[2014-11-17]

**The Swedish proposals on the zero draft of the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**

Text proposals refer to the following paragraphs:

Para 11

Para 12

Para 13

Para 15

Para 19

Para 21

Para 22

Para 24

Para 25

Para 26

Para 27

Para 34

**Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction**

**Zero draft submitted by the Co-Chairs of the Preparatory Committee**

Transmitted herewith is the zero draft of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk

reduction, brought to the attention of the second session of the Preparatory Committee of

the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction to be held in

Geneva from 17 to 18 November 2014.

The present zero draft has been prepared by the co-Chairs of the Preparatory Committee to

serve as the basis for negotiations during the second session of the Preparatory Committee.

The zero draft builds on the pre-zero draft, which in turn drew on the views of Member

States and major groups expressed during the first meeting of the Preparatory

Committee, held in Geneva from 14 to 15 July 2014, as well as the outcome of

the six regional platforms for disaster risk reduction and the reports of the multistakeholders

consultations on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction held

since March 2012.

Importantly, the zero draft takes into consideration the views and comments (available at

http://www.wcdrr.org/preparatory/viewsandcomments) expressed during the ten openended

informal consultative meetings with Member States and five consultations with

major groups, held in Geneva from 5 September to 13 October 2014, as mandated by the

first meeting of the Preparatory Committee. In addition, a joint meeting with Member

States and major groups was held on 19 September 2014.

Following the decision of General Assembly resolution 68/211 of 20 December 2013,

which called for a concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented outcome

document, the zero draft proposes a stand-alone document that builds substantively on and

supersedes the Hyogo Framework for Action in order to offer a single reference document

to policymakers and practitioners. It also attempts to strike a balance between, on the one

hand, the need for precise and detailed guidance on a variety of critical issues of a crosscutting

nature that are relevant to all States and other stakeholders and, on the other hand,

the need to produce a concise, focused and practical outcome document.

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**[Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction]**

Provisional name

1. **Preamble**

1. This post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction was adopted at the Third

United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, held from 14 to 18 March

2015 in Sendai, Miyagi, Japan. The World Conference represented a unique opportunity for

countries to: i) adopt a concise, focused, forward-looking and action-oriented post-2015

framework for disaster risk reduction and ii) identify modalities of cooperation and the

periodic review of its implementation based on the assessment and review of the

implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and the experience gained

through the regional and national strategies, institutions and plans for disaster risk

reduction, as well as relevant regional and multilateral agreements.

*The Hyogo Framework for Action: lessons learned and gaps identified*

2. Since the adoption of the HFA in 2005, and as documented in national and regional

progress reports on HFA implementation as well as in other global reports, progress has

been achieved in reducing disaster risk at local, national, regional and global levels by

countries and other stakeholders. This has contributed to decreasing mortality risk in the

case of hazards[[1]](#footnote-1), such as floods and tropical storms. There is growing evidence that

reducing disaster risk is a cost effective investment in preventing future losses. Countries

have enhanced their capacities. International mechanisms for cooperation, such as the

Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the regional platforms for disaster risk

reduction have been instrumental in the development of policies, strategies, the

advancement of knowledge and mutual learning. Overall, the HFA has been an important

instrument for raising public and institutional awareness, generating political commitment,

and focusing and catalyzing actions by a wide range of stakeholders at local, national,

regional and global levels.

3. Over the same 10-year time frame, however, disasters have continued to exact a

heavy toll. Over 700 thousand people lost their lives, over 1.4 million were injured, and

around 23 million were made homeless as a result of disasters. Overall, more than 1.5

billion people were affected by disasters in various ways. The total economic loss was more

than $1.3 trillion. In addition, between 2008 and 2012, 144 million were displaced by

disasters. Disasters are increasing in frequency and intensity, and those exacerbated by

climate change are significantly impeding progress toward sustainable development.

Evidence indicates that exposure of people and assets in all countries has increased faster

than vulnerability[[2]](#footnote-2) has decreased, thus generating new risk and a steady rise in disasters

losses with significant socio-economic impact in the short, medium and long term,

especially at the local and community level. Recurring small scale, slow-onset and extensive disasters particularly affect communities, households and small and medium enterprises and constitute a high percentage of all losses. All governments — especially those in developing countries where the mortality and economic losses from disasters are disporportionately higher — and businesses are faced with increasing levels of possible

hidden costs and challenges to meet financial and other obligations. The security of people,

communities and countries may also be affected.

4. We are at a crossroads. It is urgent and critical to anticipate, plan for and act on risk

scenarios over at least the next 50 years to protect more effectively human beings and their

assets, and ecosystems.

5. There has to be a broader and a more people-centred preventive approach to disaster

risk. Enhanced work to address exposure and vulnerability and ensure accountability for

risk creation is required at all levels. More dedicated action needs to be focused on tackling

underlying risk drivers and compounding factors, such as demographic change, the

consequences of poverty and inequality, weak governance, inadequate and non-riskinformed

policies, limited capacity especially at the local level, poorly managed urban and

rural development, declining ecosystems, climate change and variability, and conflict

situations. Such risk drivers condition the resilience of households, communities,

businesses and the public sector. Moreover, it is necessary to continue increasing

preparedness for response and reconstruction and use post-disaster reconstruction and

recovery to reduce future disaster risk.

6. Disaster risk reduction practices need to be multi-hazard based, inclusive and

accessible to be efficient and effective. It is necessary to ensure the engagement of all

stakeholders and the participation of women, children and youth, persons with disabilities,

indigenous peoples, volunteers, the community of practitioners, and older persons in the

design and implementation of policies, plans and standards. There is a need for the public

and private sectors to work more closely together and create opportunities for collaboration,

and for business to integrate disaster risk into their management practices, investments and

accounting.

7. Global, regional and transboundary cooperation remains pivotal in supporting

States, local authorities, communities and businesses to reduce disaster risk. Existing

mechanisms require further strengthening. Developing countries, in particular small island

developing States, landlocked developing countries, least developed countries and Africa

need special attention and support through bilateral and multilateral channels for capacity

building, financial and technical assistance, and technology transfer.

8. Overall, the HFA has provided critical guidance to reduce disaster risk. Its

implementation has, however, highlighted gaps in addressing the underlying risk factors

and in the formulation of goals and priorities[[3]](#footnote-3)3 for actions and the need to update and

reorder them. It also highlighted the need to give the necessary visibility to all levels of

implementation, and place emphasis on stakeholders and their role.

9. The concurrent post-2015 processes on sustainable development, climate change and

disaster risk provide the international community with a unique opportunity to ensure

coherence and alignment across policies, practices and partnerships for implementation.

10. Against this background, and in order to reduce disaster risk by addressing existing

challenges and preparing for future ones, there is a need to: focus action on understanding

risk and how it is created; strengthen governance mechanisms at all levels; invest in

economic, social, cultural and environmental resilience; and enhance preparedness,

response, recovery and reconstruction at all levels.

1. **Expected outcome and goal**

11. Whereas some progress in reducing losses has been achieved, a substantial reduction

requires perseverance and persistence with a more explicit focus on persons and measuring

progress. Building on the HFA, the present framework aims to achieve the following

outcome over the next 20 years:

*The substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives, and in the social, cultural, economic and environmental assets of persons, communities and countries.*

The realization of this outcome requires the stated commitment and involvement of the

political leadership at every level in every country. Responsibilities should be shared by

central governments and subnational governing components and all stakeholders, as

appropriate to their national circumstances and systems of governance.

12. To attain the expected outcome, the following goal is pursued:

*Prevent new risks and reduce existing disaster risk through economic, social, cultural, climate and environmental measures that strenghten resilience and reduce vulnerability.*

13. 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]; reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and vital societal function such as health and educational facilities by [a given percentage in function of number of hazardous events] by 20[xx]; and increase number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by [a given percentage] by 20[xx].

14. The present framework applies to the risk of small scale and large scale, frequent

and infrequent, and slow onset disasters caused by natural hazards and related

environmental and technological hazards and risks and aims to guide the multi-hazard

management of disaster risk in development at local, national, regional and global levels.

1. **Guiding principles**

15. Drawing from the principles contained in the Yokohama Strategy[[4]](#footnote-4) and the HFA, the

implementation of the present framework will be guided by the following principles:

a) Each State has the primary responsibility to holistically reduce disaster risk,

including through cooperation.

b) Managing the risk of disasters should be aimed at protecting persons, their property,

livelihoods and productive assets, while respecting their human rights.

c) Disaster risk reduction depends on governance mechanisms across sectors and at

local, national, regional and global levels and their coordination. It requires the full

engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and

local levels, and a clear articulation of responsibilities across public and private

stakeholders, including business, to ensure mutual outreach, partnership and accountability.

d) The leadership and empowerment of local authorities and communities are required

to reduce disaster risk, and decision-making powers, resources and incentives require to be

allocated accordingly. The enabling and coordinating role of central government is

essential.

e) Disaster risk reduction requires an all-of-society engagement and empowerment,

equality, and inclusive, accessible and non-discriminatory participation, paying special

attention to at-risk groups in line with internationally agreed human rights. A gender, age,

disability, and cultural perspective should be integrated into disaster risk management.

f) Addressing underlying risk factors through risk-informed public and private

investments is more cost-effective than primary reliance on post-disaster response and

recovery, and contributes to the sustainability of development.

g) While the drivers of risk may be local, national, transboundary or global in scope,

disaster risks have local and specific characteristics which must be understood, given the

differential capacities of countries and communities, for the determination of measures to

reduce disaster risk.

h) Disaster risk reduction requires transparent risk-informed decision-making based on

open and gender-specific/ age/disability-disaggregated data, and freely available,

accessible, up-to-date, easy-to-understand, science-based, non-sensitive risk information

complemented by local, traditional and indigenous knowledge, as relevant.

i) The development, revision and implementation of relevant national and international

policies, plans, practices and mechanisms needs to aim at coherence and mutual

reinforcement across sustainable development and growth, climate change and variability,

environmental management and disaster risk reduction agendas. Disaster risk reduction

mainstreaming is critical to the sustainability of development.

j) The post-disaster recovery and reconstruction phase and lessons identified are critical to reduce disaster risk and for public education and awareness on disaster risk.

k) Global, regional and transboundary cooperation is essential and requires further

strengthening in accordance with international obligations.

l) Developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island

developing States, and landlocked developing countries, and Africa require specific support

tailored to their needs and priorities.

1. **Priorities for action**

*General considerations*

16. Each State has the primary responsibility for its own sustainable development and

for taking effective measures to reduce disaster risk, including for the protection of people

on its territory, infrastructure and other national assets from the impact of disasters. At the

same time, in the context of increasing global interdependence, concerted international

cooperation and an enabling international environment are required to stimulate and

contribute to developing the knowledge, capacities and motivation needed for disaster risk

reduction at all levels.

17. All actors are encouraged to build multi-stakeholder partnerships, at all levels, as

appropriate, and on a voluntary basis, to contribute to the implementation of this

framework. States and other actors are also encouraged to promote the strengthening or

establishment of national, regional and international volunteer corps, which can be made

available to countries and to the international community to contribute to addressing

vulnerability and reducing disaster risk.

18. The promotion of a culture of prevention, including through the mobilization of

adequate resources for disaster risk reduction, is an investment for the future with

substantial returns.

*Priorities for action*

19. Taking into account the experience gained through the implementation of the HFA,

and in pursuit of the expected outcome and goal, there is a need for focused action across

sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following priority areas:

1. Understanding disaster risk;
2. Strengthening governance and institutions to manage disaster risk;
3. Investing in economic, infrastructural, social, cultural,environmental and climate resilience;
4. Enhancing preparedness for effective response, and building back

better in recovery and reconstruction.

20. In their approach to disaster risk reduction, all stakeholders should take into

consideration the key activities listed under each of these four priorities and should

implement them, as appropriate, to their own circumstances and capacities.

*Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk*

21. Policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on an

understanding of risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity and exposure of

persons and assets and hazards characteristics. This requires an all-states and all-stakeholders

effort on a number of areas for action, such as collection, analysis and

dissemination of information and data, advancement of research, and the development and

sharing of open-source risk models, as well as continuous monitoring and exchange of

practices and learning.

Understand the relationship between disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, sustainable development and environmental protection.

National and local levels

22. It is important to:

a) Establish baselines and periodically assess disaster risks, including

vulnerability, exposure and hazard characteristics, at the relevant spatial scale, such as

within a river basin and along coastlines;

b) Build the capacity of local government officials, public servants,

communities and volunteers through sharing of experience, training and learning

programmes on disaster risk reduction, targeting specific sectors to ensure consistent

collection, analysis and use of risk assessment, and implementation of disaster-risk related

policies and plans;

c) Systematically survey, record and publicly account for all disaster losses and

the economic, social and health impacts;

d) Make non-sensitive risk, disasters and loss information free, openly available,

and accessible, and ensure its dissemination, at all levels, taking into account the

needs of different categories of users. It is important to ensure real-time access to reliable

data, and use ICT innovations to enhance collection, analysis and dissemination of data;

e) Promote and improve dialogue and cooperation among scientific communities,

including social, health, economic and environmental sciences, practitioners, businesses,

people at risk and policymakers;

f) Ensure the use of traditional and local knowledge to complement, as relevant

and appropriate, scientific knowledge in disaster risk assessment and the development and

implementation of policies, plans and programs;

g) Strengthen technical and scientific capacity to develop and apply

methodologies, standards, metrics and models to assess vulnerabilities and exposure to all

hazards, taking into account landscape and watershed level considerations and ecosystem

functions and services to reduce disaster risk in risk assessment protocols;

h) Invest in research, innovation and technology and promote a long-term multihazard

approach and solution-driven research for disaster risk management to better address

gaps, societal challenges and emerging risks and interdependencies;

i) Promote the incorporation of disaster risk education, including preparedness,

in educational curricula at all levels and in informal education systems, as well as in

professional education;

j) Promote national strategies to strengthen public education and awareness of

risk information and knowledge through campaigns, social media, community mobilization

and other available means, taking into account specific audiences and their needs.

Global and regional levels

23. It is important to:

a) Share and cooperate on the development of science-based and common

methodologies and standards for risk modelling and assessment, monitoring, early warning,

disaster recording and statistics, and disaggregated data collection;

b) Continue promoting the use, application and affordability of, and access to,

information, communication and space-based technologies and related services, as well as

maintaining and strengthening in-situ and remotely-sensed earth observations, to support

disaster risk reduction at all levels, and strengthen the utilization of social media and mobile

phone networks to support successful risk communication;

c) Promote common efforts in partnership with scientific community and the

private sector to establish good international practices;

d) Support the development of local, national, regional and global user-friendly

systems and services for the exchange of information on good practices, cost-effective and

easy-to-use disaster risk reduction technologies, and lessons learned on policies, plans and

measures for disaster risk reduction;

e) Continue global campaigns as instruments for public awareness and

education (e.g. “The One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals”, “Making Cities Resilient:

my city is getting ready!”, the “United Nations Sasakawa Award for Disaster Reduction”,

and the yearly United Nations International Day for Disaster Reduction) that promote a

culture of prevention, generate understanding of disaster risk, support mutual learning and

share experiences, and encourage all public and private stakeholders to actively engage and

join such initiatives, and develop new ones at local, national, regional and global levels,

with similar purposes;

f) Enhance the scientific and technical work on disaster risk reduction through

the mobilization of existing networks of scientific and research institutions at national,

regional and international levels 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 short and long-term disaster risk in society,

utilize available good practices and lessons learned, provide guidance on methodologies

and standards for risk assessments, risk modelling and the use of data, identify research and

technology gaps and set recommendations for research priority areas in disaster risk

management, promote and support the availability and application of science to decisionmaking,

contribute and cooperate on the update of the 2009 Terminology on Disaster Risk

Reduction, and use post-disaster reviews as opportunities to learn and enhance public

policy.

*Priority 2: Strengthening governance and institutions to manage disaster risk*

24. Governance conditions the effective and efficient management of disaster risk at all

levels. Clear vision, plan, guidance and coordination across sectors and participation of all

stakeholders, as appropriate, are required. Strengthening the governance of disaster risk

management is therefore necessary.

Foster collaboration and partnership across mechanisms and institutions for

the implementation of instruments relevant to disaster risk, such as for climate change,

sustainable development, environment, health and others, as appropriate;

National and local levels

25. It is important to:

1. Increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies, and continue to guide action at national and local level through agreed national and

local strategies for disaster risk reduction, adjusted, as appropriate, in light of the

framework;

b) Promote the coherence of, and further develop as appropriate, national and

local frameworks of law, regulation and public policy, including for development, poverty

reduction, climate change adaptation and environmental management, which through

defining roles and responsibilities guide the public sector in: (i) addressing disaster risk in

publically owned, managed or regulated services and infrastructure, and (ii) regulate and

provide incentives for actions by persons, households, communities and businesses;

c) Adopt and implement national and local plans, across different timescales

aimed at addressing short, medium and long term disaster risk, with targets, indicators and

timeframes;

d) Strengthen mechanisms to monitor, periodically assess, ensure compliance,

and publicly report on progress on national and local plans by all public and private

stakeholders;

e) Enhance, as appropriate, relevant normative frameworks and mechanisms to

strengthen disclosure of and, accountability for, disaster risk;

f) Promote public scrutiny and institutional debates, including by

parliamentarians and other elected officials, on progress reports of local and national plans;

g) Establish or further strengthen all-stakeholder coordination mechanisms at

national and local levels, such as national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction and a designated National Focal Point for implementing of the Post-2015 framework nationally. It is

necessary for such mechanisms to have a strong foundation in national institutional

frameworks with clearly assigned responsibilities and authority to, inter alia, identify

sectoral and multisectoral risk, build awareness and knowledge of risk through sharing and

dissemination of risk information and data, contribute to and coordinate reports on local

and national disaster risk, coordinate public awareness campaigns on disaster risk, facilitate

and support local multisectoral cooperation (e.g. among local governments), contribute to

the determination of and reporting on national and local disaster risk management plans.

These responsibilities and authority should be established through laws, regulations,

standards, and procedures, as appropriate;

h) Empower, through regulatory and financial means, local action and

leadership in disaster risk management by local authorities, communities and indigenous

people;

i) Stimulate, in accordance with national practices, the development of quality

standards and mechanisms, including certifications, for disaster risk management, with the

participation of the private sector and professional associations and scientific organizations.

Global and regional levels

26. It is important to:

a) Continue to guide action at the regional level through agreed regional and

subregional strategies for disaster risk reduction, adjusted, as appropriate, in light of the

framework;

b) Continue to actively engage in the Global Platform for Disaster Risk

Reduction, the regional and subregional platforms for disaster risk reduction and thematic

platforms, which represent effective multi-stakeholder mechanisms to forge partnerships,

periodically assess progress on implementation and share practice and knowledge on riskinformed

policies, programmes and investments, including on development and climate

issues;

c) Continue to strengthen capacities and mechanisms, such as hazard-focused

disaster risk reduction forums, to reduce transboundary disaster risk, including

displacement risk;

d) Promote and use voluntary and self-initiated peer reviews among countries

and local governments as they may represent a useful mechanism to support local and

national efforts, reviews of progress, mutual learning, exchange of good practices and

identification of specific areas for future technical cooperation, exchange of information,

technology transfer and financial support, as appropriate;

e) Strengthen cooperation and call for contribution to the development of

international monitoring mechanisms, such as the HFA Monitor, that are intended to

support and complement national and local monitoring systems, and provide a practical

understanding of overall regional and global efforts to manage disaster risk. Such

information is of relevance in the consideration of progress on the sustainable development

agenda and goals, and on climate change.

*Priority 3: Investing in economic, social, cultural, and environmental resilience*

27. Investing in risk prevention and reduction through structural and nonstructural

measures is essential to enhance the economic, social, cultural resilience of

persons, communities, countries and their assets as well as the environment. Such measures

are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives and prevent and reduce losses. A continued

integrated focus on key development areas, such as health, education, critical infrastructure, agriculture, water, ecosystem management, housing, cultural heritage, public awareness, financial and risk transfer mechanisms, is required.

Investing in relevant institutions and processes, as appropriate, to promote coherence

at all levels and across sustainable development, climate change and disaster risk reduction

policies, plans and programs;

National and local levels

28. It is important to:

a) Allocate resources at all levels of administration for the development and the

implementation of disaster risk reduction policies, plans, laws and regulations in all

relevant sectors;

b) Strengthen public investments in critical facilities and physical

infrastructures, particularly disaster prevention and reduction structural measures, schools,

clinics, hospitals, water and power plants, communications and transport lifelines, disaster

warning and management centres through proper design, including the Principles of

Universal Design, building better from the start, retrofitting and re-building, taking into

account economic, social, and environmental impact assessments.

c) Protect or support the protection of museums and other sites of historical,

cultural and religious interest, as well as of work places;

d) Give land-use policy development and implementation, including urban

planning, informal and non-permanent housing, special attention due to their direct impact

on risk exposure;

e) 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;

f) 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 human settlements, and reinforce the capacity to implement, monitor and

enforce such codes, including through a consensus-based approach;

g) Enhance the resilience of health systems by integrating disaster risk reduction

into primary health care, especially at local level developing the capacity of health workers

in understanding risk, applying and implementing disaster risk reduction approaches in

health work, and supporting and training community health groups in disaster risk reduction

approaches;

h) Strengthen the implementation of social safety-net mechanisms to assist the

poor and at-risk groups, such as older persons, persons with disabilities, displaced persons,

migrants and other populations exposed to disaster risk and affected by disasters;

i) Strengthen policy, technical and institutional capacities in local and national

disaster risk management, including those related to technology, training, and human and

material resources;

j) Review existing financial and fiscal instruments in order to support risksensitive

public and private investments, and promote the integration of disaster risk

reduction considerations and measures in economic valuations, investment tracking, costbenefit

analyses, competitiveness strategies, investment decisions, debt ratings, risk

analysis and growth forecasts, budgeting and accounting, and the determination of

incentives;

k) Strengthen the sustainable use and management of ecosystems and

implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that

incorporate disaster risk reduction.

Global and regional levels

29. It is important to:

a) Mainstream disaster risk reduction measures appropriately into multilateral

and bilateral development assistance programmes including those related to poverty

reduction, natural resource management, urban development and adaptation to climate

change.

b) Recognizing the different multilateral processes, work through the United

Nations and other relevant institutions and processes, as appropriate, to promote coherence

at all levels and across sustainable development, climate change and disaster risk reduction

policies, plans and programs;

c) Promote the development and strengthening, as relevant, of financial, risk

transfer and risk sharing mechanisms in close cooperation with business and international

financial institutions;

d) Enhance the engagement with institutions involved with financial regulation

in an effort to better understand the impacts of disasters on the financial stability of

countries, companies and individuals, and thereby promote key policy developments

around financial stability and inclusion.

*Priority 4: Enhancing preparedness for effective response, and building back better in*

*recovery and reconstruction*

30. The steady growth of disaster risk, including the increase of people and assets

exposure, combined with the learning from past disasters, indicate the need to further

strengthen preparedness for response at all levels. Disasters have demonstrated that the

recovery and reconstruction phase needs to be planned ahead of the disaster and is critical

to building back better and making nations and communities more resilient to disasters.

National and local levels

31. It is important to:

a) Prepare or review and periodically update disaster preparedness and

contingency plans and policies at all levels, with a particular focus on preventing and

responding to possible displacement, and ensuring the participation of all sectors and

stakeholder groups, including the most vulnerable, in the design and planning;

b) Continue to further strengthen early warning systems and tailor them to the

needs of users, including social and cultural requirements;

c) Promote 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;

d) Make new and existing hospitals and health facilities safe and operational

during disasters;

e) Adopt public policies and establish coordination and funding mechanisms

and procedures to plan and prepare for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction;

f) Ensure the engagement of diverse institutions, multiple authorities and

stakeholders at all levels, in view of the complex and costly nature of post-disaster

reconstruction;

g) Learn from the recovery and reconstruction programs over the HFA decade

and exchange experience knowledge and lessons learned in order to develop guidance for

preparedness for reconstruction, including on land use planning and structural standards

improvement;

h) Promote 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.

Global and regional levels

32. It is important to:

a) Strengthen and, when necessary, develop coordinated regional approaches,

regional policies, operational mechanisms, making use of best technology and innovation,

which may include the use of business facilities and services and military assets upon

request, as well as plans and communication systems to prepare for and ensure rapid and

effective disaster response in situations that exceed national coping capacities;

b) Promote the further development of standards, codes and other guidance

instruments to support preparedness and response, and contribute to the lessons learned for

policy practice and reconstruction programmes;

c) Promote the further development of effective regional early warning

mechanisms to ensure that information is acted on across all relevant countries;

d) Enhance international mechanisms, such as the International Recovery

Platform, for the sharing of experience and learning among countries and all stakeholders;

e) Develop practical guidance and compile good practices to support planning,

investments and policy development and decisions.

**E. Role of stakeholders**

33. While States have the overall responsibility to reduce disaster risk, stakeholders play

a critical role as enablers in providing support to States in accordance with national

policies, in the implementation of the framework at local, national, regional and global

levels. Their commitment, goodwill, knowledge, experience and resources will be required.

34. While States, building on existing relevant international instruments, may determine

more specific roles and responsibilities for all public and private stakeholders in accordance

with national plans and priorities, the following actions should be encouraged:

a) Business, professional associations, private sector financial institutions, including

financial regulators and accounting bodies, and philanthropic foundations to integrate

disaster risk management, including business continuity, in business models and practices,

especially in micro, small and medium enterprises, engage in awareness-raising and

training for their employees and customers, engage in and support research and innovation

as well as the full use of technology in disaster risk management, share and disseminate

knowledge, practices and data, actively engage with the public sector for the development

of normative frameworks, quality standards, regulations, as well as policies and plans to

incorporate disaster risk reduction;

b) Academia and research entities to focus on the evolving nature of risk and

scenarios in the medium and long terms, increase research for local application and support

action by local communities and authorities, and support the interface between policy and

science for effective decision-making;

c) Social groups, volunteers, civil society and faith-based organizations to engage

with public institutions and business to, inter alia, 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 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 ; advocate for an inclusive

and all-of-society disaster risk management which strengthen the synergies across groups.

On this point, it should be noted that:

i) Children and youth are agents of change and can contribute their

experience and should be given the space and modalities to do this;

ii) The participation of women are critical to effectively managing disaster risk, and designing, resourcing and implementing gender-responsive disaster risk reduction

policies, plans and programs;

iii) Persons with disabilities are critical in the assessment of risk and design

and implementation of plans tailored to specific requirements in line with

the Principles of Universal Design;

iv) Older persons have years of knowledge, skills and wisdom which are

invaluable assets to reduce disaster risk and should be included in the

design of policies, plans, and mechanisms, including for early warning;

v) Indigenous peoples through their experience and traditional knowledge

provide an important contribution to the development and implementation

of plans and mechanisms, including for early warning.

d) Media to take an active role at local, national, regional and global levels in

contributing to raise public awareness and understanding, and to disseminating risk, hazard

and disaster information, including on small-scale disasters, in a simple, easy-to-understand

and accessible manner, in close cooperation with science and academia; adopt specific

disaster risk reduction communication policies; support, as appropriate, early warning

systems; and stimulate a culture of prevention and strong community involvement in

sustained public education campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society.

35. With reference to the General Assembly resolution 68/211 of 20 December 2013,

the commitments are instrumental to identify modalities of cooperation and implement the

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. All stakeholders

are encouraged to publicize their commitments in support of the implementation of the

framework, or of the national and local disaster risk management plans, through the

UNISDR website.

**F. International cooperation and global partnership**

*General considerations*

36. Given their differential capacities, developing countries require enhanced global

partnership for development, adequate provision and mobilization of all means of

implementation and continued international support to reduce disaster risk.

37. Disaster-prone developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small

island developing States, and landlocked developing countries, and Africa, warrant

particular attention in view of their higher vulnerability and risk levels, which often greatly

exceed their capacity to respond to and recover from disasters. Such vulnerability urgently

requires the strengthening of international cooperation and ensuring genuine and durable

partnerships at the regional and international levels in order to support developing countries

to implement this framework in accordance with their national priorities and needs.

38. Enhanced international cooperation, including North-South complemented by

South-South and triangular cooperation has proved to be key to reduce disaster risk and

there is a need to strengthen them further. Partnerships will play an important role by

harnessing the full potential of engagement between governments at all levels, businesses,

civil society and a wide range of other stakeholders, and effective instruments for

mobilizing human and financial resources, expertise, technology and knowledge and can be

powerful drivers for change, innovation and welfare.

39. Financing from all sources, domestic and international, public and private, the

development and transfer of reliable, affordable, modern technology on mutually agreed

terms, capacity-building assistance and enabling institutional and policy environments at all

levels are critically important means of reducing disaster risk.

*Implementation and follow-up*

40. Support to countries in the implementation of this framework may require action on

the following recommendations:

a) Developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island

developing States and landlocked developing countries, and Africa require predictable,

adequate, sustainable and coordinated international assistance, through bilateral and

multilateral channels, for the development and strengthening of their capacities, including

through financial and technical assistance, and technology transfer on mutually agreed

terms.

b) Enhance access to, and transfer of, environmentally sound technology,

science and innovation as well as knowledge and information sharing through existing

mechanisms, namely bilateral, regional and multilateral collaborative arrangements,

including the United Nations and other relevant bodies

c) Mainstream disaster risk reduction measures appropriately into multilateral

and bilateral development assistance programmes, including those related to poverty

reduction, natural resource management, urban development and adaptation to climate

change.

d) States and regional and international organizations, including the United

Nations and international financial institutions, are called upon to integrate disaster risk

reduction considerations into their sustainable development policy, planning and

programming at all levels.

e) States and regional and international organizations should foster greater

strategic coordination among the United Nations, other international organizations,

including international financial institutions, regional bodies, donor agencies and

nongovernmental organizations engaged in disaster risk reduction. In the coming years,

consideration should be given to ensuring the implementation and strengthening of relevant

international legal instruments related to disaster risk reduction.

f) United Nations system entities, including funds, programs, and specialized

agencies, through the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for

Resilience, other relevant International Organizations and treaty bodies, including the

Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate

Change, international financial institutions at the global and regional levels, and the Red

Cross and the Red Crescent Movement, are called upon to ensure optimum use of resources

and support to developing countries, at their request, and other stakeholders in the

implementation of this framework in synergy with other relevant frameworks, including

through the development and the strengthening of capacities, and clear and focused

programs that support States’ priorities in a balanced and sustainable manner.

g) The UNISDR, in particular, is requested to support the implementation,

monitoring and review of this framework including through: preparing periodic progress

reports on implementation; supporting the development of coherent global and regional monitoring mechanisms in synergy, as appropriate, with other relevant mechanisms for sustainable development and climate change, and updating the existing web-based HFA Monitor accordingly; generating evidence-based and practical guidance for implementation

in close collaboration with, and through mobilization of, experts; reinforcing a culture of

prevention in all stakeholders, through support to standards development by experts and

technical organizations, advocacy initiatives, and dissemination of risk information,

policies and practices; supporting countries, including through the national platforms or

their equivalent, in developing national plans and monitoring trends and patterns in disaster

risk, loss and impacts; convening the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and

supporting the organization of regional platforms for disaster risk reduction; leading the

revision of the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience;

facilitating the enhancement of, and continuing to service, the ISDR Scientific and

Technical Advisory Group in mobilizing science and technical work on disaster risk

reduction; leading and coordinating the update of 2009 Terminology on Disaster Risk

Reduction; and maintaining the stakeholders’ commitment registry

h) 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.

i) The Inter-Parliamentary Union and other relevant regional bodies and

mechanisms for parliamentarians are encouraged to continue supporting, and advocating

for, disaster risk reduction and the strengthening of legal frameworks.

j) The United Cities and Local Governments and other relevant bodies of local

governments are encouraged to continue supporting cooperation and mutual learning

among local governments for disaster risk reduction and the implementation of this

framework.

k) The implementation of this framework will be periodically reviewed by the

United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Commission through and

in alignment with existing processes and mechanisms, such as the High Level Political

Forum for Sustainable Development, to allow for stocktaking, identifying new emerging

risk, formulating recommendations for further action, and introducing possible corrective

measures.

1. Hazard is defined as: “A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards can include latent conditions that may represent future threats and can have different origins: natural (geological, hydrometeorological and biological) or induced by human processes (environmental degradation and technological hazards)” UN/ISDR. Geneva 2004. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Vulnerability is defined as: “The conditions determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards”. UN/ISDR. Geneva 2004. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The Hyogo Framework Priorities (2005-2015) are: 1) Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national

   and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation; 2) identify, assess and

   monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning; 3) use knowledge, innovation and education to

   build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels; 4) reduce the underlying risk factors; and 5)

   strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention,

   Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of action, adopted in 1994. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)