dr. Franziska Gaupp, Food System Scientist, based at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), and Lead Author on the MTR thematic on food systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date and Location</td>
<td>• October 10-11, 2022</td>
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<td>• Geneva - Switzerland &amp; online</td>
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<tr>
<td>Format</td>
<td>Webinar &amp; Interactive with the use of Slido</td>
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<td>Target Participants and Audience</td>
<td>ARISE members and participants to the Annual General Meeting (AGM)</td>
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<td>Objective</td>
<td>To engage ARISE members in reviewing actions that advance the Sendai Framework and determine recommendations for further enhancement of the same.</td>
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**DESCRIPTION**

The ARISE AGM aimed at: showcasing achievements of ARISE members; setting the next steps in terms of monitoring the progress of our work; strengthening ARISE’s strategic orientation

It was a hybrid event with 114 participants across multiple time zones. It incorporated an in-person component after three years.

Representatives from 21 ARISE networks participated. There was representation of multiple sectors - insurance and banking, infrastructure, tourism, and ICTs, among others, from small to large enterprises.

The 2022 ARISE AGM featured almost 50 speakers both online and onsite. The agenda featured special guests, segments for inspiring actions, a ignite stage, two dedicated sessions...
for the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, SMEs resilience and MCR2033 panel discussions; and a group discussion for the ARISE strategic orientation.

The two dedicated sessions on the MTR SF was also supported by Marc Gordon, Senior Coordinator of the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework and the MTR SF team who shared insights into the review process.

The following outlines the session formats and key outcomes.

**Session Overview & Video Highlight**

Ms. Lizra Fabien, ARISE Focal Point for the Sendai Framework MTR and Executive Director, DAIC, opened the session and highlighted the ARISE Statement at the Midterm Review Plenary 3 - Global Platform for DRR 2022: Rethinking Sustainable Development; Investing with strategic foresight to build resilience (see appendix A) and introduced the session with a viewing of Sendai Framework MTR intro video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zzk9RuBS1U&t=58s

**Overview of the SF MTR**

Marc Gordon - Senior Coordinator of the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework


Mr. Marc Gordon, Senior Coordinator of the MTR of the SF, presented the MTR roadmap. He started by giving some background on the MTR. It marks the midpoint in the implementation of the SF, the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The findings of the MTR SF will be consolidated in a report on the MTR SF, which will inform a high-level meeting of the General Assembly in New York on 18-19 May 2023. The Stakeholders Day on 17 May, will be an opportunity for ARISE, among other private sector actors and stakeholders, to further engage in the MTR SF by sharing experience and recommendations. The political declaration will be adopted to inform, inter alia, the SDGs Summit, the UN Secretary General’s Summit for the Future, and the recommendations for Our Common Agenda (OCA) and COP28. The final report will draw from both States and non-state actors on the global thematic studies: systemic nature of risk across food systems, energy systems, transportation, health, technological change, and more broadly, risk governance and risk management globally. He stressed the importance of the participation of the private sector in the MTR, since the shift in risk governance and management to move forward needs private investment and redeployment of capital

**Session 1: Author SF MTR, Digital Transformation - Max Stauffer - Author, MTR SF Thematic Study on Existential Risk including Rapid Technological Change**

- The study aims to help the private sector already engaged in DRR to understand the risk posed by rapid technological change and Artificial Intelligence (AI) - political, economic, scientific and security. All technologies are double-edged swords that can enhance our capacities for good -make progress on our priorities (SDGs, SF, business goals) by
increasing efficiency, resiliency or bad -leading to four risks (economic, political, scientific or security).

- Economic risk: in automating trading, small errors in algorithms can lead to a spiral of losses. In 2010 algorithmic errors led to one trillion losses in a day in the US trade markets.
- Political risk: automated surveillance systems could lead to deep fakes or the violation of human rights and to strong misinformation.
- Scientific risk. AI can help identify new deadly pathogens; that, if released, would cause pandemics that are about 10 to 100 times worse than Covid-19.
- Security risks. The development of autonomous weapons or the use of AI in nuclear weapons Systems can lead to escalation based on miscommunications or small algorithmic errors.

Technological risk is included in SF. The probability of the likelihood of the risks from AI is lower than in other “usual” risks (hurricanes, earthquakes, etc.) but has high impact.

Three pathways to protect progress towards SDGs and SF by reducing threats from AI:

- (i) leverage the MTR to state that AI development imposes risk on societies. Need to put risks from AI on the DRR agenda; It is an unusual topic to discuss within DRR communities, still considered an uncertain subject. The MTR could be an inflection point for this topic that we can still tackle.
- (ii) preventive work from a risk-informed approach from different sectors. We need a DRR community well networked instead of siloed; and
- (iii) development of methods and tools to accelerate safe technologies, and decelerate risky technologies.

Post presentation discussion/comments:

- ARISE USA announced they will hold a symposium in Jan/Feb 2023 on smart cities technologies which includes the risks of technological development (AI, internet of things). Highlighted the need for a thoughtful implementation to develop a protocol for applying technology to DRR -equity of access among others.

- Interesting lessons to learn from the Covid-19 pandemic. It was predicted. However, it is difficult to build policies based on evidence because science doesn't directly translate into action, action depends on political attention which is often short term, since we face disasters on almost a daily basis worldwide. The private sector has a huge role to play in shielding societies and industries from these large-scale shocks that decrease supply chain resilience and disrupt business profits. They are crucial actors that can put on the governments agenda these risks based on the available evidence.

Roundtable Discussion

Moderated by: Misha Lobban-Clarke, Executive Director, Barbados Chamber of Commerce and Industry | ARISE Barbados

Questions for session 1:

- What ARISE focus area is more aligned with your company’s activities?
Considering the presentation of existential risk, including rapid technological change, what do you feel could be done differently in terms of private sector’s engagement in better defining digital transformation solutions specific to [the four ARISE focus areas]:

- SME Resilience,
- Risk informed investments,
- Innovation Insurance Solution, and
- Resilient Infrastructure?

The following verbatim recommendations were given and have been categorized by the most relevant ARISE focus via the Slido online platform:

SME Resilience

- SME Resilience - have a stronger partnership with the government. Give incentives for DRR programs such as ease of doing business (Permitting, lower insurance products)
- Provision of access to and training in use of digital solutions to SMEs.
- Making SME Resilience a business factor.

Risk-informed Investments

- Realizing ‘explainable AI’ - a) in respect of investment algorithms in capital markets able to represent real world (ecosystems) as well as real economy downstream effects, and b) on the liability side of accident/damage scenarios of appliances driven by AI.
- Create the metrics needed to catalyze more investment in prevention by governments.
- We need to focus on asking governments to invest in prevention.
- Share opportunities to collaborate and invest in climate adaptation.

General
Digital transformation must be underpinned by learning and unlearning and continuous development.

Working together across countries and sectors. Open sharing of best practices.

Increased technical solutions.

Private public collaboration and regulations.

Enable greater consumer transparency that will facilitate making resilient choices.

Awareness. Technology architecture. Equity of access.

Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, what adjustments are required to existing disaster risk governance and management approaches and how could the private sector support such approaches?

Verbatim responses given via the Slido online platform.

Efficiency: Being able to differentiate SME’s capabilities on resilience.

Coordination is necessary.

Communication coordination structure.

Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).

Improve availability and systematize the application of, risk information (including systemic aspects) in public and private sector strategy, investment and behavior so that we do not prioritize the management of shocks (which is realized risk), but rather harness goals of business continuity and Return on Investment (ROI) to guide the decisions, actions and inactions that prevent the creation of new risks, and the reduction of existing risks BEFORE they manifest as a shock/disaster.

We do recommend to go for private public partnership along with technology.

Accessibility to information through digital technology, assists in digital architecture, partnerships, include in education curriculum.

Private sector can support increasing the understanding of risks and providing tools and technology needed to support resilience and support developing regulations and policies promoting DRR.

Agile and adaptive governance. close connection, partnership and resource mobilization from private sectors.

Public and private planning, including scenario planning at local and regional levels is needed.

Better Disaster Risk Management (DRM) coordination and single entry points.

We need to improve the coordination with the governments.

As more people are working remotely from homes, it is even more important that homes be hazard resilient.

Companies need to take an active role in educating people and communities on risk. Allocating budgets and sharing knowledge to guarantee business and communities ability to thrive.

Ensure active collaboration with the private sector in this management. Private Sector must look at sustainability and collaboration alongside profits.

Understand how the technology can both reduce and amplify risk.
We need to improve the use of digital technology

Session 2: Author SF MTR, Food systems, Dr. Franziska Gauppp, Food System Scientist, based at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), and Lead Author on the MTR thematic on food systems.

The food system is a system of systems, a dynamic interactive complex system and more than production. There is a triple challenge: environmental sustainability, human health and nutrition, and inclusive economics and livelihoods.

Relating the food systems to the four ARISE key areas:
(i) enhancing the resilience of SMEs links to “just rural transitions” to make sure that in the food system transformation (change in trade rules or new innovations) SMEs do not face disadvantages due to large entry costs of fixed costs. Need to include SMEs in the food system transformation.
(ii) investments decisions by the financial sector in the food system through ESG or Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD). Sustainable investments and Nature-related financial disclosure to make sure businesses do not pose risk to nature or internalize and/or are aware of the risks they pose to nature.

(iii) incentivizing disaster, risk reduction and enhanced data for risk-informed decision making through the Index Insurance (using satellite data) or scenario planning. Due to climate change, historical data is not useful to describe future potential risk.

(iv) supporting resilient infrastructure development through investments in irrigation or storage facilities.

In summary, the contextual shifts and emerging approaches to risk and resilience in the food system are: (i) from food and nutrition security to food system resilience; (ii) from risk as a purely hazard or shock to interacting hazards-vulnerability-exposure, (iii) from siloed approaches to systems thinking; (iv) identifying trade-offs and synergies; (v) from short-term thinking to long-term thinking; (vi) internalize the externalities that the current food system is producing as a pathway to resilience.

Post discussion presentation:

- Critical infrastructure that the private sector could invest in: (i) trade infrastructure (global shipments and all transport along the supply chains) critical to make sure global distribution of food and (ii) storage facilities are key for the food price crisis, as they provide buffer stocks to decrease risk food volatility. Farmers can stock grains and sell later for a better price. Strategic grain reserves used to be a common practice for countries, but no longer are; (iii) irrigation systems to make food production more resilient against drought.

- The food systems usually focus on the supply side, but the demand side - consumption patterns and dietary change is a huge leverage point to make food systems more sustainable. The private sector could look at how to change consumption patterns.

- Important discussion during Covid-19 on whether we need supply chain optimization or sustainability. Do we need more efficient supply chains? or more resilient supply chains? - meaning alternative trade partners where we can source inputs from.

Roundtable Discussion

Session 2: Food systems Presenter and Moderator: Dr. Franziska Gaupp, Food System Scientist, based at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), and Lead Author on the MTR thematic on food systems

Questions for session 2:

- What ARISE focus area is more aligned with your company’s activities?
Considering the presentation of food systems and food security, what could be done to strengthen solutions from the private sector through the lens of [the four ARISE focus areas]:

- SME Resilience,
- Risk informed investments,
- Innovation Insurance Solution, and
- Resilient Infrastructure?

The following verbatim recommendations were given and have been categorized by the most relevant ARISE focus via the Slido online platform:

**SME Resilience**

- More relevant and helpful government and other regulatory issuances to make private sector assistance to SMEs more incentivized.
- Include the topics - food security, business continuity, supply chain resilience - in the Industry Roadmap of MSMEs engaged in the food sector. Get inputs from the ground from both formal and informal MSMEs.
- Involve grassroots stakeholders in the design of interventions especially for SMEs in the rural areas.

**Risk-informed Investments**

- Private sector taking a supply-side position to drive sustainable consumption patterns (particularly in high income countries), shaping demand and thus food systems that are truly sustainable, offering a more just distribution of resources, equitable nutrition for an 8 billion world, all within planetary boundaries.

**Innovation Insurance Solution**

- Ensure that insurance solutions incentivize investments in the production of healthier foods.
- Offer reduced and preferable insurance options for those companies involved in food security.

**Resilient Infrastructure**

- Efficient supply chain, accessibility for infrastructure.
- Sharing the technology on how to improve productivity.
Food security is dependent on the functioning of the wider systems in a country or globally. Stress Testing resilience capacity and critical function will be critical.

**General**

- Urban farming using Internet of Things (IoT) and AI.

- Given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic coupled with the war in Ukraine and global shipping issues, what adjustments are required to existing disaster risk governance and management approaches and how could the private sector support such approaches?

*Verbatim responses given via the Slido online platform.*

- Private Sector can work together as opposed to working in silos.
- Consider speculative aspects of food commodity markets and their impact on food systems risks.
- Ensure all in the supply chain include business continuity measures.
- Consumption patterns (including aspects of entitlement) that drive unsustainable production practices (and can drive ecosystems degradation/collapse) are as important as supply chain issues, if not more so - but yes, from transportation (including riverine transportation issues, e.g. water scarcity) to storage.
- Supply chain optimization.
- DRM plans to include strategies to strengthen partnerships of Local Government Units (LGUs) with local MSMEs (micro, small and medium enterprises) and agribusinesses; Promote supply chain resilience.
- Transparency is needed more than ever especially for the government so that private sector has a strong baseline of knowledge on where and how to come in to support.
- a. The private sector should actively engage in the development of the DRR strategy and its implementation. b. Internalize risk and factor in inter-dependencies in investment decisions; c. Work with local governments in building capacity and technology transfer, d. establish a global coalition of supply chain industries under ARISE to build resilience of supply chain/business continuity/ and provide foresight to governments.
- We must talk about food systems risks (or resilience), not just food security, within the context of finite planetary boundaries.
- Innovation in agriculture to produce more in a healthy manner.
- Regional adjustments to tide over the situation. Private sector can help in a big way by providing resources including financial help through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) side.
Ease up regulatory requirements on local settings. Introduce advanced technology solutions to promote agriculture in local environments.
Appendix A

Statement at the Midterm Review Plenary 3 - GPDRR 2022: Rethinking Sustainable Development; Investing with strategic foresight to build resilience.
Friday, May 27, 2022

Delivered by Lizra Fabien, Global ARISE Board Member and Focal Point for ARISE Dominica, Executive Director, DAIC

Advancing the Sendai Framework Priorities:
Understanding disaster risk.
Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.

Greetings to all on behalf of our Chamber and Network. We thank you for the opportunity to share perspectives on the private sector and partnerships that will enhance the achievement of the Sendai Framework. General 1 and targeted 2 and 5.

In line with UNDRR’s all-of-society approach, the private sector is a key advocate for a resilient world!

As we work towards advancing the Sendai Framework, we must stress the importance of collaboration and alignment in order to be more impactful. All agencies should be strategic in working together to avoid duplication but have cohesion in their pursuit.

Being part of the Global ARISE Network, the UN Private Sector Alliance for Disaster Resilient Societies, we focus on building the resilience of MSMEs, risk informed investments, innovative solutions and resilient infrastructure.

These priorities of ARISE and the foundation of our network are aligned with the sendai framework.

Institutional collaboration and inclusive partnerships are key in being successful in our achievement of the Sendai Framework.

In the Caribbean we have created a regional Chamber of Commerce network, called CARICHAM and in this network we are working steadily on building the resilience of our private sector in the Caribbean. We will continue our focus on actions related to the sendai framework.

We acknowledge that the private sector is not homogenous. We also acknowledge that the majority of our Private Sector are MSMEs. As such, focus on MSMEs should be highlighted and information should be targeted to meet their needs.
Smaller companies are key to the value chain of larger companies and our countries. They may be vulnerable but contribute to risk. Our Governments have a key role in supporting our MSMEs in making better decisions. Additionally, we should create the enabling environment for these MSMEs and all businesses to thrive.

This is why we have built tools such as the Business Resilience Toolkit with the support of UNDRR regional office and other partners. We have ensured that this tool is more inclusive to cater to the needs of businesses in all languages in the Caribbean.

We have also collaborated to ensure that the vulnerable groups could be included in our resilience planning and building, including migrant entrepreneurs.

We have also been advancing our partnership with our governments to be at the table to contribute to the decisions on building a resilient nation.

**Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.**

At our ARISE Network Leaders Meeting last month, we explored 5 key areas for this review.

1. Networks have an increased focus on these two priorities: understanding disaster risk and enhancing disaster preparedness
2. Great action has been taken by ARISE Networks to advance the SF.
3. We noted that climate change has been driving more complex disasters and that the private sector should lead efforts in finding innovative solutions.
4. One of the new and emerging issues identified was the fragmentation that results in reinvention of work done. It is important that we all collaborate to reduce this fragmentation to realize quicker growth.
5. In enhancing greater action towards achieving the SF, we have recommended improved measurement of outcomes over activity as well as the promotion of resilience tools, ensuring that it also caters to the vulnerable among us.

As I mentioned at the beginning, The importance of collaboration and alignment could be more impactful if we can work to insert risk informed behavior and investment into other multilateral processes.

As we work towards advancing the private sector, fulfilling the SDGs and Risk Informed Sustainable Development must go hand in hand. Strategic collaboration among organizations globally, regionally and locally is key!

I thank you!
Appendix B

Presentation by Marc Gordon, Senior Coordinator of the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, UNDRR, at the 2022 ARISE Annual General Meeting (AGM).

Key Workstreams

**SUBSTANTIVE INPUTS**
Member States (MS), Stakeholders, UN System entities, Major Groups (MG)

**MTR SF REPORT**
Main Report, Synthesis Report (2023)

**THINK RESILIENCE DIALOGUES**
MS, Stakeholders, UN System entities

**SYNERGIES - SDG SUMMIT, OTHER PROCESSES AND GST/REVIEWS**
MS, Stakeholders, UN System entities, Secretariats

**POLITICAL DECLARATION**
PGA, Co-facilitators

**HIGH LEVEL MEETING OF THE MTR SF - 18-19 MAY, 2023**
OPGA, MS, Stakeholders, UN System entities

**STAKEHOLDERS’ DAY**
17 May, 2023

**COMMUNICATIONS, ADVOCACY AND ENGAGEMENT**
Synergies with other processes

- COP27/COP28 and Global Stocktake of Paris Agreement
- MTR of the Water Action Decode
- HLPF under ECOSOC and HLPF under GA (SDC Summit, Political Declaration, Quadrennial review of SDGs and Global SD Report)
- Summit of the Future and Political Declaration for Future Generations
- LDC-V Conference; Prep processes for the review of SAMOA Pathway and Vienna Programme of Action
- High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development (GA) and ECOSOC FID Forum
- ECOSOC Operational Activities Segment and Coordination Segment
- HLM on Universal Health Coverage
- Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and CBD COP15
- 4th Review and Appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing
- New Urban Agenda review
- Science-Technology Forum
- UN Forest Forum
- World Health Assembly
- World Urban Forum
Inputs to the MTR Report

Final Report

Regional

UN System

Member States

Thematic Reviews

Interviews

Stakeholders

Global Thematic Studies

1. RISK-INFORMED INVESTING AND RISK REDUCTION FINANCING
   Integrating multidimensional risk in the global financial architecture (public and private)

2. CHANGING NATURE OF MULTILATERAL AND NATIONAL RISK GOVERNANCE
   Fit-for-purpose risk governance across levels

3. RISK REDUCTION IN PROTRACTED CRISIS AND FRAGILE SETTINGS
   Understanding and responding to fragility as a driver, magnifier and context for risks

4. DIVERSITY OF KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS
   Different ways of knowing and understanding risk

5. RISK REDUCTION & EARTH SYSTEMS AND PLANETARY BOUNDARIES
   Operationalizing the paradigm of planetary boundaries to tackle risk

6. HOLISTIC APPROACHES TO ADDRESSING HEALTH AND BIORISK
   Health systems, ‘Planetary Health’, ‘Eco-Health’ and ‘One Health’ approaches

7. FOOD SYSTEMS RESILIENCE
   Addressing risks to and from current food systems

8. EXISTENTIAL RISKS, INCL. RAPID TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE
   Existential risks, SGs OCA, Misuse/misalignment of AI, digital divide
UN System Engagement

**Joint UN**
- UN Plan of Action on DRR, and UN SLG - July 2022
- UN Regional Economic Commissions joint statement
- PEDRR

**Independent Reports**
- IOM, FAO, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP
- UNESCO, UNOOSA / UN-Spider, UN Women, UNU-EHS, WHO, WMO

**Other Inputs**
- UN entities and other ICs, e.g. WB, contributing including to thematic commissioned studies, and joint advocacy efforts - including the political process starting in Q1 2023.

Stakeholder Engagement

Through SEM and regional mechanisms - all-of-society approach
Interim Stakeholder Report (SEM) released May 2022

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<th>Engagement Avenue</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Open Surveys (e.g. water constituency, urban practitioners and local authorities, civil engineers, parliamentarians, private sector)</td>
<td>Concluded / Ongoing</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Focus Group Discussions</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Literature Review</td>
<td>Concluded</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Bilateral Discussions</td>
<td>Concluded</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Resilience Learning Labs</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Organizational Reviews</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Thematic Studies</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>One-on-one Interviews</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Voluntary Commitments</td>
<td>Concluded</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Multi-stakeholder Roundtable</td>
<td>To be initiated in Q4</td>
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### Think Resilience Dialogues

#### Background

**POLITICAL TEMPERATURE CHECK**
TRDs will be conducted prior to intergovernmental consultations and negotiations

**ENGAGING MEMBER STATES**
Sensitise Member States to importance of DRR with respect to other issues; encourage greater political engagement with the agenda

**EMERGING ISSUES**
Gain insight into emerging issues around the risk reduction agenda that could impact the negotiations of the Political Declaration and engagement in the HLM + potential proposals of considerations

#### Themes

<table>
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<tr>
<th>DE-RISKING INVESTMENTS AND FINANCING FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>Risk disclosure; negative externalities; reconfiguration of international regulatory / supervisory financial architecture so that risk reduction is an aim of the system, not a secondary consideration; FfD; SDG financing gap; climate finance gap</td>
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<th>A PARTICIPATORY AND RISK-INFORMED APPROACH TO GOVERNANCE</th>
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<td>Vertically and horizontally integrated risk-informed decision-making across ministries, sectors, legislative and regulatory frameworks, and scales; adaptive governance</td>
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<tr>
<th>DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN COUNTRIES AFFECTED BY PROTRACTED CONFLICT AND HUMANITARIAN CRISSES</th>
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<tr>
<td>Drivers, compounding vulnerabilities, protracted crises</td>
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<th>YOUTH ENGAGEMENT (TBD)</th>
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<td>Substantive consultations and listening sessions with Fellows for Good (UNFoundation), Hope Fellows II (OPGA) and Major Group on Children and Youth</td>
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High-Level Meeting Modalities
As per A/RES/76/204

1. OPENING SEGMENT
   Adopt political declaration

2. PLENARY
   Member State representatives (only) - HoS/G, ministerial, ambassadorial

3. MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PANELS
   Guided by themes from MTR SF Synthesis Report

4. CLOSING SEGMENT

MULTISTAKEHOLDER
SEM, major groups and stakeholders, youth, local DRR actors, business, academia and science, private sector

LISTENING SESSIONS
- With UN system
- With Member States and high-level attendees

HYBRID
Allow for remote participation whilst encouraging in person attendance (funding for participants TBD)

TAKE-AWAYS
- networking between stakeholders
- integration/alignment across processes
- development of cross-stakeholder partnerships

17 MAY
Stakeholders' Day
(Provisional)
Opportunities for Synergy with the SDGs Summit

1. **SUBSTANTIVE INPUTS**
   MS, IGOs, Stakeholders, UN System, thematic inputs, one-on-one interviews

2. **HIGH-LEVEL MEETING OF THE MTR SF**
   Vision and ambition for 2nd half of SF and SF successor

3. **ENGAGEMENT**
   Participation, advocacy, engagement in process, support to braiding and integration with other GST and review exercises (including the GSDR) - pre- and post-HLM MTR SF

Countdown has begun...

Q+A
Appendix C

Presentation by Franziska Gaupp, Thematic Study on Global Food Systems to inform the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework, at the 2022 ARISE Annual General Meeting (AGM).

Thematic Study to inform the Midterm Review of the Sendai Framework

GLOBAL FOOD SYSTEMS — UNDERSTANDING RISK, TRANSFORMING TOWARDS RESILIENCE

Dr. Franziska Gaupp

- 34.37% of global GHG emissions
- Nitrogen and pesticide pollution
- Deforestation, soil degradation
- 11 million deaths globally per year due to dietary risks (22% of all deaths among adults)
- ‘Double burden of malnutrition’: 2.28 billion people are overweight and obese while up to 828 million are facing hunger and undernutrition.
- Healthy diets (fruits, vegetables, whole grains,…) not affordable for 3.1 billion people
- Around 35% of pastoralists and 75% of agro-pastoralists in Sub-Saharan Africa live below the poverty line

The triple challenge of providing resilient food systems. (1) Environmental sustainability, (2) human health and nutrition and (3) inclusive economies and livelihoods.
1. Enhancing the resilience of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs);
   - Just rural transition (trade, innovation, investments)

2. Integrating disaster and climate risk into investment decisions by the financial sector;
   - ESG
   - TNFD

3. Incentivizing disaster risk reduction and enhanced data for risk-informed decision-making through engagement with the insurance industry as global risk manager;
   - Index Insurance
   - Scenario planning

4. Supporting resilient infrastructure development.
   - Investments in irrigation, storage facilities,...

In short:

CONTEXTUAL SHIFTS AND EMERGING APPROACHES TO RISK AND RESILIENCE

- From food and nutrition security to food system resilience
- From risk as hazard to interacting hazards-vulnerability-exposure
- From siloed approaches to systems thinking
- Identifying and understanding trade-offs and synergies
- From short-term thinking towards long-termism
- Internalizing externalities as pathway to resilience