

Provisional name
[Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction]

A. Preamble

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 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.

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 **extreme hydrometeorological events, such as** floods and tropical storms. **However, there is still** ~~there has also been~~ significant progress **to be made** in risk ~~assessment~~ **management**, 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 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.

2 BIS - (NEW) 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 knowledge, capacities and motivation needed for disaster risk reduction at all levels (Agreed language, PO 13-b of the Hyogo Framework for Action-2005).

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 unequal economic development, **lack of access to international markets, insufficient technology transference and international cooperation to developing countries**, 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.

4. Trends, such as the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of globalization, a world heavily-reliant on technology, **unsustainable** (*agreed language, A/RES/66/288, Declaration of Rio "The future that we want", paragraph 4*) 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 **and leadership of governments** 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.

5. The consultations on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction have provided clear guidance on the following:

(...)

b) - The **critical role and** stated commitment of **governments** and 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.

(...)

c) bis - 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.

c) ter - 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.

(...)

e) - Countries are encouraged, **as appropriate**, 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.

f) - It is necessary, **as relevant**, that all stakeholders ~~be recognized~~ **participate** and take on roles and responsibilities in order to play their part in close partnerships **with authorities** in the common endeavor, as States' institutions alone cannot tackle **all** the challenges to manage disaster risk;

(...)

k) The mainstreaming and integration of disaster risk **assessment management** in development cooperation programs of bilateral and multilateral nature should be promoted.

(...)

~~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. (Moved to above) c ter~~

~~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. (Moved to above) c bis~~

(...)

B. Purpose, Scope, Outcome and Goals

7. The purpose of the present framework is to manage, **as relevant**, disaster risks and climate risk in development at local, national, regional and global levels for resilience of people, communities and countries.

8. The present framework applies to the risk of small and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, disasters caused by natural hazards and related environmental, **sanitation** and technological hazards and risks.

(...)

10. To support the assessment of global progress in achieving the expected outcome, ~~five global targets~~ **six global tasks** 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]~~; **gradually** 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], and **international cooperation deployed in advancement of disaster risk reduction.**

11. To attain the expected outcome, the following three strategic and mutually-reinforced goals are pursued:

l. The prevention of disaster risk creation which requires the adoption of risk-informed growth and development measures that aim to ~~address increase in~~ **reduce** exposure and vulnerability.

(...)

C. Guiding principles

12. The principles contained in the Yokohama Strategy and the HFA general considerations retain their full relevance and are complemented as follows to guide implementation.

a) Each State has the primary responsibility to holistically manage disaster risk, including through **international** cooperation.

b) Managing the risk of disasters should also be aimed at protecting persons, their livelihoods and property, while respecting their human rights, **in accordance with international obligations.**

(...)

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 with disabilities and indigenous peoples are to be fully engaged in the determination and implementation of policies.

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~~ **participation** and empowerment of local communities and administrators.

f) A clear recognition, articulation and alignment of responsibilities, **as appropriate**, across public and private stakeholders, including volunteers, are essential to ensure implementation and accountability in disaster risk management.

(...)

h) Transparency in, and the disclosure of, disaster risk information in public and private transactions and investments are essential, **in accordance with national legislation**, together with accountability for risk creation.

i) Sound disaster risk management is based on risk-informed decision-making, which requires, **in accordance to national practices**, ~~freely-available, publicly accessible, simple and easy-to-understand, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, including~~ **that may include data** 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.

(...)

k) The sustainability of development ~~depends on~~, **among others, can be supported by** the ability **capacity** to manage disaster risk. Public and private investments are to be disaster-risk informed.

(...)

m) An effective and meaningful global partnership, and **the further strengthening of** international cooperation, **including the fulfillment of the commitments of the Official Development Assistance**, are essential to allow for effective disaster risk management. Specific attention needs to be given to developing countries, in particular least developed 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.

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, **in accordance to their respective mandates**, with a view to avoid duplication and ensure optimum use of resources in support to countries and benefit of the most vulnerable.