**UN System Review: Zero Draft of the Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction**

Seventeen organizations of the UN System, the World Bank, and IOM[[1]](#footnote-1) have provided commentaries on the Zero Draft of the Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction. All the commentaries are available on [www.wcdrr.un.org/un](http://www.wcdrr.un.org/un).

Drawing on these commentaries, the UN System would like to highlight the following set of issues and proposals for strengthening the framework for disaster risk reduction for the consideration of Member States.

Specific suggestions on the text by UN organizations, the World Bank and IOM are compiled in a table below (Annex 1) for ease of reference.

**Overall structure**

The Zero Draft could be strengthened with:

* inclusion of text that explains the coherence and internal logic of the overall framework, how the respective elements relate to one another, and how the framework will promote and support more effective disaster risk reduction;
* clarity on the use of key terms in the zero draft of the framework, such as resilience, disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management;
* add reference to management of residual risks, consequences and ability to recover to the goal.

**Development and risk**

The Zero Draft could be strengthened with:

* reinforcement of the relationship between risk and development, in that development generates risk (and is not risk-free), thus requiring that risk management becomes an integral part of risk-informed sustainable development;
* more focus on the needs and rights of the most poor who are at greatest risk through action by all sectors, and through recognition of the poor, marginalized and disadvantaged groups as sub-populations who should be empowered to have active roles in disaster risk reduction (P34).

**Social and human dimensions**

The Zero Draft could be strengthened with:

* adding a stronger social and people-centred narrative to the preamble that speaks to the personal concerns of communities, including their livelihoods and workplaces, education, health, safety , wellbeing, access to services and participation in decision making;
* a stronger emphasis on factors that affect people’s exposure, vulnerabilities and capacities to manage risk, including poverty, socio-economic status, gender, disability, age, health and nutritional status, food insecurity, ecosystem degradation, and access to services;
* more focus on the needs and capacities of migrants and displaced populations, including refugees, whose settlements tend to be located in the most disaster prone areas.

**Coherence with other frameworks**

The Zero Draft could be strengthened with:

* stronger emphasis on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction as a complementary and supporting instrument for the implementation of other frameworks, not limited to the SDGs and climate change protocols, but including those in specific sectors (which could be footnoted);
* practical ways in which some coherence and complementarity can be established through risk sensitive programming, institutional mechanisms, shared targets and indicators etc.

**Role of sectors in implementing the framework**

The Zero Draft could be strengthened with:

* a stronger emphasis on the role and responsibilities (politically and technically) of sectors in implementing disaster risk reduction by making stronger reference to actions within and across sectors throughout the framework, in particular under the Priorities for Action;
* strengthening references to agriculture, food security, nutrition and water security in the contexts of underlying vulnerabilities as well as resilience building;
* strengthening references to urban risk reduction based on cross-sectoral approaches and focusing action on the risks faced by the urban poor.

**Management of residual risk and multi hazard perspective**

The Zero Draft could be strengthened with:

* a stronger emphasis on the management of residual risk including preparedness, response and recovery (both rehabilitation and reconstruction) at community and national levels, thus ensuring that all aspects of the disaster risk management cycle and resilience are addressed within the framework, while still giving emphasis to prevention;
* greater attention to the management of technological, industrial and biological risks, including epidemics and pandemics affecting humans, animals and plants, within a multihazard framework.

**UN System Role**

The Zero Draft could be strengthened with:

* stronger emphasis to the role of the UN wide System in providing support to the implementation of the framework at country level, including through UN-wide country development assistance plans, the UN System Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience and UN agencies’ cooperation strategies with countries.
* recognition of the UN system and its agencies in generating evidence-based and practical guidance for implementation of the framework in close collaboration with, and through mobilization of, experts; through support to standards development by experts and technical organizations, advocacy initiatives, and dissemination of risk information, policies, practices and promotion of rights related to their respective roles, mandates and comparative advantage.
* widening the references to financing for delivering effective support to countries to not only the UN Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction but other existing and possible mechanisms and actors.

**Conclusion**

The UN system, International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the World Bank remains at the disposal of Member States, for the elaboration of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. The UN system stands ready to provide technical assistance, including as appropriate, in suggesting specific language to the Bureau and the Member States for the framing of the post-2015 framework throughout this process.

Annex 1

**Suggestion by UN entities, World Bank and IOM on the zero draft of the 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction**

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| **Paragraph** | **UN entity** | **Suggestions** |
| I. Preamble |
| 2. | OCHA | Proposed text: ...such as the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the regional platforms for disaster risk reduction have been instrumental in the development of policies, strategies, the advancement of knowledge and mutual learning, **as have the development of strategic national action plans.** |
| 2. | WMO | Proposed text: This has contributed to decreasing mortality risk **in most parts of the world** in the case of **natural** hazards, such as floods and tropical storms. There is growing evidence that reducing disaster risk is a cost effective investment in preventing future losses. Countries have enhanced their capacities **especially in terms of early warning and response systems.** |
| 2 & 3 | UNOPS | Suggest that improvements to early warning and response systems generally can be observed but levels of resilience do not seem to have kept pace. |
| 3. | UNHCR | Proposed text: In addition, between 2008 and 2012, 144 million were internally displaced by disasters. **Disasters displace tens of millions of people each year both internally and across international borders**.” |
| 3. | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: Over the same 10-year time frame, however, **hazard events, emergencies and disasters have** continued to exact a heavy toll **on people’s health and well-being and their economic circumstances**. Over 700 thousand people lost their lives, over 1.4 million were injured, and around 23 million were made homeless as a result of **large-scale** disasters. Overall, more than 1.5 billion people were affected by disasters in various ways. The total economic loss was more than $1.3 trillion. In addition, between 2008 and 2012, 144 million were displaced by disasters. Disasters**/hazards** are increasing in frequency and intensity, and those exacerbated by climate change are significantly impeding progress toward sustainable development. Evidence indicates that exposure of people and assets in all countries has increased faster than vulnerability2 has decreased, thus generating new risk and a steady rise in disasters losses with significant socio-economic impact in the short, medium and long term, especially at the local and community level. Recurring small scale, slow-onset and extensive **events, emergencies** **and disasters** particularly affect **people’s health and safety**, communities, households and small and medium enterprises and constitute a high percentage of all losses. All governments — especially those in developing countries where the economic losses , **mortality and other health impacts** from disasters are disproportionately higher — and businesses are faced with increasing levels of possible hidden costs and challenges to meet financial and other obligations. The security of people, communities and countries may also be affected. |
| 3,5,10 | UNDP | It is suggested that the text directly highlights that the development process itself is a key driver of disaster risk. |
| 4. | UNU | ...,and ecosystems, despite uncertainties in future hazard frequencies and intensities as **well as future socio-economic developments.** |
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| 4. | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: We are at a crossroads. It is urgent and critical to anticipate, plan for and act on risk scenarios over at least the next 50 years to protect more effectively human beings, **their health** and assets, and ecosystems. |
| 4.new paragraph | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text (new paragraph): **In order to reduce total losses, there is a need for a comprehensive approach to managing disaster risk that unites the efforts of all actors and sectors involved in the implementation of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery measures.** |
| 5. | UNHABITAT | Proposed text: …More dedicated action needs to be focused on tackling underlying risk drivers and compounding factors, such as **rapid urbanization,** demographic change, the consequences of poverty… |
| 5. | UNU | Suggests replacing declining ecosystems with **degradation of healthy ecosystems.** |
| 5. | OCHA | Proposed text: There has to be a broader and a more people-centred preventive approach to disaster risk **and humanitarian crises**…. |
| 5. | OCHA | Proposed text: ... such as demographic change, the consequences of poverty and inequality, weak governance, **fragility,...** |
| 5. | ILO | Proposed text: …limited capacity especially at the local level, poorly managed urban and rural development, **the lack of appropriate health and safety procedures at the workplace**, declining ecosystems, climate change and variability, and conflict situations. |
| 5. | WFP | Proposed text: ...and compounding factors, such as demographic change, the consequences of poverty and inequality, **hunger**, weak governance, inadequate and non-risk informed policies... |
| 5. | IOM | Proposed text: … More dedicated action needs to be focused on tackling underlying risk drivers and compounding factors, such as demographic change and **population movements**, the consequences of poverty … |
| 5. | UNHCR | Proposed text: ….and use post-disaster reconstruction and recovery to reduce future disaster risk. **For example, it should be noted that many of the temporary settlements for refugees and internally displaced persons are located in disaster prone areas.** |
| 5. | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: There has to be a broader and a more people-centred preventive approach to disaster risk. Enhanced work to address exposure and vulnerability and ensure accountability for risk creation is required at all levels **within and across all sectors.** More dedicated action needs to be focused on tackling underlying risk drivers and compounding factors, such as demographic change, the consequences of poverty and inequality, weak governance**, weak health and social systems,** inadequate and non-risk informed policies, limited capacity especially at the local level, poorly managed urban and rural development, declining ecosystems, climate change and variability, and conflict situations. Such risk drivers condition the resilience of **people,** households, communities, businesses and the public sector. Moreover, it is necessary to continue increasing preparedness for response **and**  recovery **to ensure that there are capacities in place to manage residual risk and the consequences of events, including health, social, economic and environmental rehabilitation and** post-disaster reconstruction and recovery **that should be used** to reduce future disaster risk. |
| 6. | IOM | Proposed text: It is necessary to ensure the engagement of all stakeholders and the participation of women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, **migrants and displaced persons**, volunteers, the community of practitioners … |
| 6. | UNHCR | Proposed text: “It is necessary to ensure the engagement of all stakeholders and the participation of women, children and youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, volunteers, the community of practitioners, **refugees and internally displaced persons** and older persons at all stage in the design and implementation of policies, plans and standards” |
| 7. | UNDP | Highlight the importance of focus on high risk middle-income countries that are characterised by high rates of economic growth, fragility coupled with low capacity. |
| 7. | OCHA | Proposed text: Existing mechanisms require further strengthening. Developing countries, in particular small island developing States, landlocked developing countries, least developed countries, in and **post-conflict or fragile countries…**… |
| 8. | UNHABITAT | Proposed text: …in the formulation of goals and priorities3 for actions and the need to update and reorder them. **Among these gaps is the recognition of the role of cities and local governments in both contributing to the creation of new risk, as well as providing solutions that reduce underlying risk factors.** It also highlighted the need to give the necessary visibility to all levels of implementation, and place emphasis on stakeholders and their role. |
| 8. | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: ...It also highlighted the need to give the necessary visibility to all levels of implementation, and place emphasis on stakeholders and their role. **In particular, there is a need for all sectors to implement their vital roles in reducing risks of disasters.** |
| 9. | UNDP | Since the SDG and CC policy processes will conclude after the HFA2, it is important that in addition to this text, the HFA2 highlights the need to align its measurement system (targets, indicators, reporting arrangements) with these. |
| 9. | OCHA | Proposed text: The concurrent post-2015 processes on sustainable development, climate change, disaster risk and **humanitarian action** provide the international community with a unique opportunity….. |
| 9 | WFP | Proposed text: The concurrent post-2015 processes on sustainable development, climate change and disaster risk provide the international community with a unique opportunity to ensure coherence and alignment across policies, practices and partnerships for **planning, design and** implementation. |
| 10. | WFP | Proposed text: …invest in economic, social, cultural and environmental resilience; and enhance preparedness, response, recovery, **rehabilitation** and reconstruction at all levels. |
| II. Expected outcome and goals |
| 11. | UNOPS | The substantial increase in sustainability and resilience, in lives, and in the social, economic and environmental assets of persons, communities and countries. |
| 11. | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: Whereas some progress in reducing losses has been achieved, a substantial reduction requires perseverance and persistence with a more explicit focus on **people’s health and livelihoods** and measuring progress. Building on the HFA, the present framework aims to achieve the following outcome over the next 20 years:The substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives, and in the **health**, social, economic and environmental assets of persons, communities and countries.The realization of this outcome requires the stated commitment and involvement of the political leadership at every level in every country. Responsibilities should be shared by central governments and subnational governing components and all **sectors** and stakeholders, as appropriate to their national circumstances and systems of governance. |
| 12. | UNDP | The language can be simplified. Climate and climate adaptation can be mentioned here. |
| 12. | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: The prevention of disaster risk creation, the reduction of the existing disaster risk and **management of residual risk** through economic, social, cultural, and environmental measures which address exposure and vulnerability, **manage consequences** and thus strengthen resilience. |
| 13. | FAO | Proposed text: Reduce disaster damage to health, **agriculture**, educational facilities by [a given percentage in function of number of hazardous events] by 20[xx] |
| 13. | FAO | Proposed text: Increase number of countries with national and local **disaster risk reduction** strategies by [a given percentage] by 20[xx] |
| 13. | UNDP | Reducing total disaster economic loss is extremely difficult especially in growing economies. A better measure would be proportion of GDP lost measured at national or sub-national levels. |
| 13. | UNDP | The rationale for singling out these two sectors (health and education facilities) is not evident. Since HFA2 states a focus on SIDS and Africa, prioritizing sectors such as agriculture and environment/natural resource management would be equally important. Therefore, it suggested that HFA2 includes a provision for development of sectoral risk reduction plans depending of national/ regional contexts as part of its implementation plans. |
| 13. | UNDP | A target could be explored expenditure on DRR. Such a target would encourage development of robust financial tracking systems for DRR. |
| 13. | UNWOMEN | Proposed text: …disaster mortality **of women, men and children of all ages** by [a given percentage in function of number of hazardous events] by 20[xx]; reduce the number of affected **women, men and children of all ages** by [a given percentage in function of number of hazardous events] by 20[xx]; …….. and increase number of countries with **gender-sensitive** national and local strategies by [a given percentage] by 20[xx]. |
| 14. | UNEP | Proposed text: … The present framework applies to the risk of small scale and large scale, frequent and infrequent, **sudden** and slow onset disasters… |
| 14. | UNU | Replace natural and related environmental technological hazards with **environmental and technological hazards** |
| 14. | WFP | Proposed text: The present framework applies to the risk of small scale and large scale, frequent and infrequent, and **sudden and** slow onset disasters caused by natural hazards and ... |
| 14. | UNAIDS | “The present framework applies to the risk of small scale and large scale, frequent and infrequent, and slow onset, **emergencies** and disasters caused by natural hazards (geological, hydro meteorological and **biological hazards, including epidemics and pandemics,** and related environmental and technological hazards and risks and aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at local, national, regional and global levels. |
| 14. | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: The present framework applies to the risk of small scale and large scale, frequent and infrequent, and slow onset **events, emergencies and** disasters caused by natural hazards (**geological**, hydro meteorological **and biological**) and related environmental and technological hazards and risks and aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at local, national, regional and global levels. |
| 14.b) | WHO/UNAIDS | b) Managing the risk of disasters should be aimed at protecting persons, their **health and well-being**, property, livelihoods and productive assets, while respecting their human rights. |
| III. Guiding principles |
| 15.b) | UNAIDS | Managing the risk of disasters should be aimed at protecting persons, their **health and well-being,** property, livelihoods and productive assets, while respecting their human rights. |
| 15. c) | FAO | Proposed text: Disaster risk reduction depends on governance mechanisms **within and** across sectors and at local, national, regional and global levels and their coordination… |
| 15.c) | ILO | Proposed text: …and a clear articulation of responsibilities across public and private stakeholders, including business **through the collaboration between employers and workers**, to ensure mutual outreach, partnership and accountability. |
| 15.e) | OCHA | Proposed text: ……accessible and non-discriminatory participation, paying special attention to at-risk groups in line with internationally agreed human rights **standards and protection principles**………… cultural and **conflict-sensitive** perspective **that takes into account life-cycle vulnerabilities** should be integrated into disaster risk management |
| 15.e)new | UNWOMEN | Proposed text: **Women’s full, equal and effective participation in disaster risk reduction and their leadership at all levels of decision-making is paramount for building resilience and is to be strengthened . Gender equality considerations are to be reflected explicitly in all policies and practices.** |
| 15. h) | FAO | Proposed text: Disaster risk reduction requires transparent risk-informed decision-making **across all sectors** based on **resilience measurement baselines for sectors including** open and … |
| 15. h) | UNDP | The text needs to be simplified. |
| 15.h) | UNOOSA | Proposed text: Disaster risk reduction requires transparent risk-informed decision-making based on open and gender-specific/sex/age/disability-disaggregated data and freely available, accessible, up-to-date, easy-to-understand, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, **compiled in a systematic fashion, including through Space and in-situ Earth observations**, complemented by local, traditional and indigenous knowledge, as relevant. |
| 15.h) | IOM | Proposed text: Disaster risk reduction requires transparent risk-informed decision-making based on open and gender specific/sex/age/disability/**migration status** disaggregated data… |
| 15.h) | WMO | Proposed text: Disaster risk reduction requires transparent risk-informed decision-making based on open and gender-specific/sex/age/disability-disaggregated data, and freely available, accessible, up-to-date, easy-to-understand, science-based, non-sensitive risk information **and services/products** complemented by local, traditional and indigenous knowledge, as relevant. |
| 15.i) | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: The development, revision and implementation of relevant national and international policies, plans, practices and mechanisms needs to aim at coherence and mutual reinforcement across sustainable development and growth, climate change and variability, environmental management and disaster risk reduction agendas. Disaster risk reduction **mainstreaming in sectors and systems** is critical to the sustainability of development. |
| 15.l) | OCHA | Proposed Text: Developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and landlocked developing countries, **in and post-conflict or fragile countries,** |
| 15.new | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text (new paragraph**): Multi-hazard approaches are required to ensure that risk reduction addresses hazards faced by communities and countries through measures that are common to all hazards.** Proposed text (new paragraph**): Disaster risk management ensures the optimisation of collective action to address of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery and that all actors are working together towards a common goal of reducing disaster losses.** |
| 17. c) | UNOPS | The reference to critical infrastructure is out of place in this section. A statement on infrastructure in “understanding [disaster] risk” section would be more appropriate. |
|  | UNICEF | **Proposed text: All people including the most vulnerable have inalienable rights in all circumstances—including disasters when they are at their most vulnerable. They also have the right to participate in decisions that ultimately affect them. The full and equal participation of girls, boys, women, people with disabilities and the elderly is not only a right but is fundamental to reduce risk and strengthen resilience.** |
|  | UNICEF | Proposed text: ‘**Give that the most vulnerable people, communities and systems face a range of related risks, including those associated with social cohesion, climate change and economic shocks, DRR must be cognizant of wider risks, and strive to strengthen resilience to all shocks.** |
| 17 | UNEP | Additional bullet: **Proposed bullet: “Disaster risk reduction requires the integration of ecosystem-based solutions, including ecosystem restoration and the sustainable management of land and water resources at the relevant spatial scale, which play a significant role in strengthening the resilience of countries and people to disasters and climate change impacts.”** |
| 17 | UNDP | There is an opportunity to explore innovative approaches that are based on more recent understand of governance systems/ networks for DRR. |
| 17. | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: ... which can be made available to countries and to the international community to contribute to addressing vulnerability and reducing disaster risk, **and managing consequences of disasters.** |
| 19 | UNDP | There could be a stronger linkage between the priority areas and the targets set out in section B. |
| 19 | OCHA | OCHA suggests that this priority action 4 be separated and additional priority be created:Priority 4: Enhancing preparedness for effective responsePriority 5: Building back better in recovery and reconstruction |
| 19. | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text priorities for action1) Understanding, **communicating and using** disaster **risk information;**2) Strengthening governance and institutions to manage disaster risk;3) Investing in economic, social, cultural and environmental resilience;4) Enhancing preparedness, response and recovery, and building back better in recovery, **rehabilitation** and reconstruction. |
| D. Priorities for Action |
| Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk at national and local level |
| 21. | ILO | Proposed text: …based on an understanding of risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity and exposure of persons**’** **their** assets **and livelihoods** and hazards characteristics… |
| 21. | ILO | Proposed text: …based on an understanding of risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity and exposure of persons,’ **and their assets and livelihoods** and hazards characteristics… |
| 21. | OCHA | Proposed text:…. and hazards characteristics. **This should extend to current, emerging and future risk and associated drivers, in particular climate change**. This …….. |
| 21. | WHO/UNAIDS | Priority 1: Understanding, **communicating and using** disaster risk information |
|  | FAO | Include the need for sectoral disaggregated data and resilience measurement to promote DRR in sectoral line agencies and risk-informed planning. |
| 22. | UNOPS | General comment – this section could contain a statement on updating development policies, legislation, regulations and codes to reflect current knowledge and experience on hazards |
| 22. a) | FAO | Proposed text: … such as within a river basin and along coastlines; **including for sectors to inform disaster risk reduction planning and delivery.** |
| 22. b) | UNFPA | Proposed text: Systematically survey, record and publicly account for all disasterlosses and the economic, social and health impacts **especially with regard to sexual and reproductive health of child-bearing and lactating women;** |
| 22. b) | FAO | Proposed text: Systematically survey, record and publicly account for all disaster losses **and damages** and the economic, social and health impacts; **including for sectors;** |
| 22.c) | UNOOSA | Proposed text: Make non-sensitive risk, disasters and loss information free, openly available, and accessible, and ensure its dissemination, at all levels, taking into account the needs of different categories of users. It is important to ensure real-time access to reliable data, **make use of space and in situ information, including GIS, and** ICT innovations, to enhance collection, analysis and dissemination of data; |
| 22.c) | ITU | Proposed text: Make information free, openly available and accessible to ensure its dissemination at all levels, taking into account the needs of different categories of users. It is important to ensure real-time access to reliable data and use ICT improvements to enhance collection, analysis and dissemination of **accurate** data; |
| 22.d) | UNDP | This article could be better placed in the governance section since it emphasized capacity development for DRR. If it should remain here then the focus should be placed on CD for risk assessment or disaster information systems. As regards terminology, now capacity development can be regarded as an appropriate terminology. |
| 22. e) | ILO | Proposed text: …economic and environmental sciences, practitioners, businesses, **employers’ and workers’ organizations**, people at risk and policymakers…mration |
| 22.g) | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: **Strengthen technical and scientific capacity to develop and apply methodologies, standards, metrics and models to assess vulnerabilities**, exposure to all hazards and capacities, taking into account **health, social, environmental and economic systems** and services to reduce disaster risk in risk assessment protocols; |
| 22.j) | UNDP | Proposed text: Promote national strategies **and develop capacities** to strengthen public education and awareness of risk information ... |
| 22.new paragraph | WHO/UNAIDS | **Proposed text (new paragraph): Develop and implement policies and practices for disaster risk management using risk information in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity and exposure of persons, communities and countries and assets, and hazards characteristics.** |
| 23.a) | WMO | Proposed text: Share and cooperate on the development of science-based and common methodologies and standards for risk modelling and assessment, monitoring, **multi-hazard** early warning **systems and services** **also for cascading hazards**, disaster recording and statistics, and disaggregated data collection; |
| 23.b) | OCHA | Proposed text:….. the utilization of **digital resources,** social media and mobile phone networks to support successful risk **analysis and** communication |
| Priority 2: Strengthening governance and institutions to manage disaster risk |
|  | FAO | Highlight the relevance of mainstreaming DRR within and across sectoral institutions, policies and plans for an effective and comprehensive governance and delivery mechanism for DRR. |
|  | ILO | Proposed new bullet: **i) Promote social dialogue as a governance tool for the prevention and mitigation of workplace-related disasters and as a means to enhance preparedness and livelihood resilience at community level.** |
| 24. | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: Governance conditions the effective and efficient management of disaster risk at all levels. Clear vision, plan, guidance and coordination **within and** across sectors and participation of all stakeholders, as appropriate, are required. Strengthening the governance of disaster risk management for **prevention, preparedness, response and recovery** is therefore necessary**.** |
| 24.d) | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: Continue to strengthen capacities and mechanisms, such as hazard-focused and **sector-focused** disaster risk reduction forums, to reduce transboundary disaster risk, including displacement risk; |
| 25.a) | OCHA | Proposed text:…… poverty reduction, climate change adaptation, **emergency response** and environmental management,…… |
| 25.a) | UNOPS | Private sector play a major role in developing, owning and operating infrastructure and associated service delivery. They should also be required through policy, legislation, and regulations to address future and existing risk scenarios in all of their activities. |
| 25. b) | FAO | Proposed text: Adopt and implement national and local **disaster risk reduction** plans **in key sectors**, across different timescales aimed at addressing …; |
| 25.b) | UNDP | This article could mention an integrated planning approach that encompasses disasters, climate change, environment and development. The notion of “mainstreaming” through national development planning and programming could be included here. |
| 25.b) | UNWOMEN | Proposed text: Adopt and implement national and local **plans that integrate a gender perspective** across different timescales aimed at addressing short, medium and long-term disaster risk, with **gender-specific** targets **and** indicators, **as well as** timeframes.  |
| 25.b) | ITU | Proposed text: Adopt and implement national and local plans**, involving all stakeholders**, across different timescales aimed at addressing short, medium and long term disaster risks, with targets, indicators and timeframes. |
| 25. f) | FAO | Proposed text: …It is necessary for such mechanisms to have a strong foundation innational institutional frameworks **with the involvement of sectors and** clearly assigned responsibilities… |
| 25.f) | OCHA | Proposed text: facilitate **multisectoral preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction as well as other arrangements including requesting and receiving international assistance and supporting operational cooperation among local governments and civil society organisations as needed**, contribute…….. |
| 25. g) | FAO | Proposed text: Empower through regulatory and financial means local action and leadership **across sectors** in disaster risk management... |
| 25.g) | OCHA | Proposed text: Empower, through regulatory and financial means **and by creating an enabling environment**, local action …… |
| 25.h) | UNDP | “the development of quality standards and mechanisms, including certifications, for disaster risk management,”… The text could highlight that quality standards should be commensurate with the available capacities and resources in a given context.  |
| 25.h) | ILO | Proposed text: …the development of quality standards and mechanisms for **disaster risk management,** including **the establishment of** certifications and **the adoption of occupational safety and health principles**, with the participation... |
| 25. | ILO | Proposed new bullet: **i) Promote social dialogue as a governance tool for the prevention and mitigation of workplace-related disasters and as a means to enhance preparedness and livelihood resilience at community level.** |
| 26.b) | OCHA | Proposed text: …..climate change, sustainable development, **humanitarian action**, environment, health and others……. |
| 26. c) | UNESCAP | Proposed text: …which represent effective multi-stakeholder mechanisms to forge partnerships, **establish closer links between these with UN formal platforms including the regional commissions**, periodically assess progress on implementation and…. |
| 26.d) | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: Continue to strengthen capacities and mechanisms, such as hazard-focused **and sector-focused** disaster risk reduction forums, to reduce transboundary disaster risk, including displacement risk; |
| Priority 3: Investing in economic, social, cultural, and environmental resilience at national and local levels |
| Proposed new para | FAO | **“Promote the replication of risk reducing measures and technologies in agriculture, fisheries and forestry to increase the disaster resilience of livelihoods and enhance food and nutrition security.”** |
| 27 | UNEP | **Rephrase: “Investing in risk prevention and reduction through structural and nonstructural****measures is essential to enhance the economic, social, cultural and environmental resilience of persons, communities, and countries”** |
| 27. | WFP | Proposed text: A continued integrated focus on key development areas, such as health, food security **and**, nutrition, education, agriculture, water, ecosystem management, housing, cultural heritage, public awareness, financial and risk transfer mechanisms, is required. |
| 27. | UNCCD | Proposed text:... A continued integrated focus on key development areas, such as health, education, agriculture, water, **land and** ecosystem management, housing, cultural heritage, public awareness, financial and risk transfer mechanisms, is required. |
| 27. | UNWOMEN | Proposed text: Investing in **gender-sensitive** risk prevention and reduction…A continued integrated focus on key development areas, such **as gender equality and women’s empowerment**, health, education…. |
| 27 | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: Priority 3: Investing in economic**, health**, social, cultural, and environmental resilience. Investing in risk prevention and reduction through structural, non-structural and **capacity development** measures is essential to enhance the  economic, social, health, cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets as well as the environment. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives and prevent and reduce losses and **ensure effective** rehabilitation and **recovery**. A continued integrated focus on key development areas, such as health, education, agriculture, water, ecosystem management, housing, cultural heritage, public awareness, financial and risk transfer mechanisms, is required. |
| 28. a) | ILO | Proposed text: … the implementation of disaster risk reduction policies, plans, laws and regulations in all relevant sectors**, involving both the public and the private sector at the workplace level to ensure ownership and support;** |
| 28.a) | UNDP | Resource allocation should be mandatory by law (in addition to resource allocation for implementation of law and regulations). |
| 28. b) | FAO | Proposed text: **Promote the adoption on disaster risk reduction safety standards across sectors to** ~~S~~strengthen public investments in critical facilities and physical infrastructures…. |
| 28 b) | UNEP | Reference to public investments and EIAs needs clarification. Suggest adding separate bullet with proposed text as follows: “Incorporate disaster risk considerations in environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments **for both** **public and private investments**, in order to identify risks to proposed investments , assess risks which could be potentially created or exacerbated by proposed investments, and identify sustainable mitigation options to prevent, manage and reduce disasters risks”. |
| 28.b) | OCHA | Proposed text: taking into account economic, social, and environmental impact assessments, as well as **conflict-sensitivity and Do No Harm.** |
| 28.b) | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: Strengthen public investments in critical facilities and physical infrastructures, particularly structural and **non-structural disaster prevention and mitigation** measures for schools, clinics, hospitals, water and power plants , communications and transport lifelines, disaster warning and management centres through proper design, including the Principles of Universal Design, building **to withstand hazards** from the start, retrofitting and re-building, taking into account economic, social, and environmental impact assessments. |
| 28.b) | WMO | Proposed text: … disaster warning and management centres, and **multi-hazard early warning systems and services** through proper design, including the Principles of Universal Design |
| 28.b) | ITU | Proposed text: Strengthen public investments in critical facilities and physical infrastructures,( delete: on disaster prevention and reduction)particularly on structural measures for schools, clinics, hospitals, water and power plants, communication and transport lifelines, disaster warning and management centres through proper design, including the Principles of Universal Design, building better from the start, retrofitting and re-building, taking into account economic, social and environmental impact assessments. |
| 28. c) | ILO | Proposed text: Protect or support the protection of museums and other sites of historical, cultural and religious interest**, ~~as well as of work places~~**; |
| 28.d) | IOM | Proposed text: Give land-use policy development and implementation, including urban planning, informal and non-permanent housing, special attention due to their direct impact on risk exposure, **and inform them of anticipated demographic and environmental change.** |
| 28.d) | UNCCD | Another equally relevant aspect of land-use policy development and implementation should be added: Equitable land rights allocation. Proposed rewording to reflect this: Give land-use policy development and implementation, special attention due to their direct impact on risk exposure **(as for urban planning, informal and non-permanent housing) and on risk resilience (as for equitable land rights allocation).** |
| 28.e) | WFP | Proposed text: Promote the incorporation of **national, sub-national and community** disaster risk assessment**s** into rural development **and food security** planning and management, in particular with regard to mountain **and** coastal flood plain areas **and drylands**, including through the identification of land zones that are available and safe for human settlement; |
| 28.e) | ITU | Proposed text: Promote the incorporation of disaster risk assessment into rural development planning and management, **through the use of Geographical Information Systems** in particular with regard to mountain and coastal flood plain areas, including through the identification of land zones that are available and safe for human settlement. |
| 28.f) | ILO | Proposed text: …the development of new building codes, standards, rehabilitation and reconstruction practices at the national or local levels, as appropriate **and in consultation with the relevant industry organizations,** with the aim of making them more applicable in the local context… |
| 28.f) | UNDP | Proposed text: “…with the aim of making them **not only applicable to local context but also to available capacities and resources**, particularly in informal human settlements, and reinforce the capacity to implement, monitor and enforce such codes, including through a consensus-based approach;” |
| 28. g) | UNFPA | Proposed text: … and supporting and training community health groups in disaster risk reduction approaches, **particularly with regard to women’s sexual and reproductive health;** |
| 28.g) | UNOPS | Resilience should apply to all of the critical service delivery systems, not just health but education, emergency services, governance, safety and security. This should also cover the critical infrastructure systems, Energy, Transport, ICT, WASH, Drainage, Solid Waste and Buildings. Buildings provide the infrastructure that enables the delivery of the critical services noted above. |
| 28.g)new | UNWOMEN | Proposed text: **g/bis: Ensure access for women exposed to disaster risk and affected by disasters to assistance such as compensation, cash transfers, insurance, social security, credit, training, formal and informal education as well as employment, enabling woment to claim their rights and benefits equally from resources available to disaster affected people.** |
| 28.g) | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: Enhance the resilience of health systems , **including** by integrating disaster risk **management** into primary, **secondary and tertiary** health care, especially at local level, **training community health groups, and** developing the capacity of health workers in understanding risk, and applying and implementing disaster risk /**management in and across health programmes** **in collaboration with other sectors,** |
| 28. h) | WFP | Proposed text: Strengthen the **design and** implementation of social safety-net **mechanisms** **systems** to assist the poor **and the most vulnerable as well as other particularly exposed groups** at-risk **groups**, such as **the food insecure and malnourished,** older persons, persons with disabilities, displaced persons, migrants and other populations exposed to disaster risk and affected by disasters; |
| 28.h) | OCHA | Proposed text: Strengthen the implementation of social safety-net **and outreach** mechanisms |
| 28.h) | IOM | Proposed text: Strengthen the implementation of **inclusive policies and** social safety-net mechanisms to **empower** and assist the poor and at-risk groups… |
| 28.h) | UNHCR | Proposed text: … the most vulnerable and at-risk groups, such as older persons, persons with disabilities, displaced persons, migrants, **refugees, food insecure, malnourished** and other populations exposed to disaster risk and affected by disasters; |
| 28. e) | WFP | Proposed text: e) Promote the incorporation of **national, sub-national and community** disaster risk assessment**s** into rural development **and food security** planning and management, in particular with regard to mountain, coastal flood plain areas **and drylands**, including through the identification of land zones that are available and safe for human settlement; |
| 28.e & g) | UNDP | Whilst (e) speaks of incorporating risk assessment into development; (g) speaks of integrating disaster risk reduction into sectoral development. Instead, we suggest “incorporating disaster risk reduction” in both instances, wherein risk assessments are implicit. |
| 28.i and j) | UNDP | These are capacity issues, and best placed, within the current structure, within the governance section. |
| 28. j) | FAO | Proposed text: Review existing financial and fiscal instruments in order to support risk sensitive public and private investments **in key sectors**, and promote… |
| 28. k) | FAO | Proposed text: Strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and implement integrated environmental and **sustainable** natural resource management approaches… |
| 28 k) | UNEP | Rephrase bullet entirely in order to capture both DRR being incorporated into environmental agendas and environment being incorporated into DRR agendas: **“Promote and implement the sustainable management of ecosystems, including the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and biodiversity, in disaster risk reduction strategies, programming and planning at all levels and across sectors; and implement environmental and sustainable natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction”.**  |
| 28.k) | UNCCD | Proposed addition at end of paragraph: …, **such as sustainable land management.** |
| 28. | FAO | Proposed new bullet: **Promote the identification and replication of risk reducing measures and technologies in agriculture, fisheries and forestry to increase the disaster resilience of livelihoods and enhance food and nutrition security.** |
| 28 | UNU | new paragrapg 28 l) : **Promote the development and implementation of innovative risk transfer solutions.**(it is mentions as part of a list of items in 27. we feel it is not sufficiently prominent there). |
| 28.l) | ITU | Proposed text: . Strengthen the implementation of Information and Communication Technologies and connectivity for timely and effective delivery of early warnings to the last mile**;**  to those who for reasons of age, gender, disabilities, culture, language or poverty are not reached by the information that can save their lives. |
| 29. | IOM | Proposed text: **Promote joint efforts to facilitate safe and orderly population mobility and remittance transfers as measures to reduce risk and support recovery from disasters.** |
| 29. a) | FAO | Proposed text: …across sustainable development, climate change and disaster risk reduction policies, **and other sectoral and cross sectoral** plans and programs; |
| 29.a) | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: ... to promote coherence at all levels and across sustainable development, climate change and disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programs within and **across systems, sectors and organizations;** |
| 29.b) | OCHA | Proposed text: ...as appropriate, to promote coherence at all levels and across sustainable development, **humanitarian affairs**, climate change…… |
| 29. b) | WFP | Proposed text: …risk sharing mechanisms in close cooperation with business and international financial institutions – **including for early action to meet immediate food security and nutrition requirements at times of crisis;** |
| 29,a,b,c) | UNDP | These are essentially governance issues and should be moved to governance section. |
| Priority 4: Enhancing preparedness for effective response, and building back better in recovery and reconstruction |
| Title | OCHA | OCHA suggests that this priority action be separated into following:**Priority 4: Enhancing preparedness for effective response****Priority 5: Building back better in recovery and reconstruction**and further proposes the paragraphs 30-32 on related actions be revisited and realigned accordingly. |
| 30. | UNHABITAT | Proposed text: The steady growth of disaster risk, including the increase of people and assets exposure, **particularly in rapidly urbanizing areas in developing nations,** combined with the learning from past disasters… |
| 30. | UNDP | Proposed text at end of paragraph: “addressing disasters as part of the development continuum instead of separate events along with better understanding of and access to information on long-term climate trends will ultimately support this priority.” |
| 30. | OCHA | Proposed text: …. To further strengthen **and invest** in preparedness….. |
| 30. | WHO/UN AIDS | Proposed text: Priority 4: Enhancing preparedness, response **and** recovery, and building back better in **rehabilitation and**  reconstruction. **The steady growth of disaster risk, including the increase of people and assets exposure, combined with the learning from past disasters, indicate the need to further strengthen preparedness to take action in anticipation of events and ensure capacities are in place for effective** for response and recovery at all levels. Disasters have demonstrated that the recovery**, including rehabilitation** and reconstruction phase needs to be planned ahead of the disaster**, in order to manage the medium – to long- term consequences of disasters,** and is critical to building back better and making nations and communities more resilient to disasters. |
| 31. a) | FAO | Proposed text: …update disaster preparedness and contingency plans and policies at all levels **and for key sectors**, with a particular focus on preventing and responding… |
| 31.a) | OCHA | Proposed text: Prepare or review and periodically update **multi-hazard based** disaster preparedness and …. |
| 31.a) | ILO | Proposed text: Prepare or review and periodically update disaster preparedness and contingency plans and policies at all levels, **including occupational safety and health policies and practices**, with a particular focus on... |
| 31.a) | WHO/UN AIDS | Proposed text: **Strengthen** disaster preparedness and **prepare or review and periodically update** contingency plans and policies at all levels, with a particular focus on preventing and responding to **save lives and reduce other health impacts, and** possible displacement, and ensuring the participation of all sectors and stakeholder groups, including the most vulnerable, in the design, planning **and operational management**;  |
| 31.b) | WMO | Proposed text: Continue to further strengthen early warning systems **towards multi-hazard early warning systems and services with a single authoritative voice** and tailor them to the needs of users, including social and cultural requirements. |
| 31.b) | ITU | Proposed text: Continue to further strengthen **the development and implementation of** early warning systems and tailor them to the needs of users, including social and cultural requirements. |
| 31.c) | WFP | Proposed text: … with a view to ensuring rapid and effective disaster response and **promote systems that will enable rapid** access to essential food … |
| 31.c) | ITU | Proposed text: Further promote the use of ICTs for better communication and coordination of effective response at all levels. |
| 31.b) | UNDP | Proposed text: ““strengthen **end-to-end** early warning systems and tailor them to the needs of users, including social and cultural requirements;” |
| 31.b) | UNOOSA | Proposed text: Continue to further strengthen early warning systems and tailor them to the needs of users, including social and cultural requirements **and incorporating the use of ICTs and Satellite technologies**; |
| 31.b) | OCHA | Proposed text: **In order to ensure early actions**, continue to further strengthen early warning…. |
| 31.c) | OCHA | Proposed text: Promote regular disaster preparedness exercises, including evacuation drills, with a view to ensuring rapid, effective **and principled** disaster response and access to essential food and non-food relief supplies **as well as other basic services,** as appropriate, to local……. |
| 31.c) | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: Promote regular **training and** disaster preparedness exercises, including evacuation drills, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective disaster response, **including**  access to **life-saving health services and** essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate, to local needs; |
| 31.d) | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: Make new and existing hospitals and health facilities safe and operational during disasters **to provide live-saving and essential health services;** |
| 31.e) | IOM | Proposed text: Adopt public policies and establish coordination and funding mechanisms and procedures to plan and prepare for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, **including by ending displacement situations through sustainable solutions**; |
| 31.g) | OCHA | Proposed text: …..and lessons learned in order to develop guidance for reconstruction, including on land use planning and structural standards improvement…. |
| 31.g) | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text:**Learn from the recovery and reconstruction programs over the HFA decade and exchange experience knowledge and lessons learned in order to develop guidance for preparedness for rehabilitation and** reconstruction, including on **social health, education and livelihood programmes,** land use planning and structural standards improvement; |
| 31 g & h) | UNDP | These are the only paragraphs that address the issue of recovery. In view of the lessons learned during the HFA decade, it is imperative that HFA2 provides more elaborate guidance on recovery.We suggest, para 31g to include reference not only “guidance for preparedness” but also other governance dimensions of recovery including institutional arrangements, policies, legislation, financial mechanisms and accountability frameworks.We suggest, para 31h should also highlight post-disaster needs assessments as well as development of recovery frameworks. |
| 31. h) | FAO | Proposed text: Promote the incorporation of disaster risk ~~management~~ **reduction and****sustainable development** into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes… |
| 31.h) | UNHCR | Proposed text: …to develop capacities that reduce disaster risk in the medium term, including through the sharing of expertise, knowledge and lessons learned. **This should especially apply to the temporary settlements for refugees and internally displaced persons”** |
| 31. new | WHO/UNAIDS | **Proposed text (new paragraph). Enhance recovery schemes to provide psychosocial support and build back better mental health systems for all people in need because mental health is crucial to the overall well-being, functioning and resilience of individuals, societies and countries recovering from disasters** |
| 32.a) | OCHA | Proposed text: Strengthen and, when necessary, develop coordinated **global** and regional approaches…. |
| 32.a) | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: Strengthen and, when necessary, develop coordinated regional **and global** approaches, ... |
| 32.b) | ILO | Proposed text: Promote, **where necessary, and in consultation with representative organizations of the groups affected,** the development of standards, codes and other guidance instruments… |
| 32.c) | WMO | Promote the further development of effective regional **multi-hazard** early warning mechanisms **in line with national early warning systems** to ensure that information is acted on across all relevant countries; |
| 32.d) | OCHA | Proposed correction: Enhance international mechanisms (**delete such as the International Recovery Platform)** |
| 32.f) Proposed new paragraph  | WFP | **Proposed text: Strengthen the ability for international operational agencies to develop national and local preparedness capacity in a coherent and sustainable manner, including through arrangements to share tangible capability with national and local actors.** |
| **E. Role of stakeholders** |
| 34. **new sub-pargraph** | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: **The poor and marginalised – including displaced and homeless people - should be enabled to contribute to assessing risks and implementing risk management programmes** |
| 34. | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: b) Promote the further development of standards, codes and other guidance instruments to support preparedness, response **and recovery,** and contribute to the lessons learned for policy **and practice for recovery, rehabilitation** and reconstruction programmes; |
| 34. a) | ILO | Proposed text: Business, professional associations, **workers’ and employers’ organizations**, private sector financial institutions, including financial regulators… |
| 34.a) | ITU | Proposed text: Business, professional associations, **telecommunication industry, ICT leaders**, private sector financial institutions, including financial regulators and accounting bodies, and philanthropic foundations to integrate disaster risk management, including business continuity, in business models and practices, especially in micro, small and medium enterprises, engage in awareness-raising and training for their employees and customers, engage in and support research and innovation as well as the full use of technology in disaster risk management, share and disseminate knowledge, practices and data, actively engage with the public sector for the development of normative frameworks, quality standards, regulations, as well as policies and plans to incorporate disaster risk reduction; |
| 34. c) | ILO | Proposed new bullet: **vi) First responders to disasters, such as fire fighters, emergency health personnel, uniformed personnel, and workers who clear rubble and restore utilities, should be integrated into policies and plans for risk reduction, response and recovery, including access to required training and equipment.** |
| 34.c) | UNOOSA | Incorporate a new stakeholder: data and information providers - Proposed text:  **The data and information providers to implement a series of coordinated actions to respond to the most critical needs as identified by the relevant stakeholders, including raising awareness on the use of such information in disaster risk management, response and recovery efforts; facilitating access to such information and to contribute to the decision making at the local and national levels.** |
| 34.c) | OCHA | Proposed text: Promote the further development of effective regional early warning mechanisms to ensure that information **triggers early and effective action** across all |
| 34.c) | OCHA | **Proposed addition of bullet: vi. persons living in contexts where disaster risk and vulnerability are compounded by conflict, fragility and insecurity, should receive tailored support and modalities to enact disaster risk reduction in ways appropriate to their context.** |
| 34.c) | ILO | Proposed new bullet: vi) **First responders to disasters, such as fire fighters, emergency health personnel, uniformed personnel, and workers who clear rubble and restore utilities, should be integrated into policies and plans for risk reduction, response and recovery, including access to required training and equipment.** |
| 34.c) | WMO | Proposed text:iv) Older persons have years of knowledge, skills and wisdom which are invaluable assets to reduce disaster risk and should be included in the design of policies, plans, and mechanisms, including for **multi-hazard** early warning **systems and services**;v) Indigenous peoples through their experience and traditional knowledge provide an important contribution to the development and implementation of plans and mechanisms, including for **multi-hazard** early warning **systems and services**. |
| 34.c) new bullet point | IOM | **Proposed text: Migrants and displaced persons have unique capacities in the face of disasters and play a key role in facilitating the circulation of resources, knowledge and practices, contributing to the well-being and resilience of communities and societies of origin and destination, and should be included in the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction efforts.** |
| 34.c.ii) | UNWOMEN | Proposed text: Women are critical to effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing and implementing gender-responsive disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programs: **Women’s equal participation and leadership at all levels, as individuals and in collective organizations, is essential and contributes to better outcomes for all. Women must have equal opportunites to voice their needs and priorities and make authoritative decisions in efforts to reduce disaster risk and build resilience.**  |
| 34.d) | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: ... support, as appropriate, early warning systems **and live-saving protective measures; promote access to services**; and stimulate a culture of prevention and strong community involvement in sustained public education campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society. |
| 34.d) | WMO | Media to take an active role at local, national, regional and global levels in contributing to raise public awareness and understanding, and to disseminating risk, **multi-**hazard and disaster information **and authoritative warnings**, including on small-scale disasters, in a simple, easy-to-understand and accessible manner, in close cooperation with science and academia; adopt specific disaster risk reduction communication policies; support, as appropriate, **multi-hazard** early warning systems **and services**; and stimulate a culture of prevention and strong community involvement in sustained public education campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society. |
| 34.e) | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: Develop practical guidance and compile good practices to support planning, investments and policy development and decisions **for preparedness, response and recovery across all sectors.** |
| 36.new | WHO/UNAIDS | **Proposed text (new paragraph): Given their differential capacities, developing countries require enhanced global partnership for development, adequate provision and mobilization of all means of implementation and continued international support to reduce disaster risk within and across all sectors.** |
| 36. | ITU | Proposed text: Given their differential capacities, developing countries, **in particular least developed countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries**, require enhanced, **genuine and durable global** **partnership** for development, adequate provision and mobilization of all means of implementation and continued international support to reduce disaster risk. |
| 37. | ITU | Disaster-prone developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and landlocked developing countries, warrant particular attention in view of their higher vulnerability and risk levels, which often greatly exceed their capacity to respond to and recover from disasters. Such vulnerability urgently requires the strengthening of international cooperation and ensuring genuine and durable partnerships at the regional and international levels in order to support developing countries to implement this framework in accordance with their national priorities and needs. |
| F. International cooperation and global partnership |
| 37. | OCHA | Proposed text: Disaster-prone developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries, **fragile and conflict-affected countries**, and Africa…… |
| 38. | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: ... Partnerships will play an important role by harnessing the full potential of engagement between governments at all levels, **sectors,** businesses, civil society and a wide range of other stakeholders, and are effective instruments for mobilizing human and financial resources, expertise, technology and knowledge and can be powerful drivers for change, innovation and **improved social, health and economic wellbeing of individuals, communities and countries...** |
| 38.c | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: Mainstream disaster risk reduction measures appropriately into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes **within and across all sectors,** including those related to poverty reduction, natural resource management, urban development and adaptation to climate change. |
| 40.a) | OCHA | Proposed text: Disaster-prone developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries, **fragile and conflict-affected countries**, and Africa…… |
| 40. c) | UNESCAP | Proposed text: Mainstream disaster risk reduction measures appropriately into **regional sustainable development frameworks of UN regional commissions as well as** multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes… |
| 40.c) | OCHA | Proposed text: Mainstream disaster risk reduction measures appropriately into multilateral and bilateral development assistance **and humanitarian** programmes, including those related to poverty reduction, **livelihoods support,** natural resource management |
| 40.c) | UNDP | This article could be placed in the governance section under priority 1 as it relates to global and regional level implementation. |
| 40.d) | OCHA | Proposed text: …are called upon to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations into their policy, planning |
| 40.d) | WFP | Proposed text: States and regional and international organizations, including the United Nations and international financial institutions, are called upon to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations into their **humanitarian assistance** and sustainable development policy, planning and programming at all levels. |
| 40.d) | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed text: ... are called upon to integrate disaster risk reduction considerations into their sustainable development policy, planning and programming at all levels **and within and across all sectors** |
| 40.f) | UNDP | In general the role of the UN (as well as other stakeholders) should be further elaborated. The UN plan of action should be presented as one of several frameworks that guides UN support to disaster risk reduction. In particular, at the country level, UNDAF play an increasingly important role in supporting and mainstreaming DRR in development.In addition with regard to climate a clearer relationship with the UNFCCC is recommended using the following language: as an intentional two-way collaboration—a sharing of resources, framework monitoring information, and periodic inputs into both processes to ensure dynamic, alterable actions throughout the timeframe of the HFA2 when new information or innovation allows." |
| 40.f) | WHO/UNAIDS | Proposed footnote or reference to the **International Health Regulations (2005)**f) United Nations system entities, including funds, programs, and specialized agencies, through the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, other relevant International Organizations and treaty bodies, including the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, international financial institutions at the global and regional levels, and the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement, are called upon to ensure optimum use of resources and support to developing countries, at their request, and other stakeholders in the implementation of this framework in synergy with other relevant frameworks **(Insert :International Health Regulations 2005) ,** including through the development and the strengthening of capacities, and clear and focused programs that support States’ priorities in a balanced and sustainable manner. |
| 40.g) | UNDP | We welcome this article, which is important to define the critical role played by UNISDR on disaster risk reduction. However, it needs to be fully informed by the on-going discussions on the global architecture for supporting HFA2 implementation.It is critical to include the strong role, responsibility and comparative advantage of the entire UN family, especially at a country level. |
| 40.h) | UNDP | Adequate funding for UNISDR and disaster risk reduction is important. However a much wider consideration of requirements is needed in this article, especially for work at a country level. In addition the increasing importance other complementary financing mechanism such as Green Climate Fund, financing mechanism under discussion for the SDGs etc is required. As regards the UN Trust Fund, it is important to clarify that it can be accessed by government, non-government as well as all UN agencies. |
| 40. k) | UNESCAP | Proposed text: The implementation of this framework will be periodically reviewed by the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Commission **and their regional level formal platforms** through… |
| 40. bis | WHO/UNAIDS | **Proposed new sub-paragraph:****UN agencies, in accordance with their mandates and comparative advantage, are requested to generate evidence-based and practical guidance for implementation of the framework in close collaboration with, and through mobilization of, experts; through support to standards development by experts and technical organizations, advocacy initiatives, and dissemination of risk information, policies and practices related to their role and mandate;** |

1. ILO, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, World Bank/GFDRR, WHO, UNEP, WMO, UNWOMEN, UNU, UNOPS, UNHABITAT, OCHA, FAO, UNESCAP, IOM, and UNHCR [↑](#footnote-ref-1)