

POST-HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

Pre - Zero Draft dated 8 August 2014 - Matrix 1 as of 22 August 2014

General comments:

Overall, this pre-zero draft is quite comprehensive and provides a good basis for the negotiations. It proposes three new strategic goals (prevention of new risk, reduction of existing risk and strengthened resilience) and 5 global targets focusing on reduction of disaster impact. The priority for actions have been revised to focus at (a) local and national level and (b) regional and global level under 4 areas: (1) understanding disaster risks, (2) strengthening governance to manage disaster risks, (3) Preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction and (4) Investing in economic, social and environmental resilience. There is also a new section on the role of various stakeholders (business, private sector, academia and research, media, financial institutions and civil groups) and international partnership for the implementation and follow-up process. Compared to the initially suggested elements for the framework, a strong focus now is placed on local level, communities and civil society involvement, focus on the most vulnerable, risk-informed investments, integration of Disaster Risk Management into the development processes and programmes, integration of preparedness, response and recovery into the framework.

The proposed new framework thus addresses indeed some of the identified gaps and generally does not bear major controversial issues except however for the new reference to means of implementation and specific financial support to be provided to the developing countries (red line for EU). There is significant scope to further improve the pre-zero draft, both in terms of language, structure and coherence of the text as well as on substance with some key issues for EU that are not sufficiently covered at the moment. General comments include:

- The text risks becoming too long, complicated and not so practically operational – this requires some further streamlining and shortening.
- The terminology should be aligned - sometimes 'disaster risk management' is used or 'risk reduction' (as the proposed title of the framework).
- The document also lacks positive and inspirational language about the opportunities provided by disaster risk management and its contribution to sustainable development and economic growth. Its tone for developing countries is also slightly 'victimizing'.
- The language used is sometimes too vague and often lacks concrete actions and targets that should be implemented by countries (it often includes phrases such as 'may' instead of 'should'/'promote' instead of 'ensure').
- The 5 proposed global targets focus only on reduction of impact and are not so much action-oriented (e.g. obligations to adopt risk assessments, assessment of risk management capabilities). The document also does not encourage setting more specific targets at national and regional levels which could be more appropriate, taking into account countries' varying vulnerability to disasters and capacities to manage them.
- The work on the indicators is not yet finalised which does not allow at the moment a clear and comprehensive approach in setting right the implementation and the monitoring.
- The link between the responsibilities of the various stakeholders and the priorities for action as regards their implementation is not clear– who is responsible for what action contributing to what target – table linking targets/stakeholders/actions could be useful to guide implementation.
- The proposed distinction between local, national, regional and global level takes into account also the actions needed at regional and global level (which is welcomed), but does not properly factor in the interdependencies between these levels and the need for vertical coordination.
- The disaster-related targets under SDGs and the climate change adaptation actions are not fully considered at operational level – it is very important to improve coherence; the priority actions need to make clear references for the coordinated implementation of the three agendas.
- The priorities for action need to be further improved with key issues for EU that are now not sufficiently covered – open data sharing policy, cooperation with the private sector, risk sharing mechanisms incl. insurance, focus on urban resilience, science-policy interface, innovation and technology, conflict as an underlying risk factor.
- The draft also proposes that the new framework is open-ended which makes it too undefined in the future. Contrary to this long-term perspective, it is not so forward looking to emerging risks (climate risk, multi-risks, urban risk, conflict, migration, cyber risks). Aligning the timeframes with the SDGs would be good as it

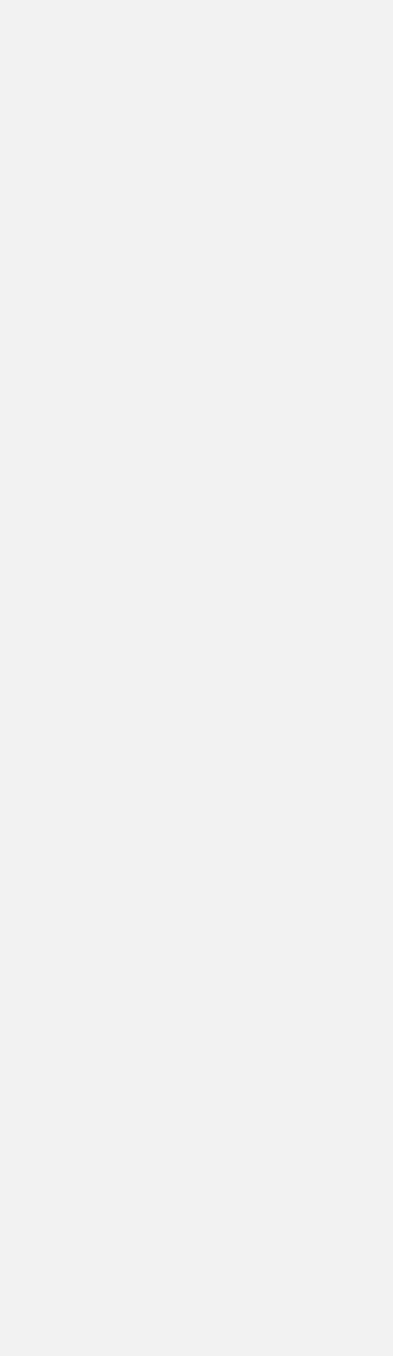
may need later on substantial overhaul. The mechanism for review is also not particularly clear – it should be at least every 3 or 5 years?

	Text as of 22 August 2014	EU proposed amendments ¹ (to be enlarged with MS amendments)	Arguments and Comments	Indication of burden-sharer's initiative, proposals and comments
	Preamble	<p><i>General comment on section: provides reasons as recitals for the proposals further on in the framework. Some proposals are made to improve it - the most important are the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ensure that HFA itself also makes the link with SDGs and climate adaptation at operational level to ensure coherence – the priority actions need to make clear references for the coordinated implementation of the three agendas.</i> • <i>Pass on a positive message for the contribution of DRM to sustainable development and economic growth.</i> • <i>Red line is the reference to means of implementation for developing countries and need to reformulate the tone in general with primary responsibility of countries (not international cooperation)</i> 		
PP1	<p>1. The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) has provided critical guidance to reduce disaster risk and strengthen cooperation across stakeholders at local, national, regional and global levels. However, its implementation has also highlighted gaps in the formulation of goals and priorities for actions, in particular priority 4, and in the role recognized to stakeholders. Priorities 1,2,3 and 5, overlapping in some parts, were more directly actionable and specific than priority 4. This has brought to the fore the need, through a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, to</p>			

¹ Based on Council Conclusions adopted 5-6 June 2014 on the post 2015 Hyogo Framework following the Commission Communication COM(2014) 216 that set out the EU approach.

	<p>update and reorder the strategic goals and priorities, give the respective visibility to all levels, and to place emphasis on stakeholders and their role in advancing the priorities.</p>			
<p>PP2</p>	<p>2. In particular, since the adoption of the HFA, and as reported in the HFA Monitor and in the consultations on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, countries in all regions have made gradual progress in strengthening their institutional, legislative and policy frameworks, in particular in early warning, and disaster preparedness for response. This has contributed to decreasing mortality risk, especially in the case of floods and tropical storms. There has also been significant progress in risk assessment, education, research and public awareness. Countries report increasing their investments in risk reduction, as well as developing risk-transfer mechanisms, such as insurance, index-based insurance for crop losses and hurricanes, marked disaster bonds, and family and community insurance</p>			

	<p>schemes. The HFA has also inspired the identification and systemization of legal principles and rules informing disaster risk management, as exemplified by the United Nations International Law Commission's first reading draft on the protection of persons in the event of disasters. Overall, the HFA has been an important instrument in raising public and institutional awareness, and political will, and focusing and catalyzing actions by a wide range of stakeholders at local, national, regional, and global levels.</p>			
<p>PP3</p>	<p>3. At the same time, however, around 300 biennial reports of countries on the HFA implementation indicate that exposure of people and assets in all countries has increased faster than vulnerability has decreased, thus generating new risk and a steady increase in disasters losses, with significant socio-economic impact in the short, medium and long terms, especially at the local and community level. There are risk factors which have not received sufficient attention and indeed constitute underlying risk drivers. Factors such as</p>			

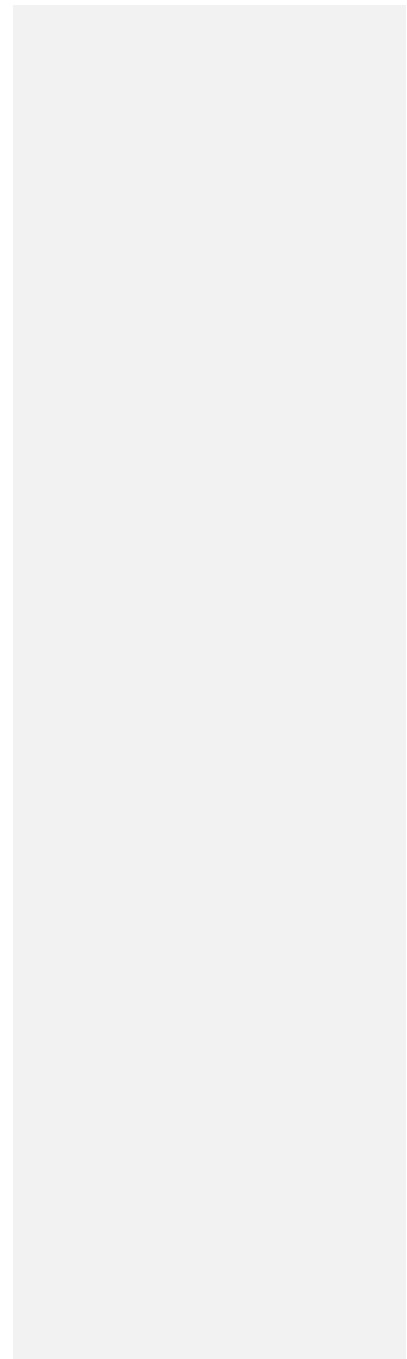


	<p>unequal economic development, poorly managed urban development and ecosystems, poverty and inequality, weak participatory governance, weak enforcement, insufficient local capacities, inadequate and inappropriate policies and resources, conflicts, and climate change and variability compound disaster risk and hence the levels of disaster loss. Moreover, these risk drivers condition the resilience of households, communities, businesses and the public sector and thus influence whether disaster loss generates a wider range of short and long-term social, political and economic impacts. Furthermore, as a consequence of disaster risk, all governments, and especially developing countries, are faced with increasing levels of hidden potential costs and challenges to meet financial and other obligations. Disaster risk may also affect people, communities and countries' safety and security.</p>	<p>EU²: add "population growth", "conflict and state fragility", short and long term social, environmental, political and economic impacts".</p>		
PP4	4. Trends, such as the			

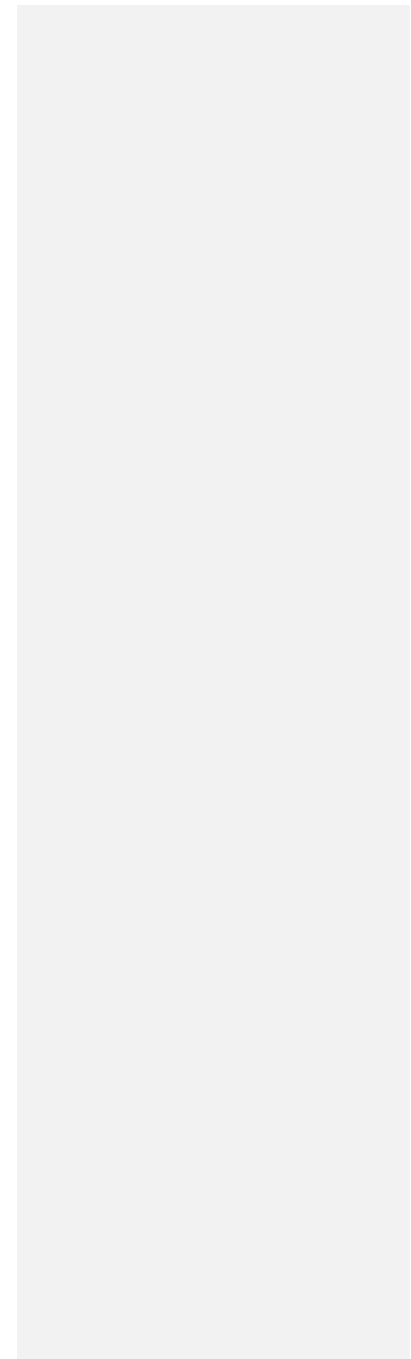
² Consulted within Commission services and EEAS based on key points from the Council Conclusions following the Commission's Communication on post-Hyogo that set out the EU approach.

	<p>increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of globalization, a world heavily-reliant on technology, patterns of consumptions and production, a changing climate, land degradation and desertification, all contribute to modify the nature and characteristics of, and amplify disaster risk. Such trends require that the actions and programs initiated under the HFA continue with perseverance and determination. The momentum generated by the HFA needs to be reinforced further by the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction with a much stronger focus on anticipating long-term risk scenarios and concrete measures to prevent the creation of new risk, reduce the existing risk and strengthen economic and social resilience of countries and people, by addressing both people and assets' exposure and vulnerability.</p>	<p>EU: add to the trends "economies structured around complex supply chains", "unprecedented rapid urbanization".</p> <p>EU: "strengthen economic, social and environmental resilience of countries, businesses and people".</p>	<p>These are important global trends that will also significantly change the risk landscape into the future.</p> <p>General comment: All trends focus on anticipating long-term risk scenarios and measures to prevent the creation of new risks are not properly taken into consideration in the suggested approach/priority/principles. Issues like urban risk, sea level rise, extreme weather events, multi-risk events, conflict and migration etc. are not sufficiently emphasised.</p> <p>Environmental resilience should be included for coherence as it is identified in the priorities for action. To involve the private sector it is also good to include businesses as a key actor whose resilience should be strengthened.</p>	
<p>PP5</p>	<p>5. The consultations on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction have provided clear guidance on the following:</p>			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investing in addressing underlying risk factors and strengthening development investments is more cost-effective than is primary reliance on post-disaster response and recovery. - The stated commitment of the political leadership at every level in every country to manage disaster risk is a crucially important driving force for success and to strengthen cooperation. - Disaster risk management policies and plans should be tailored to and take into account the political and administrative structure of the state. - There is consensus across countries and stakeholders that the post-2015 frameworks for disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and climate change, while different in nature, be coherent, mutually reinforcing and pragmatic in their policy guidance and implementation mechanisms; building on the Cancun Adaptation Framework, adequate references, for 	<p>EU: Add a new point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Competitiveness and sustainability depend upon effective disaster risk management. Investing in disaster risk prevention and management is a strong driver of innovation, growth and job creation, opening also new markets and business opportunities." 	<p>It is important to pass a positive language about the opportunities DRM provides and its key importance for sustainable development and economic growth.</p> <p>EU: It is important that HFA itself also makes the link with SDGs and climate adaptation at operational level to ensure coherence.</p>	
--	--	--	---	--



	<p>implementation purposes, to the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction in future sustainable development and climate change instruments would be a pragmatic way forward and enable the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction to contribute to the sustainability of development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Countries are encouraged to improve governance and its articulation in institutions' powers and design, sector-specific strategies and plans, citizens' participation in decision-making and action on questions critical for the future, enabling conditions for partnerships and readiness of stakeholders to participate. - It is necessary that all stakeholders be recognized and take on roles and responsibilities in order to play their part in close partnerships in the common endeavor, as States' institutions alone cannot tackle the challenges to manage disaster risk; - Leadership, capacities, and resources for disaster risk reduction of local 	<p>EU: Countries are encouraged to should further improve governance and accountability and their articulation in institutions' powers and design at all levels [...] action on questions critical for the future, enabling conditions for partnerships and providing incentives for readiness of stakeholders to participate "</p>	<p>Language too weak. Accountability also should be a key principle and is inherently linked to governance. It is important that incentives are provided to ensure the readiness of stakeholders to participate.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--



	<p>communities and authorities are essential, together with partnerships between local authorities, communities, civil society and business in the planning and implementation of local level disaster risk management;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small-scale disasters constitute a significantly high percentage of losses in all countries, and require full attention. - Poverty is a main disaster risk driver, and development policies focused on reducing it do contribute to reducing disaster risk and loss and strengthen resilience of the poor and most vulnerable. - Risk-informed investments and strengthened financial instruments are required at national and international levels. - The mainstreaming and integration of disaster risk assessment in development 	<p>EU: add in the end "with strong coordination mechanisms between local and national level administration".</p> <p>EU: add to 'Risk-informed investments and strengthened financial instruments are required at national and international levels. It is important that public control mechanisms are established at government as well as at civil society level to control any investments which could affect the environmental/human equilibrium and lead to an increased vulnerability.'</p> <p>EU: "The mainstreaming and integration of disaster risk assessment across all sectoral policies and in development cooperation programs, taking into account conflict and fragility sensitivity</p>	<p>The coordination at vertical level between local and national level is crucial for the effective implementation of national policies.</p> <p>To ensure risk-informed investments, it is important to establish also the necessary control public and private control mechanism.</p> <p>For resilience, it is important that mainstreaming is done not only in development cooperation programmes but also by every country across all</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

	<p>cooperation programs of bilateral and multilateral nature should be promoted.</p> <p>- Special attention should be given to developing countries, in particular small island developing States, landlocked developing countries, and least developed countries, and Africa. In particular, sharing of information, knowledge, technology and experience are necessary, and existing mechanisms, practices, tools should be strengthened further.</p> <p>- International cooperation, through predictable, sustainable and adequate means of implementation in finance, technology transfer, technical cooperation and capacity building, is critical for all countries, in particular for developing countries.</p>	<p>where relevant".</p> <p>EU: red line about references to <i>"through predictable, sustainable and adequate means of implementation in finance"</i> – the whole sentence should be reformulated: "Primary responsibility and leadership for disaster risk management rest with individual countries with resources coming from a variety of sources including domestic ones. International cooperation and partnership is also an important element to strengthen the countries' efforts in this regard."</p>	<p>sectoral policies. Conflict and fragility sensitivity are also very important as they often increase vulnerability and reduce coping capacities.</p> <p>EU position not to link political frameworks to means of implementation and funding pledges requested by developing countries. Developing countries will get resources and expertise also through domestic channels and the overall tone should promote their main role in dealing with DRM and not only relying on international cooperation.</p>	
	<p>Measures in disaster risk management and for improving systems of agricultural production and water management must be seen as decisive contributors to sustainable adaptation. This calls for integral concepts, catering for local, natural and climatic conditions, the inclusion of women, children</p>			

Formatiert: Schriftart: 10 pt

	<p>and older people, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities and accounting for these factors in national development policies and local development plans. All strategies and interventions must plan for strengthening and making use of available local capacities and the combination of applied research and related advisory services for target populations.</p> <p>(Three-Year-Programme on Austrian Development Policy 2013-2015 - Our Themes - Adaptation to climate change)</p> <p>We should be particularly committed to those sections of the population that suffer most from poverty and live under particularly precarious circumstances, such as children, women and older people, persons with disabilities and other especially vulnerable groups.</p> <p>(Three-Year-Programme on Austrian Development Policy 2013-2015 - Mission statement of Austrian development policy)</p>			
PP6	<p>6. This framework builds on the HFA by retaining the HFA expected outcome and integrating and strengthening the focus of the priorities for action, and giving more prominence to addressing the</p>			

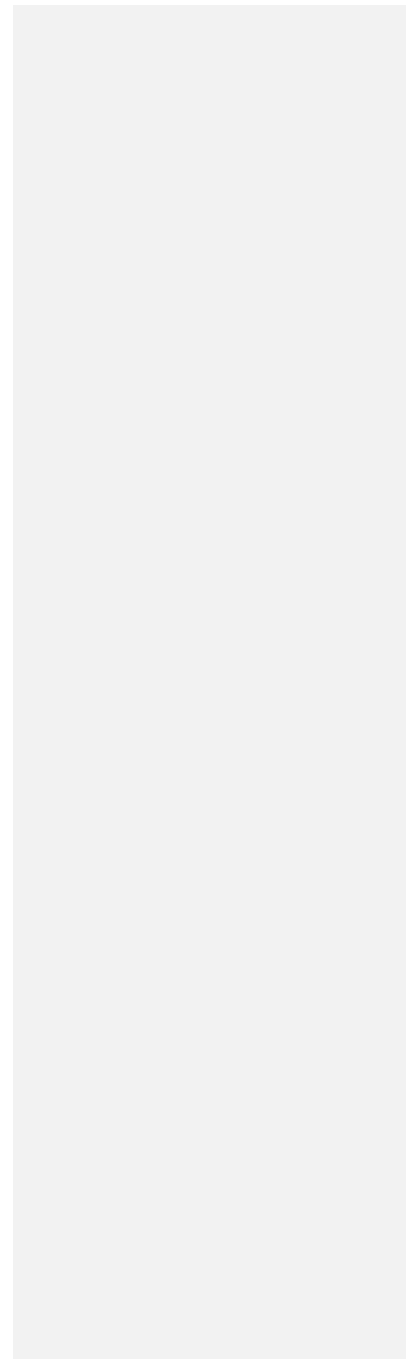
	underlying risk factors and resilience through new strategic goals which replaces the HFA goals.			
	Purpose, Scope, Outcome and Goals	<p><i>General comment on section: Very important sections since they define the scope and the targets. Some proposals are made to improve it - the most important are as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Include businesses as a key actor whose resilience should be strengthened and aim to reduce losses protection not only of assets but also economic activity.</i> • <i>Include in the scope applicability of the framework to natural hazards in conflict and fragile areas.</i> • <i>Propose new action oriented targets (risk assessments, assessment of DRM capabilities, access by people to risk information and early warning system).</i> 		
PSOG1	7. The purpose of the present framework is to manage disaster and climate risk in development at local, national, regional and global levels for resilience of people, communities and countries.	EU: "The purpose of the present framework is to prevent, reduce and manage disaster and <u>human induced climate related</u> risk in development at local, national, regional and global levels for resilience of people, communities, businesses and countries."	It is important to refer to the three goals as per para.11. To involve the private sector it is also good to include businesses as a key actor whose resilience should be strengthened.	
PSOG 2	8. The present framework applies to the risk of small and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, disasters caused by natural hazards and related environmental and technological hazards and risks.	EU: "hazards and related environmental and technological hazards and risks, including in conflict and fragile areas. "	It is important to take into account in the scope the situations where natural disaster happens in conflict situation which further compounds vulnerability.	
PSOG 3	9. In keeping with the HFA expected outcome, the present framework aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries.	EU: "aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social and economic and environmental assets and activity of communities, businesses and countries and higher protection of the environment, including cultural heritage. "	It is better to refer directly to the " <i>protection of the environment</i> ", rather than ' <i>reduction of losses in environmental assets</i> ' which is too restrictive. It is also suggested to add businesses and reduce losses in economic activity (and not only economic assets).	

<p>PSOG 4</p>	<p>10. To support the assessment of global progress in achieving the expected outcome, five global targets are identified: reduce disaster mortality by [a given percentage in function of number of hazardous events] by 20[xx], reduce the number of affected people by [a given percentage in function of number of hazardous events] by 20[xx]; reduce disaster economic loss by [a given percentage in function of number of hazardous events] by 20[xx], and reduce disaster damage to health and educational facilities by [a given percentage in function of number of hazardous events] by 20[xx], increase number of countries with national and local strategies by [a given percentage] by 20[xx].</p>	<p>EU: Setting more action oriented targets is needed with possibility for specific targets at national and regional levels.</p> <p>New targets are proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all countries should have in place integrated multi-hazard risk assessments and assessments of their capabilities to manage the identified risks as well as increase number of countries with national and local disaster risk management (or resilience) strategies by [a given percentage] by 20[xx]. - increase the number of people, including vulnerable people, with access to early warning and risk information by [a given percentage] by 20[xx]. 	<p>It is suggested that stronger link is made with the SDGs disaster related targets – especially the poverty and cities targets.</p> <p>The 5 proposed global targets focus only on reduction of impact and are not so much action-oriented to encourage results (e.g. obligations to adopt risk assessments, assessment of risk management capabilities etc.).</p> <p>The document also does not encourage setting more specific targets at national and regional levels which could be more appropriate, taking into account countries' varying vulnerability and capacities.</p>	
<p>PSOG 5</p>	<p>11. To attain the expected outcome, the following three strategic and mutually-reinforcing goals are pursued:</p> <p>I. The prevention of disaster risk creation which requires the adoption of risk-informed growth and development measures that aim to address increase in exposure and vulnerability.</p>			

	<p>II. The reduction of existing disaster risk which requires measures that address and reduce exposure and vulnerability, including preparedness for disaster response.</p> <p>III. The strengthening of persons, communities and countries' disaster resilience which requires social, economic and environmental measures that enable persons, communities and countries to absorb loss, minimize impact and recover.</p>	<p>EU: To strengthen resilience to disasters, we also need technological and structural measures in addition to social, environmental and economic ones.</p>		
	<p>Guiding principles</p>	<p><i>General comment on section:</i> <i>This section is repeating some of the most important messages from the priorities for action.</i> <i>Some proposals are made to improve it –the most important ones are as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Refer to the country's duty to prevent and not only to manage disaster risks</i> • <i>Governance should cover also coordination and integration of DRM across all sectors</i> • <i>Add the need to build partnerships between public authorities and stakeholders</i> • <i>Pass on a positive message for the contribution of DRM to sustainable development and economic growth.</i> • <i>Highlight that national budgets and financial allocations should take full account of disaster risk management and all sources of financing should be used, including domestic ones</i> • <i>Red line is the reference to means of implementation for developing countries and need to reformulate the tone in general with primary responsibility of countries (not international cooperation)</i> • <i>Refer to the key role of Regional inter-governmental organisations</i> • <i>Add a new principle for coherence with the international agenda (SDGs, climate change)</i> 		
<p>GP</p>	<p>12. The principles contained in the Yokohama Strategy and the HFA general considerations retain their full</p>			

	<p>relevance and are complemented as follows to guide implementation.</p> <p>a) Each State has the primary responsibility to holistically manage disaster risk, including through cooperation.</p> <p>b) Managing the risk of disasters should also be aimed at protecting persons, their livelihoods and property, while respecting their human rights.</p> <p>c) Disaster risk management is an essential component of governance at local, national, regional and global levels, and requires the full engagement of all state institutions of executive and legislative nature at local and central levels.</p> <p>d) Disaster risk management requires an all-of-society engagement and empowerment, equality, and an inclusive and non-discriminatory participation. Gender considerations are to inform all policies and practices, and women's leadership is to be promoted. Children and youth, persons</p>	<p>EU: "a) Each State has a [legal] duty to prevent and the primary responsibility to holistically manage disaster risk, including through regional and international cooperation."</p> <p>EU: b) "...should also be aimed at protecting the environment and persons, their livelihoods and property as well as businesses' economic assets and activity, while respecting their human rights."</p> <p>EU: c) "[...]essential component of governance at all levels local, national, regional and global levels and across all sectors, and requires the full engagement and coordination of all state institutions".</p> <p>EU: add to d) "elderly, poor and marginalised people".</p>	<p>Note that the legal <u>duty to prevent</u> disasters is increasingly recognised at international level and now under development by International Law Commission: "Protection of persons in the event of disasters" with support from the EU (Council WG CONUN/COJUR).</p> <p>It is not clear why this refers only to the protection of people, while the scope is wider and should include also economic activity and the environment.</p> <p>It is not coherent to mention the regional and global level in the section of national and local priorities (better refer to all levels). Integration of DRM into all sectoral policies and coordination between the institutions and their responsibilities is key for effective governance.</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

	<p>with disabilities and indigenous peoples are to be fully engaged in the determination and implementation of policies.</p> <p>e) While the causes and consequences of risk may be national, transboundary or global in scope, disaster risks have local and specific characteristics and their management requires the full leadership and empowerment of local communities and administrators.</p> <p>f) A clear recognition, articulation and alignment of responsibilities across public and private stakeholders, including volunteers, are essential to ensure implementation and accountability in disaster risk management.</p> <p>g) Building on and leveraging the potentials, as well as taking into account the needs, of all groups of society, especially the poor and vulnerable, are a requisite for effective disaster risk management policies and practices.</p> <p>h) Transparency in, and the</p>	<p>EU: f) "Building sustainable partnerships and a clear recognition, articulation and alignment of activities and responsibilities across public and private stakeholders, including volunteers, businesses and financial institutions, civil society, academia and research institutions, media, are essential..." A regular assessment and evaluation of the quality of these partnerships can give good indicators of the efficiency of these activities and processes.</p> <p>EU: g) ... as well as targeting and taking into account the needs, of all groups of society, especially the poor and vulnerable.</p>	<p>The need to build partnerships between the public authorities and stakeholders should be emphasized. It is good to enumerate the various private partners and not only the volunteers.</p>	
--	---	--	---	--



	<p>disclosure of, disaster risk information in public and private transactions and investments are essential, together with accountability for risk creation.</p> <p>i) Sound disaster risk management is based on risk-informed decision-making, which requires freely available, publicly accessible, simple and easy-to-understand, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, including on disaster losses, socio-economic impact, hazards' characteristics, and people and assets' exposure and vulnerability, at every level. Relevant, local, traditional and indigenous knowledge, culture and practices are to be taken into account.</p> <p>j) Countries and communities' risk profiles need to be fully understood and differential capacities duly taken into account in the planning and implementation of disaster risk management.</p> <p>k) The sustainability of development depends on the ability to manage disaster risk.</p>	<p>EU: add a new point ia) National budgets and financial allocations should take full account of disaster risk management [particularly in view of the cost-effectiveness of risk reduction interventions]. All sources of finance should be considered in this context, including domestic resources, the private sector and international cooperation.</p> <p>EU: j) "planning and implementation of disaster risk management based on risk assessment and scenario-based capability analysis."</p>	<p>This provides broader basis for increasing public and private investments in disaster risk management, while avoiding references to means of implementation and pledges for financial assistance.</p> <p>Planning and implementation of policies should be based on risk and capability analysis.</p> <p>It is important to pass a positive language about the opportunities DRM provides and</p>	
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>Public and private investments are to be disaster-risk informed.</p> <p>l) The post-disaster recovery and reconstruction phase is a critical opportunity to prevent the creation of new risk, reduce existing risk, and strengthen resilience.</p> <p>m) An effective and meaningful global partnership and international cooperation are essential to allow for effective disaster risk management. Specific attention needs to be given to developing countries, in particular least developed</p>	<p>EU: add to k) Competitiveness and sustainability of development depends on the ability to manage disaster risk. Investing in disaster risk prevention and management is a strong driver of innovation, growth and job creation, opening also new markets and business opportunities. Public and private investments are to be disaster-risk informed <u>conscious</u>.</p> <p><u>The aim is that precautionary measures are taken against certain (probable) risks. i.E. do not build houses in floodplains or below a slope which is not guarded against slides. Do not allow generators in the basement if the public building lays in a low plain, Bear in mind: 1 \$ invested in disaster prevention might save you 7 \$ in rehabilitation. For investments the DRR-principles should be applied/considered. No investment should bear the seed of future disasters in it!</u></p> <p>EU: add new points:</p> <p>ka) Building urban resilience should be a priority.</p> <p>la) Regional inter-governmental</p>	<p>its key importance for sustainable development and economic growth.</p> <p>This is crucial since rapid urbanisation is expected leading to the concentration of population and investment in hazard and risk prone areas – it is estimated that by 2050, 60 to 70 % of the world's population will live in urban areas)</p> <p>Since there is a new regional level which is integrated in the priorities, it is important also to add the role played by these organisations in the principles.</p> <p>EU position not to link political frameworks to means of implementation and funding pledges requested by developing countries. Developing countries will get</p>	
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>countries, small island developing States, and landlocked developing countries, and Africa. Predictable and sustainable means of implementation including access to resource and technology are crucial in this regard and need time-bound commitments.</p> <p>n) The United Nations system, through the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, and other relevant International Organizations need to work together with a view to avoid duplication and ensure optimum use of resources in support to countries and benefit of the most vulnerable.</p>	<p>organisations should play an important role in the implementation of the new framework and in the Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk.</p> <p>EU: red line about references to "<i>predictable and sustainable means of implementation in finance are crucial in this regard and need time-bound commitments</i>" - the whole sentence should be reformulated: "Primary responsibility and leadership for disaster risk management rest with individual countries with resources coming from a variety of sources including domestic ones. International cooperation and partnership is also an important element to strengthen the countries' efforts in this regard."</p> <p><u>Exchange of best practise, development of standards and rules for mutual aid can foster the efficiency of all measures significantly.</u></p> <p>EU: n) with a view to clarify responsibilities, avoid duplication and ensure coordination and optimum use of resources in support to countries and</p>	<p>resources and expertise also through domestic channels and the overall tone should promote their main role in dealing with DRM and not only relying on international cooperation.</p> <p>To avoid duplication, it is crucial that the responsibilities of each UN organisation are clarified and coordination is ensured.</p> <p>This is highlighted in the preamble (para.5), but it is very important to include it as a guiding principle which is of higher value.</p>	
--	--	---	---	--

		benefit of the most vulnerable.		
		EU: add new point na) It is crucial to ensure coherence with the international agenda and related process, in particular the post-2015 sustainable development and climate change whereby goals, targets and implementation mechanisms should be coherent and mutually reinforcing.		
	Priorities for action	<p><i>General comment on section: This is the key section of the document which proposes the concrete actions to be undertaken at local, national, regional, global levels in 4 areas.</i></p> <p><i>General comments include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>• The work on the indicators is not yet finalised which does not allow at the moment a clear and comprehensive approach in setting right the implementation and the monitoring.</i> <i>• The link between the responsibilities of the various stakeholders and the priorities for action as regards their implementation is not clear– who is responsible for what action contributing to what target – table linking targets/stakeholders/actions could be useful to guide implementation.</i> <i>• The proposed distinction between local, national, regional and global level takes into account also the actions needed at regional and global level (which is welcomed), but does not properly factor in the interdependencies between these levels and the need for vertical coordination.</i> <i>• Ensure that HFA itself also makes the link with SDGs and climate adaptation at operational level to ensure coherence – the priority actions need to make clear references for the coordinated implementation of the three agendas.</i> <i>• The priorities for action need to be further improved with key issues for EU that are now not sufficiently covered – open data sharing policy, cooperation with the private sector, assessment of risk management capabilities, insurance, focus on urban resilience, science-policy interface, innovation and technology, conflict as an underlying risk factor.</i> 		
PA	13. In pursuing the three strategic goals, and drawing from the knowledge and experience matured in the implementation of the HFA and the previous instruments, there is a need for focused,	EU: "strengthening governance and accountability to manage disaster risk;	Accountability also should be a key principle and is inherently linked to governance.	

	<p>specific, yet mutually supportive actions in the local, national, regional and global contexts, in key priority areas, namely understanding disaster risk; strengthening governance to manage disaster risk; preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction; and investing in social, economic, and environmental resilience.</p>			
<p>PA1 National and local</p>	<p>Priority for Action <i>Understanding disaster risk</i></p> <p>14. National and local policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on a clear understanding of risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability and exposure of persons and assets and hazards characteristics, particularly at the local level. Actions should include:</p> <p>a) Systematically survey, record and publicly account for all disaster loss and economic and social impact, taking into account gender-specific and sex/age/disability disaggregated data.</p>	<p>EU: add to b) as well as hazards'</p>		

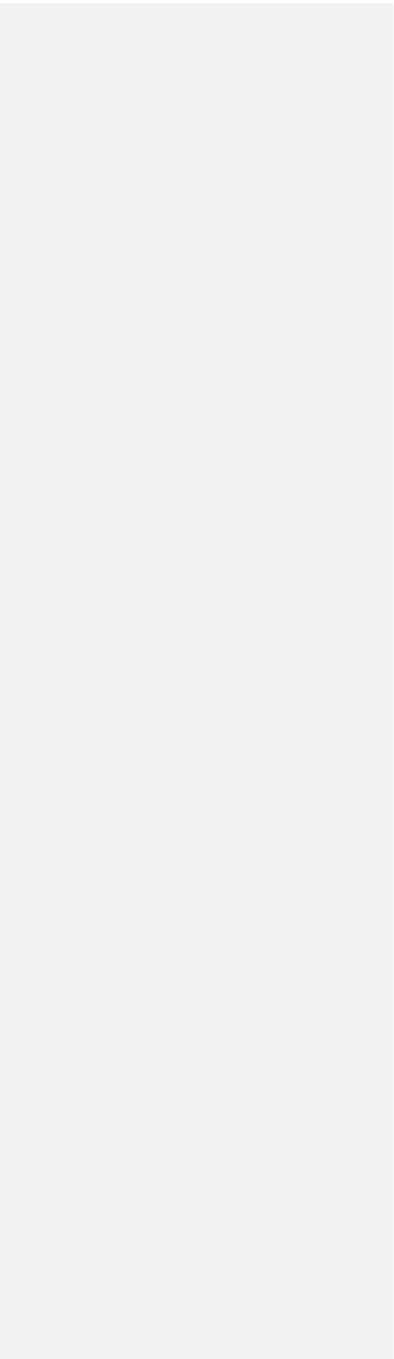
	<p>b) Periodically assess disaster risks, namely persons and economic and fiscal assets' exposure and vulnerability as well as hazards' characteristics.</p> <p>c) Promote free and open availability of and access to risk, disasters and loss information, and their dissemination, at all levels, taking into account the needs of different categories of users.</p> <p>d) Enhance the collection, exchange and dissemination of risk and disaster information through inclusive coordination arrangements, such as national and local platforms and community centers, and promote the engagement of the private sector for resilient investments.</p> <p>e) Build the capacity of local government officials and stakeholders, especially through training and learning programmes in disaster risk reduction targeted at specific sectors in order to ensure consistent implementation of disaster risk related policies and plans.</p>	<p>characteristics and their possible knock-on effects e.g. multi-risk events, increased risks of conflict.</p> <p>EU: add to c) The data should be made available in an open data sharing policy, including through development of public risk registers and databases.</p> <p>EU: d) Promote the engagement of the private sector, civil society and academia for resilient investments.</p> <p>EU: e) "in order to ensure consistent and effective implementation of disaster risk related policies and plans."</p> <p>EU: f) Strengthen networks among disaster experts managers and</p>	<p>It is incoherent to exclude civil society and academia.</p> <p>It is important that the networks involve experts working in</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

	<p>f) Strengthen networks among disaster experts, managers and planners across sectors and between regions, and create or strengthen procedures for using available expertise when agencies and other important actors develop local risk reduction plans.</p> <p>g) Promote community-based training initiatives, considering the role of volunteers, as appropriate, to enhance local capacities to mitigate and cope with disasters.</p> <p>h) Promote and improve dialogue and cooperation among scientific communities, including social and economic sciences, and practitioners working on disaster risk management.</p> <p>i) Strengthen the technical and scientific capacity to develop and apply</p>	<p>planners involved in different phases across sectors and between regions[...] develop local risk reduction management plans.</p> <p>EU: add new points: ha) establish national mechanism that facilitate science-policy interface for effective decision-making in disaster risk management. hb) Invest in research, innovation and technology and promote a an anticipating long-term multi-hazard approach and solution driven research for disaster risk management to better address gaps, societal challenges and emerging risks and interdependencies (e.g. multi-risk events, urban risk, climate risk, migration, conflict as an underlying factor).</p> <p>EU: i)...models to assess vulnerabilities, risks and exposure to and the impact of geological, weather, water and climate-related hazards, biological and technological hazards, including strengthening capacity for disaster loss</p>	<p>prevention, preparedness, response and recovery. We should be also consistent with the terminology used and refer to management instead of reduction only.</p> <p>To understand risks, it is very important to use science for operations and policy making and invest in research and innovation with a foresight approach for current gaps, emerging risks and interdependencies (given the long-term timeframe) and societal challenges.</p>	
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>methodologies, studies and models to assess vulnerabilities to and the impact of geological, weather, water and climate-related hazards, including the improvement of regional monitoring capacities and assessments.</p> <p>j) Promote the incorporation of disaster risk education, including preparedness, in educational curricula at all levels as well as in informal education systems.</p> <p>k) Promote public education and awareness through campaigns, social media, community mobilization and other available means.</p>	<p>accounting and the improvement of regional monitoring capacities and assessments.</p> <p>EU: k) Promote public education and awareness through campaigns, social media, community mobilization and other available means in close partnership with civil society and media.</p>	<p>Involvement of civil society and media are crucial or awareness raising</p>	
<p>PA2 National and local</p>	<p><i>Strengthening Governance to Manage Disaster Risk</i></p> <p>15. Governance and its structuring is of paramount importance and conditions the effective and efficient management of disaster risk. Within countries' capacities, the strengthening of governance for disaster risk management may prioritize:</p> <p>a) Adoption and implementation of specific</p>	<p><i>EU: Strengthening Governance and Accountability to Manage Disaster Risk</i></p> <p>EU: Within countries' capacities, the strengthening of governance for disaster risk management should may prioritize:</p> <p>EU: a) Adoption and implementation of specific disaster risk management (or resilience) national and local plans [...] and the strengthening of social, economic and environmental resilience.</p> <p>EU: b) publicly report on progress,</p>	<p>Accountability also should be a key principle and is inherently linked to governance.</p> <p>It is important to clarify which plans we are talking about. To be in line with paragraph 13 need to also add social and environmental resilience.</p> <p>It is important to encourage countries to participate in peer reviews</p>	

	<p>national and local plans, with clear targets, indicators and timeframes, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk, and the strengthening of economic resilience.</p> <p>b) Availability of mechanisms to monitor, periodically assess and publicly report on progress.</p> <p>c) Promotion of public and institutional debates and scrutiny, including by parliamentarians and other elected officials, on progress reports of local and national plans.</p> <p>d) Develop specific mechanisms to engage the active participation and ownership of relevant stakeholders, including communities, in disaster risk management, in particular building on the recognition that persons, communities and countries need to protect their assets and development gains, as well as leveraging the spirit of volunteerism.</p>	<p>including participation in voluntary peer reviews.</p> <p>EU: add new item: ba) carry out an assessment of the technical, financial and administrative disaster risk management capacity to deal with the identified risks at local and national level.</p> <p>EU: d) "ownership of all relevant stakeholders, including communities, in disaster risk management, in particular promoting rights-based approach and building on the recognition that persons, communities, businesses and countries"</p>	<p>It is crucial not only to assess the risks and adopt DRM plans but to assess also the risk management capability of the country to deal with the identified risks (ref. EU Civil Protection legislation, Decision 1313/2013 article 6)).</p> <p>We should not single out only communities as there are other important stakeholders that should be encouraged to participate. It is important to emphasize that participation should be based also on human rights in addition to the obligation and need for people to protect their assets. Businesses should be added to the key actors.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--

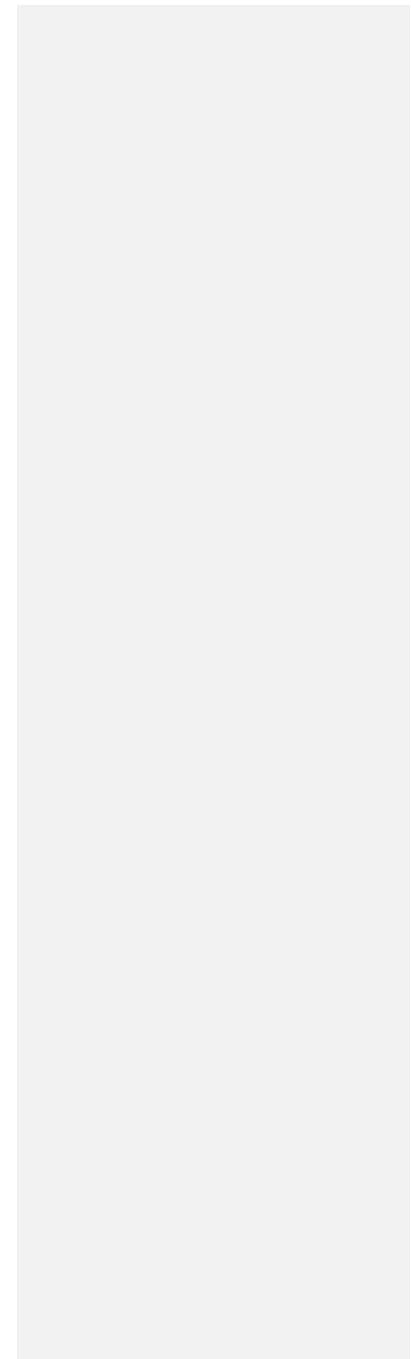
	<p>e) Establishment or further strengthening of all-stakeholders coordination mechanisms at national and local levels, such as national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction. Such mechanisms should have a strong foundation in the institutional set up, including through laws, regulations, standards procedures, with clearly assigned responsibilities and delegated authority for the determination and implementation of, and reporting on, national and local disaster risk management plans.</p> <p>f) Empower through regulatory and financial means local action and leadership in disaster risk management by local authorities, communities, and indigenous people.</p> <p>g) Promote the coherence of, and further develop as appropriate, national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that, through defining roles and responsibilities:</p>			
--	--	--	--	--



	<p>- Guide the public sector in addressing disaster risk in publically owned, managed or regulated services and infrastructure, and in the environment;</p> <p>- Regulate and provide incentives for actions by households, individuals, communities, and businesses, particularly at the local level.</p> <p>h) Promote the integration of disaster risk management into development policies and planning at all levels of government, including in poverty reduction strategies and sectors and multi sector policies and plans.</p> <p>i) Stimulate the development, together with the private sector and professional associations and scientific organizations, of disaster risk management quality standards and mechanisms for compliance, including certification, in specific sectors.</p>	<p>EU: h) Promote the integration of disaster risk management into development policies and planning at all levels of government, including in poverty reduction and sustainable development strategies and sectors and multi sector policies and plans, also taking into account conflict and fragility where relevant.</p>	<p>Conflict and fragility sensitivity are also very important as often they increase vulnerability and reduce coping capacities.</p>	
<p>PA3 National and local</p>	<p><i>Preparedness for Response, Recovery and Reconstruction – “Build Back Better”</i></p> <p>16. There is a call to further strengthen early warning and preparedness systems, motivated by the increase in</p>			

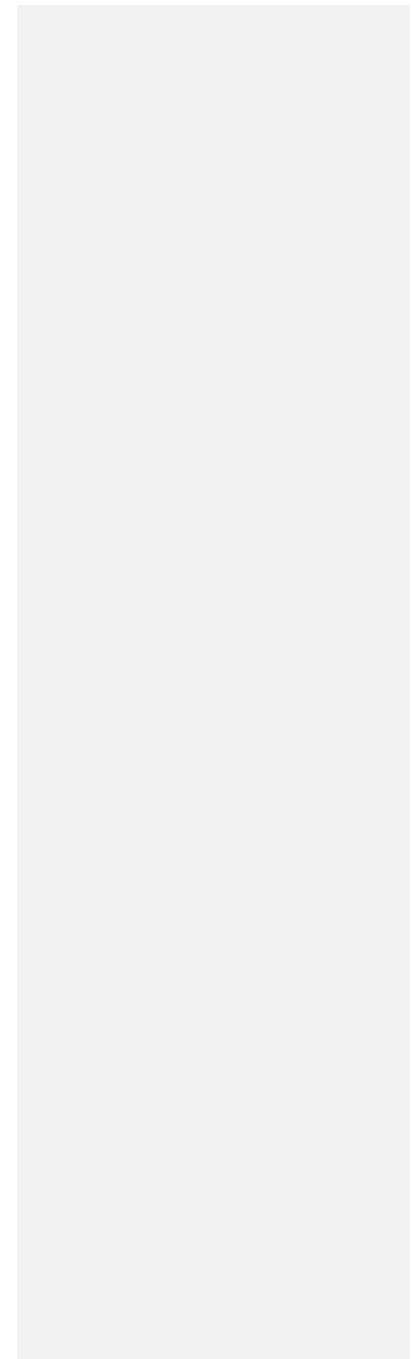
	<p>disaster events as well as evidence that such systems contribute to saving lives and increasing efficiency of preparedness and response. With the increase in magnitude of disaster impacts, not least in highly urbanized settings, and of disasters affecting large numbers of people and high-value national and local infrastructures and economic assets, the cost and complexity of reconstruction is rising. Actions should include:</p> <p>a) Preparing or reviewing and periodically updating disaster preparedness and contingency plans and policies at all levels, with a particular focus on ensuring in the design and planning the participation of all social groups, including the most vulnerable.</p> <p>b) Continuing to further</p>	<p>EU: add new points:</p> <p>aa) Establish and further enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of national and local emergency management systems and risk and emergency communication mechanisms to communities and emergency responders, including with the use of new technologies.</p> <p>ea) Insurance/reinsurance value chain, including (re-)insurance intermediaries, insurance and reinsurance undertakings, but also market-based instruments should be used to create effective financial contingency mechanisms and discourage risky behaviour <u>and risk prone investments</u>.</p> <p>fa) Carry out post-disaster reviews to improve operations and policy-making and draw lessons for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.</p> <p>EU: add to b) Continuing to further strengthen people-centred early warning systems and tailoring them to</p>	<p>The emergency response system and risk communication mechanisms are very important for effective response.</p> <p>The role of insurance and market-based instruments should be clearly highlighted for financial contingency but also prevention of risky behaviour.</p> <p>Post disaster reviews were part of the previous HFA but are missing now. What is the rationale to exclude them?</p>	
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>strengthen early warning systems and tailoring them to users' needs, including social and cultural requirements.</p> <p>c) Promoting regular disaster preparedness exercises, including evacuation drills, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective disaster response and access to essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate, to local needs.</p> <p>d) Adopting specific public policies, and establishing coordination and funding mechanisms and procedures to plan and prepare for post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation, reconstruction and displacement in order to mitigate and minimize losses.</p> <p>e) Engaging diverse institutions, multiple authorities and stakeholders at all levels, in view of the complex and costly nature of post-disaster reconstruction. Learning from the</p>	<p>users' needs, including social and cultural requirements. This needs to be accompanied by actions that assist in the implementation of <u>end to end</u> early warning systems, which include in-country capacity building through sharing scientific and technological know-how, technology transfer and assistance in the maintenance of operational <u>end to end</u> early warning systems.</p>		
--	---	---	--	--

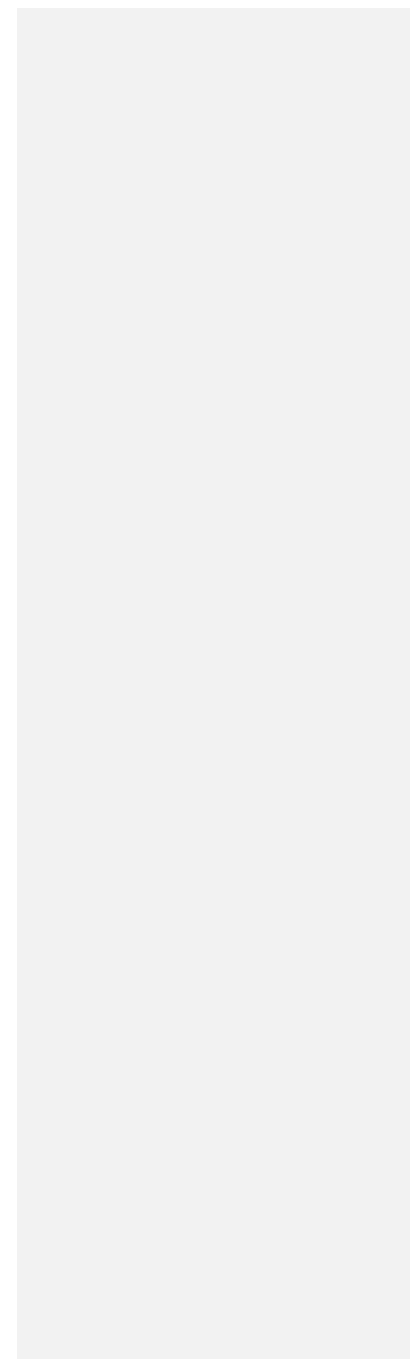


	<p>reconstruction programs over the HFA decade and exchange of experience is critical to provide guidance for a preparedness for reconstruction in the future.</p> <p>f) Promoting the incorporation of disaster risk management into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes and use opportunities during the recovery phase to develop capacities that reduce disaster risk in the medium-term, including through the sharing of expertise, knowledge and lessons learned.</p>	<p>EU: add to f) Promoting linking relief, rehabilitation and development and the incorporation of disaster risk management into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes and use opportunities during the recovery phase to develop capacities that reduce disaster risk in the medium-term, including through the sharing of expertise, knowledge and lessons learned.</p>		
<p>PA4 National and local</p>	<p><i>Investing in Social, Economic and Resilient Ecosystem</i></p> <p>17. Social, economic and environmental investments are essential to strengthen the resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets. A continued focus on key development areas, such as health, education, food security, water, ecosystem management, housing, cultural heritage, public awareness, innovative financial and risk transfer mechanisms, especially for local governments, households, and the poor and vulnerable is required. In</p>	<p>EU: add to key development sectors "social protection, urbanisation, environmental protection, climate change adaptation, critical infrastructure protection, construction, land use and spatial planning, coastal management[...]". In particular, the following may shall be prioritized".</p> <p>EU: To strengthen resilience to disasters technological and structural investments are also needed, even at the most basic level, which are often</p>		

	<p>particular, the following may be prioritized:</p> <p>a) Strengthen the implementation of social safety-net mechanisms to assist the poor and particularly exposed groups, such as older persons and persons with disabilities, and other populations exposed to disaster risk and affected by disasters.</p> <p>b) Enhance recovery schemes including psycho-social training programmes in order to mitigate the psychological damage of vulnerable populations, particularly children, in the aftermath of disasters.</p> <p>c) Protect and strengthen critical public facilities and physical infrastructure, particularly schools, clinics, hospitals, water and power plants, communications and transport lifelines, disaster warning and management centres, and culturally important lands and structures through proper design, retrofitting and re-building, in order to render them adequately resilient to hazards.</p>	<p>lacking in developing and less developed countries.</p> <p>EU: add to c) "critical public facilities, physical and IT-based infrastructure [...] in order to render them adequately resilient to hazards and maintain service continuity."</p>	<p>It should not be limited to physical infrastructures only: IT-based infrastructures are also impacted by disasters and contribute to the observed increase in economic losses. For critical infrastructure the main objective is to maintain service continuity.</p>	
--	---	---	--	--



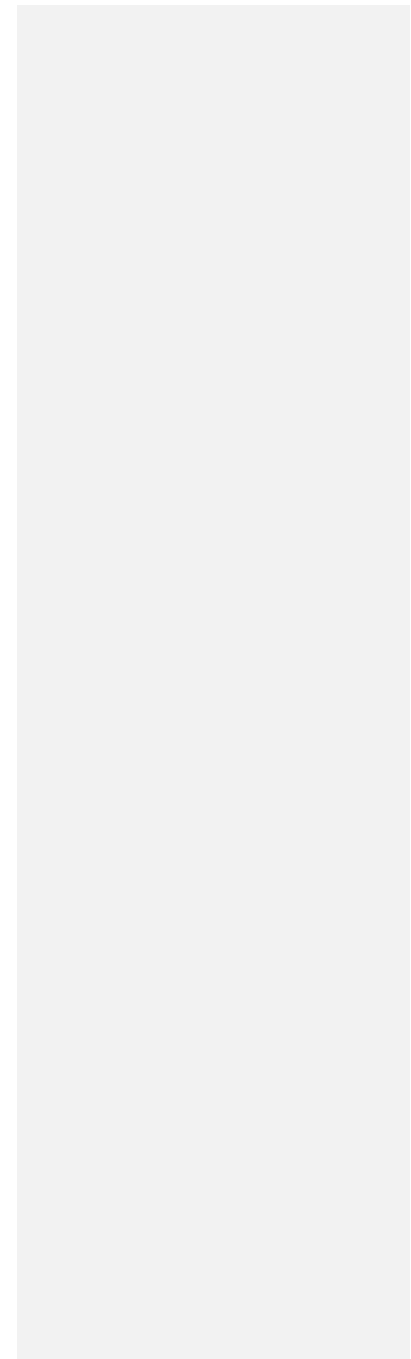
	<p>d) Endeavor to ensure, as appropriate, that programmes for displaced persons do not increase risk and vulnerability to hazards.</p> <p>e) Allocate resources at all level of the administration for the development and the implementation of disaster risk management policies, plans, laws and regulations in all relevant sectors.</p> <p>f) Review existing financial and fiscal instruments in order to integrate climate and disaster risk funding and support risk-sensitive public and private investments.</p> <p>g) Strengthening policy, technical and institutional capacities in local and national disaster risk management, including those related to technology, training, and human and material resources. Promote the integration of disaster risk management measures in economic valuations, cost-benefit analyses, competitiveness strategies and investment decisions, including in debt ratings, risk analysis and growth forecasts,</p>	<p>EU: add new points:</p> <p>fa) Special attention should be given to increase business resilience throughout the supply chains, ensure continuity of services (for critical infrastructure facilities but also small and medium sized enterprises) and integrate disaster risk management into business models and practices.</p> <p>fb) Invest in innovative technologies, tools and instruments to support disaster management and green growth.</p> <p>fc) set up systems for tracking investments in resilience and disaster risk management.</p>	<p>Need to strengthen the actions for economic resilience.</p>	
--	--	--	--	--



	<p>as well as the determination of incentives, investment scale and timeliness of disbursement, and the spreading of costs over time.</p> <p>i) Land-use policy development and implementation, including urban planning, informal and non-permanent housing, should be given special attention due to their direct impact on risk exposure.</p> <p>j) Promote the incorporation of disaster risk assessment into rural development planning and management, 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,</p> <p>k) Strengthen the sustainable use and management of resilient ecosystems.</p> <p>l) Implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction.</p>	<p>EU: language very vague what has to be done in practice.</p> <p>EU: add to l) Promote integration with climate change adaptation actions and joint planning and implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches, including environmental monitoring and impact assessment that incorporate disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>EU: m) "with a view to fostering</p>	<p>The link with climate change adaptation is entirely missing from the priority for actions! Important also to include the impact assessment and environmental monitoring.</p> <p>It is important to be forward</p>	
--	---	--	--	--

	<p>m) Encourage the revision of existing or the development of new building codes, standards, rehabilitation and reconstruction practices at the national or local levels, as appropriate, with the aim of making them more applicable in the local context, particularly in informal and marginal human settlements, and reinforce the capacity to implement, monitor and enforce such codes, through a consensus-based approach, with a view to fostering disaster-resistant structures.</p>	<p>disaster and climate resilient resistant structures.</p>	<p>looking to climate risks.</p>	
<p>PA1 Global and regional</p>	<p><i>Understanding Disaster Risk</i> 18. The understanding of disaster risk drivers and trends, and the evolution of future risk scenarios, requires an all-states and all-stakeholders effort on a number of areas for action, such as information collection, analysis and dissemination, advancement of research and development of understanding-risk services, as well as continuous monitoring and exchange of practices and learning. In that connection:</p> <p>a) Common methodologies for risk assessment, monitoring, disaster recording and statistics, and sharing of</p>	<p>EU add to a) Common methodologies and tools for risk and vulnerability assessment and mapping[...] which can provide comparable analyses among</p>		

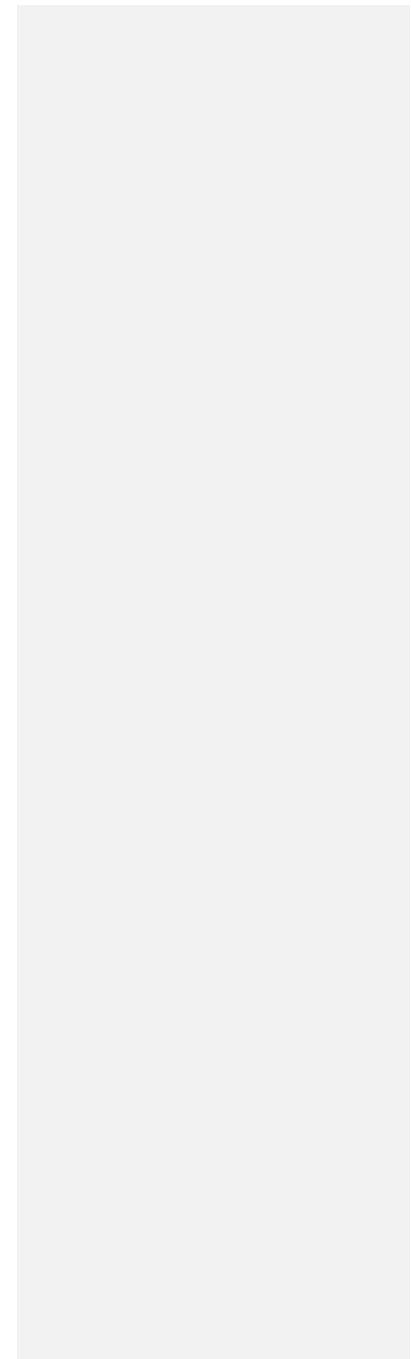
	<p>information should remain a priority, together with the necessary support for data gathering and risk modelling for planning purposes.</p> <p>b) Global campaigns, such as “The One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals”, “Making cities resilient: my city is getting ready”, and the “UN Sasakawa Award for Disaster Reduction” as well as the yearly UN International Day for Disaster Reduction, are important means to promote a culture of prevention, generating understanding of disaster risk, support mutual learning and sharing of experience. All public and private stakeholders are encouraged to actively engage and join such initiatives, and develop new ones at local, national, regional and global levels, with similar purposes.</p> <p>c) It is critical to continue promoting the use, application and affordability of information, communication and space-based technologies and related services, as well as earth observations, to support disaster risk reduction.</p>	<p>countries[...] Transparency should be encourage through sharing data in an open data policy at regional and global level.</p> <p>EU add a new point: aa) Development of regional risk assessments and maps should be promoted.</p>	<p>This is very important especially for transboundary risks and to ensure consistency and comparability between the country's risk analysis.</p>	
--	---	--	---	--



	<p>d) The Scientific and Technical Committee, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989, should be revitalized as an international science advisory mechanism, built on networks of national and regional institutions, in order to strengthen the evidence base in support of the implementation and monitoring of this framework; promote scientific research into risk patterns and trends and the causes and effects of disaster risk in society; to promote and support the availability and application of science to decision-making; and to use post-disaster reviews as opportunities to learn and enhance public policy.</p>	<p>EU: add also to d) "to provide guidance on terminology, methodologies and standards for risk assessments, risk modelling, taxonomies and the use of data; and to identify research and technology gaps and to set recommendations for research priority areas in disaster risk management."</p>	<p>To be consistent with the proposed scope of the mechanism.</p>	
<p>PA2 Global and regional</p>	<p><i>Strengthening governance to manage disaster risk</i> 19. The inclusive and participatory international cooperation frameworks for disaster risk management developed over the past ten years at regional and global levels have demonstrated that effectiveness in mobilizing stakeholders and contributing to a more coherent approach by international organizations in supporting countries to</p>	<p><i>Strengthening governance and accountability to manage disaster risk</i></p> <p>EU: add to a) Mechanisms for</p>	<p>It is important to refer to</p>	

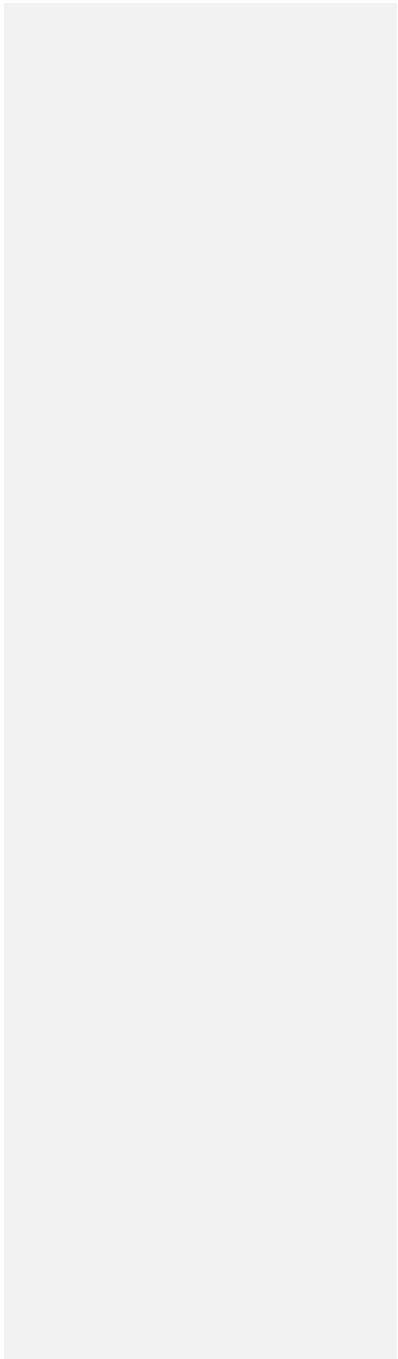
	<p>manage disaster risk may need to be further strengthened. In that regard:</p> <p>a) Agreed regional and sub-regional strategies for disaster risk reduction should continue to guide action at regional level, including focusing funding of bilateral and multilateral cooperation initiatives.</p> <p>b) Collaboration should be ensured across mechanisms and institutions for the implementation of instruments relevant to disaster risk, such as for climate change, sustainable development, and others as appropriate.</p> <p>c) The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the regional and sub-regional platforms for disaster risk reduction should remain important multi-stakeholder mechanisms to forge partnerships, periodically assess progress on implementation and share practice and knowledge on risk-informed policies, programmes and investments, including on development and climate issues.</p>	<p>cooperation and agreed regional and sub-regional strategies for disaster risk reduction management should continue to guide action [...].</p> <p>EU: add a new point aa) More efficient planning, creation of common information systems, exchange of good practices and regional capacity development should be encouraged, in particular to address common and trans-boundary risks.</p> <p>EU: add to c) Regional inter-governmental organisations should play an important role in the Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction.</p> <p>EU: add to d) [...] identification of</p>	<p>mechanisms for cooperation which are more operational, in particular for preparedness and response.</p> <p>These actions are very important at regional level and some regions are already quite advanced (incl. EU).</p> <p>It is important to highlight the role of regional organisations in the regional platforms.</p>	
--	---	---	--	--

	<p>d) Voluntary and self-initiated peer reviews among countries and cities should be given due consideration, as they may represent a very useful mechanism to support national efforts, reviews of progress, mutual learning, exchange of best practices and identification of specific areas for future technical cooperation, exchange of information, technology transfer and financial support, as relevant.</p> <p>e) Monitoring is essential to assess progress and adopt the necessary corrective measures. International monitoring mechanisms, such as the HFA Monitor, are intended to support and complement national and local monitoring systems, and provide useful understanding on overall regional and global efforts to manage disaster risk. Such information may be of relevance in the consideration of progress on the sustainable development agenda and goals, and on climate change. The current HFA Monitor will be enhanced in order to more</p>	<p>specific areas for future technical cooperation, improve policy-making, exchange of information, technology transfer and financial support, as relevant.</p>	<p>Peer reviews do not only contribute to technical cooperation, but primarily to improve policy-making at local and national but also regional and global level.</p>	
--	--	--	---	--



	effectively measure progress, including in terms of outcome and output indicators, and to ensure coherence between the global HFA Monitor and the regional HFA Monitor processes and outcome reports, as well as support and contribute to the monitoring of progress of the sustainable development agenda and goals, as relevant.	EU add to "e) as well as support and contribute to the monitoring of progress of the sustainable development and climate change agenda and goals, as relevant."	Coherence with climate change agenda is equally important.	
PA3 Global and regional	<p><i>Preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction</i></p> <p>20. The continued strengthening of cooperation at regional and global level on preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction is critical and may require the following additional measures:</p> <p>a) Strengthen and when necessary develop coordinated regional approaches, and create regional policies, operational mechanisms, plans and communication systems to prepare for and ensure rapid and effective disaster response in situations that exceed national coping capacities.</p> <p>b) Promote the further development of standards and other guidance</p>			

	<p>instruments to support preparedness and response, and contribute to the lessons learned for policy practice and reconstruction programmes.</p> <p>c) Promote the development of predictable cooperation and coordination mechanisms for preparedness and response, which may include usage of business facilities and services and military assets as relevant and appropriate.</p> <p>d) Promote the further development of regional early warning mechanisms to ensure that information is acted on across all relevant countries.</p> <p>e) The experience of International Recovery Platform indicates that international mechanisms for the sharing of experience and learning among countries and all stakeholders, as well as the development of guidance, may need to be enhanced.</p>	<p>EU: add to d) This needs to be accompanied by actions that assist in the implementation of regional early warning systems, which include in-country capacity building in developing and less developed countries through sharing scientific and technological know-how, technology transfer and through assistance in the maintenance of operational regional and national early warning systems. Early warning systems for natural and technical disaster should be also linked to other existing systems, including conflict early warning systems.</p>	<p>The EU is already linking EWS for natural disasters and conflict; through cooperation in the development of tools between humanitarian aid and crisis management.</p>	
--	---	---	--	--

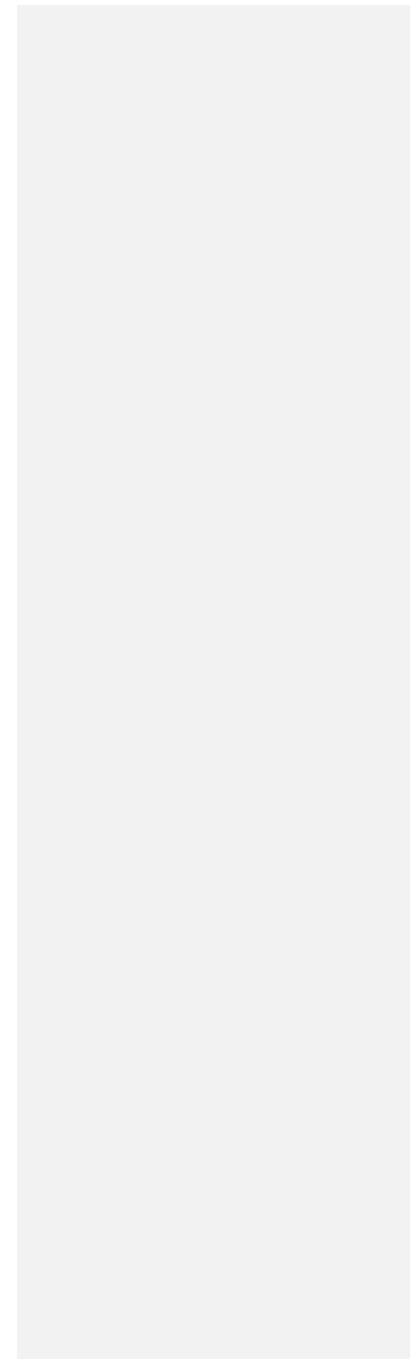


<p>PA4 Global and regional</p>	<p><i>Investing in social, economic, and environmental resilience</i></p> <p>21. Investments are needed to strengthen the capacity to record, analyze, summarize, disseminate, and exchange statistical information and data on hazards mapping, disaster risks, impacts, and losses. In that connection:</p> <p>a) Access to and transfer of environmentally sound technology, science and innovation as well as knowledge and information sharing should be enhanced further through existing mechanisms, including the United Nations, and other relevant bodies, in order to support countries to manage disaster risk.</p> <p>b) Disaster risk reduction measures should be mainstreamed appropriately into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes including those related to poverty reduction, natural resource management, urban development and adaptation to climate change.</p> <p>c) Innovative opportunities should be promoted and</p>	<p>EU: this description in para.21 is more appropriate for understanding risks than building socio, economic and environmental resilience.</p> <p>EU: add to b) Disaster risk management reduction measures should be mainstreamed appropriately across all sectoral policies, including into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes, in particular including those related to poverty reduction, sustainable development, natural resource management, urban development and adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>For resilience, it is important that mainstreaming is done not only in development cooperation programmes but also by every country across all sectoral policies.</p>	
---	--	--	--	--

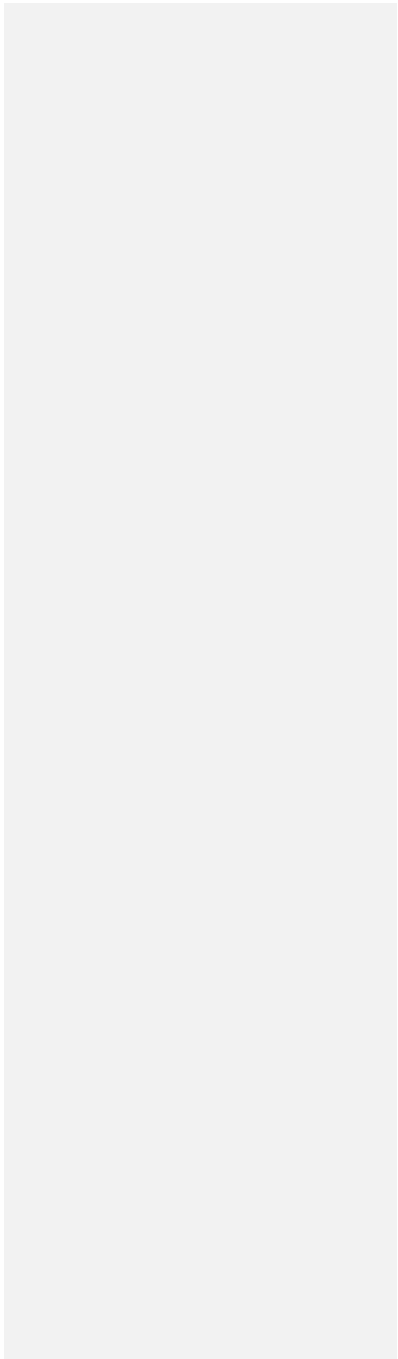
	<p>explored for public-private partnerships and North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation, in particular at regional level, in order to support countries' efforts to manage disaster risk.</p>	<p>EU: add a new items:</p> <p>(ca) Promote the use of innovative technologies and instruments to support disaster risk management, such as information and communication technologies, early-warning systems, resilient infrastructure and buildings, green infrastructure, climate and integrated disaster risk modelling, ecosystem-based approaches, communication, knowledge management. This will also lead to increased business opportunities and contribute to green growth.</p> <p>(cb) Ensure long-term sustainable, inclusive and green growth through a joint approach with climate change mitigation and adaptation as part of a risk management approach to address the risks of climate change and other environmental policies, with a strengthened focus on the reduction of the underlying risk drivers in ecosystem management and on building the resilience of ecosystems for adaptation, as well as on resource efficiency, land use, spatial planning including urbanisation, environmental monitoring and promoting impact assessment.</p>		
	<p>Role of stakeholders</p>	<p><i>General comment on section:</i> <i>This is a new section which clarifies the roles of other stakeholders for the implementation of the framework. However, the link between the responsibilities of the various stakeholders and the priorities for action as regards their implementation is not clear– who is responsible for what action contributing to what target – table linking targets/stakeholders/actions could be useful to guide implementation.</i></p>		

		<i>It is also not clear by whom the civil society groups should be recognized and what that mean in practice.</i>		
RS1	22. The implementation of the measures at local, national, regional and global levels will require the full commitment, goodwill, knowledge, experience and resources of all stakeholders, as relevant. Effective and meaningful local, national, regional and global partnerships to manage disaster risk can greatly contribute to the further evolution of strong and predictable system for cooperation.			
RS2	23. While States, building on existing relevant international instruments, may determine more specific role and responsibilities for all public and private stakeholders in accordance with national plans and priorities, some indications may include: - Business, professional associations, private sector financial institutions and philanthropic foundations are encouraged to: actively engage with the public sector for the determination of laws, policies and plans to manage disaster risk; base investment decisions on risk	EU: "Business [...]are encouraged to [...] base investment decisions on risk considerations and ensure risk informed and resilient investments; ensure business continuity of critical infrastructure; invest in innovation and technologies for disaster risk management"	Roles of <u>public authorities</u> at central, regional and local level are not specified – what is the rationale?	

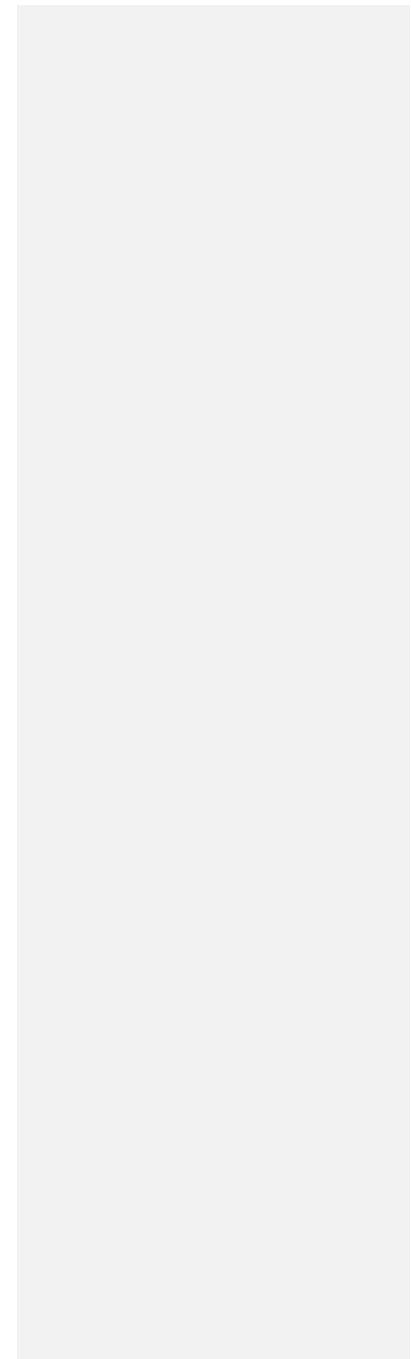
	<p>considerations; integrate disaster risk management in business models and practices; develop quality standards for disaster risk management; give special attention to strengthen disaster risk management in small and medium enterprises; engage in and support research and innovation in disaster risk management; share knowledge and practices; invest in prevention and strengthen disaster risk management practices through supply chains; and advocate for disaster risk management with customers.</p> <p>- Academia and research are encouraged to: focus on the evolving nature of risk and scenarios in the medium and long terms; increase research for local application and support to local communities and authorities' action; and support the interface policy science for effective decision making.</p> <p>- Media are encouraged to: take an active role at local, national, regional and global levels to contribute to raising public awareness and</p>	<p>EU: "Academia and research encouraged to capitalize on knowledge, focus on scenarios in the medium and long-term terms, including emerging risks, multi-risk events."</p> <p>EU: "Media are encouraged to cooperate closely with public authorities [...] and disseminate correct risk, hazard and disaster information.</p>		
--	--	--	--	--



	<p>understanding and to disseminate risk, hazards and disaster information, including that relating to small-scale disasters, in a simple, easy to understand and accessible manner, in close cooperation with science and academia; and stimulate a culture of prevention and strong community involvement in sustained public education campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial, investments, and trade institutions are encouraged to review and revise financial and trade regulations on the basis of disaster risk management considerations and disaster risk information. - Social groups, volunteers, and civil society and faith-based organizations, are encouraged to engage with public institutions and business to, <i>inter alia</i>: provide specific knowledge and pragmatic guidance in the context of the development and implementation of normative frameworks, standards and plans for disaster risk reduction; engage 	<p>EU: "Financial institutions [...] are encouraged to [...] promote risk informed and resilient investments."</p>		
--	---	---	--	--



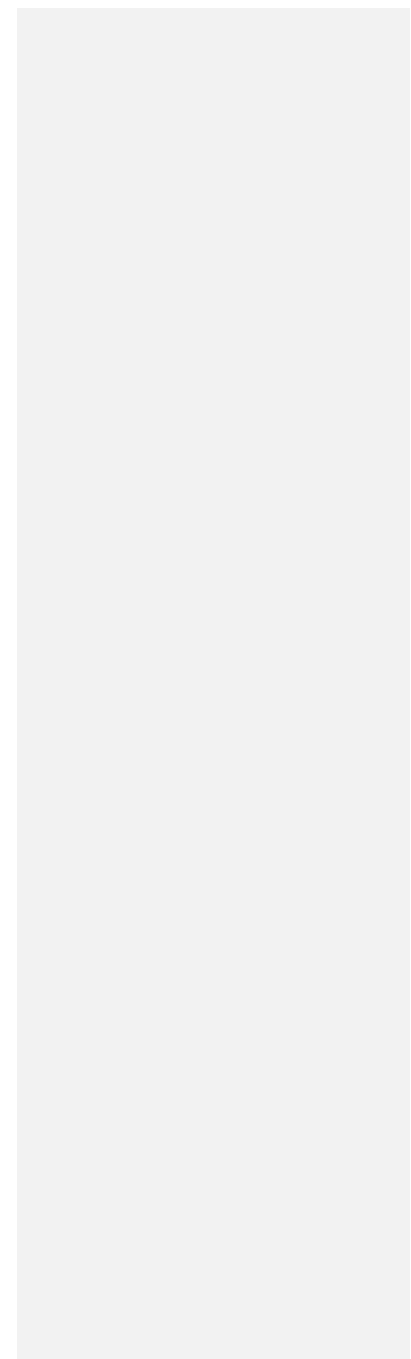
	<p>in the implementation of local, national, regional and global plans and strategies, and their monitoring; contribute to and support public awareness and education on disaster risk; and advocate for an inclusive and all-of-society disaster risk management which strengthen the synergies across groups. Moreover, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Children and youth should be recognized for their contribution through their perspectives, knowledge, skills and needs to ensure that disaster risk plans designing, resourcing and implementation are tailored accordingly, and should be given the space and modalities to contribute. o Women should be recognized as critical to increase and add the availability of capacity to manage disaster risk, and to design, resource and implement gender responsive disaster risk management. o Persons with disabilities should be recognized as critical in the assessment of risk and design and implementation of plans tailored to specific 		<p>EU: It is not clear by whom the civil society groups should be recognized and what that means in practice.</p>	
--	---	--	---	--



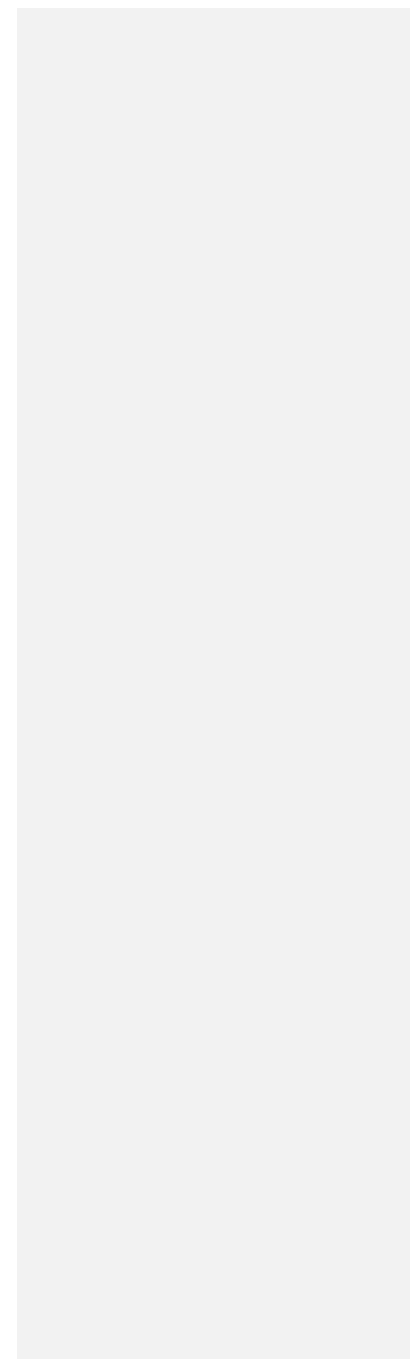
	requirements, and in increasing the awareness and education for an accessible disaster risk management for all.			
RS3	24. With reference to the UN General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/211 of 20 December 2013, the commitments are instrumental to identify modalities of cooperation and implement this framework. Commitments need to be specific, predictable and time-bound in order to support the development of partnerships at local, national, regional and global levels, and the implementation of local and national disaster risk management plans.			
RS4	25. All stakeholders are encouraged to publicize their commitments in support of the implementation of this framework or of the national and local disaster risk management plans through the UNISDR website.			
	International partnership in the implementation and follow-up process	<p><i>General comment on section:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Red line is the reference to means of implementation for developing countries and need to reformulate the tone in general with primary responsibility of countries (not international cooperation)</i> • <i>Need to add key areas for strengthened international cooperation for harmonised methodologies on loss accounting, measurement, risk assessment protocols.</i> 		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to add a whole new point on the UN plan for DRM and the roles and responsibilities within the UN systems to ensure coordinated implementation of the three agendas. • Need to link the Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction with the Green Climate Fund • It is questionable whether we should leave the framework open ended (as proposed) as there need to be some alignment with the other international processes (SDGs) and need for substantial review after a certain period – for example 20 or 30 years of implementation. Regular reviews can take place every 3 or 5 years. • Contrary to this long-term perspective, it is not so forward looking to new emerging risks (multi-risks, urban risk, conflict, migration, cyber risks). 	
IP1	<p>26. While it is a primary responsibility of States to manage disaster risk, there is a strong expectation on the further strengthening of international cooperation and the forging of an international partnership for disaster risk reduction. Managing disaster risk requires an all-states and all-stakeholder effort, given the complexity of the task at hand and the relevance for humanity as a whole. In this connection:</p> <p>a) Developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and landlocked developing countries, and Africa remain most vulnerable to disasters and the impact of climate change and thus require adequate international assistance, through bilateral and multilateral channels, for</p>	<p>EU: " While it is a primary responsibility of States to prevent and manage disaster risk".</p> <p>EU red line references in a) to "adequate international assistance, through bilateral and multilateral channels, for the" to be deleted.- the whole sentence should be reformulated: "Primary responsibility and leadership for disaster risk management rest with individual countries with resources coming from a variety of sources including domestic ones. International cooperation and partnership is also an important element to strengthen the countries"</p>	<p>It is important to refer also to the duty to prevent legally recognised by International Law Commission. (see General Principle 12a above)</p> <p>EU position not to link political frameworks to means of implementation and funding pledges requested by developing countries. Developing countries will get resources and expertise also through domestic channels and the overall tone should promote their main role in dealing with DRM and not only relying on international cooperation.</p>

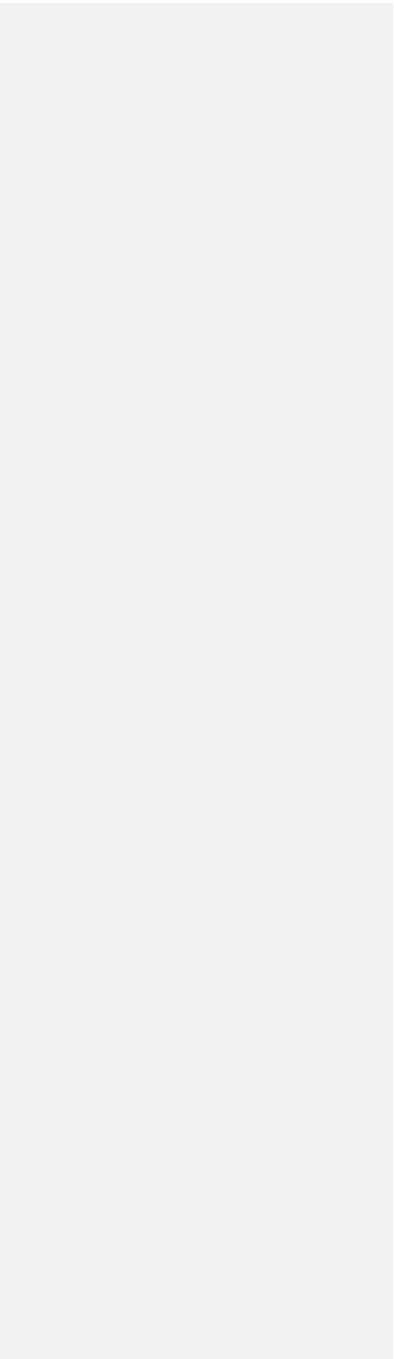
	<p>the development and strengthening of their capacities in the areas of disaster prevention and building resilience, including through financial and technical assistance, and technology transfer on mutually agreed terms.</p> <p>b) International cooperation efforts should continue giving priority to strengthening countries' capacity and modalities to manage transboundary disaster risk, including potential disaster-related displacement, through the further development of early warning systems and sharing of knowledge, and the availability of climate services and other relevant earth observation systems.</p> <p>c) Intergovernmental organizations of global and regional nature, including international financial institutions, such as the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund, and the Regional Development Banks, and the United Nations system's entities, including funds, programs, and specialized agencies, through its United Nations Plan of</p>	<p>efforts in this regard."</p> <p>EU: add to b) "facilitating technology transfer".</p> <p>EU add to b) "This should also include sharing data and development of standardised risk assessment protocols, common methodologies and mechanisms for loss accounting (direct and indirect losses, but also missed opportunities), standards for measurement of risk reduction and resilience."</p> <p>EU: a whole point on the UN plan for DRM should be added and the roles and responsibilities within the UN systems to ensure coordinated implementation of the three agendas (post-Hyogo, climate change and sustainable development).</p>	<p>Key areas where strengthened international cooperation is needed and countries need harmonised methodologies.</p>	
--	---	--	--	--



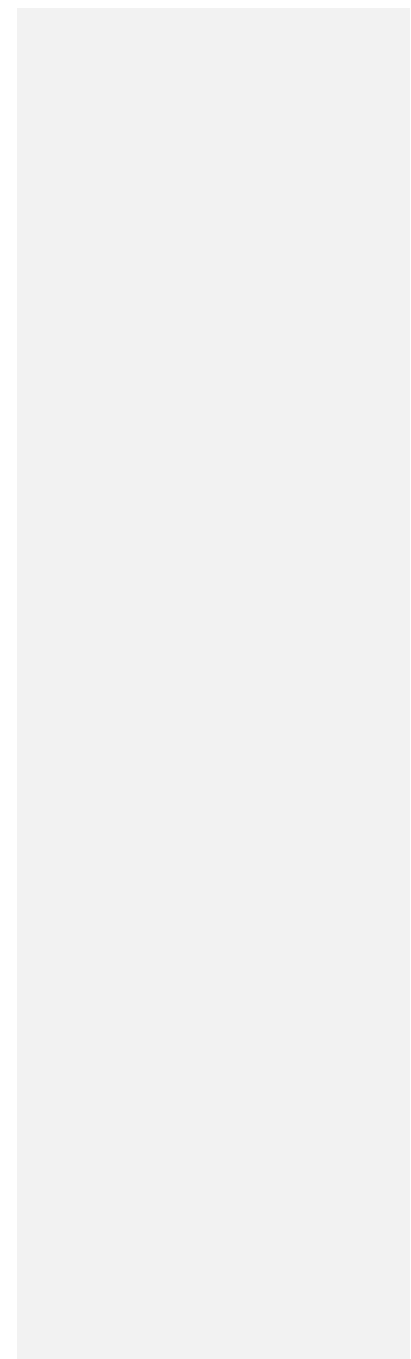
	<p>Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, as well as the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement should be called upon to support countries and other stakeholders in the implementation of this framework, including the development of relevant sector policies and standards, monitoring mechanisms and the strengthening of capacities, through clear and focused programs that support in a balanced and sustainable manner countries' priorities.</p> <p>d) Adequate voluntary financial contributions should be provided to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction, in the effort to ensure adequate support for the follow-up activities to this framework. The current usage and feasibility for the expansion of this fund, should be reviewed, inter alia, to assist disaster-prone developing countries to set up national strategies for disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>e) The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and other relevant regional bodies and</p>	<p>EU: add in the end to c) "[...]through clear and focused programs that support in a balanced, well-coordinated and sustainable manner countries' priorities.</p> <p>EU: add to d) to assist disaster-prone developing countries to set up national strategies for disaster risk reduction management in coherence with climate change adaptation strategies. This support should be coordinated with the adaptation window under the Green Climate Fund".</p>		
--	--	---	--	--



	<p>mechanisms for parliamentarians, are encouraged to support the implementation of the deliberations adopted thus far and advocate for disaster risk management.</p> <p>f) The United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and other relevant bodies of local governments are encouraged to carry forward the implementation of the deliberations adopted thus far, and support cooperation and mutual learning among local governments.</p> <p>g) The UNISDR in particular is requested to support the implementation, monitoring and review of this framework through: preparing periodic reports on progress in the implementation; generating evidence-based guidance; supporting countries, including through the national platforms or their equivalent, in monitoring trends and patterns in disaster risk, disaster loss and impacts; convening the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and supporting the organization of regional platforms for disaster risk</p>		
--	---	--	--



	<p>reduction; and reinforcing a culture of prevention through advocacy initiatives and dissemination of risk information, policies and practices.</p> <p>h) International regional institutions and organizations should be encouraged to enhance cooperation and mutual reinforcement in policies, strategies, instruments and programs for the coherent implementation of this framework, the post-2015 sustainable development agenda and goals, and the climate change agreement, especially in support of developing countries.</p> <p>i) This framework is open-ended and will be periodically reviewed by the United Nations General Assembly and the ECOSOC every [X] years, through existing review processes, to allow for stocktaking, formulating recommendations for further action, and introducing possible corrective measures.</p> <p>j) Periodic report on progress will be provided by UNISDR for the considerations, and to</p>	<p>EU: add to h) International regional institutions and organizations should be encouraged to play an important role in the Regional Platforms for Disaster risk reduction and enhance cooperation and mutual reinforcement in policies, strategies, instruments and programs for the coherent implementation of this framework, the post-2015 sustainable development agenda and goals, and the UNFCCC negotiated climate change agreement; especially in support of developing countries.</p>	<p>Regional organisations play at the first place important role for the implementation of these frameworks within their member countries, we should not be highlighting in particular only their support for developing countries.</p> <p>EU: It is questionable whether we should leave the framework open ended as there need to be some alignment with the other international processes (SDGs) and an opportunity for substantial review after a certain period – for example 20 or 30 years of implementation. Regular reviews can take place every 3 or 5 years.</p>	
--	---	---	---	--



	support the deliberations, of the High Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development at its sessions under the auspices of the ECOSOC and General Assembly.			
	Transition phase	<i>General comment on this section: The work on the indicators is not yet finalised which does not allow at the moment a clear and comprehensive approach in setting right the implementation and the monitoring.</i>		
TP1	27. The activities suggested under the HFA priorities remain relevant and for further implementation in order to maintain the positive momentum and because significant systemic change and impact requires the persistence and perseverance of all stakeholders.			
TP2	28. UNISDR will continue to lead technical consultations with countries and experts from international organizations, including the United Nations system, and other stakeholders to complete the ongoing work to review and strengthen the current HFA Monitor, including its indicators, while ensuring continuity with, and use of, data collected thus far. In particular, focus will be on its system of indicators, periodicity and modalities of			

	<p>reporting, and the synergy between the global, regional and national monitoring and reporting, as well as its potential synergies with other relevant monitoring and reporting systems, including for the sustainable development agenda and goals and climate change. It will also lead technical consultations in order to update the 2009 Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction; lead the revision of the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience; and facilitate the revitalization and transformation of, and providing support to, the Scientific and Technical Committee.</p>			
<p>TP3</p>	<p>29. Existing regional strategies, plans and programs may be adjusted, taking into account this framework</p>			