

Proposed principles for the Post-2015 DRR Framework

Put together through consultations with a large number of NGOs across the globe

Principles are the essential characteristics of the framework which form the basis for action, serving to inform the way the framework is designed, implemented and evaluated. It is essential for the principles to be reflected throughout the framework, most critically, in the priority actions. Presented below, therefore, are the principles deemed most critical and some indicative examples of what such principles look like in terms of actions at the local level.

Principle	Indicative actions at the local level
<p>1. Duty of States: States are the primary duty bearers and have the primary responsibility for the protection of persons, and economic, social, and environmental assets from disasters and their specific responsibilities must be clear to all actors.</p> <p>Link to zero draft principle 15a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-creation, adoption and implementation of specific inclusive national and local plans (that also consider transboundary processes), with clear targets, indicators timeframes, and allocated resources, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk, and the strengthening resilience.
<p>2. Rights based: The protection of persons is a legal obligation recognised in domestic legal arrangements and the entitlements of right holders must be clear to all actors.</p> <p>Link to zero draft principle 15b</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonise international and regional legal obligations within domestic legal frameworks, including sectoral laws, for the protection of all persons from disasters.
<p>3. Integrated: Holistic and integrated strategies that place sustainable development as the overarching ambition, recognise development as an underlying risk driver and take a broad perspective of the risks that communities face, are essential.</p> <p>Link to zero draft principles 15a, f, i</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote coherent integrated risk management approaches in line with those used by local governments and communities to manage a complex interplay of natural, political, technical, economic and other hazards and threats. • Develop mechanisms to ensure planners are aware of local risk realities. • Promote monitoring and reporting mechanisms in line with those in post-2015 development and climate frameworks. • Develop relevant methodologies and tools to prevent and reduce risk in areas of fragility and insecurity.
<p>4. Inclusion: Inclusion and empowerment of all stakeholders through a whole-of-society approach must be ensured, especially persons subject to higher levels of risk, including but not limited to women, children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, and ethnic minorities, as well as organised communities, local governments, scientific communities, and the private sector.</p> <p>Link to zero draft principles 15e, d, k</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop inclusive and collaborative approaches that encompass self-help, mutual support, and state assistance. • Ensure all stakeholders, including persons subject to higher levels of risk, are engaged in community based disaster management planning to ensure local risk realities are addressed. • Strengthen and invest in inclusive multi-stakeholder

	<p>coordination mechanisms including local platforms for DRR, in particular between organised community groups, NGOs and local authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentivise innovative inter and intra-level partnerships.
<p>5. Accountability: Public accountability is essential for the effective implementation of disaster risk reduction policies and legislation.</p> <p>Link to zero draft principle 15g</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarity of individual, community and institutional roles, responsibilities, accountabilities and liabilities. • Promotion of quality standards, performance targets and baselines, monitoring and evaluation. • Actions to ensure compliance with appropriate minimum standards for action by different stakeholder groups, that factor in due diligence and necessary timelines.
<p>6. Transparency: Access to all relevant risk information is essential to inform private and public policies and practices. Knowledge sharing between all public, private, indigenous, and academic knowledge holders is needed to facilitate innovation.</p> <p>Link to zero draft principles 15g, h</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen knowledge brokering networks at all levels to promote the integration, utilisation and exchange of indigenous, local and scientific knowledge in formats accessible to all. • Establish local level disaggregated risk profiling that engage local communities, including representatives of all groups.
<p>7. Build on existing knowledge, capacities and resources: Utilise and build on existing sources of resilience, including knowledge and capacities of indigenous persons, women, persons with disabilities, children, youth, older persons, farmers and SMEs.</p> <p>Link to zero draft principle 15c</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support appropriate capacity building to empower and resource local authorities, all subsets of communities, and private sector. • Promote participatory budgeting and community based financial mechanisms that channel resources to community resilience initiatives.
<p>8. Prioritisation: Prioritise high-risk areas and social groups who are disproportionately affected by disasters, including but not limited to women, children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities.</p> <p>Link to zero draft principle 15l</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish local level disaggregated risk profiling (by gender/age/disability), impartial monitoring mechanisms, peer reviews and social audits, including the establishment of 2015 local resilience baselines. This will allow DRR initiatives to prioritise based on evidence. • DRR initiatives should be evidence-based, drawing on local level disaggregated risk profiling to identify the local risk realities and those most subject to these risks. • Strengthen the implementation of social safety-net mechanisms to assist those most affected by disasters.
<p>9. Build back safer: Utilise post-disaster recovery as an opportunity to strengthen resilience and mainstream DRR, and to instigate building better from the start.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen capacities for national and local recovery planning, including developing appropriate coordination arrangements and financial mechanisms that engage all

<p>Link to zero draft principle 15j</p>	<p>local level stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematically undertake post-disaster forensics based on common analytical tools to identify development deficiencies and resilience principles that will inform sustainable recovery for all. • Use the recovery opportunity to assess and address specific vulnerabilities for at-risk groups i.e. identifying where increased physical accessibility is needed in future disasters.
<p>10. Environmental Integrity: Respect, protect and enhance the absorption and regulating functions of ecosystems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote climate-smart DRR, taking into account shifting risk scenarios due to climate change. • Promote the green economies, and specifically, green infrastructure in rural and urban development planning.