



Programme Document

Programme Title: Community Resilience for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Global Programme

Strategic Framework Outcome(s): Outcome 1: UN entities are more effective in delivering their results by integrating high quality and well supported UN Volunteers and volunteerism in their programmes.
Outcome 2: Countries more effectively integrate volunteerism within national frameworks enabling better engagement of people in development processes.

Expected Programme Outcome(s): Outcome 1: Increased effectiveness of UN agencies to assist communities become more resilient to climate change and disaster risks
Outcome 2: Enhanced global, regional and national capacities for resilience for environmental management and DRR

Start Date: 1 November 2014

End Date: 31 December 2017

Implementing Partner: UNV

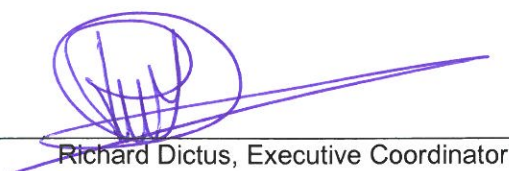
Brief Description

Based on the global context and UNV's expanded mandate, track record and expertise, the Strategic Framework (2014-2017) of the UN Volunteers (UNV) programme intentionally directs efforts and programme resources into five priority areas where volunteerism has a transformational and cumulative impact on the lives of people: (i) basic social services; (ii) community resilience for environment and disaster risk reduction; (iii) peace building and peace keeping; (iv) youth; and (v) national capacity development through volunteer schemes.

The overall goal of this Global Programme is to enhance community resilience for environmental management and disaster risk reduction through volunteerism. It has two interrelated outcomes: First, it seeks to increase effectiveness of UN agencies to assist communities become more resilient to climate change and disaster risks through the inclusion of volunteerism in community-focused activities; Second, it seeks to enhance global, regional and national capacities for resilience for environmental management and disaster risk reduction.

Programme Period:	Nov. 2014 - Dec 2017	Total resources required:	USD 9.5 million
SF Outcome:	Outcome 1 and 2	To be mobilized:	USD 3.7 million
Atlas Project ID:		Total allocated resources:	
PAC Meeting Date:	16 July 2014	Special Voluntary Fund	USD 3.3 million
		Fully Funded	USD 2.5 million

Agreed by UNV:


Richard Dictus, Executive Coordinator

Date: 17 November 2014

Community Resilience for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Global Programme 2014-2017

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I. Situation Analysis

1. Responding to growing requests from UN Member States and UN entities, UNV developed a global programme on community resilience for environment and disaster risk reduction, aligned with the strategic framework. This comes at a time when renewed calls for sustainable development and focus on the post-2015 agenda are being strengthened to address increasing challenges to communities and their ability to respond to them.
2. Through the global programme, UNV will expand partnerships and ensure lasting impact by leveraging its expertise in volunteerism for community resilience. In collaboration with UN agencies, governments, volunteer involving organizations, and other partners, UNV supports innovative approaches for long-term processes that help to build the resilience of communities, improve capacity for local self-sufficiency, encourage empowerment at the grassroots level and durably change attitudes, which is necessary to sustain environmental gains.
3. The activities under the Global Programme will broadly contribute to (i) disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience-building; and (ii) environmental protection and natural resource management. DRR, resilience-building, environmental protection and natural resource management are usually addressed separately in policy. But in practice they involve very closely connected processes and mechanisms. This Global Programme will adopt a holistic approach seeking to engage the complementarities among these elements by promoting volunteerism¹ to facilitate sustainable development using environmentally sound practices, including indigenous or local knowledge² to address opportunities and challenges in environmental management and DRR.
4. Environmental management, DRR and resilience-building are parts of UNV's approach to promote and strengthen community resilience and preserve hard-won development gains. The approach also includes improving access to basic social services and peace building. It recognizes that unaddressed environmental issues and climate change that could lead to conflict, for example³, are a threat multiplier for vulnerability and instability, with resulting adverse effects for human security, which the United Nations General Assembly has defined as 'the right of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair.'⁴ Continued engagement on national and local levels, including through capacity building activities, is required to improve policies and practices to limit disaster risk. In addition, financial and technical support from international and local development actors continues to play a critical role in this work.
5. **Natural disasters as obstacle to development**
The discussion around the post-2015 agenda identifies natural disasters⁵ as a development challenge.⁶ The breadth of the consensus around this reflects a clear shift from the earlier understanding of natural disasters as one-off humanitarian challenges. Since the 1970s, the number of natural disasters has risen five-fold.⁷ 'At

¹ UNV defines 'volunteerism' as comprising 'free will, non-pecuniary motivation, and benefit to others'. UNV, 'State of the World's Volunteerism Report: Universal Values for Global Well-being' (2011), p. 4.

² Sillitoe, P., A. Bicker and J. Pottier (eds.), *Participating in Development: Approaches to indigenous knowledge*. London: Routledge (2002).

³ Hsiang et al. (2013), Quantifying the Influence of Climate on Human Conflict, <http://www.sciencemag.org/content/341/6151/1235367.abstract>, accessed 10 July 2014

⁴ United Nations General Assembly, 'Resolution adopted by the General Assembly: 2005 World Summit Outcome', 60th Session, A/RES/60/1 (2005)143.

⁵ UNISDR consider disasters to be the damage caused by natural hazards like earthquakes, floods, droughts, cyclones, etc. Thus hazards are natural but disasters are not. <http://www.unisdr.org/who-we-are/what-is-drr> Accessed 5 August, 2014

⁶ UNISDR, WMO (2012). http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/thinkpieces/3_disaster_risk_resilience.pdf Accessed 4 August 2014

⁷ UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda, 'Realizing the Future We Want for All: Report to the Secretary-General' (2012), p. 17.

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risk' populations have grown. For example, risk exposure has nearly tripled for those living in areas affected by cyclones.⁸ This increases the vulnerability of poor communities and particularly of those living in high risk zones. With growing disaster risk threatening gains in development globally, national successes or failures in disaster risk management could have implications for all 13 of the goals proposed by the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (OWG) in July 2014.⁹ In tune with these trends, the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme is prioritizing action through the following Global Programme for Community Resilience for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (henceforth, 'Global Programme').

6. Climate Change having serious impacts on the livelihoods of the poor and marginalized

This Global Programme comes at a time when the effects of climate change are accelerating and a universal agreement for reducing carbon dioxide emissions remains elusive. As of July 2014, atmospheric carbon dioxide emissions have been higher than the dangerous threshold of 400 ppm, the highest in recorded history, for three consecutive months.¹⁰ This heightens considerably the risk of catastrophic climate change.^{11,12} A manifestation of this is the increase in the frequency¹³ and intensity¹⁴ of natural calamities. A warmer climate can lead to increased levels of air pollutants, transmission of communicable diseases, lower agricultural productivity, food insecurity, and an increase in extreme weather events.¹⁵ Reduced livelihood opportunities and deteriorations in health of the poor after a disaster create additional vulnerabilities for minorities and the excluded, particularly, the disabled, women and girls.

7. Conflicts over natural resources with impacts on human security

While the linkages between climate change and human security are complex and context-dependent,¹⁶ any deterioration in livelihoods and welfare can exacerbate tensions and weaken communities' ability to respond to common threats in a unified manner. Tensions over sharing of common access resources like water bodies, forests, grazing lands, fishing areas in oceans etc. can also precipitate and intensify conflict. Conflicts are also emerging as fallout of iniquitous exploitation of non-renewable resources, especially in Africa where unsustainable practices in the extractive industry has fuelled much outrage and conflict. Environmental management and DRR are based in the broader understanding of human security. The concept has evolved from focusing more on conflict, to incorporating broader social and environmental aspect of security.¹⁷ In 2000 the Secretary-General Kofi Annan captured this new focus of human security and its relevance to development initiatives. "Freedom from want, freedom from fear, and the freedom of future generations to inherit a healthy natural environment – these are the interrelated building blocks of human – and therefore national – security."¹⁸ This Global Programme regards environmental management and DRR as connected to people's general perception of poverty, potential for conflict and level of their basic social services. Thus,

⁸ United Nations, 'Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction: Revealing Risk, Redefining Development' (2011), p. 4.

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http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4518SDGs_FINAL_Proposal%20of%20OWG_19%20July%20at%201320hrs.pdf. Accessed 4 August 2014

¹⁰ <http://co2now.org/images/stories/data/co2-mlo-monthly-noaa-esrl.pdf> Accessed 6 August, 2014

¹¹ IPCC 5th Assessment Report (2014), <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg2/>

¹² World Bank (2012), <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2012/11/18/Climate-change-report-warns-dramatically-warmer-world-this-century>

¹³ <http://imgur.com/a/KdyTV#11> Accessed 6 August, 2014

¹⁴ <http://imgur.com/a/KdyTV#9> Accessed 6 August, 2014

¹⁵ World Health Organization, 'Protecting Health from Climate Change – World Health Day', (2008), p. 2.

¹⁶ O'Brien, K., M. Pelling, A. Patwardhan et al., 'Toward a Sustainable and Resilient Future', in *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation* (2012, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), p. 457.

¹⁷ Brauch, H.G. 'Environment and Human Security: Towards Freedom from Hazard Impacts', *InterSecTions* No. 2 (2005).

¹⁸ United Nations Secretary-General, 'Secretary-General Salutes International Workshop on Human Security in Mongolia', Press Release SG/SM/7382 (2000).

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weaknesses in environmental management and DRR are potential causes for people to perceive threats to their human security. The increased burden of IDPs or refugees on a host community, for example, can lead to environmental degradation and result in the loss of livelihoods and unclean water sources for the host community, thus causing reduced basic social services as well as tensions leading to possible conflict. This Global Programme promotes policies on environmental management and DRR to take into consideration broader aspects of human security and encourages regional and national policies that advocate for a holistic approach.

8. The impact of climate change and hazards present significant risks to economic assets

The proportion of the world's gross domestic product exposed to cyclones each year has increased from 3.6 in the 1970s to 4.3 per cent in the 2000s.¹⁹ Small islands states are particularly vulnerable to climate change, in particular to rising sea levels. Even countries with significant financial resources dedicated to disaster risk management and recovery have found the increasing number of natural hazards and their severity to exceed countries' capabilities to mitigate and respond to disasters. Greater awareness of accelerating climate change and the inseparability of environmental stewardship from development has strengthened calls integrated approaches to human security, economic development, and combatting the causes and impact of climate change.

9. Environmental sustainability is fundamental to human development and well-being

During the United Nations-led post-2015 consultation on "environmental sustainability", which engaged over 5,000 stakeholders from around the world, there was widespread consensus that local action was essential to securing environmental sustainability, and that local community groups can indeed deliver a wide range of benefits for people and nature if empowered to manage their ecosystems and natural resources.²⁰ The emphasis on such an approach is fitting for a new development framework that inspires to be grounded in the voice of people.²¹ Local participation, if well supported and facilitated, can be a long-term process of social transformation and empowerment.²²

How volunteerism and in particular this UNV global programme helps UN agencies and other partners address those challenges

10. Effectively dealing with these challenges calls for community-level initiatives and activities that empowers people to take charge of their own safety.²³ Volunteer action can increase both communities and individuals' resilience to adverse impacts of climate change. Given the sharp increase of natural disasters as discussed above, it must be noted that "Volunteer action in response to disasters is one of the clearest expressions of the human values that underpin the drive to attend to the needs of others. It is also among the most visible of the faces of volunteerism. People's immediate reaction to a disaster is often to assist those directly affected. In many instances, this takes place spontaneously, outside any organised setting."²⁴

11. Volunteerism is a critical force in achieving environmental management and DRR goals. 'Voluntary action of awareness raising, advocacy and empowerment within local communities and individuals [...] has led to a grand, mass scale movement toward improving the environment and protecting [people's] livelihoods and

¹⁹ Ibid., pp. 5-6.

²⁰ UNDP and UNEP 2013, p 29.

²¹ HLP 2013, p 14.

²² UNDP and UNEP 2013, pp 30-32.

²³ O'Brien, K., M. Pelling, A. Patwardhan et al., op. cit., p. 439.

²⁴ UNV, State of the World's Volunteerism Report, 2011, p.74

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future.’²⁵ UNV’s experience in advocating for volunteerism has demonstrated the change it can bring to communities especially through mobilizing people for preparedness, response and recovery efforts; and bolstering communities’ approaches to conservation and resource management to improve livelihoods and well-being.

12. When volunteerism is integrated into disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes it can make significant contributions across the spectrum of disaster management, from preparedness and prevention to response to recovery. Managing disasters efficiently and effectively begins and ends with communities. Community action in response to disasters is one of the most visible expressions of volunteerism. Certain values inherent in volunteerism, however, render it particularly relevant for fostering community capacity for resilience and recovery in the face of disasters. Growing empirical research indicates that communities with strong social capital — expressing itself through civic engagement and stronger networks, which volunteerism engenders — have a better chance of recovering after a disaster than fragmented, isolated ones.²⁶ While government policies and interventions of development agencies are critical, social networks and collective civic action can aid the progress of disaster recovery processes, with social ties serving as mechanisms upon which victims draw for financial, physical and logistical support.²⁷

13. Volunteerism is often referred to as a “capacity development multiplier” because of certain inherent attributes, which reinforce capacity development processes.²⁸ When volunteer-involving programmes harness the potential of these attributes, capacities developed can spread further into the community, and not just to a small number of people. Well-organised volunteer-involving programmes can effectively deliver context-specific technical and social learning, which are often necessary to meet specific environmental challenges. International volunteerism plays an important role here, not only for enabling transfer skills and knowledge, but for also enabling space for mutual learning between the volunteers and community members. When volunteerism is formally integrated into community-based programmes, it generates new societal networks and extends existing webs of social interaction.²⁹ Such networks, which are conduits for information exchange and adaptive learning, play an important role in sustaining community-based enterprises. They provide the opportunities for innovation, encouragement, engagement and learning, without which community-based projects often do not sustain.³⁰ Volunteerism provides the supportive conditions for the development and maintenance of such networks.³¹ Volunteers also provide a vital link between target communities and more organized institutions, such as government agencies and development agencies, since they are seen as credible intermediaries.³²

14. In 2015, global efforts on the MDGs will transfer to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). UN member states are engaged in a process to determine the SDGs and the development agenda after 2015. As part of this process, a number of platforms have recognized the role of volunteerism and its contribution as a ‘capacity development multiplier’ as it reinforces capacity development and promotes mutual exchange of knowledge and skills.³³ In particular, a General Assembly resolution on integrating volunteerism notes the role volunteerism has in DRR, and calls for ‘the involvement of volunteers in planning, and the importance of

²⁵ UNV, ‘Contribution of volunteerism to natural resource management and community-based approaches to climate change’ (2010), p. 5.

²⁶ Aldrich 2008; Nakagawa and Shaw 2004.

²⁷ Aldrich 2008, pp 5-7.

²⁸ UNV 2002.

²⁹ UNV 2000, p 6.

³⁰ UNDP *et al* 2008, p 15.

³¹ UNDP *et al* 2008, pp 13-15.

³² UNV 2011b, p 3; UNV 2011a, p 78; UNV 2002.

³³ UNV, ‘Environmental Sustainability and Volunteerism: Considerations for post-2015 development agenda’, UNV Issue Brief (2014), p. 6.

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education, training and volunteer-based disaster response, including voluntary evacuation'.³⁴ The draft SDGs (as of July 2014) include several environment-focused goals, including, "Promote actions at all levels to address climate change" and "Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems and halt all biodiversity loss". UNV's mandated role in these activities underlines the need to incorporate volunteers as a critical part of development initiatives.

15. Environmental challenges require people centered multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder responses. Volunteerism has been a key driver of the global environmental movement, mobilizing communities all over the world³⁵. Volunteerism is crucial for communities to respond to, withstand, and recover from adverse environmental situations. When well facilitated, volunteerism can help a community use its own resources to maintain its core structures under extreme climate events or changing environmental conditions without depending on external aid alone. Volunteerism actively builds and engages the capacity of people to prosper even in a changing environment and facilitates a strong transition from emergency relief to strengthening capacities, even in communities chronically vulnerable to environmental hazards, such as developing small island states. It can bridge the gap between policy and practice by catering to/accommodating diverse contexts and issues.
16. In the work to support the HFA, the heads of UN agencies, funds and programmes agreed on an action plan in March 2013 to accelerate the integration of DRR strategies into all United Nations country-level operations in response to rising levels of disruption to millions of lives each year from disasters. The United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience commits to bring multiple partners together to support the further implementation of the HFA 2005-2015 in '[building] the resilience of nations and communities to disasters'. UNV's relations with partners in work around the HFA will be expanded through increased engagement to ensure proper integration of volunteers into the administrative and programmatic structures, and identifying where effective value-added support is most needed for partner agencies.³⁶
17. To this effect, UNV has Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN-Habitat, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC). In addition, UNV is administered by UNDP and closely collaborates in many of its programmes and projects. In UNDP's Strategic Plan 2014-2017, UNDP recognizes UNV's 'good 'fit' with the upstream, policy work of UNDP'. In particular, UNDP notes that UNV is 'a key resource for community-level presence, organization and action; reinforcement of social cohesion through volunteers and voluntary work; development of volunteerism in local-level service delivery; specific aspect of South-South and triangular cooperation based on exchanged of skilled people to close critical gaps; outreach through deeper use of online volunteerism; and creation of opportunities for youth in volunteering.'³⁷
18. Volunteerism has long been considered an important strategy for overall sustainable development.³⁸ In 2011, the Declaration of the 64th UN Department of Public Information/Non-Governmental Organizations Conference, signed by over 1300 representatives from non-governmental organizations, emphasized the critical contribution of the voluntary actions of millions of people towards sustainable development. It explicitly recognized the impact of volunteering on adaptation to and mitigation of climate change and on the

³⁴ United Nations General Assembly, 'Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 20 December 2012', 67th session, A/RES/67/13823.

³⁵ UNV, 'Environmental Sustainability and Volunteerism: Considerations for post-2015 development agenda', UNV Issue Brief (2014), p. 1

³⁶ UNV, 'Final Evaluation: UNV-Sponsored national volunteer support to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development project' (2001).

³⁷ United Nations Development Programme, 'UNDP Strategic Plan, 2014-2017' (2014), p. 13.

³⁸ UNGA 2001; UNGA 2002.

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development of sustainable livelihoods.³⁹ The 2011 UNGA resolution, on the tenth anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers, also recognized volunteerism as an important component of strategies aimed at climate change and disaster management.⁴⁰ Volunteerism has certain advantages for promoting environmental sustainability because of key inherent attributes, and the processes it engenders. Communities are often the first in the first line of response to environmental challenges by leveraging local collective volunteer action. Such local volunteer actions provide a “unique lens” on the conditions and drivers that rural communities face, whether they are environmental threats or institutional and service gaps. They become a source of learning on the needs and challenges of communities, and can help to elucidate demand trends for [further] development support.⁴¹

The areas of engagement – where this global programme can make a contribution

19. The Programme supports the prevention and management of natural disasters as well as the recovery process. **Disaster risk reduction** involves reducing the damages caused by natural hazards through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, and better protection of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.⁴² An essential component of this is to prevent, mitigate, respond to disaster risks, (that is ‘the potential disaster losses, in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period’⁴³) and to recover from disasters when they occur. This incorporates both long-term and sudden onset disasters⁴⁴ – ‘a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources’⁴⁵ – that can be caused by human and natural causes. This concept incorporates more than external shocks, but also the ‘manifestations of underlying risk drivers inherent to development policies and practices which generate and accumulate disaster risks.’⁴⁶
20. This Global Programme aims to increase resilience of communities towards environmental change and environmental risks. **Resilience** can be defined as ‘the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate disaster risk and recover from disasters, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.’⁴⁷ In the right contexts resilience can be transformative. This requires strengthening the coping capacity of the poorest, and the marginalized. Volunteerism has the ‘potential to move disadvantaged populations away from being passive recipients and towards becoming engaged actors in their own development.’⁴⁸ This Global Programme supports DRR and resilience building through volunteerism to promote locally viable solutions that are sustainable and contribute to the strengthening of systems for all community members. This Global Programme will seek to

³⁹ UNGA 2011a.

⁴⁰ UNGA 2011b.

⁴¹ UNDP 2012, p 6.

⁴² United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, ‘2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction’ (2009), pp. 10-11.

⁴³ Ibid., pp. 9-10.

⁴⁴ Long-term onset disaster would include desertification and drought; sudden onset disasters would include cyclones, earthquakes and mudslides.

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 9.

⁴⁶ United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, ‘Proposed Elements for Consideration in the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction’, UNISDR (2013), p. 3.

⁴⁷ United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, ‘2009 UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction’ (2009), p. 24.

⁴⁸ United Nations Volunteers, ‘UNV Synthesis of Evaluations: A Synthesis of UNV Evaluations from 2000 through 2009 (2010), p. 6.

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ensures a gender-sensitive approach to resilience in which the ‘roles and relationships of women and men in DRR should be analysed within the overall gendered socioeconomic and cultural context.’⁴⁹ UNV recognizes that a gender-sensitive approach is an essential aspect to promote community resilience. At the same time, women are disproportionately impacted by poverty and discrimination, which often excludes them from contributing to initiatives that would advance their awareness, safety and community involvement.

21. This Global Programme also addresses questions of inequality in resource access and works at the crossroads of livelihoods, communities and environmental management. **Environmental and natural resource management** refers to processes that promote sustainable human-environment interactions. Initiatives in this area seek to identify people’s needs and ‘what is environmentally desirable; what are the physical, economic, social, and technological constraints to achieving that; and what are the most feasible options long-term.’⁵⁰ It involves sustainable use and equitable sharing of resources.
22. **Climate change adaptation and mitigation** are important components of this programme, especially with regard to community based adaptation and to changing people’s behaviour towards sustainable resource use. In an interconnected world, raising environmental awareness is essential for all. Climate change often hurts the most poor, vulnerable, and marginalized groups most. Volunteerism can contribute to people exercising their agency to mitigate climate change, adapt to it and protect themselves from its worst impacts.

II. Past Programme and Lessons Learned

23. UNV has already made sustainable contributions to community resilience for local climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, with a focus on climate change adaptation through people-centred approaches. Actively engaging for environmental awareness and protection, UN Volunteers offered technical assistance in natural resource management, sustainable biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation, and encouraged civil society to take responsibility for their environment. Effective action on climate change can be achieved through joint approaches.⁵¹ Evidence from UNV evaluations underlines that planning must take into consideration a range of issues that include input from communities so that they may become empowered and take ownership of initiatives. There is a proven track record of UNV having contributed to increasing community resilience for environment and DRR and a broad range of documented successes. For example, volunteerism was an important component of the joint programme on Community-Based Adaptation (CBA), between participating governments, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and UNV. From 2008 to 2013, the programme implemented projects across 10 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Pacific. It reached 64 communities and an estimated 240,000 people, and worked with 100 community groups.⁵² The CBA programme’s participatory approach allowed for widespread stakeholder engagement. Activities were designed to empower people, some of whom developed their knowledge and skills to become leaders in their communities and work in neighbouring communities ‘to replicate the environmental solutions leading to socio-economic impacts and further sustainable environmental impacts.’⁵³ In Niger, one of the participating countries, some programme activities focused on a range of farming and natural resource management techniques. The successful implementation became a demonstration of the benefits of the activities to neighbouring farmers. UN Volunteers were able to mobilize a wider range of

⁴⁹ United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, ‘Making Disaster Risk Reduction Gender-Sensitive: Policy and Practical Guidelines’ (2009), p. 2.

⁵⁰ Barrow, C. J. *Environmental Management for Sustainable Development*. Second Edition. London: Routledge (2008), p. 5.

⁵¹ O’Brien, K., M. Pelling, A. Patwardhan et al, ‘Toward a Sustainable and Resilient Future’, in *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation* (2012, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press), p. 440.

⁵² Onestini, M. ‘Final Evaluation Report for the Community-Based Adaptation Programme’ (2013).

⁵³ Ibid., p. 9.

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community members to support these initiatives. They built on local notions of solidarity and volunteerism to meet short- and longer-term goals.⁵⁴ Promoting indigenous knowledge and utilizing it to foster voluntary action is an important aspect in generating local ownership of development goals.

24. With this year (2014) small islands states being the focus of the world environment day, Comoros offers another interesting example, where UNV fostered sustained environment management by developing the capacities of communities who are dependent for livelihood on protected areas to pursue alternate livelihood options. Within one year, of about 1,700 community volunteers were engaged in areas as diverse as book-keeping, seedling production, community development and also project management. In addition to generating awareness and ensuring communities' commitments to maintaining sustainability and biodiversity, UNV supported the development of some 35 local community groups, each of which was to formulate its own plan to maintain environmental sustainability and biodiversity.
25. UNV has also contributed to a UNDP programme to promote volunteerism in mitigating the environmental damage caused by the Chernobyl disaster in Ukraine. As part of the Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme (CRDP), community organizations, which were established to build capacity in identification and implementation of community-level social, economic and infrastructure projects, collaborated with UNV to initiate projects to enhance environmental protection efforts. The programme promoted volunteerism as a sense of developing altruistic objectives that address local issues utilizing their own approaches and knowledge to address common mitigation challenges.⁵⁵ Through the CRDP, UNV supported the creation of 279 community organizations in more than 190 villages in the area affected by the Chernobyl disaster.⁵⁶ Successful mobilization meant greater opportunities to support programme and project initiatives, engage communities and serves as a catalyst to mobilize further people and promote greater sustainability of activities.⁵⁷
26. Another of UNV's strengths, and an area to be developed further, is the mobilization of UN Volunteers and community volunteers. UNV has provided strong support to humanitarian interventions, demonstrating rapid mobilization of volunteers to provide assistance directly to communities. After the earthquake and tsunami that destroyed coastal communities around the Indian Ocean in December 2004, UNV deployed Disaster Risk Management specialists in the days following the tsunami to the affected zones, primarily in Indonesia, Maldives and Sri Lanka. By the end of 2007, UNV had mobilized 259 UN Volunteers (166 national and 93 internationals) with generous support from donors. The volunteers assisted 14 United Nations (UN) agencies, governments and other organizations.⁵⁸
27. UNV also plays an important role in the mobilization of volunteers in response to natural disasters. Through their mixture of technical skills and on-the-ground assistance, the volunteers provided critical assistance to communities to facilitate recovery efforts. The field presence of UN Volunteers cannot be underestimated. In some cases, UN Volunteers were the 'sole contact for relief coordination when the tsunami occurred'.⁵⁹ The national UN Volunteers are able to apply indigenous knowledge to help solve problems and act as a critical link to broader development initiatives. In Indonesia, UNV, through UN entity' projects, was able to assist local non-governmental organizations, giving them the ability to mobilize local volunteers and help people

⁵⁴ United Nations Volunteers, 'Contribution of volunteerism to natural resource management and community-based approaches to climate change' (2010), pp. 12-14.

⁵⁵ United Nations Volunteers, 'Final Evaluation: Volunteers for participatory community-based development (Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme)' (2007).

⁵⁶ United Nations Volunteers, 'Final Evaluation: Volunteers for participatory community-based development (Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme)' (2007).

⁵⁷ United Nations Volunteers, 'UNV Synthesis of Evaluations: A Synthesis of UNV Evaluations from 2000 through 2009' (2010), p. 3.

⁵⁸ UN Volunteers, 'UNV Support to Tsunami Rehabilitation and Recovery, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Maldives' (2009).

⁵⁹ United Nations Development Programme, 'Survivors of the Tsunami: One Year Later. UNDP Assisting Communities to Build Back Stronger' (2005), p. 8.

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beyond what they had been able to do in the past.⁶⁰ Other assignments have been critical in assisting communities address other challenges, especially conservation and adapting livelihoods.

28. UNV has significant experience in disaster prevention and risk reduction. The Hyogo Framework for Action explicitly recognized the added value and contribution of volunteerism to disaster risk management, particularly volunteerism's role in strengthening community capacities to respond to and prevent disasters. The 2011-2013 UNV Programme Strategy identifies Crisis Prevention Recovery one of the strategic focus areas for the work of the organization. UNV's involvement in this area focus on supporting countries and situations where there is an identified risk and high vulnerability to disaster. UNV's support to communities has demonstrated the important role its volunteers have played in DRR initiatives in communities. For example, UN Volunteers demonstrated their effective assistance and ability to mobilize other volunteers during the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004.⁶¹ There have been a range of other preparedness and response roles where UNV has demonstrated strong support through capacity development and on-the-ground assistance. In Ecuador, for example, UN Volunteers worked with volunteer-involving organizations to mitigate communities against hazard risks. Through training, local volunteers were empowered to address natural hazards and enhance their disaster response.⁶² After the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, international UN Volunteers provided technical support in supporting national-level DRR coordination and communication, and national UN Volunteers provided expertise and assistance in the most vulnerable communities.⁶³
29. Inclusion is also a key area that volunteerism has demonstrated its value. UNV-assisted programmes and projects included measures to bring together communities to address common goals in a way that all community members became knowledgeable and responsible for the safety and well-being of others. This included promoting awareness and response of environmental management and DRR especially among women, marginalized groups, children, youth, persons with disabilities and older people. In 2013, the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction was dedicated to people with disabilities.⁶⁴ Under the slogan, 'Disability is not Inability', that year's campaign highlighted the needs and challenges faced by persons with disabilities. It is estimated that more than one billion people, or 15 per cent of the world's population, live with some form of disability. Persons with a disability are more prevalent in lower-income countries than higher-income countries. Among them, women and older people are more likely to have a form of disability.⁶⁵
30. Together with advocacy for volunteerism, UNV's local presence assists stakeholders to identify opportunities and challenges to address gaps in critical areas in resilience. In the area of environmental management, for example, UNV has provided strong input into a UNDP, GEF and Government of Cambodia joint project on community-based natural resource management. UNV worked with communities and mobilized local organizations to identify the economic incentives of better natural resource management. This gave a greater sense of ownership and empowered communities to make informed decisions on the use and preservation of resources.⁶⁶ In another example, a UNV-supported project promoted improved solid waste management in Asira village, Palestine. Through working with the community and identifying the main issues to address, UNV was able to contribute to improved environmental protection and health and sanitation of the village.⁶⁷ This work has been supported through UNV's significant allocation of funds through its Special Voluntary Fund in DRR initiatives. In 2012, for example, UNV-administered funds accounted for 21 per cent (USD 1.88 million) of activities related to community resilience for environment and/or DRR. However, despite the strong financial support, only 2 per cent of UN Volunteer assignments were deployed in this area. Since 2000, there have been 29 UNV-supported projects in environmental management, including conservation and climate change adaptation, and disaster preparedness and response. These have been focused largely in Africa

⁶⁰ Ibid., p. 11.

⁶¹ UNV, 'UNV Support to Tsunami Rehabilitation and Recovery: Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Maldives' (2009), p. 4.

⁶² Ibid., p. 27.

⁶³ Ibid., pp.28-29.

⁶⁴ United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, http://www.unisdr.org/2013/iddr/#assets_resources (accessed 5 May 2014).

⁶⁵ World Health Organization, 'World Report on Disability' (2011), pp. 261 and 262.

⁶⁶ United Nations Volunteers, 'Contribution of volunteerism to natural resource management and community-based approaches to climate change' (2010), pp. 10-11.

⁶⁷ UNV, 'Final Evaluation: The Environment Action Project (EAP) in Asira Cluster Area' (2008).

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(8 projects), Asia (7) and Latin America and Caribbean (9). Five projects, in total, were in Europe, the Arab States and in the Pacific.

31. Complementing UNV's field-based presence, UNV provides an online volunteering service. This format is popular among a variety of organizations, including non-governmental and community-based organizations, to receive external professional services. Through this platform, UNV mobilized more than 10,000 online volunteers in 2013. A majority of those volunteering virtually are from developing countries and are women. From 2000 to 2013, the number of volunteers engaged in the areas of environment and crisis prevention and recovery (UNDP categorizations) has grown, as have the number of assignments in these areas, demonstrating growing demand for assistance. Nonetheless, when compared to other assignments during this period, environment and crisis prevention and recovery each account for less than five per cent of the total number of assignments. This indicates that while UNV-supported online volunteers are providing a needed service, their services could be further promoted to address opportunities and challenges in environmental management and DRR.
32. UNV has been active in contributing to the post-2015 development agenda⁶⁸ and consistently advocating for the inclusion of volunteerism in global platforms and fora. The organization is working globally for the 'recognition, facilitation, networking and promotion of volunteerism.'⁶⁹ As a part of this work UNV is engaging stakeholders in national-level events and workshops on the post-2015 agenda, and regular participation in United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) fora. This has resulted in some countries developing a common vision on volunteerism.⁷⁰ UNV has also contributed to the rollout of the My World survey,⁷¹ a global survey for people to identify which areas are most important to them to inform global leaders in the development a new development agenda. UNV is also part of the Technical Support Team on the UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda. Through its participation, UNV is providing support to member states on specific issues in the post-2015 development agenda. These efforts are leading to the formulation of the SDGs and a more integrated role of volunteerism within them.
33. In the area of access to renewable and efficient energy, UNV has experience on micro-level climate change mitigation measures that proved enabling the poor and marginalized communities to access renewable energy. This includes the promotion, introduction and use of renewable energy sources, fuel efficient cooking stoves and waste management practices. UNV aims to ensure that poor and marginalized communities be given access to energy while mitigating greenhouse gas emissions from energy inefficient practices. UNV achieves this by complementing the efforts of development partners by incorporating the important elements of community mobilization, self-help and self-replication. The focus is on improved livelihoods, including integrated community-centred eco-tourism approaches that promote the well-being of targeted beneficiaries for sustained and sustainable development.
34. The UNV project⁷² in the region of Tonle Sap Lake of Cambodia, helped over one million people who directly depend on it for food and freshwater. From 2007 to 2009, national UN Volunteers supported the development of biodiversity-friendly income generating activities among the communities. They facilitated the formation of self-help groups (SHGs) that set up revolving loan funds, provided training to group members on project and financial management, and hands-on technical support to those who were implementing new business ventures as alternate livelihood activities..⁷³ The project resulted in the formation of 15 self-help groups involving a total of 407 household members (of which almost 85 per cent were women). Evaluation reports show that the project reinforced reciprocity among community members to work and save together, with a

⁶⁸ UNV, 'UNV in Action: Advocating for volunteerism post-2015' (2014).

⁶⁹ UNV, 'Advocating for volunteerism in the post-2015 development agenda at the national level: Preliminary report on post-2015 UN Volunteers' (draft), p. 5.

⁷⁰ See, for example, 'Volunteering for the World We Want' (2013), prepared by the participants of the 'Life-Long Volunteering Conference' in Turkey.

⁷¹ See <http://vote.myworld2015.org/en/> (accessed 16 May 2014) for more information.

⁷² This project was supported by UNV in partnership with UNDP, the Global Environment Facility and the Government of Cambodia.

⁷³ Naris p 24.

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majority of them becoming long term group members (for more than 12 months). Diversified means of livelihoods, other than fishing, emerged during the course of the project activities. Over 50 percent of the SHG members engaged in alternative activities such as livestock raising and aquaculture. In addition, these alternative activities increased the income of members for addressing their basic needs. About 44 per cent of the SHG stakeholders interviewed during the evaluation disclosed that their assets have increased, with additional earnings of 40 USD – 75 USD per month.⁷⁴ Community members also reported that they have learned better saving habits, and a 100 per cent reported increased savings after joining the group. UN Volunteers particularly contributed to the development of communication skills of community members. Volunteerism has also been internalized within the groups, demonstrated by the fact that 97 per cent of the SHG leaders were committed to providing services to their groups without any compensation.⁷⁵

35. Also in natural resource management and biodiversity conservation, UN Volunteers raised awareness and mobilized voluntary action among community members. Specifically, in the area of locally relevant and integrated environment management practices – for example, forest protection, reforestation, community-based natural resource management and biodiversity conservation. UNV engaged community members in environmental assessment, planning, implementation and monitoring natural resource management efforts that are compatible with local livelihoods for the poor.

Lessons learned

36. There are a number of lessons that UNV has learned from its previous contributions to programmes and projects in environmental management and DRR, especially in the promotion of volunteerism, mobilization of volunteers, inclusivity, the organization's local presence and establishing linkages between activities to provide complementary actions. Project evaluation reports have noted that UNV's support to activities must also ensure that there are complementary and mutually supportive efforts to address opportunities and challenges common to both environmental management and DRR. This means that prevention, mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery must be conceived of as part of an interconnected series of initiatives in environmental management and sudden and long-term onset disasters. This must also include strategies to build capacities in gender, conflict sensitivity, human rights and youth engagement.⁷⁶ These must become cross-cutting themes that help to strengthen processes DRR community preparedness and guiding themes in early recovery activities.⁷⁷ Particular to disasters, activities must be complemented by psychosocial support to help the emotional recovery of those affected.
37. The establishment and maintenance of effective partnerships will enhance UNV's ability to promote volunteerism, its role and opportunities to contribute to programme and project initiatives. Effective action on climate change and DRR can be promoted through volunteerism in UN partners' programmes and projects, and in collaboration with government bodies at national and local levels,⁷⁸ as well as the inclusion of other international and local development organizations. Solid foundations for a unified approach to integrate volunteerism into environmental management and DRR initiatives will also need to articulate the complexity of approaches (especially in terms of social, economic, political and technical issues), identify gaps with communities and highlight the implications for human security.⁷⁹ Evidence from UNV project evaluations underlines that planning must take into consideration a range of issues that include input from communities,

⁷⁴ Niras pp 11-12.

⁷⁵ Niras 19.

⁷⁶ UNV, 'Final Evaluation: UNV-Sponsored national volunteer support to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development project' (2001); UNV, 'Final Evaluation: Tsunami-UNV response framework for Sri Lanka and strengthening capacities for DRM' (2008).

⁷⁷ UNV, 'Final Evaluation: Tsunami-UNV response framework for Sri Lanka and strengthening capacities for DRM' (2008).

⁷⁸ Yohe, G. and R. Lasco, 'Perspectives on climate change and sustainability', in *Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (2007), p. 820.

⁷⁹ O'Brien, K., M. Pelling, A. Patwardhan et al., op. cit., p. 440.

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including women, people with disabilities and other marginalised groups, so that they are empowered and take ownership of initiatives.⁸⁰

38. One limiting factor to UNV's contribution is that few developing countries have consistently implemented comprehensive risk assessments,⁸¹ and there have been challenges in integrating risk reduction into planning and budgets to strengthen support to people based on assessment findings.⁸² The lack of thorough risk assessments can hinder development goals and widen gaps in preparedness to vulnerable communities. Nonetheless, it is an area that UNV can provide assistance and mobilize volunteers through different modalities to support such initiatives.
39. The lack of a gender perspective is likely to weaken community resilience. For example, as part of the CRDP in Ukraine, volunteerism promoted through the community organizations helped to promote inclusivity, but needed to strengthen gender-sensitive approaches.⁸³ This is a broader issue to be addressed by UNV, as some projects 'have left the underlying issues that define macro- and micro-level gender inequalities unexplored rendering many of them gender blind.'⁸⁴ It is essential to apply women's specific concerns, needs and knowledge to disaster preparedness plans and risk assessments, since women may have different vulnerability, access and knowledge. Just as men and women have different roles and responsibilities in the household and community, climate change also affect men and women differently. The inclusion of women in project approaches is essential to capture their contributions and address their vulnerabilities. However, women should not merely be seen as vulnerable victims but also active contributors to environmental management and disaster reduction.
40. In the area of food security and climate change adaptation, it is critical to tackle this challenge through community-centred approaches. UN Volunteers should continue to mobilize community members for voluntary action in community-based environmental risk assessments, coping and adaptation practices to design, formulate and implement local community initiatives by local people themselves. Food security in the context both of climate change and economic crisis is an increasingly significant development issue globally and for the UN system. UNV, therefore, should actively pursue opportunities for joint programming for food security within integrated livelihoods and community development approaches.
41. Capturing volunteerism-specific data is important in the documentation of community-based environmental programmes. Volunteer engagement, implicit in many such initiatives all around the world, all too often goes undocumented and unacknowledged.⁸⁵
42. In the area of climate change specifically, CBA activities should continue to build upon local needs and vulnerabilities supported by volunteerism. In the area of disaster management and volunteerism, communicating the role and contribution of volunteer action in multiple contexts, will raise awareness of the factors that aid disaster mitigation and recovery. The nurturance and rebuilding of social capital through the work of community volunteers should be more recognised.
43. In a post-2015 world, where the focus on building "climate resilient" societies will remain central, volunteerism can make critical contributions in enhancing the sustainability and impact of climate change

⁸⁰ UNV, 'Final Evaluation: "Gestion des déchets" a Gabu / Guinee-Bissau et de l'application du concept "Do no harm"' (2009).

⁸¹ O'Brien, K., M. Pelling, A. Patwardhan et al., op. cit., p. 445.

⁸² United Nations, 'Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction: Revealing Risk, Redefining Development' (2011), p. 10.

⁸³ United Nations Volunteers, 'Final Evaluation: Volunteers for participatory community-based development (Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme)' (2007).

⁸⁴ United Nations Volunteers, 'UNV Synthesis of Evaluations: A Synthesis of UNV Evaluations from 2000 through 2009' (2010), p. 8.

⁸⁵ UNGA 2013.

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community-based adaptation (CBA) programmes. If well-integrated into national CBA frameworks and programming, the impacts of volunteerism can extend deeply at grass-roots levels, well beyond the reach of national initiatives.⁸⁶

III. Proposed programme

44. Building on UNV's past experience, the Global Programme for Community Resilience for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction responds to the challenges and opportunities set out above, the priorities set out in UNV's Strategic Framework and UNV's continued contribution to the achievement of development goals as indicated in a number of policy frameworks, especially the MDGs (and to be advocated in the SDGs), as well as specific frameworks related to DRR, such as the HFA (and to be advocated in the HFA2). It also supports areas of work in UNDP's Strategic Plan (2014-2017), particularly in contributing to its preparedness, response and recovery focus.⁸⁷
45. **The overall goal of this Global Programme is to enhance community resilience for environmental management and disaster risk reduction through volunteerism.** As such, it enables UNV to continue its role in mobilizing volunteers and promoting volunteerism as an essential ingredient for sustainable development, especially through environmental management and DRR initiatives. It positions UNV to engage on policy and programmatic levels with UN entities and partners to promote and include volunteerism as a constituent part of development frameworks, including the post-2015 development agenda, with specific emphasis on those SDGs that are relevant to DRR and environment. Furthermore, it builds on successful community-level activities, and provides new, innovative ways where volunteerism can build community resilience in environmental management and DRR.
46. This Global Programme is guided by two interrelated focus areas. First, **it seeks to enhance UNV's support to UN entities' programmes and projects through the inclusion of volunteerism in community-focused activities.** This will serve as a catalyst for engagement and support to activities to enhance local capacities. UNV will promote and demonstrate the value of volunteerism as a method through which sustainable, locally driven change can be made. This focuses on the policies, but also on generating knowledge to support the integration of volunteerism in practical ways, and bridge the gap between policies and local action. Second, **UNV seeks to influence counterparts at global, regional and national levels to develop volunteer policies and mechanisms that foster change at the community level by enhancing priorities for the integration of volunteerism into resilience mechanisms.** It also broadens the understanding of challenges to resilience and that a comprehensive, holistic and inclusive approach is required at all levels to strengthen preparation, adaptation and response to climate change and disaster risks. This approach will be achieved through innovation, research and capacity building on volunteerism and environmental management and DRR.
47. The proposed programme will help UN entities are more effective in delivering their results regarding environment, DRR and climate change by integrating high quality and well-supported UN Volunteers and volunteerism in their programmes. It will contribute to improved UN Volunteer mobilization by better forecasting of partner UN entity needs, and better delivery through responsive and innovative UN Volunteer solutions. The programme works towards integrating Volunteerism is integrated within UN entities' programming. Besides linking to **MDG goal 7 and to the post-2015 agenda**, the Programme also shows synergies with other UNV priority areas such as an "increased recognition of the contribution of youth to global peace and sustainable human development through volunteerism, and inclusion of youth voices in the development discourse (youth programme outcome 1), esp. regarding the integration of the voice of the next generation into sustainable development discourse and action. In this context, it will also improve the capacity of relevant stakeholders to support an enabling environment for regional, national and community youth volunteering for sustainable human development (related to outcome 2, youth programme).

⁸⁶ UNDP 2010, p 12

⁸⁷ Ibid, p. 11.

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48. The linkage is particularly strong to the global programme for basic social services, as the prevention, management and recovery of/from natural disaster requires accessible and functioning basic social services at community level. Here the programme supports also the MDGs, esp. with regard to water and sanitation provision. Taking a gender-sensitive approach, the programme also supports empowerment related goals of the Basic social services programme (output 1.3. BSS).
49. Concerning the prevention and resolution of conflicts about land (use) and natural resources, the programme also supports outcome areas of the global programme on Peace (in particular Output 1.1: Local conflict resolution and mediation mechanisms established or strengthened while also enhancing resilience).

An overview of the Programme's goal, outcomes and outputs is shown here:

Goal: Enhance community resilience for environmental management and disaster risk reduction through volunteerism		
Outcomes	Outputs	Indicative initiatives
Outcome 1: Increased effectiveness of UN agencies to assist communities become more resilient to climate change and disaster risks	Output 1.1: Community resilience in urban settings in South Asia and Sub-Sahara Africa strengthened in UN System projects	With UN-Habitat, integrate youth volunteers in urban initiatives to build resilient cities
	Output 1.2: Local, indigenous knowledge of means to adapt to climate change captured and piloted in communities in 20 countries	With GEF, UNDP and CSOs, mobilize 4,000 community volunteers in 10 countries to share indigenous knowledge on community-based adaption to climate change
	Output 1.3: Innovative, community-based monitoring of environmental changes piloted	With UNCCD, UNDP, UNEP, CSO partners, and using online volunteers, crowdsourcing the extent and nature of desertification in the Sahel
	Output 1.4: Local disaster preparedness plans with emphasise on the social inclusion – of women, youth, people with disabilities and other marginalized people – developed with 20 communities	With UNDP and UNFPA, a programme to integrate people with disabilities into local disaster planning
	Output 1.5: Evidence gathered and communicated on the contribution of volunteerism on community resilience for environmental management and disaster risk reduction	With UNISDR, document and publish the evidence of volunteers' contribution to disaster preparedness in Europe
	Output 1.6: Research, supported by volunteers, published on environmental change and disaster preparedness and response	With UNFCCC and the UN University, volunteers carry out research on the changes in carbon emissions as a result of a community-based pilot project in Asia on the preservation of natural rainforests
Outcome 2: Enhanced global, regional and national capacities for resilience for environmental management and	Output 2.1: Global frameworks on to resilience for environmental management and DRR enhanced	UN Volunteers assigned to assist national focal points promote a common vision to be included in the HFA2 process
	Output 2.2: Capacity of local, sub-national, national, and regional institutions to use volunteerism in environmental	With national and international VIOs, support national authorities to deploy volunteers to support refugees become more resilient to environmental degradation and unclean water sources

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DRR	management and in response to rapid and slow-onset disasters enhanced	
	Output 2.3: Communities' DRR planning and response mechanisms established and strengthened, with a gender perspective, in 10 countries	Through the White Helmets Initiative, support capacity develop in disaster preparedness and planning in Central America
	Output 2.4: Communities' capacity sustainable environmental management and volunteerism approaches developed in 10 countries	With local and international NGOs, support communities in the Sahel region manage and response to desertification.

Analysis of the outcomes and outputs the Global programmes strives for

50. **Outcome1: Increased effectiveness of UN agencies to assist communities become more resilient to climate change and disaster risks** Volunteers play a critical role as communities are always the first to respond to disasters and experience changes in their environment. The Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has stated that volunteerism “is a fundamental source of community strength, resilience, solidarity and social cohesion.”⁸⁸ Mobilizing volunteers and supporting them with the knowledge and skills to address challenges in environmental management and DRR is an important measure to ensure community resilience. UNV’s contribution is not only to facilitate the mobilization of volunteers, but to support the integration of volunteerism as a constituent part in the development of programmes. UNV will use its community-level experience to advocate and facilitate for greater inclusivity and the generation of knowledge to promote sustainable community engagement. UNV’s focus at this level is to ensure that volunteers and volunteerism is more than a resource, but a key programmatic element of sustainable development for communities to enhance their environmental management skills and to improve DRR through UN entities’ programmes and projects. If UN entities’ programmes and projects integrate volunteerism as a core aspect of their community-focused development approach, then voluntary action will serve as a catalyst to promote locally led sustainable mechanisms to address environmental management and DRR challenges. The assignment of volunteers, therefore, is not an end unto itself, but can be used to build capacities and help mobilize other volunteers to ensure that development and relief efforts are continued and owned by the communities that participate in them. UNV will also seek to enhance South-South and Triangular cooperation to include more volunteers from the global South to share their skills and knowledge, and broaden interaction between communities.
51. **Output 1.1** relates to **strengthening community resilience in urban settings in UN System projects**. With more than half the world’s population now living in urban settings, UNV’s efforts will be directed towards thematic and geographical areas where there are gaps in resilience that require greater support through improved environmental management and DRR. In regard to community resilience in urban areas, UNV will support the Habitat III process and advocate for the integration of volunteerism into the conference outcomes. In particular, UNV will support the focus on making cities resilient to multi-impact hazards⁸⁹. A related focus of UNV’s engagement will support the identification of ‘communities’ within urban spaces and to promote a sense of volunteerism. This can

⁸⁸ United Nations Secretary-General, ‘Secretary-General says volunteers play indispensable role in tackling vast, complex global challenges, in message for International Volunteer Day’, SG/SM/113-4, OBV/672 (29 November 2007).

⁸⁹ For more information on UN-Habitat’s City Resilience Profiling Programme, see <http://unhabitat.org/initiatives-programmes/city-resilience-profiling-programme/> (accessed 16 May 2014).

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bring about a behaviour change and increase people's engagement with their communities and their environment to work for resilient and sustainable communities.

52. **Output 1.2** aims to capture local, indigenous knowledge to help **adapt to climate change**. There is strong evidence that volunteerism integrated into UN entities' programmes supports the achievement of their goals. There is also evidence that women's traditional knowledge is valuable and should be included. For example, according to an FAO study, women's indigenous and local knowledge is important for adapting crops and cropping systems in the face of encroaching drought and other potentially disastrous climate variations⁹⁰. Proper integration of volunteerism into the design of programmes and projects has a greater impact than if utilized as a resource after activities have begun. The Community-Based Adaption (CBA) programme was an example where volunteerism provided greater community engagement and sustainable actions. UNV's role was recognized by the participating UN entities, noting that volunteers and volunteerism were 'strong and innovative components of the CBA programme'.⁹¹ Through its efforts, UNV '[encouraged] volunteering but also [promoted] the *idea* of volunteerism.'⁹² The result of this work was that community members also volunteered their own time and thus demonstrated strong local ownership. Community-to-community reproduction of the projects' activities, also done through volunteerism, further demonstrated sustainability of initiatives.⁹³ UNV will pursue its methodology to measure the involvement and impact of volunteers in local CBA projects, which will be mainstreamed into the CBA approach from the initial stages to ensure it is part of ongoing monitoring and reporting. See *Volunteers' Contributions to community-based adaptation (CBA) to climate change handbook* (on UNV portal).
53. Innovation will be key to this programme. This will include the piloting of **community-based monitoring** of environmental changes (**Output 1.3**) with agencies such as UNEP; innovative partnerships underlying the contribution UNV can make to global scientific, research and normative agenda. For example, the Global Programme will support the mobilization of online and on-site volunteers for **research on environmental change and disaster-preparedness and response** (**Output 1.6**). UNV will engage in collaborations with academic and policy institutions, and with CSOs, to generate research products. This can involve conducting research or developing datasets to help map environmental issues and disaster risks. In some cases, it will also support governments and national bodies to provide more information about the types of resilience challenges people experience. UNV will contribute knowledge and resources to facilitate this work, and will promote the use of UN Online Volunteers to assist with research activities through the use of crowdsourcing and online technologies. To encourage innovation and experimental learning, in combination with the other four Global Programmes, this Global Programme will include an Innovation Facility. UN Volunteers will submit ideas/proposal and, if successful, receive seed funding to implement innovative ideas and solutions to problem related to the different programme outputs. This facility will be closely linked to the UNV learning fund. It will help identify innovative practices by creating incentives for motivated volunteers with creative ideas.
54. Through UN entities' programmes and projects on environmental management and DRR, UNV will promote inclusion in environmental management and disaster risk reduction. The aim of **Output 1.4** is for local disaster preparedness plans emphasise **social inclusion** – of women, youth, people with disabilities and other marginalized people. This Programme will ensure men and women benefit equally by assessing and implementing activities from a gender perspective. A particular concern is to promote gender equality and equity as part of UNV's engagement with UN entities' programmes and projects, as well as through its community engagement. Supporting commitments made under Agenda 21, UNV will promote the inclusion of women into environmental management and DRR schemes. UNV will seek to engage more women UN Volunteers, especially in non-family duty stations, which

⁹⁰ FAO, <http://www.fao.org/docrep/x2550e/x2550e03.htm>, accessed 9 July 2014

⁹¹ Onestini, M., op. cit., p. 36.

⁹² Ibid., p. 36, original emphasis.

⁹³ Ibid., pp. 38 and 39.

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will serve to encourage other members of their communities to participate. This will happen through a strengthened approach to ensure that gender equality and equity are fully integrated into programmes and projects. A minimum of 15 per cent of the Programme funds will go be used to address women's specific needs, advance gender equality or empower women, and only those projects that can demonstrate the mainstreaming of gender within the narrative, results and resource framework will be considered for funding. UNV engagement in this area also seeks to promote inclusion of other stakeholders, especially youth. While ensuring that they are respected as rights holders, working with youth to volunteer and take on responsibilities in their communities will also acknowledge them as duty bearers. UNV also seeks to promote the role and engagement of people with disabilities as part of the programmes and projects to which it contributes. Engaging persons with disabilities and including them in environmental management and DRR efforts will contribute to their safety and awareness of their needs by their communities. UNV's focus also includes other marginalized people, especially internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees. These groups have increased the drain on environmental resources and complicate DRR efforts in their host communities. This can lead to environmental degradation and increase tensions. A range of environmental management activities can be integrated into IDP and refugee response to promote community participation.⁹⁴

55. **Output 1.5** will gather and communicate **evidence on the contribution of volunteerism on community resilience for environmental management and disaster risk reduction**. To support this work, UNV will collaborate with UN entities and other partners to gather evidence and produce knowledge products to serve as institutional and field resources to promote and expand on volunteerism's role in these areas. Such knowledge can be captured in platforms such as UNDP's Adaptation Learning Mechanism, 'a global knowledge-sharing platform focused on climate change adaptation to accelerate learning through experience,'⁹⁵ the UNISDR's Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction,⁹⁶ the UNFCCC's Nairobi Work Programme⁹⁷ or other platforms. Education and knowledge pieces will provide greater evidence of the role of volunteerism and the types of interventions that can achieve results. This focus will also support communities to contribute to generate their own education and knowledge products to provide local resources to promote greater resilience. Going beyond gathering evidence and producing knowledge products in this thematic area, this Global Programme will facilitate programmatic knowledge sharing and networking. For example, the Community Resilience for Environment and DRR advisory team (see below), which will include UN Volunteers and some external specialists, will facilitate knowledge sharing within and between the Global Programmes. "Tagging" each UN Volunteer to a specific Global Programme will bring relevant technical expertise and a new dimension to UNV's capacity to connect and share knowledge. This will broaden UNV's approach to knowledge sharing and, at the same time, bring UN Volunteers closer to UNV and its programmatic approach.
56. **Outcome 2: Enhanced global, regional and national capacities for resilience for environmental management and DRR** Furthering its contribution to enhance community resilience through UN entities' programmes and projects, UNV will engage with global, regional and national partners to advocate for the integration of volunteerism into global frameworks and regional, national and sub-national policies on resilience. This Global Programme will position UNV to collaborate with partners to develop policies, programmes and mechanisms to enhance the role of volunteerism and strengthen the support that UNV can provide. This also advances UNV's new regional presence that seeks to have Regional Offices providing assistance on issues related to this Global Programme. UNV's goal is to ensure that volunteerism becomes a guiding principle in its engagement with partners at the regional and national levels to support the mobilization of people to sustain contributions to their own

⁹⁴ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 'Refugee Operations and Environmental Management: A Handbook of Selected Lessons Learned from the Field' (2002).

⁹⁵ United Nations Development Programme, 'Adapting to Climate Change: UNDP-GEF Initiatives Financed by the Least Developed Countries Fund, Special Climate Change Fund and Strategic Priority on Adaptation' (2011), p. 48. See <http://undp-alm.org/> (accessed 7 May 2014) for more information.

⁹⁶ See <http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/global-platform> (accessed 7 May 2014) for more information.

⁹⁷ See http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/nairobi_work_programme/items/3633.php (accessed 14 May 2014) for more information.

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resilience. If UNV collaborates with partners for the integration of volunteerism in the development and expansion of policies, programmes and mechanisms at regional and national levels, then it will strengthen and expand approaches to environmental management and DRR. Volunteerism will grow as it becomes a constituent part of policies, programmes and mechanisms, and will be duly supported at various levels.

57. **Output 2.1** of this Programme aims to **enhance global frameworks** on resilience for environmental management and DRR. During the development and implementation of post-2015 global agendas, UNV will provide support to UN entities, UN member states and other stakeholders to develop a common vision of volunteerism which is integrated into development approaches, such as the SDGs, but also in resilience-focused frameworks, especially the renewed HFA in 2015 (commonly referred to as ‘HFA2’), and Habitat III. Efforts will be focused on articulating a vision of volunteerism as a way to change people’s behaviours towards serving others and their communities. Presented in such a way, this will place volunteerism as a component of broader development efforts. It will also encourage the strengthening or establishing of programmes, projects and mechanisms to promote resilience and foster regional-, national- and local-level ownership of actions. In collaboration with like-minded civil society organizations (CSOs), and other partners, UNV will also contribute to other global frameworks and platforms that support the post-2015 development agenda. UNV is committed to promoting efforts for greater resilience, which ‘requires strong international and local commitment, and goodwill to engineer the necessary changes to current development practices, processes and patterns.’⁹⁸ UNV has already designed projects to assign volunteers to assist country focal points and UN entities to promote a common vision to be included in the HFA2 process. UNV will also support the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) in the discussion and debates leading up to Habitat III, the third global conference to promote ‘sustainable urbanization through a “New Urban Agenda”’.⁹⁹
58. If UNV continues its support and strengthens the innovation and response of volunteerism in these areas, then it will assist communities as well as national and sub-national institutions to take advantage of opportunities and meet rising challenges to promote resilience and sustainable development. Based on experience at the community-level and supporting civil society groups (including community-based organizations and non-governmental organizations), UNV has a unique role in facilitating volunteer engagement and contributing resilience through environmental management and DRR. Using documented evidence (see Output 1.5), **Output 2.2** of this Global Programme aims to enhance the capacity of local, sub-national and national institutions to use volunteerism in environmental management and in response to rapid and slow-onset disasters.
59. **Strengthening communities’ disaster risk reduction and response mechanisms with a gender perspective** is the aim of **Output 2.3**. UNV will also continue to assist in the prevention, mitigation and preparedness to disaster risks and respond to and recovery from disasters. With a focus on preparedness, the Programme will assist communities become more resilience to disaster risks, and also connect people at all levels for better engagement response when disasters happen.
60. **Output 2.4** focuses on **developing communities’ capacity** for environmental management and volunteerism approaches. Through contributing to holistic policies and programmes that integrate volunteerism, UNV can also contribute to innovative mechanisms that promote resilience. For example, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change facilitates the process of developing countries’ national adaptation plans. These include integrating climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular

⁹⁸ Un Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, ‘Proposed Elements for Consideration in the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction’ (2013), p. 3.

⁹⁹ UN-Habitat, ‘United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III). See <http://mirror.unhabitat.org/categories.asp?catid=831> (accessed 16 May 2014) for more information.

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development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors at different levels.’¹⁰⁰ Engagement in such a process, including in pilot initiatives and research, will enable UNV to advocate for the integration of volunteerism as a cross-cutting measure through national adaptation plans, strengthening environmental management (including climate change adaptation) and DRR mechanisms that establish linkages between different levels, and bring communities into processes that strengthen their resilience. The CBA programme has successfully demonstrated the ability to bring communities into such processes. ‘The local action component which aims at participatory approaches to climate change adaptation [...] can be considered an original methodology for assessing vulnerability reduction and taking into recognition issues of volunteerism as crucial aspects of climate change adaptation needs.’¹⁰¹ The positive role of volunteerism is a message that will be incorporated into collaborations and engagements to strengthen environmental management and DRR approaches at all levels.

IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation

Programme Management

61. The Programme will be implemented over a period of three and a half years (July 2014-December 2017), aligned to the duration of UNV’s Strategic Framework (2014-2017). It will be implemented through a coherent set of national, regional and global projects, which will align with the Programme goal, contribute to the Programme’s results, and be funded, at least partially, from Programme resources. These projects, many of which will be joint projects with other entities, will be managed at either the country office, in relevant regional institutions for some regional projects, or at UNV headquarters.
62. The implementation and management arrangements for the Global Programme with respect to programme actions identification, selection, development, funding and implementation will be guided by the [Global Programme Implementation Guidelines](#) (link).
63. A Programme Board will provide strategic direction and guidance for effective programme implementation and will reinforce the oversight and accountability responsibilities of the Chief Programme Coordinator and the Programme Specialist (Community Resilience for Environment and DRR). Chaired by the Deputy Executive Coordinator, with the assistance of the Chief Programme Coordinator, the Board will also include: Chief, Development Programming Section; Chief, Peace Programming Section; Chief, Finance Section; Chief, Knowledge and Innovation Section; Chief, Results Management Support Section; Chief, Partnerships Section; and Chief, Communications Section. The Programme Board will oversee the Programme by reviewing progress reports of the Programme, approving any revisions to the Programme Document, annual work plans (AWPs), including budget, and staffing plans.
64. To ensure and facilitate synergies and consistency of approach between the UNV’s five global programmes, the Programme Board for this Global Programme will be the same for the other four Global Programmes (peace-building, youth, basic social services, and capacity building through national volunteer schemes). Further, Programme Board will also perform functions of the Project Board for the Global Projects within respective Global Programmes.
65. As there is strong connection between all five of the UNVs Global Programmes, priorities, implementation methodologies, target groups and beneficiaries, actors and resources are often overlapping. For example, a youth-led national volunteer scheme may present the most innovative

¹⁰⁰ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, ‘Report on the Conference of the Parties on its 17th session, held in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011’, FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1, Decision 5/CP.17 1b.

¹⁰¹ Onestini, M. op. cit., p. 27.

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solution for a national literacy campaign. This Global Programme, through the Programme Specialist, will, thus, collaborate closely and inform the other Global Programmes. The five UNV Global Programmes will “share” resources, including personnel to work on monitoring and evaluation, as well as communications.

66. The full-time Programme Specialist (Community Resilience for Environment and DRR), located at UNV headquarters, will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Global Programme: Programme implementation; strategic planning; and contribution to knowledge management. More specifically, the Programme Specialist will: facilitate the preparatory phase of the Programme, including setting up of management, financial and monitoring and evaluations systems; oversee the recruitment of the Programme team as approved by the Programme Board; convene regular meetings and discussions to develop a Programme implementation strategy, including communications and resource mobilization strategies; prepare and share narrative and financial reports in accordance with UNDP/UNV policies and procedures for submission to the Programme Board; monitor for results of Programme activities against indicators established for the Programme; raise red flags to the Programme Board if progress has not been made or is unsatisfactory, and recommend remedial action. The Programme Specialist will report to the Chief Programme Coordinator.
67. Programme, administrative as well as communication and M&E support will be shared with the other global programmes. To this extent, Communication Specialist and Administrative Assistant will be mainstreamed within the Programme Coordination Section under the guidance and supervision of the Chief Programme Coordinator and Programme Support Associate will be mainstreamed within Programme Support Pillar of the Results Management Support Section.
68. Three Project Support Specialists (Community Resilience for Environment and DRR), international UN Volunteers with specialization in the sector, will be deployed in UNV Regional Offices, and support the Programme Specialist implement the Programme, primarily through supporting UNV Field Units and other partners to seek out and develop project proposals for the Global Programme. They will also play a role in promoting the Programme at the regional level to potential programme partners and for resource mobilization. The Project Support Specialists (Community Resilience for Environment and DRR) will be based in UNV regional offices in Panama, Bangkok and Nairobi. To support the Programme Specialist a Community Resilience for Environment and DRR advisory team will be established. This team, with self-selected membership, will include representatives from different sections of UNV HQ, field-based personnel and advisors from the UN, donors and other partners with a common interest in the Programme. Essential members will include the respective UNV environment and DRR focal points (Portfolio Managers with a thematic focal point role), a representative of the gender action team, and field-based personnel with background in the sector and/or potential programming opportunities in their respective country. The Advisory Team will provide guidance and suggestions, virtually, for improving the programme’s strategies, products, and partnerships.
69. To ensure the Programme is implemented according to UNDP programming standards, UNV’s Programme Management Specialist, in the Quality Assurance Unit, will monitor implementation practices and standards, and provide feedback and support to the Programme Specialist and the Programme Board with respect to these standards. To ensure synergies with UNV’s corporate communications approach (spelled out in the UNV Communications Strategy for the Strategic Framework period), a communications plan will accompany the implementation plan of the Programme. Communications will be integrated into all resourcing, work plans and progress reports.
70. The resources for the implementation of the Global Programme are expected to amount to USD 9.5 million over the 2014-2017 period. Of this, USD 3.3 million will be allocated from the Special Voluntary Fund. Some USD 2.5 million, which represents the current percentage of such resources allocated to environment and CPR, from fully-funded UN Volunteers will also be assigned to this Programme. Five per cent of allocated resources will be reserved for monitoring and evaluation and a further five per cent allocated to the communication of objectives and results.

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Monitoring and Evaluation

71. Monitoring and evaluation of the global programme will be grounded in the programming arrangements set out in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures, and guided by the UNV Strategic Framework 2017-2017. This includes aspects related to programme/project monitoring and evaluation, the regionalization process and strengthening of the RBM in UNV.
72. To this extent, Programme Specialist, under the guidance of the Chief Programme Coordinator will prepare a detailed Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, including risks matrix. Evaluation plan, as part of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will be developed and approved the Programme Board.
73. A mid-term evaluation and review of the programme will be carried out mid-2016 and an external, end of programme evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the Programme period, with input from project evaluations of the constituent projects.
74. To support the Programme Specialists in each of the Global Programmes, an online volunteer M & E team will be established, and managed by the Programme Specialist. This team will help ensure external validation of activities and results in the Global Programmes. Following a briefing, online volunteers will conduct online research and analysis using UNV defined methodology and questionnaires. Online volunteers' assessments will also be cross-checked with those of on-site UN Volunteers' through an exchange ideas and feedback on their respective answers to reach consensus.

V. Partnerships

75. Within the context of the evolving global development cooperation architecture, including the Paris and Busan principles, UNV will deepen partnerships for strategic thinking, knowledge generation and exchange, capacity development and resource mobilization. To that end, a partnership and resource mobilization strategy will be formulated at the outset of programme implementation.
76. UNV will support UN entities and expand its engagement and methods of cooperation. Based on its MOUs with UNEP, UNFPA UN-Habitat, UNHCR and UNODC, and through its relationship with UNDP, UNV will explore areas for mutual collaboration through this Global Programme in environmental management and DRR, specifically with UNDP's Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPR) area of work. This will include greater participation in joint advocacy for goals within this Global Programme and promotion of volunteerism as strategic component to sustainable development. With these UN partners, this programme will be used to deepen these UN partnerships and joint programming in new areas, for example, in the urban post-crisis areas with UN-Habitat or in responding to issues of desertification, with UNEP.
77. UNV will also strengthen or establish partnerships with UN entities that have a mandate in environmental management and DRR, such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); and those that have specific programmes or broad approaches incorporating these issues, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Fund for Children (UNICEF), United Nations Fund for Women (UN Women) and the World Food Programme (WFP). UNV will also be engaged as

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a strategic partner in funding facilities, such as the Green Climate Fund to promote volunteerism in new initiatives to support climate change adaptation. It can also provide support through facilities, such as the IFAD-WFP Weather Risk Management Facility to promote the sustainable development of weather risk management instruments.¹⁰²

78. Through this Global Programme, UNV will engage a range of stakeholders at global, regional, national and local levels. This will extend the organization's ability to promote volunteerism. It will also provide knowledge to UNV to build and improve its programming in this area. UNV will engage regional partners, national governments, and CSOs through this Global Programme. CSOs will be key programmatic partners at the community-level and advocacy partners at the national, regional and global level. Academic and policy institutions will also be sought for partnerships to deepen UNV's knowledge base and to highlight innovative practices in environmental management and DRR.
79. To fully implement this Global Programme, USD 9.5 million is required. UNV will, thus, seek financial resources from partners and governments. The Government of Japan, for example, has expressed an interest to support volunteers to assist stakeholders and governments in developing contributions and approaches for HFA2. UNV will also mobilize funding from UNV's Special Voluntary Fund for this Global Programme. Resource mobilization and communication strategies will be developed to facilitate to maintain and build up the organizations ability to promote innovative approaches through this Global Programme.
80. Stronger partnerships with UN programming partners will help ensure the mainstreaming of gender equality and equity in all aspects of work. They will also seek to mobilize greater numbers of people through South-South and Triangular cooperation. For example, UNV will build on its long relationship with the Argentinian White Helmets Initiative, to better prepare for and respond to emergencies, and advocate for South-South volunteerism as a core element of this.
81. All partnerships will be conducted in a participatory manner with broad consultations to ensure 'buy-in' and ownership from the outset. UNV will strengthen its operational approach and enhance its regional approach through the increased engagement through its new Regional Offices with partners.
82. Through the Advisory Teams, comprised primarily of field-based volunteers and specialists in the sector, who will play an ongoing role in the implementation and monitoring of this Global Programme, partnerships with the communities engaged with this Programme will be strengthened.

¹⁰² For more information, see <http://www.ifad.org/ruralfinance/wrmf/> (accessed 16 May 2014).

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Annex 1. Results and resources framework for the Community Resilience for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction Global Programme (2014-2017)

Global Programme Goal			
Goal: Enhance community resilience for environmental management and disaster risk reduction through volunteerism			
Programme outcomes: baseline, indicator(s), targets, and sources of data ¹⁰³	Indicative programme outputs	Indicative output indicators	Indicative resources by outcome
<p>Outcome 1: Increased effectiveness of UN agencies to assist communities become more resilient to climate change and disaster risks</p> <p>UNV SF Outcome 1, Outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 Outcome 2, Output 2.1 HFA Strategic Goal 1 MDG 7A</p> <p><i>Indicative outcome indicators:</i></p> <p>1. Number of beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex, positively impacted by UNV-supported, UN entities' programmes and projects on community-focused environmental management and DRR</p> <p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <p><i>To be evaluated (through new volunteer reporting framework)</i></p> <p><i>2017 targets:</i></p> <p><i>To be evaluated</i></p>	<p>Output 1.1: Community resilience in urban settings in South Asia and Sub-Sahara Africa strengthened in UN system projects</p>	<p>1.1.1: Number of other volunteers¹⁰⁴ mobilized per annum in UN entities' programmes/ projects that promote community-focused resilience for environmental management and DRR in urban settings</p>	<p>USD 6.5 million</p>
	<p>Output 1.2: Local, indigenous knowledge of means to adapt to climate change captured and piloted in communities in 20 countries</p>	<p>1.2.1: Evidence of volunteers' contributions to community-based adaptation to climate change (using handbook, training guide and work plan to support, promote and measure volunteering in UNDP-GEF CBA projects)</p>	
	<p>Output 1.3: Innovative, community-based monitoring of environmental changes piloted</p>	<p>1.3.1: Evidence of the nature of and extent of UNV-supported volunteer monitoring of environmental change</p>	
	<p>Output 1.4: Local disaster preparedness plans with emphasise on the social inclusion – of women, youth, people with disabilities and other marginalized people¹⁰⁵ – developed with 20 communities</p>	<p>1.4.1: Percentage of UNV-supported, UN entities' programmes and projects on community-focused DRR that specifically incorporate marginalized groups into the planning and implementation of activities, disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Women b) Youth c) Disabled 	

¹⁰³ Memorandums of Understanding between UNV and UN entities; United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, 'Indicators of Progress: Guidance on Measuring the Reduction of Disaster Risks and the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action' (2008); Mitchell, T., L. Jones, E. Lovell and E. Comba (eds.), *Disaster Risk Management in Post-2015 Development Goals*, ODI (2013).

¹⁰⁴ 'Other' volunteers are those who are not UN Volunteers, but are mobilized by UNV directly or by partners with UNV support.

¹⁰⁵ The definition of 'marginalized people' must be developed at the programme and project level with a corresponding indicator to measure the participation of marginalized people in community resilience efforts.

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	<p>Output 1.5: Evidence gathered and communicated on the contribution of volunteerism on community resilience for environmental management and disaster risk reduction</p>	<p>d) Other minorities</p> <p>1.5.1: Level and nature of the contribution of UN Volunteers to the development objectives of UN entities' community-focused programmes and projects in environmental management and DRR</p>	
<p>Outcome 2: Enhanced global, regional and national capacities for resilience for environmental management and DRR</p> <p>UNV SF Outcome 2, Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 HFA Strategic Goal 2 MDG 7A</p> <p>Indicative outcome indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of global, regional, national and sub-national policy documents and frameworks that identify and promote volunteerism as an effective means to prevent and respond to environmental management and disaster risk issues 2. Evidence that research on the role and benefit of volunteerism in environmental management and DRR is used for capacity building at community level <p>Baseline: <i>To be evaluated</i></p> <p>2017 targets: <i>To be evaluated</i></p>	<p>Output 1.6: Research, supported by volunteers, published on environmental change and disaster preparedness and response</p>	<p>1.6.1: Number of new research papers, supported by volunteers through the Programme, on environmental change and disaster preparedness published</p>	<p>USD 3.0 million</p>
	<p>Output 2.1: Global frameworks on to resilience for environmental management and DRR enhanced</p>	<p>2.1.1: Evidence of volunteerism integrated into global frameworks contributing to resilience for environmental management and DRR through UNV-driven efforts</p>	
	<p>Output 2.2: Capacity of local, sub-national, national and regional institutions to use volunteerism in environmental management and in response to rapid and slow-onset disasters enhanced</p>	<p>2.2.1: Number of regional and national policy documents that integrate volunteerism into environmental management and DRR programmes and projects</p>	
	<p>Output 2.3: Communities' DRR planning and response mechanisms established and strengthened, with a gender perspective, in 10 countries</p>	<p>2.3.1: Number of communities with documented evidence of local mechanisms to build resilience through volunteerism, with a gender perspective, in UNV-supported DRR efforts</p>	
	<p>Output 2.4: Communities' capacity for sustainable environmental management and volunteerism approaches developed in 10 countries</p>	<p>2.4.1: Number of communities with evidence of enhanced environmental management approaches</p>	

Annex 2. Acronyms and abbreviations

CBA	Community-Based Adaptation
CRP	Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CRDP	Chernobyl Recovery and Development Programme
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
QCPR	Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Fund for Children
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNODC	United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNU-EHS	United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN Women	United Nations Fund for Women
USD	United States Dollars
WFP	World Food Programme