

June_19_407_002

Good morning, everybody. A big welcome to you all to this session on inclusive and holistic resilience, findings from the World Risk Poll. Over the next hour, we're going to launch from Hameshi a really important resource that is significant in perhaps two ways.

The Lloyd's Register Foundation has turned its back very respectfully, as it were, on the global community of risk experts and spent the last two years consulting the real owners of risk, the communities, and asked them really about how they feel about their ability to cope with protecting themselves from disasters, their level of household savings, their assessment and trust in government and disaster management services,

their assessment of other government services. This is a really important initiative, both in terms of what it does, using really the currency of trust, sentiment, household capacity, things that actually our community is normally less interested in.

This is often the domain of, if you think about it, politicians and the media. This is very special. Secondly, this is significant in terms of the scale, the reach, the ambition of this work. Lloyd's Register Foundation have cast a really wide net over 142 countries and territories and created a statistically robust and valid data set that we're going to explore today.

Before we do so, however, we're going to watch a film. Lloyd's Register Foundation have had the foresight to encourage us to ground our thinking in a lived reality, in the lived reality of exactly the kind of community that it has been polling through Gallup.

I think many of you know Gallup, the global polling company. Exactly that kind of community is represented in this film. We'll watch the film first as I think others of us arrive, and then we'll dive into the data with the Lloyd's Register Foundation.

A household matter, housekeeping matter, I believe the wonders of AI are bringing us digital streaming, both text and audio. If you do want to point your cameras at the QR code, you will get interpretation from English into Japanese and French, should you wish it.

So this is the film. It's about 10 minutes long.

We get excess flooding in this community and the first experience we get. And then I mean, I don't have one o'clock. But like the other people in the talk talk now, I don't know if we need to sleep quick.

Not knowing that, I don't want to take over the whole community. I don't want to take over the whole community. I don't want to take over the whole community. I don't want to take over the whole community.

I don't want to take over the whole community. I don't want to take over the whole community. I don't want to take over the whole community. I don't want to take over the whole community.

I don't want to take over the whole community. I don't want to take over the whole community.

In my community, I don't experience flash flood, where intensive we can come, where they've got identity flop, where it meets with the high tide, working conditions, speaking our local language, doing how we understand, where you can warm it up, it is cata, the cata within the community.

So during the internet, they can limit to movement, they like something, and they require the capacity then, you think the way they go through the capacity, then you can soak, then you want the way they do business, you can also soak their business, and we can make for that moment, the community can stand still.

Yes, in terms of any disaster, we are more than vulnerable.

We do Malori festival culture. Once you get to the Ummah there, where maybe the people in the Ummah can enjoy what everybody remembers, it's a spiritual culture where the community doesn't get to be spiritual.

It's not just about the people, it's about the culture that's possible.

If you don't know who to sell, they'll go buy from market. The only area to sell is their own market. If you don't know who to sell, you'll buy for water and for soup. And if you don't know who to sell, you're going to have to sell them and sell them.

So these got our own artificial. Now they got our way to serve as the boundary between colartic and muffin bay. Now in this, as it is earlier shown, and in cut from up here under, take and then we can join at the sea.

You find out alongside, we get and hang the toilet in a concrete one where they can tap the drainage. So you find out if high ends can weigh in the top of the sea level rise, possibility go there for the water go inside the toilets where I don't go make the porcelain.

Also exposed to hazard or risk. The way they think about unsafe drinking water, it's very common within the community because the pipe, even the pipe on water, they will get now the formal area. They can cut, cut the pipe in from up.

So what can get like that kind of things? If the pipe that are left open, if the water pass the pipe, then pump open during that period, the water will become contaminated.

you

There are also the experienced extreme heat weather conditions. Because the climate change, we have the atmosphere, the weather, the change. So the experiences are kind of a smart heat. And especially the first time in the day, we place it to the corner.

Sometimes even if a light puts fan on, I won't forget I can call this, it will send back the hot beans.

working at 72 slums areas, we get the ilt up in the seaside. Like for the seaside, mostly their own disasters are the mona, the number of flooding and fire. We get various communities there for every year that they experience fire.

Like for the Susans Bay, Echo Bay, and the ilt up community, like the Moibar, Duazak, and tree planting, they serve the experience until like mud slide and all that stuff. And for me, the community, Duazak, they just start with me to experience more leghasi.

And landslide, like now they spend communities, like one side be the way, like, then because of people in the good and the weak, then build houses, then this. So like the ilt before them, and houses, then build structures, then because what is the bigger unfortunate way, life will not be lost, what properties will be damaged because of the ill - waked courts, you know, they notify us on the way.

Incident to help, you know, they need to know anybody will notify.

Well, some of the things that are the problem in the history community are to accolade on. One, it's always disposal. Two, the banking, the illegal banking. Because after they talk to you, so then the rights now, people are still in the bank.

Three, the deforestation. We're in the ground. God's God's sick. He can't compound himself. They know they're sick.

The sun, the Kaewam, and we were more with the nazis and our palm body than I do with it. And you dig a touch, which way, pan, you know, bull's sun.

So finally I say where the mango bidet are, the kind way how the heat station are not to say bidet force them, but because of the long cut for them mango bidet, the experience it can smack heat now. Because of the lack of recognition from the central governments, landowners are even afraid for investing in building standard houses there.

There's even some manusas in his space there, it's a photograph of the community, not able for, of the soil, not able to allow them to make it be like a country structure. There's even some manusas that are afraid for investing because of the threat of addiction.

They can't take all their life savings and put them in a big standard house, as any 10 governments will come from here.

we try for Canada communities there and make sure they reform and structures they put structures there in place where are the community disaster management committees or since we form we come reform their structures then they in terms of response and it's where any emergency will happen then can come and respond as community level where they can come they make sure say they help people them out and and do some more arts in the end we train them or first of all train in terms of shots and rescue because you know the oboe for rescue post where you have not got the kind knowledge you need for training so one with the plant trees and also we try for restores and mangrove now the Aberdeen Creek where for magina,

tecanculastics six zones them and also we try for plant trees around the different catchments them so like resilience officer we try for apply for short opportunity because we make we know say people they suffer due to the forestations so try for make follow we do a forestation so people know what is so far because where we they consider the rate at which we stand the worm a very very difficult for some of we where they live not in communities they are so we beat us and fitted because some communities lively would more be depend on that mangrove like where mangrove be they get a cocco picking the cocco they come and efficiently even they breed among the mangrove the fishing livelihood and all that stuff it be so active in the community but since when the courts call them mangrove then they visit community people in the area always they cry livelihood activities so we be safe always storm mangrove then I'd be good ideas for them and we won

Where are they prepared to respond towards the disaster issues already upon our community? First of all, I get the awareness on how for those things there, we will make a prepared data. And because we are getting awareness today, we can do like that skills or knowledge sharing to other people that we think the community.

The community through sensitization, awareness raising, community engagement, then we can also do community cleaning. Then we also get the capacity to respond to disaster during the time when it takes place.

And after the disaster, we can also go door to door with social counseling, that we can also give small, small person as possible get to other people there. They're like, if you happen down to we directly, we don't already know now how for cope with the issue.

Thank you very much.

We don't necessarily say sometimes we will seek external support from some of the partners they work with. But if any provision is not in place for that, we will be able to cope with things we said.

When they learn for sharing stories, so the big one, they're willing to have power. So that this story will influence them, and they're going to be able to list stories for letting them go do what they think will better win our community.

A process of collecting dates and attacks, it will make you know the actual problem with the effects of the community.

Thanks for watching!

Where do we need to go to support me so that we can continue to do what we need to do soon? Because we are CDMC. We need support.

So the Freetown Flood Fighters of Sierra Leone is covered by the World Risk Pole, but the World Risk Pole also covers approximately 30 other African countries. And I think that in order to give us an overview of the headline results of all 142 countries, I'd like to invite David Reed, the Director of Global Advocacy and Campaigns for the Lloyd's Register Foundation, to navigate us through the headlines,

as it were, of this year's World Risk Pole.

Thank you. Thank you, Mark. So I'm just going to show you some of the high-level results and then I'll try and get through it quite quickly so we can have lots of time for questions and discussion. A quick introduction to Lloyd's Register Foundation.

We're an independent global charity. We're based in London, but we support work all around the world. The World Risk Poll is one of our sort of flagship programs. We started the World Risk Poll in about 2018, so this is the third iteration of the poll.

It takes place every two years on a two-year cycle. It takes a year to collect all the data and a year to analyze and present the data and understand the data. So it's quite a big project. This is poll number three, the 2024 poll.

Data was collected in 2023. It covers 142 countries, around 147,000 people. It's done by Gallup. A lot of the interviews are done in person and they're done by local experts in each country. So it's statistically very robust.

It's nationally representative for all 142 different countries. And the report we're looking at today is the first report in this World Risk Poll, which is all about resilience. This is the second time we've done the resilience module.

So we started the resilience module in the 21-22 poll. So now we can look at changes between 21 and 23. We can't quite look at trends yet, but we can certainly look at changes. This gives you an idea of the different questions that we've asked within the resilience index.

So there are lots of different ways of measuring resilience. There's lots of different definitions of resilience. Some people look at the resilience of infrastructure. They look at hard measures. They look at national preparedness indexes.

They look at timing of hazard responses. What we wanted to do was a bit like we saw in the Freetown film is we wanted to look at what is real people and local communities' capacity for handling adversity.

So we wanted to take more of a human approach to resilience, and we wanted to ask people in all these countries what their sort of personal perceptions of resilience was, what they feel about their level of resilience, but also get input on their experiences of disasters, of adversity, and as well as experience, also understand a little bit about how we can connect some of the harder measures like discrimination or educational level or age or gender with some of their responses on resilience as well.

So there's about 10 indicators in the resilience module. You probably can't read these, but these are the 10 questions, and they're split into four dimensions. So there's a couple of questions that looks at individual resilience, to how people feel they can protect themselves and their families in the event of a disaster, how prepared do they feel?

So it's about self -agency. We look at some household attributes, so how long do you think you could survive if there's a disaster and you lost your income? So fairly hard measure. We look at planning, if there's a plan in place for your household, so do you have a plan in place that everybody over the age of 10 in your household knows if there's a disaster?

We look at some community aspects, so we try to understand what is community resilience? What is the role of social capital and community cohesion in building resilience? And we look at some things there like, do your neighbors care about you?

Do you feel safe? Do you help other people? So aspects of community. And then we look at measures of societal resilience, things like do you have confidence in your national institutions? Do you feel your government cares about you?

So again, some of these are perceptions and feelings, some of them are more concrete measures about experience and capacity. All of these things are given us a numerical score to make it an index. So they're aggregated up and we get an overall score for each country that gives us a sense of how resilient is that country in these four dimensions.

That's what's visualized on the right side over there. So each of the slices that you can see moving is a different country. So the size of the slice gives the overall resilience for that country. So in the green up at the top, we have the countries, Kuwait is the sort of number one at the very top, the most resilient country, Afghanistan at the bottom, and in between lots of countries.

The different dimensions on those slices are the four dimensions. So individual household community and society. And we see some quite surprising results. So if we look at the countries with the highest score in the resilience index for 2023, 2024, that's what it looks like.

so highest and lowest. But actually, this shows a very complex picture. No country is consistently high across the four dimensions. So if you look underneath the big aggregate score, the resilience index, you see a lot of variation between countries.

Every country is different. Some countries might score high, like Sweden, on individual and household, but actually score quite low on community resilience and societal resilience. So each country has a unique resilience profile.

And I think that can give us a lot of insights into how do we work with different countries in building resilience at these different levels in these different dimensions. So if we look at one country, so let's just look at Japan.

So Japan comes in the top third overall for resilience. So resilience is pretty high. Interestingly, Japan is very consistent, quite symmetrical across all four dimensions, individual, household, community, and societal.

All are relatively high, all in the kind of top. No significant change between 21 and 23, so very consistent across time at the moment in Japan. If we have to pull out an interesting finding for Japan, if we delve into community resilience for Japan, there's quite an interesting result in the question we ask about whether people's neighbors care about them.

And Japan actually comes one of the lowest for this. Very different to what we've seen presentations this week of how people respond in Japan during disasters. It seems people have a very high level of community resilience.

They seem to really help each other. But the answers we're getting in this question seem to be very, very low. So something interesting there for Japan. We look at a different country, we look at Sierra Leone, a lower overall resilience score, so in the bottom third of countries, and much more variation now across the four different dimensions.

And this is more common. In most countries, we see quite a lot of variation in the four dimensions of the index. So we might see very high community and societal and very low individual and household, or vice versa for other countries.

And so if you take the USA, for example, to contrast, they have very, very high individual resilience and very, very low societal. This is the opposite way around for Sierra Leone. The only big change between 21 and 23 for this one is in societal resilience, a drop from 63 to 55.

And that's mainly being driven by this question here about do you feel your government cares about you? And you can see the difference between 21 and 23. Almost half of the people in Sierra Leone feel that government does not care about them.

So maybe we'll get some insights from Francis during the panel discussion about what's happening here. So beneath this data, there are just lots of things, lots of clues it's telling us about what's happening in some of these countries.

What, how does the different dimensions work? What are the relationships between the dimensions? And what's driving resilience? What drives individual resilience or drives community resilience? And how can we understand that to build interventions to actually improve resilience for different countries?

That's what we're trying to really understand here. Looking at the overall change in the resilience index, overall between 2021 and the 2023 survey, there wasn't a lot of change in the overall resilience score globally.

You know, it stayed about the same. But more countries decreased than increased. So if anything, there was a little decrease overall globally in resilience. But if you look at the different dimensions, there was much more variation.

Globally, so these are global figures now, not looking at one country, but looking at all countries. There was a very, very big decrease in the level of individual resilience globally. So people are feeling around the world, much less resilient.

They're feeling less of a sense of agency, less of a sense of control. This mainly came from the question we asked about, do you feel you can protect yourself and your family in the event of a disaster?

And you can see there's a 7.4 between 2021 and 2023. So what's going on there? What's driving that? What affects our individual resilience globally and in different countries? If you look at the country breakdown and you look at the countries that have had the biggest fall, if you see from the top, if you ignore Algeria, but generally, no country saw a big increase in resilience, in individual resilience.

Lots of countries saw a big fall in individual resilience, which is driving the global score. But if you look at the countries there, one country, Morocco, we can explain, major

earthquake in September that has caused that result and that caused a big fall in individual resilience.

The other four countries are all in Eastern Europe. Eastern Europe, at the moment, there's a war in Ukraine. So there's local conflict, local instability. There's a lot of political instability. Also, economic factors have a big impact on our individual sense of agency.

And inflation there was almost 14% in 2022, 2023. So there's a major cost of living crisis across all of these countries. So this is starting to give us some insights into what's driving individual resilience.

If we start to look at other relationships, we can see a really strong correlation here between, and so on the x-axis going along the bottom, we have planning. So do you have a plan in place for your household that all members of your family over the age of 10 know about along the bottom?

And along the top is this individual resilience question, the one about agency. And you can see there's a strong correlation between both these things. So maybe this is telling us actually, if you want to move countries to the right and up, they need to have household plans in place.

So the more disaster planning we can encourage in some countries. So if you look at Egypt or Afghanistan, right down at this end, if we could put more disaster plans in place for families in those countries, maybe we can move them up and increase their individual sense of agency, their individual feelings of resilience.

So a strong correlation here. Interesting, Philippines, Vietnam, and Cambodia, really way out the top there. So big success story there, but what's happening? It'd be great to really understand what are those countries doing to get this right?

Clearly very good at community and family and household disaster planning. They've got their plans in place, but also hugely a sense of individual resilience. So maybe there's something else happening in those countries that we could understand.

If we look at Morocco, so another interesting thing that we can see is what is the impact of a disaster on people's different resilience levels, individually, community, societal, and we see different things in different countries.

So we all know that generally, countries that experience a disaster, or multiple disasters, or repeated disasters, get better. Their planning improves, they're more societally resilient if they experience disasters previously.

Morocco in September had a major earthquake, and they're not used to having major earthquakes unlike the Pacific countries. So this was a huge earthquake, had a devastating effect, large loss of life, huge loss of buildings and landmarks as well.

Morocco doesn't regularly have big earthquakes. So this came as a huge shock, a huge surprise, both to the government and communities and individuals. And the biggest impact we see here is a very big reduction in individual resilience, 39 to 24.

So it's really affected individuals and people and how they feel about their own resilience and their ability to control things. But actually we see a tiny increase in community and societal resilience has stayed high for Morocco.

If we look at New Zealand, where there was major flooding in Auckland, we see the opposite pattern. So Auckland, Wellington, and Canterbury. This also shows that we can break the results down not just by country, but we look at regions within countries.

So the World Risk Pool data set, particularly the resilience data, is a very rich data set. It breaks everything down by regions, by countries, by demographics. So there's a lot of data that you're welcome to look at.

It's all freely available. It's all on the website that I'll put up at the end. So there's a lot of things you can look at. Here we see increasing distance from the disaster. So Auckland is what happened.

Wellington is quite nearby. Wellington also experienced some severe weather and flooding. Canterbury is on the other island, so didn't experience the same thing. And you see has a slightly different pattern.

But what we see here is a very big drop in societal and community resilience, but not much effect on individual resilience, unlike Morocco. So we're starting to see that different disasters and different experiences affect those different resilience dimensions differently.

Maybe in Morocco, because people weren't used to it, it affected people individually, but they felt the government and their community responded really well, and they handled it well and they overcame it.

Whereas in Auckland, maybe they feel their government ought to be protecting them against flooding. And actually, they did very well individually as individuals, but they feel the government failed or their communities failed.

And so there's an opinion here about community and societal resilience. And there's also a big section in the survey around early warnings for all. There's a whole chapter on early warning systems. We asked people who had experienced the disaster in the last five years, did you receive any kind of early warning?

And the results we got were fairly consistent with the 2021 poll. Around two thirds of people who've experienced a disaster in the last five years did receive some early warning. So that's pretty positive.

A lot of people are getting early warnings. But one in three didn't. So at the moment, we have early warnings for most. We don't have early warnings for all. And in this chapter on early warnings, there's a lot of information about how people receive that information.

Where did they get the early warnings form? What kind of early warnings work? How did different age groups or different demographics receive the warning? So there's some really interesting information here to try and improve early warnings for all.

So I'd encourage you to look at that. One interesting statistic, and three quarters of people who were not warned or did not receive a warning own a mobile phone. So clearly we're not using the technology maybe as well as we could.

So lots of insights here for early warnings. I'm gonna stop there. We've only really scratched the surface of the data. There's a huge data set here that is freely available. We really need partners and other experts to help us understand what the data is telling us about resilience, about what drives resilience, the relationships between individual resilience, the importance of community cohesion and social capital,

the importance of societal resilience as well and how these things work. So please look at the data. Everything's up there. Contact us, talk to us. Hope you'll ask some questions and help us. Really what we're trying to do is turn this data into actions that will make things better.

So we really need, and we have a grant scheme available. Sorry, one last thing. We have funding available for proposals to turn the data into action. So if you have ideas, please contact us. Thanks, Mark.

Thank you, David, for that great overview. I'm sure you will have lots of questions, queries, feedback for David, and you will have a chance to do so. But before that, let's hear from our panelists. So Francis and Zoe do join David up front here.

And let's start to really get some feedback from the two of you. I'm putting up the slide on Sierra Leone. Why am I doing that? Because we are fortunate to have Francis Reffel here. Francis is the director of the Center for Dialogue on Human Settlements and Poverty Alleviation, based in Freetown, Sierra Leone, one of the organizations that supported the film we saw right at the beginning.

Francis, welcome, first of all. I know you had a long journey here. He wasn't even at the opening ceremony to answer the question, how many hours have you been traveling? Because actually, he was still traveling.

So Francis, let's have some feedback from you. First of all, there's the film, and then there's the data. It's behind you, some of the headlines on Sierra Leone. Do they align? Does the film tell the story of the data, and does the data really reinforce the film?

It'd be great to get some feedback from you on that. Right, thank you.

Thank you, Mark. Hi, everyone. Yes, definitely. What's the theme and the data talking? It's actually a reflection of the realities on the ground. You realize that from what the women, particularly we are saying, that a lot of effort in terms of responding to disaster, you know, lies in their hands.

And so, essentially, working with communities, what we have done over time is to organize, you know, these communities into community -based disaster management committees. And so, the women that spoke in the film are actually part of those structures, and they are in their own ways, you know, mobilizing the later resources, coming together, acting together, to actually respond in various forms, either as first responders or actually involved in various sensitization in terms of creating awareness within communities to ensure that communities seek,

you know, the right action when maybe prior or after the occurrence of disaster. Of course, you realize that one critical thing about those settlements is that they are actually trapped in what I refer to as statutory consequences.

You know, those areas, according to the books, are a legal settlement. And so, you expect that, you know, if government is planning, you know, those settlements are actually out of those plans, be it planning for disaster, you know, be it for any sustainable kind of plans.

And so, that situation has actually driven, you know, the kind of persistence, vulnerability of those settlements. And so, if you hear from the women, and of course, the data is also speaking, I mean, those are the realities.

The people are really trapped, you know, in a risk trap, and every year they experience flooding, one way or the other, or in some areas, mudslide and so on. So, I think there is a lot of correlation between the film, the data, and the reality.

Thank you, Francis. In the film, there was a section where these really inspirational lady community leaders were talking about some of their advocacy efforts around storytelling. Around advocacy, how do you think you might be able to use this data set with either the Sierra Leonean government or donors?

How can this work help you?

Yes, it's very useful. First of all, as an agency working with communities, our approach is actually utilizing data as evidence. The structures that we established, like the community -based disaster management, are actually a component of the Federation, I think the name showed up, Federation of urban and poor, which is a network of savings group.

So one of our approach is actually depending on community data collection. And so we have trained a good number across the various settlements. Essentially, we say there are about 72 slums in Freetown.

So across those communities, we have trained, if you like, a community scientist, data collectors. And so they are involved in using digital tools, especially a smartphone to collect data on household.

They also do a lot of risk mapping. And so this data here is also useful in addition to what the local data that we generate. Because at the end of the day, we are training these people as advocates because to create effective advocacy, it has to be those who

actually experience those disasters and horrible experiences to share these stories before stakeholders, those in government, local and state are able to listen.

And so when they have the evidence, which we can link this to what we do also at the same time, it actually creates a kind of impact in terms of stakeholders in government and other development agencies to respond to this sort of thing.

So I think this is a very useful data on top of what we also do.

Thank you and I think in the interest of disclosure I should also share with you the fact that my organisation is a beneficiary of Lloyd's Register Foundation. We have been working with the data on early warning systems design in the urban space and one reflection I have for you Francis is that I believe you are the national affiliate of Slumdweller International.

The data is actually disaggregable at the provincial level as well which allows Slumdweller International affiliate to say to a national government, you have this problem in our capital city, you have it in Nairobi but you also have it across the country and here is the evidence.

So I think that is very powerful, yes, Zoe, Zoe you are the elite disaster risk management specialist for the World Bank and I think you work quite extensively in the urban space. Give us some feedback on the potential utility of this vast data set that does span those four dimensions and has that very particular emphasis on perception, confidence as well as attributes of capacity and household finance.

How useful do you think it can be for the World Bank?

No, thank you, Mark, and thank you for having me here today. So as we all know, data - driven decision -making is key. And so at the World Bank, we work with governments. They are the ones preparing investment programs, for example, resilient infrastructure, focusing on urban resilience, even using community -driven approaches.

But always to inform the design, especially given limited resources, because we're talking about prioritization and investment decision -making. You need data. You need exposure data. You have hazard data.

We typically use sources such as census data, household survey data, the typical types of data, and then potentially collecting at the local level like what Francis was talking about, data from communities.

But I feel that the world risk pole is very unique in the way that it brings this additional dimension, looking at how people perceive risk, because that's also something that's hard to sort of grasp and quantify, and you're not going to get that necessarily from census data.

But how people perceive risk, their sense of agency, as we were talking about, these four different levels of dimensions of resilience. But it gives additional insights to have a dialogue. So if we're already talking about bringing these different data sets together to say, hey, we think in this community or in this city, flood risk.

Well, it's not even us. It's actually the government saying we have this problem that we need to solve in terms of, let's say, it's flood risk or emergency preparedness at the city level. Then we can say we can use these data to bring in these additional elements to try and give a better understanding of what may be happening beyond just the hard infrastructure or the things we typically discuss when we're talking about project preparation.

And what I also like about this is that it's an independent third party data set that is reputable. And it has over 140 countries, and it's being done over time. So you can kind of benchmark a bit as a country and see.

I mean, I know it's not so many years yet, but at least you can kind of get a sense and gauge a little bit with your other data points. If you're moving the needle, I hate that term, but I'm going to say that in low hanging fruit.

If you're moving the needle on some of these different resilience challenges that you're trying to solve, either at the community, regional, or city level.

So it brings in additionality. It's important because it comes from a third party. It's statistically robust. I'm thinking about some of the comments that were made in the film from the women saying, it's women that suffer disproportionately.

And I believe there is actually statistically valid a measurement of the, in the different dimensions of the resilience of women. And I think it is consistently lower than that of men. How might you take that really critical additional element, how might you take that forward in your program design?

Zoe.

So this is a key element that the World Bank and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, also where I work, that we've been working to advance the issue of gender equality in terms of disastrous management.

Because as we've seen, as you mentioned, Mark, that a disaster may occur, but the way it affects people, women, girls, men, boys, also persons with disabilities, there's a whole range of intersectionality, right?

Of how you fit within society and the vulnerabilities that you may have. So those elements drive your vulnerability, depending on your context, right? And we know that women face barriers, especially even before a disaster, right?

So they face barriers in terms of economic opportunity, access, the ability to prepare adequately as we saw from the video. I mean, we heard it directly from the women living in Freetown, so I don't need, it's not only in Freetown, right?

This is an issue we see, especially in lower income countries. So what I think using the World Risk Bowl data, one of the key elements that we've seen is, especially when you're trying to design more gender sensitive or socially inclusive programs, especially there's a gap in sex desegregated data.

So it's very, sometimes we don't know, we have a hard time or persons with disabilities, we had a session this morning talking about that and the lack of having that type of desegregated data to then inform these types of assessments is a big gap.

So I think this, of course, well not perfect, but it definitely helps sort of fill some of those issues in places where you don't have very much data at all on some of those demographics. And then using those data, you can design, there are a lot of ways, and we've seen ways where you can design more gender sensitive emergency preparedness response programs, shelter management, preventing gender based violence,

things like that.

Thank you. Thank you, Zoe. That's really interesting. David, you have a huge team back in London of data analysts, scientists. You have your media team involved in launching the World Risk Pole today.

Meantime, here in Hemeiji, you've been dipping in and out of different sessions. Tell me, have you been connecting any of the sessions and what's been discussed with the World Risk Pole?

It's a really small team, by the way. We're a very small charity. It's about three people, so it's not that big a team. Gallup may be a big team, so we're quite a small organization. But yeah, I think one of the things that really interests me is this issue of social capital and community resilience.

And I think that the Freetown film really speaks to the fact that while the world risk poll result for Sierra Leone was very low for individual resilience, it was very high for community resilience. And that's what we're seeing.

We're seeing the community replace the individual, if you like. You know, sometimes you need communities to come together, and you need that social capital. And if you have that, you can really withstand adversity and respond really well to disasters.

So how do we build that? You know, what's behind that? And I think I've heard some really interesting examples, talks, and data this week already about different elements that helped build that. There was a talk on day one, I think, about the Noto Peninsula earthquake, where they were talking about the importance of local festivals.

You know, that they want to bring back local festivals, because festivals are really important, particularly for that area, in bringing the community together and developing relationships, perhaps amongst the community that live quite remotely a lot of the time.

And I'm sure that's different for different communities. So I think there's something quite interesting there. And the second thing I've noticed is this issue, a lot of sessions about trust. The importance of trust and the relationship between trust of our societal institutions, but also the trust in our community and in our neighbors to handle the disaster.

There was another talk I saw yesterday in the trust session that proved a link between trust in the community and trust in the society, and how likely people were to follow an evacuation plan in Japan in the event of flooding.

So you know, really very concrete data about how these things actually impact people's lives and can prevent harm. So I think that's quite an interesting area.

Thank you, David. And while you've been talking, I've been shuffling the slides forward to the early warnings for all slide. And you mentioned trust in evacuation warnings. So I think that's a very nice cue to discuss this slide and to get a little bit of feedback from our panelists and also the audience.

So UN Early Warnings for All, globally ambitious program announced two or three world risk poll covers, 142 of them. Francis, what does this slide say to you? I should clarify also that the listing here is a listing and ranking of reach and access of communities of the priority countries of the UN Early Warning Initiative for Support from the UN and its donors, whereas the findings here are global.

So globally, 30% of people didn't get an early warning. So there is a slight distinction to be made there. Francis, what does this slide say to you?

Yes, of course there is the general understanding that a lot of people have access to mobile phones these days, you know, it could be just the old iPhone or digital, we're back home I would say about a little over 50 or 60 percent of people, you know, carry phones and so there is the effort really by various state agencies to share relevant early warning, you know, messages where essentially at the moment is around weather forecasting,

but essentially there are a lot of dimension to this. Firstly, in our society we have very high level of illiteracy, so the means by which some of the messages are communicated actually in English, be it by mobile phones or on the radio or television, you know, so it's mostly communicated by English and so the question is, are they really comprehending the message?

So one day ask, is it that the 30 or so percent who said they did not receive message fall within that category? Or is it also part of those who outside of those who carry mobile phones, you know, who do not carry mobile phones are within that bracket.

So yes, so I think, you know, the other thing probably that is really missed out in this is people with disability. Before I came here we had an engagement with a set of a program that's actually trying to include people with disability in climate change issues.

So one of the things that they really mentioned is that most, if not all, of the efforts around, you know, climate change, either development or intervention, whatever, mostly not disability friendly, they are not disability inclusive.

So also they clearly mentioned, you know, the issue around weather forecasting, for example, came up and they say most of these forecasts are actually in a way that they cannot, you know, engage with, you know.

So there's no form of brain, for example, for the visually impaired. I guess also even other visuals, you know, are not loud enough for people with impaired. So there are all of these challenges. Probably the reflection of what we have is a combination, a composite of all of these people who fall outside of that.

So I think really it speaks, you know, and it's reflective of my society.

Thank you for those great insights that look well beyond that particular headline around the opportunity which is clearly there for the use of mobile phone. Thank you so much, Francis. Zoe, what does the slide say to you in terms of your thinking on early warning?

The World Bank operates a lot of early warning programming. You work in the urban space. Yes. So what are the implications of this slide for you?

So maybe just to mention, so the World Bank is, of course, it's a UN -led program, UNDRW, WMO, ITU, but the World Bank and other MDBs, of course, have signed on to support the early warning for all. And so in our last fiscal year, the World Bank alone provided about \$1 .3 billion in financing for early warning systems.

What I would say based on, I agree 100% with Francis. So Francis stole some of my talking points, but I was gonna mention in terms of inclusive early warning systems. But what I think is important to mention is also, so on the one hand, on the hydromet side and the early warning, so the governments also themselves need to prioritize and finance and think through how to do these systems, right?

And so we can help them with that, but it's also up to them to sort of take that initiative and go forward with it. And clearly the data show that there's quite a big scope for improvement here. My guess is that the 70%, or at least the 70% who have early

warning are probably in higher, I would guess, higher income countries and probably the 30 are probably middle to lower.

And especially as Francis was saying, these marginalized communities are those who are not receiving the warning. And so of course you can improve the mobile technology, the digital warning, the information communication technology networks, the different protocols, but I think we're also looking more into what Francis was saying and trying to get into more the inclusive of elements, the last mile,

which is typically the gap, so making sure people who can understand the alert, we're using a lot of common alert protocol that helps persons with hearing impairments, for example, or visual impairments, but it's thinking through and working with also understanding the community needs who have to receive and interpret the warning and then of course what to do with that.

So we have several examples, I don't think we have time to share, but just to say, I think it's not just a technology problem, I think is my main point, from what I interpret from the data.

Great, Zoe, thank you, yeah, and yes, the last mile, some of us call it the first mile, the Freetown flood fighting ladies are in the first mile, and they are the first respondents of the world risk poll.

It's great that we do actually have some Met agencies in the room today. We have UK Met Office, but we also have a Met agency that ranks very high on the chart. Serendipitously, I bumped in my hotel into Dr.

Musa Mustafa, the deputy director general of none other than the Met agency, National Met Agency of Mozambique, Inamah. Musa, do come up, welcome, all right, yes, now please tell us, right, how did you manage to ensure that you had such a high reach, right, high access of communities to early warnings.

Good afternoon, everyone, and thank you, Mr. Mike, for inviting me to join this section. When I see that graph, I'm saying, okay, I think we are doing something good. As you know, that in Mozambique is one of the countries most prone to disasters.

I'm talking about tropical cyclones, floods. In the last years, we found that lightning is killing us. Many people and most of the Mozambican are living in the coastal area. So I'm coming from Metisavies of Mozambique.

It's one of the main organizations that produce the onings to the public. And we work directly with disaster management organizations. What we do is that we develop a platform that we send directly our information to disaster management, and they produce short messages.

And they have a database with a list of mobile phones for different, we have a local disaster communities. And with that platform, we disseminate our onings. In order that the area to be affected, they receive the information.

We have the media, the normal media, that disseminates. So my colleague was talking about people with a disability. So last year, we started to talk with, there's an organization in Mozambique with people with a disability, and they have their only television station.

So we started now to provide the training, specific training, in order to understand our language and so on and so on. So I think mostly we work with the, you know, that the early warning for all, four pillars, one of the pillars is communication.

And we work with the National Institute of Communication of Mozambique, who manage all the communication system. They have, I think, all phone numbers. And we can, from there, we know that they can send a message to a specific area.

So it's what we're doing now, but of course, we still have challenges. The number of people in Mozambique is increasing, but that's the way we use. So I'm feeling happy in

this room, because I see Neri is the one who designed our strategic plan and who are following that plan.

I think we are improving bit by bit. Thank you, Mr. Mark.

Thank you, that's wonderful to hear, Musa. And that mix of the mobile phone -based technology system and really engaging with the media. And if you do look at the breakdown of the key channels, media is still above 50%.

Social media is growing. Community organizations are very significant at something like 30% as well. And they maybe are sort of the key to unlocking this issue of how to help, for instance, very specific groups with disabilities, right?

Because the Met agencies can't do it all. But I think the community intermediaries can actually help in a very significant way. And that is reflected very much so in the data. So we have very little time for questions.

I think perhaps, gosh, we have a minute left. Let's at least have one question from our good colleague, Gavin White, from REAP, the Risked Informed Early Action Partnership. Go, Gavin. I'll try to keep it short.

I'm from the Risk and Form of the Reaction partnership and we're part of the privileged participants were able to review this report so I just want to really encourage everyone to read the report. It's a fascinating report.

There's a wealth of data in there and I just want to highlight two points. As you read through it, you will see areas of your own research that you will be looking forward to. It's based on subjective perceptions so I think you have to take a pinch of salt in comparing across countries.

Early warning systems is well -known facts. Canada is not among the countries that considers it has a good early warning system but CHAS does. It doesn't mean that

CHAS is better than Canada. Not in this report globally but I think it just means take some of these statistics of pinch of salt.

There's a cultural component as well so you're mentioning like in Japan people don't necessarily think their neighbors are always there for them. I think the expectations in Japan are much higher as to what a neighbor would be doing for you versus, for example, the U.S.

So I think that cultural component is also critical. The fact that you're looking at discrimination, again, have you been discriminated? People in the U.S. may see that very different than someone who grew up in a CHAS society for example in some other countries.

But in terms of future research, I want to encourage that there's a lot of wealth of, for example, the ways in which crises actually lead to a decrease of the overall perception in Eastern Europe but not in the countries at war.

So in Ukraine and Russia, there's actually an increase. What does that mean in terms of rally around the flag? There's all these really interesting insights in this report so I really want to encourage everyone to look at that and maybe a last point on the preparedness itself.

Preparedness can lead that you've been through a disaster. It means that you're actually feeling like you're more afraid so maybe your perception of your ability to manage may be lower but at the same time you may be objectively better prepared because you actually have things stashed.

So there's all these contradictory nuggets in this report so please read it, I really like it. Congratulations.

Thank you, Gavin, to respect timings on the next session. That was the last comment. We will continue with the Q &A out in the corridor. In the meantime, I'm going to set you all some homework. The next world risk poll comes out in 2026, David.

It will time broadly with the next understanding risk. Please go into the data explorer of the world risk poll. You will be working in a country on one of the dimensions, at least one of the dimensions.

That's individual, household, community, social resilience. Think hard about the findings and try to find a way of improving those scores within two years so that they're reflected in what we will discuss, I very much hope, in two years' time at the next UR.