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| **Participants** | **Turkish side:**  - H. Halil AFŞARATA  - Çiğdem TETİK BİÇER  - Murat BEYHAN  - Sezin TUNA  - Makbule YALIN  - Fikret AZILI  - Tezcan BUCAN |
| **Inputs/Comments** | **Turkey’s Comments**  **1. Section A (Preamble):**  To rephrase Preamble, more than enough in length, with shorter and clearer sentences, avoiding repetition of issues mentioned in other sections such as in Section C. Preamble needs to address, primarily, existing lacking, uncovered issues, underlining the importance of closing the gaps between legislation and implementation.  **Example;** Turkey’s National Disaster Management Strategy paper; will be prepared in a two years time with an integrated approach. It will cover all the phases and all the actors of the disaster management and identify the policies and actions that can be implemented over the long term to reduce risk and future losses. It will concentrate on the prevention and mitigation and will be the guideline to manage disaster and support sustainable development. It will target to build disaster resilient community. |
|  | **Points 3, 5, 7 and 8:**  A brief addition is needed to differentiate the impacts of disasters, especially those caused by vulnerability to natural hazards, on developed, developing and the least developed countries/communities, underlining the link between poverty and vulnerability to disaster and emphasizing the vitality of reducing underlying factors directly related to development issues. |
|  | **Point 4:**  To mention risk scenarios to include both existing and potential risks, emphasizing dependent relationship of disaster risks with development processes. |
|  | **Point 5:**  To underline importance of improvement and application of regulations within the framework of disaster risk reduction. The role and importance of “early warning” in risk reduction needs to be add to the last sentence. |
|  | **Points 6:**  To exemplify, briefly, the statement “for business to integrate disaster risk into their management practices…” by emphasizing most relevant areas such as labor/workplace safety and health regulations, business continuity management and other. |
|  | **Point 10:**  To define “Economic, social, cultural, and environmental resilience” clearly. |
|  | **2. Section B (Expected Outcome and Goal):**  **Point 11**  Stated duration of the Framework, 20 years, seems reasonable. For implementation, however, a general evaluation of the Framework in every 10 years, and subject-based reviews in every 2 to 5 years, depending on the specifics of activities, need to be considered.  In addition, development of “effective, realistic and measurable indicators” in terms of assessment of progress needs to be mentioned. |
|  | **Point 13**  Global targets for the expected outcome, namely percentage, year information, need to be thoroughly identified as comprehensive discussions are needed for decision-making in assigning values. Disparities in country specific targets and percentages needs to be considered. |
|  | **Point 14:**  Amendment: The wording “..disasters caused by natural hazards..” needs to be changed as disasters are mainly caused by the interaction of natural hazards, exposure and vulnerability. Suggestions: *disasters involving natural hazards, or disasters caused by vulnerability to hazards, and such.* |
|  | **3. Section C (Guiding Principles):**  **Point 15:**  To underline importance of forecast and early warning in disaster risk reduction and of regional cooperation in this field. |
|  | **Point 15 / d:**  To identify, briefly, resources and incentives for local authorities, especially for those in rural/semi-rural areas, needed to fulfill their responsibilities to reduce disaster risk, including consistent availability of science-based knowledge and assistance, technical, administrative, financial and other requirements to integrate disaster risk reduction practices, policies and programs in their daily work.  **Example;** AFAD - TURKEY has risk modelling project, which carry out with university and local government. Aim of this projects is modelling natural disaster and calculate to algorithm for national level. |
|  | **4. Section D (Priorities for Action):**  **Point 18:**  To emphasize crucial importance of incorporating prevention in prevailing cultural norms through proper mechanisms besides promoting new dimensions of culture of prevention.  **Example;** Turkey AFAD has already started an education campaign for families, schools, workplaces, young volunteers, media, critical and vulnerable groups to make them prepared to disasters. In the scope of the campaign 8 million people will be trained face to face in five years. In addition to this, regional and mobile disaster education centers will be reaching to the rural area. |
|  | **Point 21:**  To underline importance of integrating policies and practices for disaster risk management with the mainstream concerns of countries, communities, authorities and all-stakeholders, including economic growth, employment, livelihoods, social welfare and such.  **Example;** The main aim of the Turkish Disaster Data Bank (TABB) is capacity building for disaster preparedness and mitigation activities. TABB collects all available resources and documentation as well as disaster data to analyses. That helps to improve and strengthen natural, technological and man-made disaster studies. Disaster documentation and data analysis module meet in the same platform in TABB.  **Example;** Turkey Disaster Management Strategy Paper has been trying to prepare. Turkey Disaster Management Strategy Paper (TDMSP) is a document that should make all institutions and organizations in the country aware of national disaster management understanding, concepts and strategic objectives; ensure the development of a shared understanding and modality about disaster preparedness; and law down a framework about what must be done and what must be provided to secure efficient disaster management. TDMSP will form the basis for the Response Plan prepared as part of the Strategic Plan of AFAD, as well as other documents to be prepared, such as Risk Mitigation Plan and Recovery Plan.  **Example;** It is a fact that Turkey has all conditions required for natural disasters due to its geologic, geomorphologic, and climate characteristics. Landslides are the disaster type having the most damaging effect after the earthquake for Turkey. Mass movement guidelines prepared by AFAD for the production of landslide and rock-fall disaster hazard maps include a “practical” methodology that provides support in applications in addition to general and technical information. |
|  | **Point 22 / a:**  Extending definition: To add *“..existing, emerging and new sources of” risks.*  To emphasize, as a pre-disaster risk reduction activity, importance of generating catchment-based multi-risk maps (flood, avalanche, landslide, rock falls) to be used in integrated catchment management and planning to reduce future disaster risks. |
|  | **Point 24:**  To underline, briefly, importance of integrating disaster risk management with sound analysis of real imperatives of thecountries and communities to ensure political, social, and economic commitment. |
|  | **Point 25 / g:**  Additional statement: g) *…; foster interactive sharing and capacity development through change of experts among countries on issues mentioned above.* |
|  | **Point 25 / f: -**  **This paragraph is about responsibility about central government , and it cannot be change.** Also response phase is second phase in DRR process. Prevention is first phase and it is directly interested with central government. Central government’s budget, govermental money is more important parameter during prevention. People need central authority.  **Example;** All duties concerning pre-disaster and post-disaster activities, emergencies and civil defence were incorporated under AFAD with a law passed in 2009 for the purpose of ensuring effective disaster management. In line with the lessons learned from disasters and taking into consideration the changes in the world, the Republic of Turkey started to work on developing a system in which the central level would be responsible for coordination and the local level would be strengthened as it was understood that local management of disasters would be more effective. As a result of these studies, Law no.5902 was adopted in 2009 to eliminate the problem of coordination between agencies involved in the disaster management system; with the Law, these three general directorates were abolished, and the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency was established, with Provincial Disaster and Emergency Directorates established at the local level in provinces, directly attached to the Governorates. The Law replaced the old crisis management approach with a new mentality that gave priority to risk management. |
|  | **Point 27 /**  This paragraph is about prevention and mitigation and it cannot be change. Secretary think this sentences; directly interested pre-zero draft’s 3th pillars (preperadness for response , recovery and environmental resilience). BUT , this is about prevention and mitigation phase.  Priority 3’s determination sentences is very wide, it covered all phases. But we will focus only “prevention and mitigaition” at this priority. |
|  | **Point 28 / b:**  **This sentences cannot be change.**  **Example:** The first meeting of Safe School Leaders was hosted by AFAD and jointly organized with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) on 30-31 October in Istanbul. During the meeting, governments confirmed their commitment to the Worldwide Initiative for Safe Schools and their plans on safe school implementation and over the coming years and decade. Moreover, governments also committed to the development of a “Roadmap for the World Wide Initiative for Safe Schools-From Istanbul to Sendai and Beyond,” to be presented at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015 in Sendai. Turkey committed to support selected neighboring countries with technical expertise in the area of school safety.  **Example:** After the 1999 earthquakes, Istanbul Greater Municipality, and the Government of Turkey are both very determined and committed to initiate a program for a better seismic risk mitigation and emergency preparedness. After series of consultations with Turkish  Government Authorities at the central and provincial level in İstanbul, with local authorities, finance organizations, banks, universities, experts, citizens, the project titled “İstanbul Seismic Risk Mitigation and Emergency Preparedness \_ISMEP\_” have been formulated. The overall objective of ISMEP project is to assist the Government of Turkey in mitigating the seismic risk in Istanbul and to further strengthen the capacity for emergency preparedness in order to save lives and reduce social, economic and financial impacts in the event of future earthquakes. The project basically has three components; strengthening the institutional and technical capacity for disaster management and emergency response; Seismic retrofitting of critical public facilities for higher earthquake resistance; developing a program aimed to reduce vulnerabilities of residential buildings. |
|  | **Point 28 / e:**  To emphasize, briefly, importance of supporting rural livelihoods and in-situ employment to avoid or lessen migration to urban areas in developing countries, leading to rapid, unplanned and informal settlements, thus increasing vulnerability. |
|  | **Point 30:**  To integrate, briefly, response preparedness, recovery and reconstruction planning with disaster risk reduction and sustainable development planning and processes. |
|  | **Point 31 / b:**  Additional statement: *b) …; support investments to increase efficiency of forecast and early warning activities*. |
|  | **Point 32/c:**  To include monitoring systems together with early warning systems. Suggestion for rephrasing of the paragraph c: *"Promote the further development of effective regional monitoring and early warning mechanisms to ensure that information is shared and acted on across all relevant countries".* |