2015 ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES FORUM

Summary Document

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Environmental Emergencies Forum (EEF) is a biennial global forum focused on environmental emergencies. This event brings together stakeholders from around the world to improve preparedness, response and overall resilience to environmental emergencies. It offers a unique opportunity to influence global policy, share experiences, build capacity, forge new partnerships and strengthen existing ones.

The 2015 EEF was organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) from 1 to 3 June 2015. The Forum was held in Oslo, Norway and generously hosted by the Government of Norway with the support of the Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB). The Green Star Awards ceremony was held on the first day of the Forum. More than 110 participants from 35 countries, including representatives from 72 organisations were present. Participants included government representatives (23), United Nations agencies and programmes (7), regional organisations (6), academia and research facilities (11), private-sector and industry groups (7), and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) (17) who gathered to share experiences, promote partnerships, and agree on priority areas of focus for international cooperation.

The 2015 Forum explored the nexus of environmental risk, humanitarian crisis and climate change, identifying ways to better prepare for and respond to environmental emergencies and to contribute to global policy discussions. The format allowed for networking opportunities and sharing of knowledge.

The overall objectives of the Forum were to:

- Strengthen international cooperation on preparedness and response to environmental emergencies;
- Raise awareness of the risks, challenges and priority actions associated with environmental emergencies in a fast-changing world affected by environmental degradation and climate change;
- Identify ways to develop national and regional capacities to prevent, prepare for and respond to environmental emergencies;
- Promote commitment to analyse environmental risks and vulnerabilities during humanitarian action.

Through the different sessions, participants agreed to take forward the following recommendations in alignment with priority areas of work:

**Preparedness**

- Promote local knowledge for risk analysis, enhancing involvement of local communities in preparedness and to communicate with affected populations to increase their awareness and understanding as partners in response to environmental emergencies;
- Increase attention to preparedness for technological hazards under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction;
- Further develop the Environmental Emergencies Centre (EEC) as a platform for national capacity development in environmental emergency management;
- Disseminate private sector initiatives for preparedness.
Response

- Mobilize additional, diverse, and specialised expertise for environmental emergencies and to leverage existing baseline information to enhance response;
- Document practice from the Nepal earthquake emergency.

Advocacy

- Develop a community of practice on risk disclosure (as part of lessons from Fukushima);
- Promote key findings and outcomes at the World Humanitarian Summit and the next United Nations Environmental Assembly.
SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS AND OUTCOMES

Opening

Jon Lea, Director of the Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection (DSB), highlighted the need to look at the EEF as a way to follow up on the outcomes of the World Conference in Sendai. Chief of the Joint UNEP/OCHA Environment Unit (JEU) Ms. Wendy Cue drew attention to recent achievements over the past two years, including: recent collaborative preparedness support provided to targeted vulnerable countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia regions; the deployment of environmental expertise to major emergencies, such as the Philippines and Balkan floods, to assess the environmental impact; and country-specific action plans being developed to ensure/facilitate that environmental issues are integrated into humanitarian decision-making and response in Haiti, South Sudan and Afghanistan as a result of the findings of the study, Environment and Humanitarian Action: Increasing effectiveness, sustainability and accountability. The Chair of the Strategic Advisory Group on Environmental Emergencies (SAGEE) Mr. Orjan Karlsson outlined expectations and outcomes of the EEF, in particular to foster partnerships and support the work of UNEP and OCHA on environmental emergencies.

Keynote speech by Jan Egeland

Mr. Jan Egeland, Secretary-General of the Norwegian Refugee Council and former Emergency Relief Coordinator identified current risks, challenges and priorities facing the environment and humanitarians.

Mr. Egeland highlighted the phenomenal population and economic growth over the past 30 years. Economic development, in combination with population growth, provides greater well-being, but also over-consumption. This puts pressure on the environment. Up to ten times more people are displaced by disasters than by conflicts, which is particularly remarkable at a time when conflicts are forcing a record number of individuals to flee their homes. Among the causes of displacements, Mr. Egeland highlighted not only the 2011 Fukushima disaster in Japan but also major water shortage emergencies: Lake Urmia in Iran has shrunk by 95 percent of its size in 20 years due to over-pumping combined with drought, and Lake Chad is only one twentieth of its original size today compared with 50 years ago due to both climatic changes and excessive demands for agricultural water, which have had catastrophic consequences on populations in Chad and neighbouring Niger and Cameroon. The effects of the climate change and over-consumption cannot be underestimated.

Mr. Egeland also noted increasing inequality, where the richest nations are 200 times richer than the poorest countries and the 5 richest people on the planet are richer than 2 billion people. These facts are relevant because disasters disproportionately affect poor people. In addition, for the first time in history, more than a half of the world’s population lives in cities. Seventy percent of the world’s population will be living in cities by 2050. This leads to a new type of urban displacement and brings new challenges for the humanitarian community.

Several countries provide a positive example of facing these mounting challenges. In Cuba, the government decreased the effects of disasters on its population through systematically supported prevention and preparedness activities. Bangladesh also invested in early warning systems and improvement of building standards which quickly yielded results. Bangladesh is still a relatively poor country, but much more resilient to disasters today than it has been in the past.

The world has much improved abilities to forecast disasters. In order to address future challenges all actors need to come together on local, regional, national and international level to build effective prevention mechanisms. Mr. Egeland concluded by urging participants to join in collective efforts to end the cycle of vulnerability, emphasising global responsibility to face these challenges together.
Performance presentation by Rama Mani

Dr. Rama Mani, Councillor of the World Future Council, brought attention to the courage, creativity and solidarity of the humanitarian response at local, regional and global levels through a performance presentation.

Compassion, dedication and bravery of individuals were illustrated through stories from Syrian communities – people who rose to the challenge of saving lives to help others. “To save one human life is to save humanity”, said Dr. Mani, emphasizing the importance of the work of humanitarians all over the world.

Making it work

This session examined the success factors that led to the reduction of environmental emergency risk in Toamasina, Madagascar. Representatives of the European Union, the Toamasina-based company Ambatovy and OCHA Madagascar joined a debate moderated by Ms. Wendy Cue. The debaters shared the story of how 26 tons of hazardous ammonia were successfully removed as a result of the dedicated efforts of a set of concerned stakeholders. Local level initiative, collaboration between stakeholders, clear roles and responsibilities, political will, technical competency and transparent communication were mentioned as critical success factors that enabled the elimination of chemical risk. It was pointed out that the identification of risk is a political issue rather than a technical one. The active inclusion of the local communities and the involvement of the private sector were also emphasized as a necessity. The audience reflected on how different hazards may require different approaches of management, either top-down or bottom-up.

Key findings:

- Political will within each organization is imperative for managing environmental emergency risk, even when there is a strong local initiative – each actor has a critical role to foster political commitment within their respective constituencies;

- Success stories like the neutralization of ammonia in Toamasina are inspiring examples which should be widely shared, including through the EEC;

- Managing environmental emergency risk requires a cross-sectorial approach where the private sector should be involved; possibly through new private-public sector partnerships.
Managing risk and reducing vulnerabilities to environmental emergencies

Global drivers of risk – including climate change, urbanisation and industrialisation – are increasing exposure of vulnerable people to disasters, crises, and environmental emergencies. This session looked at how risk information, analysis and decision-making contribute to effective humanitarian response and comprise a comprehensive risk management approach. The session was composed of two parts: (1) How to improve risk information, and (2) How to ensure risk information leads to decisions and actions that prevent, mitigate, or prepare for crises. Speakers reflected their diverse background and expertise, in risk information, climate risk, regional response, military analysis, resilience and private sector. Participants stressed the importance of local knowledge about risks and how local level information can effectively inform and influence risk analysis and information at different levels. Participants also discussed how to better convey messages and convince decision-makers to take appropriate action. There is a need to involve stakeholders such as climate scientists and the private sector in risk discussions, as well as those who can translate this sector-specific information to meet the needs of others. Preparedness in the area of information management is a key factor in comprehensive risk management. Panellists continued the discussion with interested participants the next day to arrive at outcomes to be fed into the discussions on the theme of ‘Understanding Risk’ at the World Humanitarian Summit.

Summary recommendations:

- Ensure humanitarian risk analysis includes risks from climate change, environmental degradation, and technological hazards;
- Include and highlight extensive and accumulated risks in risk analysis;
- Promote risk knowledge transfer between communities and global, regional, national authorities and organisations and find ways to include local and traditional knowledge in risk assessments. Ensure communities have access to risk analysis about their local area which is generated by others;
- Focus on understanding the needs of decision makers and presenting risk analysis in simple, clear and compelling ways (maps, graphics);
- Consider using presentation strategies used in advertising to attract attention to key analytical messages.
- Work to improve collaboration between sectors, especially by bringing in scientific community and private sector to improve risk analysis;
- Ensure risk analysis is open and shared. Especially in relation to transboundary environmental risks. Seek political agreement to share risk analysis and pool resources at the regional level;
- Develop ways of organising and working that translate risk analysis into collective action plans for mitigation and preparedness (e.g. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Resilient Systems Analysis);
- Increase capacity for ‘information preparedness’ around risk, for example projected environmental impact of disasters and data collection systems that can support expansion of insurance coverage.
Green Star Awards ceremony

Three organisations were honoured as recipients of Green Star Awards for their outstanding efforts to reduce the environmental and humanitarian impact of disasters and conflicts. The Green Star Awards are granted by Green Cross International (GCI), UNEP and OCHA every two years to raise awareness about environmental emergencies and to recognise leadership of those who inspire action in their line of work.

The winners of this year’s Green Star Awards are: Ambatovy (Madagascar, Private Company) in the Preparedness and Prevention category; the Centre of Documentation, Research and Experimentation on Accidental Water Pollution (Cedre) (France, Organisation) in the Response category; and the Women’s Refugee Commission (USA, Organisation) in the Environment and Humanitarian category.

Ambatovy, a joint mining and refining project, spearheaded the decommissioning of severely corroded ammonia tanks abandoned for almost 30 years in a densely populated area in Madagascar. This was the result of collaboration and partnership with local communities, national authorities, and international organisations resulting in successful removal in 2014, thereby reducing risk and avoiding a potential chemical emergency.

The French Centre of Documentation, Research and Experimentation on Accidental Water Pollution was recognised for its expertise and support in the aftermath of coastal and marine oil spills in the Philippines and Bangladesh in 2013 and 2014. Cedre advised authorities on the optimum use of available resources to respond to the oil pollution, aiming to prevent the impact on the surrounding environment and on livelihoods such as fishing.

The Women’s Refugee Commission (WRC) won the Green Star Award for putting cooking fuel on the humanitarian agenda through its Safe Access to Fuel and Energy Initiative (SAFE). In displacement settings, food rations typically must be cooked before consumption, but cooking fuel is rarely provided. Women and girls must collect firewood, often exposing them to risk of violence. SAFE combines improved technologies and alternative fuels to better protect women and girls while meeting the energy needs of displaced populations.

The ceremony was held in the Oslo Military Society Assembly hall, and featured a musical performance by the Norwegian group, Fra de Mollstemte Skoger.

Leading by example – how the environment contributes to better humanitarian action

This session comprised a lively discussion about the stresses on ecosystems caused by large population displacements (especially in the case of refugee or internally displaced persons (IDP) camps). Presenters noted that the environmental impact is directly correlated by the resilience of local ecosystems. Deforestation and environmental degradation in the vicinity of the camps will increase climate change related natural hazards such as droughts, soil erosion, and floods thereby affecting the livelihoods and resilience of host and displaced communities. Panellists emphasised that the needs of both displaced people and local communities must be considered systematically in mass population displacements in view of using the natural resources peacefully, equitably and sustainably. Failing to take into account environmental concerns from the very beginning of a humanitarian crisis can undermine the emergency response, leading to additional loss of life, long-lasting environmental impact and increased vulnerability of communities and long-term dependency on aid.
Summary of key recommendations:

- Promote the joint sustainable management of natural resources by both host and displaced communities considering equity and environmental governance;

- Involve all key stakeholders including development actors from the outset of the disaster. It is important to take into consideration national/local environmental expertise as an important factor in successful humanitarian interventions (preparedness and response);

- Take into consideration principles of Accountability to Affected Population. Qualitative, bottom-up, people-centred action constitutes the foundation for generating self-sustaining, nationally owned and resilient processes for post-crisis response and recovery. These processes must take into consideration natural resources and livelihoods before, during and after an emergency;

- Systematically consider displaced people and local communities (also nomadic or semi-nomadic herders) during population displacements in view of using the natural resources peacefully, equitably and in a sustainable manner. Bear in mind that the environmental impact is closely linked to the resilience of the local ecosystems (such as semi-arid to arid ecosystems);

- Protect natural regeneration of ecosystems (such as tree planting) from free roaming livestock and fire;

- Use latest remote sensing technologies to define the baseline and to develop an appropriate monitoring system for the natural resources.

The High North

The director of the Norwegian Polar Institute, Mr. Jan Gunnar Winther, provided a visual and interactive presentation on the impact of climate change on the high north and Arctic regions, and the effect this will have on the rest of the planet. Mr. Winther illustrated the exponential rate of increase in greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), and noted that even if a global agreement was reached to reduce GHG emissions, temperatures would still rise +2 degrees Celsius. Dramatic changes are illustrated by ice melt and impacts on ecosystems in the Arctic regions. Climate change will also result in increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. At current rates of warming, not only would coastal communities be affected, but food production would drastically change. Food insecurity would be highest in areas that currently have the highest population densities.

Evidence from the field: Response and preparedness actions that work

This session comprised three round-robin sessions (on disaster waste, chemical accidents and oil spills), which aimed to demonstrate a proven positive impact of environmental emergency preparedness and response interventions. Participants were able to choose to attend two of the three sessions. The action-oriented presentations sparked debate and distilled best practices; informing the preparedness and response work of the JEU and its partners.
What’s Left Behind: Examining Disaster Waste

The session examined the environmental consequences of recent disasters and crises and had presenters share stories in a campfire setting. Participants delved into the human and environmental impacts of natural and man-made disasters in Nepal, Syria and Tajikistan, engaging in a discussion on the various practices and methods for avoiding and sustainably managing disaster remains and waste. Participants debated how to better incorporate disaster waste into the humanitarian cluster approach, how to address legacy from radioactive waste and potential large scale impacts, how to manage disaster waste projects in conflict zones, and how to avoid and deal with the toxic remains of war. While the management of the environmental impacts of conflicts is considered challenging, the forum identified entry points and provided recommendations for organizations working in this field. The use of existing coordination mechanisms for addressing the issue was recommended, for example by setting up specific task forces on waste within the early recovery cluster at a very early point in response. The involvement of local communities in disaster waste management was emphasized, as well as their involvement in toxic risk assessments and communication activities, as this enhances ownership, transparency and collaboration on addressing toxic threats between central and local level. When it comes to conflicts, it was suggested to keep expectations limited and to be realistic while recognizing that environmental pollution has a place in conflict resolution. Preparedness was emphasized as lessons learnt show that sectors / clusters who are weak before a disaster will remain so throughout the response and recovery phases. Finally, it was suggested that the humanitarian sector is slow in adapting to the latest private sector innovations and technologies in the field of disaster waste management. Satellite technology was mentioned as a possible method to assess environmental impacts from destroyed industrial facilities and amounts of waste and debris within conflict areas.

Summary of key outcomes:

- Tools (guidelines, online learnings and advocacy materials) and approaches for dealing with disaster waste are shared on preparedness and response websites, including the Environmental Emergencies Centre (www.eecentre.org), humanitarianresponse.info and the virtual On-Site Operations Coordination Centre (V-OSOCC);
- Organizations working on the topic of disaster waste to further streamline the delivery of disaster waste management in emergency preparedness, response and early recovery; building upon a reflection of the Nepal earthquake response lessons learnt;
- Strong emphasis on national lead in the proposed task force for disaster waste management (DWM) in the early recovery cluster as well as in projects targeting preparedness and strengthening resilience in DWM;
- Addressing and recognizing livelihood aspects of DWM is a key factor;
- Recognizing environmental impacts and addressing them in conflict areas is a peace keeping factor;
- Stronger emphasis on community involvement in disaster waste management projects, as well as in conflict waste and toxic risk assessment, awareness-raising and communication activities;
- Coordinate activities between actors and, based upon lessons learnt, promote joint advocacy on the topic of conflict and disaster waste;
• Explore and share lessons learnt on use of innovative tools and technologies like satellite imagery and community data collection and dissemination as potential ways to address the data gap on waste, debris and toxic remains;

• Continued involvement and engagement of the private sector in the management of hazardous waste, emphasizing innovative and sustainable solutions – building upon lessons learnt in recent disasters such as the Nepal earthquakes and Ebola Viral Disease response.

Rewinding from Response to Preparedness: Chemical Accidents Avoided

The discussion highlighted the perspectives of disaster management authorities, grassroots organizations as well as the private sector in preventing, preparing for and responding to chemical accidents. In this fishbowl session participants provided examples from preparedness efforts in Armenia, Cameroon, Georgia, Haiti, Mauritius and the United States, as well as from global and regional policy level. The session took the form of an interactive discussion, where participants emphasized the importance of including local communities in chemical accident prevention and preparedness work. Preparedness actions and standardized, clear, rapid and transparent communication in case of an accident was noted to be of utmost importance. When it comes to learning from mistakes, participants in the sessions agreed that a large accident in a country could be the trigger for change – yet we rarely learn from accidents in other countries. Part of the discussion focused on the role of international organizations in developing specific and technical capacities vs. in supporting institutional governance capacities. There was no clear agreement among participants on whether the aggregated negative impacts are greater from single large accidents or from many small chemical accidents. Subsequently, there was no conclusion on whether international efforts should concentrate on large-scale accident prevention or on small- and medium-size enterprise work.

Summary of key outcomes of the session discussion:

• National authorities have the main responsibility for establishing and implementing a national legal framework for chemical accident prevention, preparedness and response; and should make use of existing international and regional legislation and practices to this end;

• Effective chemical accident preparedness requires that the local authorities, the private sector and civil society are aware of each other’s roles and responsibilities and practice these in preparedness planning and simulations. The private sector should be actively engaged as partners for preparedness;

• The use of programs like the UNEP Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL) can help mobilize commitment around chemical accident prevention and preparedness and build a joint vision for reducing risk;

• Continuous dialogue between stakeholders is required; authorities and communities should not settle for achievement of minimum requirements but strive for continuous improvement;

• More efforts need to be placed on chemical accident communication and risk disclosure in preparedness and response phases. Communication lines need to work both from national to community level and vice-versa. Communication with private sector should focus on prevention and preparedness;

• An option for ensuring a rapid response to chemical accident is to create a fund, similar to the oil spill fund, financed by polluting industries. This fund could also finance assessment and preparedness work;

• Given the importance of good governance for adequate chemical accident prevention, preparedness and response, JEU activities in this field should link to broader capacity development initiatives and focus on the management of chemical risk in the context of disaster and emergency management;
• Member states are invited to engage in reflections of lessons learnt through existing tools, mechanisms and forums, including the European Commission Major Accident Reporting System (MARS), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Transboundary Effects of International Accidents Convention and the OECD Chemical Accidents Working Group;

• International organizations have a key role in supporting governments in developing and enhancing governance mechanisms and institutional structures as well as policies, legislation and measures for industrial accident prevention, preparedness and response, and as such, in improving industrial safety - at the national and the transboundary level;

• It is crucial to keep in mind the transboundary aspects regarding industrial accident prevention, preparedness and response and to cooperate with neighbouring countries in information sharing on hazardous facilities, the development of joint contingency plans and mutual assistance in responding to accidents. The implementation of the UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents provides a framework for establishing and enhancing transboundary cooperation in this regard.

When Speed is of the Essence: Responding to Oil Spills

In this session speakers used captivating images to tell stories related to oil spill response and preparedness from around the world, highlighting elements and opportunities that made the efforts successful. Coming from different sectors such as public, private, academia, international organisations and civil society, the debaters outlined factors that contributed to the success of the response and preparedness to previous oil spills. Some examples of successful cooperation in tackling the oil spills were cited during the session. In particular, the case of the Sundarbans mangrove forest oil spill was highlighted, where 357,000 litres of heavy oil spilled in December 2014. Through the joint efforts of national authorities, academia, NGOs, bilateral donors, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), OCHA, UNEP and local communities, the spill impact was rapidly assessed and the disposal of oil-contaminated waste was set up. The speaker from Greenpeace pointed out how not all oil spills get large media attention – leaving us unaware of the total environmental consequences of these disasters. The speaker suggested that double standards exist of how oil spills are treated in the developing world and the developed world and concluded by noting that the most effective step in dealing with oil spills is to stop drilling for oil.

Summary of key outcomes of the session discussion:

• Tools, legal mechanisms, partnerships and guidelines for improving oil spill preparedness exist – but national Governments need to have the political will to implement these;

• Oil is not the only pollutant – more effort needs to be placed in studying and raising awareness on new maritime environment contaminants;

• Local communities experience the brunt of the oil spill impacts and must be involved in preparedness and response activities – setting up simple local contingency plans and training volunteers to ensure that their involvement doesn’t pose a risk to their health is a necessary first step.
Ignite Stage

The Ignite Stage was a special venue where EEF participants were allowed ten minutes to present an environmental emergencies topic, project or initiative. Its aim was to widen the array of topics that are discussed beyond those presented in the main sessions and events. The Ignite Stage was marked by three presentations:

10 Lessons from Fukushima

CWS Japan highlighted the lessons learnt from nuclear accident in Fukushima at the time of East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in 2011. The lessons include creation of safety myths around nuclear power plant as the biggest mistake from risk reduction perspective, basic premise at the time of accident is to run away but with clear understanding of how radiated substances are spread, there isn’t such thing as complete decontamination, how communities are broken apart due to invisible disaster, and the actual cost of nuclear power plant accident, etc.. The booklet “10 Lessons from Fukushima – Reducing risks and protecting communities from nuclear disasters”, which was established through wide consultation and participation by people and agencies working in Fukushima, is available in 5 languages, officially launched at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (3WCDRR) in Sendai.

Environmental Emergencies Centre Live!

During the ignite stage session the Environmental Emergencies Centre (www.eecentre.org) was presented by the JEU. The EEC is an online tool designed to strengthen the capacity of national responders to environmental emergencies by building on their own existing mechanisms and drawing on the resources and services of EEC partners. The site was developed as a "one-stop-shop" for environmental emergency preparedness, in order to meet the growing demand for web-based preparedness and response tools. A few key points from the presentation: the EEC acts as an interactive online knowledge hub with free and open access; currently, five e-Learning modules are hosted in multiple languages on the EEC; all resources, including on-line training, are accessible to anyone; EEC database of resources includes various tools, guidelines, reports, documents and material related to preparedness and response for environmental emergencies; the EEC also contains a LinkedIn discussion forum for environmental emergency preparedness and response. It was highlighted that JEU is eager to grow the database and the site in general and participants were encouraged to share additional relevant resources.

Joint GoB-UN Sundarbans Oill Spill Response Mission

UNDP Bangladesh presented the Sundarbans Oil Spill Response Mission deployed in December 2014. The Sundarbans, the largest natural mangrove forest in the world and a global biodiversity hot-spot needs to be extremely carefully managed due to its ecological characteristics as well as the functions and services provided by the Sundarbans for the people dependent on it. The oil spill on 9 December 2014 was an eye opener for Bangladesh which has a very strong and globally recognized disaster management system in place for natural disasters. It was evident that Bangladesh needs to build its capacity for managing such environmental emergencies and active participation of the local population will be key to achieve such preparedness. This oil spill also created a coordination mechanism among the Government of Bangladesh’s institutions and the development partners which need to be further enhanced to prevent and minimize impacts of potential environmental emergencies in near future.
World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction: What Next? Preparedness for Response

The session examined what is new about the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and how capacity development contributes to enhanced preparedness for response to emergencies, including environmental impacts.

The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) highlighted the latest international estimate of USD 340 billion lost to disasters every year and underlined the need to strengthen public investments and monitoring mechanisms under the Sendai Framework. The Mexican national experience of ensuring a coordinated approach amongst 23 entities involved in emergency preparedness and response shed light on the importance of adequate training, financing arrangements and the raising of public awareness to be able to count on strong preparedness capacities. In the Caribbean region, where Small Island States are highly dependent on preservation of their environment for income generation in particular through tourism, the approach of building “niche capacity” showed how regional mechanisms such as the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) can help identify and encourage capacity development that promotes inter-State solidarity when required.

Key challenges identified included long-term financing, the inclusion of scientific organizations into operational planning and how to prioritize amongst capacity development requirements at regional, national and local levels.

Summary of key outcomes:

- The Sendai Framework recognizes the environment as a cross-cutting issue and a potential driver of disasters and conflicts. It calls for environment to be taken into account in risk assessment, management and disaster response. What needs to happen now is a dialogue at national and regional levels amongst concerned entities, in particular the ministries respectively responsible for disaster risk reduction and environment, to look at how to push the capacity development agenda forward. This includes resourcing preparedness efforts at all levels and involving development partners to ensure long-term engagement;

- A cross-cutting issue is the need to involve the private sector as part of capacity development efforts, particularly in view of the level of investment in preparedness coming from this sector in many countries (Pakistan was given as an example);

- At the international level, the United Nations and its partners will need to promote the development of national monitoring mechanisms of the Sendai framework that include environmental issues starting with the inclusion of these aspects into the country risk profiles. The World Humanitarian Summit is also an opportunity to highlight environmental emergency risk as part of the need to look to the future.

Evening Programme

Field experience in Nepal after the April 2015 earthquake

In the evening, several participants gathered to discuss of their recent experience in Nepal, where they have been deployed following the earthquakes in April and May 2015. Participants exchanged on field experiences made in the relief phase; analysed the needs for recovery and reconstruction considering the coming monsoon season. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) briefed the participants on the ongoing Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) process and its challenges regarding coordination, prioritisation and funding.
**Madagascar, a large achievement on chemical accident preparedness**

After this discussion on Nepal, participants were presented a video on a success story of chemical accident prevention and preparedness in Madagascar (see Making it work session). Despite several challenges including political issues, inadequacy of chemical risk legislation, lack of technical guidelines, capacity and resources, the process has moved forward resulting in the creation of an adequate structure at the local level, mobilization of international expertise (JEU, European Union, French Cooperation) for three missions, the destruction of 26 tons of ammonia abandoned for 30 years next to 4,000 households, the development of response planning tools for the most likely chemical risks, initiation of a programme for Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL), start of a Chemical Accidents Prevention and Preparedness (CAPP) process and the creation of a Civil Protection Unit specialized in chemical accident intervention.

**Lessons from environmental peacebuilding for humanitarians**

This session comprised a discussion focused on the role of natural resources in affecting all post-conflict peacebuilding priorities (Peace & security, Provision of basic services, Governance & inclusive political processes and Economic revitalization & livelihoods). In countries with high value natural resources like oil, gas and diamonds, the stakes are unusually high and peacebuilding is especially challenging. Resource-rich post-conflict countries face both unique problems and opportunities. They enter peacebuilding with an advantage that distinguishes them from other war-torn societies: access to natural resources that can yield substantial revenues for alleviating poverty, compensating victims, creating jobs, and rebuilding the country and the economy. Evidence shows, however, that this opportunity is often wasted and resource-rich countries do not have a better record in sustaining peace. In fact, resource-related conflicts are more likely to relapse. Negotiating peace agreements, implementing humanitarian assistance, and developing legal frameworks are the main key issues involved in post-conflict natural resource management.

Summary of key outcomes:

- Utilization of local resources for early recovery and communal harmony (land and peace + community resilience) are key factors to initiate the peacebuilding process;
- Awareness on environmental peacebuilding at policy and decision making a level is a priority;
- Land ownership is usually one of the major power sources of and determinants of the social relation;
- Disasters like the recent earthquake in Nepal bring both challenges and opportunities to promote environmental peacebuilding;
- The opportunity to undertake major reforms in how natural resources are managed can be envisaged in land reforms and in transparency, accountability, equity, and public participation in decision making processes;
- Each context is different. Addressing natural resource management in a post-conflict situation implies to take into accountably all the following considerations;
  - Different peacebuilding priorities drive donor, country, and community efforts in diverse ways;
  - In country capacity is often devastated (human, information, natural resources, and infrastructure capacity);
  - Post-conflict situations undergo rapid changes and uncertainty;
- Unsustainable, short-term coping strategies undermine long-term efforts;
- Trust and community cohesion take time to rebuild after conflict;
- Unresolved grievances, lingering suspicions, and persisting tensions affect how assistance is perceived.

How preventing and preparing for environmental emergencies is better business

Three speakers presented work they do in relation to environmental emergencies from three different perspectives. The Global Initiative for West, Central and Southern Africa presented the partnership developed between governments, international organizations and the oil industry. They outlined the progress made and how systematically they go about setting targets and measuring performance against those targets. They also highlighted a long term approach as one of the most important success factors.

Global Witness addressed underlying dynamics driving environmental emergency risk. While we can work on addressing the existing embodiment of risk, we risk chasing shadows as long as we do not understand the macro-level economic drivers of risk. Representative from the private sector outlined how prevention is better than response – for businesses as well as people and the environment. Even when the number of spills is decreasing, there is a need to continually invest in the culture of safety.

Summary of key outcomes:

- Managing environmental emergency risk requires a cross-sectorial approach where the private sector should be involved. Often local communities are entwined with the business operations which can increase environmental risk;
- The number of participants in the forum from private sector organisations increased significantly from the previously in 2013;
- The session challenged participants to question the fundamental economic drivers linked to climate change and environmental emergencies;
- OCHA’s director emphasised OCHA’s commitment to work on preparedness with the private sector.

Observations from the front lines of climate change and other disasters

Mr. George Kourounis, an explorer documenting extremes of nature such as hurricanes, tornadoes, volcanic eruptions and environmental catastrophes gave an inspirational presentation. He humorously remarked that it was a special day, because when he normally goes to work, people are evacuating. Mr. Kourounis stated that it was of great importance to document extreme weather, linked to the changing climate, and that his work is a reminder for governments around the globe.

His currently filming a new season of the TV-show Angry Planet, which documents extreme weather events as well as climate change. He noted that although there is no undisputed scientific correlation or causality between climate change and tornados, the same is not true for hurricanes (cyclones). He described filming hurricane Katrina
as being in a blender for eight hours, and showed video illustrating these effects. He also explained that Hurricane Katrina was downgraded before hitting New Orleans, and that the effects could have been much worse.

In the end Mr. Kourounis saluted people working to prevent and prepare for environmental emergencies. He noted it is humans who determine whether an extreme weather event becomes a natural disaster. If people are not affected, it is just an extreme weather event. He encouraged the participants to make safety a priority.

**Closing and way forward**

In the closing session, Mr. Karlsson and Ms. Cue concluded the Forum by thanking the participants and speakers for their contributions this unique event. The Government of Norway was recognised for their generous hospitality and sponsorship of the Forum.

Ms. Cue detailed the preliminary outcomes of the EEF, namely, per priority area of work:

**Emergency Response:**
- Mobilise skilled and trained experts quickly and leverage existing baseline information to ensure appropriate response strategies;
- Disaster waste: mobilise expertise quickly and integrate into early recovery;
- Nepal: document practice from preparedness initiatives and first response;
- Promote analysis of natural resource management as a factor in conflict analysis.

**Preparedness:**
- Provide the appropriate balance between technical support and support to capacity development for disaster management;
- Promote preparedness at the local level (APELL and related initiatives) and community involvement;
- Provide support to member states to take into account technological hazards in national SFDRR implementation plans;
- Campaign for the use and improvement of the Environmental Emergencies Centre;
- Benefit from private sector initiatives for preparedness, promote learning based upon private sector initiatives;
- Develop a community of practice around risk awareness as a follow up to the Fukushima disaster.

**Environment and Humanitarian Action:**
- Enhance coordination of environmental actors to support mainstreaming in humanitarian action and a more coherent approach at national at global levels;
- Complete country-level studies and disseminate outcome and recommendations on the extent to which environmental aspect are taken into consideration in humanitarian action;
- Establish stronger linkages between EHA and natural resource management, resilience and accountability to affected populations.

As a way forward, Ms. Cue highlighted some next steps:
- Bring agreed outcomes forward through the work of the Strategic Advisory Group on Environmental Emergencies with support of existing and new partnerships;
• Continue to promote environmental emergencies within global policy agendas – Sendai framework on DRR, Strategic Development Goals (SDG), climate change negotiations and the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference and the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS);

• All engaged stakeholders to commit to forum outcomes, bring the work forward within their organizations and constituencies, and report on results achieved at the EEF 2017.

Participants completed an evaluation of the Forum (see results in Annex III). Ms. Cue and Mr. Karlsson committed to support follow-up of EEF outcomes, both personally and within their organisations. Ms. Cue is moving to the OCHA Regional Office in Panama, where she will continue to support environmental emergencies initiatives in the Latin America region.

Following the EEF, the Strategic Advisory Group (SAGEE), comprised of representatives of OCHA, UNEP and member states met to discuss outcomes and required resources to support priority actions. The SAGEE agreed to expand and diversify its membership, to advocate for increased political support through bilateral meetings in respective capitals, and to raise awareness of the work of the Joint Unit and the outcomes of the EEF at global humanitarian and environment events. Specifically, a recommendation was tabled to organise the next EEF in 2017 in Nairobi, Kenya.

The next meeting of the SAGEE will be in September, followed by a meeting in February 2016 within the context of the Consultative Group on Emergency Preparedness and Response organised by OCHA. Participants seeking more information about joining SAGEE and supporting implementation of outcomes should contact the Joint Unit at cue@un.org, copying ochaunep@un.org.
ANNEX I - AGENDA OF THE 2015 ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES FORUM

MONDAY 1 JUNE 2015

12:00 Registration and Lunch

13:00 Opening Session
Welcome by the Norwegian government and the organising UN agencies.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway
- Statements by UNEP and OCHA

Keynote speech
- Jan Egeland, Secretary-General of the Norwegian Refugee Council.
A performance-presentation by Rama Mani, Councillor, World Future Council

Chief of Joint UNEP/OCHA Environment Unit Wendy Cue will highlight recent achievements and SAGEE Chair Orjan Karlsson will outline expectations and outcomes of the EEF.

14:00 Making it work
A set of actors determined to find a solution to an environmental threat jointly identify the technical solution, capacities and funding necessary to eliminate risk in Madagascar. (in French with English translation)
- Wendy Cue, JEU
- Rija Rakotoson, OCHA Madagascar
- Patrick Appert, Sherritt International / Ambatovy
- Thomas De Lanno, Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), European Commission

14:45 Refreshments

15:15 Managing risk and reducing vulnerabilities to environmental emergencies
How to move from a reactive humanitarian response to an integrated risk management system.
- Andrew Thow, OCHA
- Pascal Peduzzi, GRID-Geneva, UNEP
- Birgitta Liljedahl, FOI
- Alexandra Rueth, German Red Cross
- Hugh MacLeman, OECD
- Larry Maramis, ASEAN
- Verena Treber, AZ Climate Solutions GmbH

17:00 Transport to Oslo Military Society Assembly Hall

18:00 Green Star Awards ceremony
Recognizing individuals, organizations, governments and companies that demonstrate remarkable achievements in raising awareness, building capacity, and effectively responding to such crises.

19:00 Reception hosted by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Scenic walk by the sea (optional)
TUESDAY 2 JUNE 2015

8:30 Leading by example – how the environment contributes to better humanitarian action
An overview of progress and challenges made by humanitarians over the past decade.
  - Anita Van Breda, WWF
  - Claudine Joseph, OCHA Haiti
  - Urs Bloesch, SDC Switzerland
  - Achala Navaratne, American Red Cross

10:00 Refreshments

10:15 The High North
A visual and interactive presentation on the impact of climate change on the high north and Arctic regions
  - Jan-Gunnar Winther, Norwegian Polar Institute

11:45 Evidence from the field: response and preparedness actions that work (part 1)
Round-robin sessions to demonstrate environmental emergency preparedness and response interventions with a proven positive impact. Participants can choose to attend two out of three sessions.

What’s Left Behind: Examining Disaster Waste and Debris
  - Anna Nordlander, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency
  - Aiden Short, Disaster Waste Recovery
  - Wim Zwijnenburg, PAX
  - Aneaka Kelley, Toxic Remnants of War Project
  - Svetlana Jumaeva, CCCDR Tajikistan

Rewinding from Response to Preparedness - Chemical Accidents Avoided
  - Peter Kearns, OECD
  - Franziska Ilg-Hirsch, UNECE TEIA
  - Valeri Bagiyan, MTA&ES Armenia
  - Irakli Saneblidze, MIA Georgia
  - Tim Gablehouse, CEPP
  - Christelle Gaëlle Goumpo, MINADT/DPC Cameroon
  - Deendradev Singh Towakel, Mauritius

When Speed is of the Essence - Responding to Oil Spills and the Lessons for Preparedness
  - Joseph Attwood, NRC
  - Birgitta Liljedahl, FOI
  - Amir Hosain Chowdhury, MEF, Bangladesh
  - Alamgir Hossain, UNDP Bangladesh
  - Gilbert Le Lann, CEDRE
  - Leanne Minshull, Greenpeace

13:00 Lunch break

14:00 Ignite Stage
  - 10 Lessons from Fukushima (CWS Japan)
  - The Environmental Emergencies Centre Live! (JEU)
  - Bangladesh oil spill clean up

14:30 Evidence from the field (part 2)

15:45 Refreshments
### 16:15  World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction: What Next?  
*Opportunities and challenges in strengthening capacities in preparedness for response in the Sendai Framework for DRR.*
- Mette Wilkie, UNEP
- John Harding, UNISDR
- María de Lourdes Ydirín Alonso, CENAPRED Mexico
- Elizabeth Riley, CDEMA

### 17:45  Visit to the Olympic Ski Jump

### 19:00  Dinner hosted by Norwegian government at the hotel

### 21:30  Evening programme – Ignite Stage

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### WEDNESDAY 3 JUNE 2015

#### 8:30  Lessons from environmental peacebuilding for humanitarians  
*Environmental and resource management considerations the humanitarian community needs to be aware of at the onset of a crisis to contribute to recovery and peacebuilding.*
- Braulio de Souza Días, Convention on Bio-Diversity
- Oli Brown, UNEP
- Bishnu Raj Upreti, University of Kathmandu, Nepal
- Carl Bruch, Environmental Law Institute

#### 10:00  Refreshments

#### 10:30  How preventing and preparing for environmental emergencies is better business  
*Businesses can contribute to preparedness where corporate resources and technical capacity have immense potential and wide-ranging benefits.*
- Rashid Khalikov, OCHA
- Anton Rhodes, Oil Spill Response Limited
- Andrew Simms, Global Witness
- Tore Revå, Slagen Refinery

#### 11:45  Observations from the front lines of climate change and other disasters
- George Kourounis, Stormchaser

#### 12:15  Closing and Way Forward

#### 13:00  Lunch
ANNEX II – PARTICIPANTS

Participants included representatives from the following member states: Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America and Zambia.


Representatives from the following regional organizations, institutions, associations, private sector, civil society organizations and academia also attended the 2015 EEF: Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Socio-Cultural Community Department; AZ Climate Solutions GmbH; CARE International; Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA); Centre for Climate Change and Disaster Reduction, Centre of Documentation, Research and Experimentation on accidental water pollutions (CEDRE); Colorado Emergency Preparedness Partnership; CWS Japan; Department for International Development of the United Kingdom (DfID); Disaster Waste Recovery; Environmental Law Institute (ELI); European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO); Esso Norge AS; Global Initiative for West, Central, and Southern Africa (GIWACAF); Global Witness; Great Action for Development Norway; Greenpeace International; International Emergency Management Society (TIEMS); Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation; League of Arab States; Malteser International; National Institute for Disaster Management of Mozambique; National Institute for Public Health and the Environment of the Netherlands; Norwegian Polar Institute; Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); Peace Research Institute Oslo and Norwegian Centre for Humanitarian Studies; ProAct Network; Red Cross (Germany, Sweden, USA); RIVM; Sherritt International / Ambatovy; Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency; Swedish Defense Research Agency (FOI); Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC); Toxic Remnants of War; UN-University; University of Agder, Universitat Internacional de Catalunya; University of the Free State-Disaster Management Training and Education Centre for Africa; US Agency for International Development (USAID); Women’s Refugee Commission; World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); Y Global (KFUK-KFUM Global); Zero Waste MENA and independent experts.

For the full participants list, please visit: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info
ANNEX III - SUMMARY OF EVALUATIONS

At the end of the 2015 EEF, participants were asked to fill in an Evaluation Form. Out of 111 participants, 71 responded to our request. The following is a summary analysis reflecting views of the respondents:

1. 75% of the respondents rated the Forum as ‘Very good’ to ‘Excellent’.
2. 83% of the respondents found the duration of the Forum ‘Just right’.
3. The majority of respondents rated each item of the EEF (content, agenda, organization, information sharing, venue, hospitality, background materials, involvement of participants, networking opportunities) as <Good> or <Excellent>.
4. Aspects of the EEF that were the most interesting and useful according to respondents included:
   - Networking opportunities
   - Interactive and workshop sessions
   - Experience/Information sharing
   - High level of expertise of both speakers and participants
   - Diversity of participants
   - Case studies
   - Participation of the private sector
5. Some aspects of the EEF that should be improved according to respondents include:
   - Have more time for discussions
   - Have more group sessions
   - More focused discussions
   - More emphasis on regional issues
   - Have an even greater involvement of the private sector
   - Choose a less expensive venue
6. The EEF met the expectations of 40% of the respondents and exceeded expectations for more than 50%. Respondents were especially satisfied that the forum allowed networking opportunities, had a great selection of panellists, was interactive and well-organize and that the participants were so diverse and numerous.
7. The majority of respondents will apply information from EEF in their work place to a certain extent (‘some’ 35%; ‘quite a bit’ 40%; ‘a lot’ 20%).
8. 99% of respondents think they will share what they learned with others in their organization.
9. The majority of respondents rated each session of the forum positively. The highest-rated sessions were: ‘The High North’; ‘Lessons from environmental peacebuilding’; ‘How preventing and preparing for environmental emergencies is better business’; ‘Evidence from the field’; ‘Leading by example’.
10. Motivations for attending EEF were diverse. Many came because it was related to their work and for networking opportunities. Some people attended to gauge if they could contribute to the topic, to gain knowledge and exposure or to share their experience.
11. Topics that respondents would like to add to the next EEF:
   - Conflict and environment
   - Climate change
   - Natural resources
   - The voice of the affected/civil society/ community
   - Urbanisation impact on the environment
   - Public health
12. 77% of respondents will attend a future EEF Forum.
13. 90% of the respondents will recommend others to participate in the next AGEE Forum.
ANNEX IV – Intentions and Commitments from Participants

Some examples of the intentions shared by participants at the beginning of the Forum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NETWORK</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional coordination for preparedness and response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection with other donors, implementers and partner government on integration of environmental safeguards into humanitarian action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To build partnership to reduce environment risk for refugees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mutual learning and networking. Listen and learn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen collaboration on finding ways to promote safe and sustainable access to energy in humanitarian settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better humanitarian/environment cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster partnerships for effective preparedness and response and support to national action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get to know what others are doing (innovation, concepts)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expand network of specialists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To know how NGOs, governments, etc., work closely and jointly together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More support for UNEP/OCHA partnership to achieve objectives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHARE EXPERIENCE</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share the progress of regional mechanisms in climate change and risk reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify success stories for preparedness and response to environmental emergencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get to know different experiences from other countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share lessons from Fukushima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To learn and share, be inspired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To share the experience of Armenia in the field of DRR and Flash Environment Assessment Tool (FEAT) integration into DRM framework</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEARN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Learn about new approaches to environmental emergency preparedness and key actors in the sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Want to learn what my agency can do to help implement, promote the objectives and vision of the EEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn about current environmental challenges and risks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Learn about new environmental emergencies tools and guidelines</td>
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<tr>
<td>Understand how different actors can cooperate better/more efficiently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learn more about other countries' experience in the field of environmental emergencies</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIFIC INTENTIONS/EXPECTATIONS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contribute on response strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify gaps on the environmental field and maybe do something about it? ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How can we work together to break the cycle of vulnerability in my country?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find out opportunities to engage on EEF related topics in few years from now looking at SFDRR implementation and WHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term funding for long term disaster preparedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussing NGOs role for prevention, and long time role after humanitarian crises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To raise awareness, build capacity, create cooperation, on environmental emergencies risk reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To get better understanding of the integrated risk management system</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Some examples of the commitments shared by participants at the end of the Forum**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CONCRETE COMMITMENT</strong></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Set up an NGO observatory to monitor wartime environmental damage</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Strong advocacy on urban planning (respect) and urbanism</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To implement the Civil Protection Unit Project as scheduled in Ambatovy/Madagascar</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Introduce a masters’ degree course on Environment and Disaster to build capacity and increase awareness/strategic planning</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apply to ERP</td>
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<tr>
<td>To train government officials on preparedness for environmental emergencies, as part of their official duties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review the new disaster programme of UNDP with the Government and contribute to include environmental emergencies in this programme</td>
<td></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>MAINSTREAM ENVIRONMENT</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Make some political progress on legal protection for environment in conflict</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Promote environment in preparedness and humanitarian action</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Look to support grassroots groups to respond to environmental emergencies, in conflict settings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support endlessly my community in grassroots organizations on the emergency to start NOW reforestation in order to save the environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrate the EE considerations into response preparedness planning and inter-agency action, including conflict analysis and impact on the environment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>To strengthen the integration of environment emergency considerations into my agency’s technical programme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocate for environment action in the UNHCR</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raise issue of disaster waste in my networks - show there is overlap - and promote the EEF</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PARTNERSHIP</strong></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Make partnership useful for my work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working on personnel networking development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain the links I’ve made and conduct work we agreed on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is a clear intention among participants to collaborate more in the future. I will do my best to keep as many actors as possible involved in future projects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want to look more closely at a potential collaboration between my organisation and the insurance business</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Do more to share and connect different partners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More partnership and sharing experiences with other organisations to improve our RRC</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continue to learn about and promote international community involvement with business</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>More focus on systemic change</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Learn more about industrial accidents’ history and present</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Make efforts to read and have deeper background on environmental issues to enhance my capacity analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I commit to lobbying for more community-based response</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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## ANNEX V - LIST OF ACRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APELL</td>
<td>Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>Association of South East Asian Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPA</td>
<td>Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDEMA</td>
<td>Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEDRE</td>
<td>Centre of Documentation, Research and Experimentation on accidental water pollutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COP</td>
<td>Conference Of the Parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DfID</td>
<td>Department for International Development of the United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWS</td>
<td>Disaster Waste Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECHO</td>
<td>European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEC</td>
<td>Environmental Emergencies Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEF</td>
<td>Environmental Emergencies Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELI</td>
<td>Environmental Law Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOI</td>
<td>Swedish Defence Research Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCI</td>
<td>Green Cross International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHG</td>
<td>Greenhouse Gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GI WACAF</td>
<td>Global Initiative for West, Central, and Southern Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRC</td>
<td>International Federation of Red Cross And Red Crescent Societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISDR</td>
<td>International Strategy for Disaster Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEU</td>
<td>Joint UNEP/OCHA Environment Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARS</td>
<td>European Commission Major Accident Reporting System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRC</td>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSOCC</td>
<td>On-site Operations Coordination Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDNA</td>
<td>Post Disaster Needs Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAGEE</td>
<td>Strategic Advisory Group on Environmental Emergencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDC</td>
<td>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFDRR</td>
<td>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIEMS</td>
<td>International Emergency Management Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNECE</td>
<td>United Nations Economic Commission for Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commission for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNISDR</td>
<td>United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOSAT</td>
<td>United Nations Institute for Training and Research Operational Satellite Applications Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAID</td>
<td>United States Agency for International Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHS</td>
<td>World Humanitarian Summit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRC</td>
<td>Women’s Refugee Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>WWF</td>
<td>World Wide Fund for Nature</td>
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</table>