

Chapter	Paragraph/Sub-Paragraph	Page	Existing	Proposed
A. Preamble	4	3	Trends, such as the 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.	Trends, such as the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of globalization, a world heavily-reliant on technology, patterns of consumptions and production, a changing climate, environmental degradation and desertification, and unsustainable management and use of land, water and other natural resources, 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.
A. Preamble	5	3	The consultations on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction have provided clear guidance on the following:	[ADD] Environmental degradation is a major driver of increased risk. Ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk management (including the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and the sustainable management and use of land, water and other natural resources) are vital approaches to reduce disaster risk and adapt to climate change, while strengthening the resilience of countries, communities and its people.
B. Purpose, Scope, Outcome and Goals	8.	4	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.	The present framework applies to the risk of small and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, disasters caused by natural, environmental and technological hazards and risks; as is how these hazards and risks interact with each other and the idea of cascading disasters applies.
B. Purpose, Scope, Outcome and Goals	10.	4	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].	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 health and educational facilities by [a given percentage in function of number of hazardous events] by 20[xx]; increase number of countries with multi-stakeholder derived national and local strategies by [a given percentage] by 20[xx]; increase number of countries that have laws to ensure transparency in, and the disclosure of, disaster risk information in public and private transactions and investments are essential, together with accountability for risk creation by [a given percentage] by 20[xx].
C. Guiding principles	12. b)	5	Managing the risk of disasters should also be aimed at protecting persons, their livelihoods and property, while respecting their human rights.	Managing the risk of disasters should be aimed at protecting persons, their livelihoods and property, and natural resources as a basis of protecting their human rights. [ADD] The conservation and restoration of ecosystems and the sustainable management and use of land, water and other natural resources are requisites for effective disaster risk management. Sectoral development policies, planning and programming should include the assessment of risk at the landscape and watershed level, as well as ecosystem based approaches to reduce disaster risk.

C. Guiding principles	12. d)	5	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 with disabilities and indigenous peoples are to be fully engaged in the determination and implementation of policies.	Disaster risk management requires participation by an all-of-society engagement and empowerment process based on, equality, inclusivity and non-discriminatory participation. To ensure all-of-society 's unique needs are considered: Gender considerations are to inform all policies and practices, and women's leadership is to be promoted; Children and youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and marginalised groups are to be fully engaged in the determination and implementation of policies.
C. Guiding principles	12. g)	6	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.	Building on and leveraging the potentials, as well as taking into account the unique needs, of all groups of society, especially the poor, vulnerable and marginalised, are a requisite for effective disaster risk management policies and practices.
C. Guiding principles	12. [proposed to be after c)]	5,6	NEW	Disaster Risk Management requires equal multi-stakeholder participation and is to include; National/ Local Government, Inter-Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organisations, communities, and individuals
D. Priorities for action	I. National and local context <i>Understanding disaster risk 14. a)</i>	7	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.	Systematically survey, record and publicly account for all disaster loss and economic, environmental and social impact, taking into account gender-specific and sex/age/disability/marginalised/minority-disaggregated data.
D. Priorities for action	I. National and local context <i>Understanding disaster risk 14. b)</i>	7	Periodically assess disaster risks, namely persons and economic and fiscal assets' exposure and vulnerability as well as hazards' characteristics.	Periodically assess disaster risks, namely the exposure and vulnerability of persons and social, economic and environmental assets' of communities and countries, as well as hazards' characteristics. [ADD] Enhance the understanding of risk driven by environmental degradation and build the capacity of government officers (at regional, national and sub-national level) and stakeholders to assess disaster risk at the relevant spatial scale by including landscape level considerations in risk assessment protocols.
D. Priorities for action	I. National and local context <i>Understanding disaster risk 14. g)</i>	7	Promote community-based training initiatives, considering the role of volunteers, as appropriate, to enhance local capacities to mitigate and cope with disasters.	Promote and invest in community-based training initiatives, considering the role of volunteers, as appropriate, to enhance local capacities to mitigate and cope with disasters.
D. Priorities for action	I. National and local context <i>Understanding disaster risk 14. h)</i>	7	Promote and improve dialogue and cooperation among scientific communities, including social and economic sciences, and practitioners working on disaster risk management.	Promote and improve dialogue and cooperation among scientific communities, including social, economic and environmental sciences, and practitioners working on disaster risk management.
D. Priorities for action	I. National and local context <i>Understanding disaster risk 14. i)</i>	8	Strengthen the technical and scientific capacity to develop and apply 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.	Strengthen the technical and scientific capacity to develop and apply methodologies, studies and models to assess vulnerabilities to and the impact of geological, weather, water and climate-related and new or emerging hazards, including the improvement of regional monitoring capacities and assessments.
D. Priorities for action	I. National and local context <i>Strengthening Governance to Manage Disaster Risk 15. b)</i>	8	Availability of mechanisms to monitor, periodically assess and publicly report on progress.	Availability of mechanisms to monitor, periodically assess and publicly report on progress and to ensure the process built on equal participation of multi-stakeholders and is peer reviewed
D. Priorities for action	I. National and local context <i>Strengthening Governance to Manage Disaster Risk 15. d)</i>	8	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	Ensure 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
D. Priorities for action	I. National and local context <i>Strengthening Governance to Manage Disaster Risk 15. f)</i>	8	Empower through regulatory and financial means local action and leadership in disaster risk management by local authorities, communities, and indigenous people.	Empower through regulatory and financial means local action and leadership in disaster risk management by local authorities, civil society organisations, communities, and indigenous people.

D. Priorities for action	I. National and local context <i>Strengthening Governance to Manage Disaster Risk</i> 15. g)	9	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: - Guide the public sector in addressing disaster risk in publically owned, managed or regulated services and infrastructure, and in the environment; - Regulate and provide incentives for actions by households, individuals, communities, and businesses, particularly at the local level.	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: - Guide the public sector in addressing disaster risk in publicly owned, managed or regulated services and infrastructure, and in the environment; - Regulate and provide incentives for actions by households, individuals, communities, and businesses, particularly at the local level. - Guide private sectors which operate business in the area of public infrastructures to assess and report the risk-related information with regards to disaster risk reduction.
D. Priorities for action	I. National and local context <i>Strengthening Governance to Manage Disaster Risk</i> 15. h)	9	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.	Promote the integration of disaster risk management into development policies and planning at all levels of government, including in poverty reduction strategies and natural resource management plans (including land-and water use plans), and sectors and multi sector policies and plans.
D. Priorities for action	I. National and local context <i>Strengthening Governance to Manage Disaster Risk</i> 15. h)	9	New	National disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategies, as well as local, regional and national sectoral, water management and land-use plans and national development strategies should include the assessment of risk at the landscape and watershed level, as well as ecosystem-based approaches to reduce disaster risk.
D. Priorities for action	Preparedness for Response, Recovery and Reconstruction – “Build Back Better”	9	Preparedness for Response, Recovery and Reconstruction – “Build Back Better”	Preparedness for Prevention, Response, Recovery and Reconstruction – “Build Back Better”
D. Priorities for action	16	9	There is a call to further strengthen early warning and preparedness systems, motivated by the increase in 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	There is a call to further strengthen early warning and preparedness systems, motivated by the increase in 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, investing in preparedness and addressing underlying risk factors is cost-effective, whereas the cost and complexity of post-disaster recovery and reconstruction is rising. Actions should include
D. Priorities for action			New	g) Building capacities for the implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk management (including the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and the sustainable management and use of land, water and other natural resources) as effective disaster prevention and recovery strategies
D. Priorities for action	Investing in Social, Economic and Environmental Resilience (17. h)	11	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, as well as the determination of incentives, investment scale and timeliness of disbursement, and the spreading of costs over time.	Promote the integration of disaster risk management measures in environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments, as well as in economic valuations, cost-benefit analyses, competitiveness strategies and investment decisions, including in debt ratings, risk analysis and growth forecasts, as well as the determination of incentives, investment scale and timeliness of disbursement, and the spreading of costs over time.
D. Priorities for action	Investing in Social, Economic and Environmental Resilience (17. i)	11	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.	Land- and water- 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.
D. Priorities for action	Investing in Social, Economic and Environmental Resilience (17. j)	11	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,	Promote the incorporation of disaster risk assessment into rural and urban development planning and management, in particular with regard to mountains, and coastal flood plain areas, wetlands and all other areas prone to droughts and flooding, including through the identification of land zones that are available and safe for human settlement.

D. Priorities for action	Investing in Social, Economic and Environmental Resilience (17. l)	11	Implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction.	Implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction, including ecosystem conservation and restoration.
D. Priorities for action	Investing in Social, Economic and Environmental Resilience (17. m)	11	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.	Encourage the revision of existing or the development of new building codes, standards, rehabilitation and reconstruction practices at the national or local levels, including guidance for the implementation of green infrastructure or ecosystem-based approaches, 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.
D. Priorities for action	II. Global and regional context <i>Understanding Disaster Risk 18. e)</i>	12	New	Recognise and ensure that the local voices and views from civil society organisations and the community are an essential part of the global and regional context in understanding disaster risk and must be actively searched out for and included into the global and regional platforms.
D. Priorities for action	II. Global and regional context <i>Understanding Disaster Risk 19 b)</i>	12	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.	Collaboration should be ensured across mechanisms and institutions for the implementation of instruments relevant to disaster risk, such as for climate change, adaptation, sustainable development, integrated land and water management, biodiversity and others multi-lateral environmental agreements as appropriate.
D. Priorities for action	II. Global and regional context <i>Understanding Disaster Risk 19 d)</i>	12	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.	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 and (sub)-regional 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.
D. Priorities for action	II. Global and regional context <i>Preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction 20. a)</i>	13	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.	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 or cross-border multi-nation incidents
D. Priorities for action	II. Global and regional context <i>Preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction 20)</i>	13	New	Promote the further capacity building of government officers and stakeholders to assess disaster risk to enable policy and planning for the implementation of ecosystem-based approaches to disaster risk management (including the conservation and restoration of ecosystems and the sustainable management and use of land, water and other natural resources) to build resilience and help prevent new disasters across the entire landscape.
D. Priorities for action	III. Role of Stakeholders 23. -	14	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 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.	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; actively partner with civil society and the community to strengthen the resilience of the community to disaster which recognises the inter-reliance of each sector; base investment decisions on risk 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.

D. Priorities for action	III. Role of Stakeholders 23. -	14	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.	Future generations, 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.
E. International partnership in the implementation and follow-up process	26. b)	16	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 earlywarning systems and sharing of knowledge, and the availability of climate services and other relevant earth observation systems.	International cooperation efforts should continue giving priority to strengthening countries' capacity and modalities to manage transboundary disaster risk, including potential disaster-related displacement, through further joint implementation of prevention measures, including the risk assessment, management of shared natural resources and ecosystems, and the development of early-warning systems and sharing of knowledge, and the availability of climate services and other relevant earth observation systems.
E. International partnership in the implementation and follow-up process	26. i)	17	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.	
E. International partnership in the implementation and follow-up process	26	17	New	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.