

## WRC4 OPENING

### HIGH LEVEL PLENARY SESSION

#### Leave No One Behind – Making Inclusion A Reality

May 13th, 2019/ 9:30-10:30, ROOM 1

<p><b>Context</b></p>	<p>In committing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 193 UN Member States pledged to ensure “no one will be left behind” and to “endeavour to reach the furthest behind first” so that the Agenda’s goals and targets are met for all nations and people and for all segments of society.</p> <p>The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction recognizes inclusion as a key principle for sustainable disaster recovery across its four priorities . With the increase of weather-related disasters, disaster recovery becomes more crucial as it offers an opportunity to address the development setbacks caused by the impact of the disaster and restore the path to resilient development and the achievement of the SDGs.</p> <p>Inclusive recovery is crucial to foster equal rights and opportunities, dignity and diversity, guaranteeing that nobody from a community is left out because of their age, gender, disability or other factors related to their ethnicity, religion, geography, economic status, political affiliation, health issues, or other life circumstances.</p> <p>While progress is observed in promoting inclusion of marginalised and vulnerable groups at both policy and interventions level, there are still several challenges and biases that impede the achievement of inclusive recovery processes. If the objective is to protect poor and vulnerable households from the shocks and stresses that have negative impacts on their wellbeing, the practice of recovery needs to expand existing protection measures and evolve toward setting new priorities such as fostering higher financial inclusion, social protection and adaptive safety nets, contingent finance and reserve funds among others measures.</p> <p>IFRC’s Global Disasters Report 2018 uses the following framework to explain exclusion. The report identifies five fatal flaws that are allowing so many people to fall through the cracks: too many affected people are 1) out of sight, 2) out of reach, 3) left out of the loop, or find themselves in crises that are 4) out of money, or deemed to be 5) out of scope because they are suffering in ways that are not seen as the responsibility of the humanitarian sector.</p> <p>These can be addressed using a three-pronged approach: to examine the disadvantages people face in and across the five factors; empower those who are being left behind [or who are at risk of being left behind]; and to enact inclusive, far-sighted and progressive policies. Inclusive recovery is all about</p>
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	<p>ensuring that post-disaster support reaches all affected population groups without bias. This emphasizes the importance of providing recovery support to low-income households and most marginalized groups who are typically more exposed, more vulnerable, and less supported. If all countries had the ability to support the poorest and the most vulnerable people with post-disaster support that can be found in developed countries, global well-being losses due to natural disasters could be reduced by 9.4%, equivalent to a US\$52 billion increase in annual global consumption. The effect is particularly large in countries with large inequality and where poor people have little access to social protection and financial instruments. In Angola, Benin, Comoros, Congo (Rep.), Central African Republic, DRC, Russia, Gabon, Haiti, and Lesotho building back more inclusively would reduce disaster losses by about 27% or more. Opportunities to build back more inclusively include identifying vulnerable groups and their needs prior to a disaster, social protection programs that target the most vulnerable and ensuring that reconstruction does not overlook low-income and geographically-isolated areas.<sup>1</sup></p>
<b>Speakers / Panelists</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pinarayi Vijayan, Chief Minister, Government of Kerala, India</li> <li>• Setsuko Saya, Director, Cabinet Office, International Cooperation Division Disaster Management Bureau, Japan</li> <li>• Eddie Ndopu, UN Secretary-General's SDG Advocate</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> <http://blogs.worldbank.org/sustainablecities/node/987>