

D. Priorities for action

13. In pursuing the three strategic goals, and drawing from knowledge and experience matured in the implementation of the HFA and the previous instruments, there is a need for focused, specific, yet mutually supportive actions in the local, national, regional and global contexts, in key priority areas, namely understanding disaster risk; strengthening governance to manage disaster risk; preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction; and investing in ~~social, economic and environmental~~ resilience.

I. National and local context

Understanding disaster risk

14. National and local policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on a clear understanding of risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability and exposure of persons and assets and hazards characteristics, particularly at the local level. Actions should include:

a) Systematically survey, record and publicly account, **as relevant**, for all disaster loss and economic and social impact, taking into account gender-specific and sex/age/disability disaggregated data.

(...)

c) Promote ~~free and open~~ **adequate** availability of and access to risk, disasters and loss information, and their dissemination, **as appropriate**, at all levels, taking into account the needs of different categories of users.

d) Enhance the collection, exchange and dissemination of risk and disaster information through inclusive coordination arrangements, such as national and local platforms and community centers, ~~and promote the engagement of the private sector for resilient investments.~~

(...)

f) Strengthen networks among disaster experts, managers and planners across sectors and between regions, and create or strengthen procedures for using available expertise ~~when agencies and other important actors develop~~ **in support of** local risk reduction plans.

(...)

i) Strengthen, **including through international cooperation and technology transference programs**, the technical and scientific capacity **national capacities** to develop and apply methodologies, studies and models to assess vulnerabilities to and the impact of geological, **hydro-meteorological, sanitation** ~~weather, water and climate-related hazards, including the improvement of regional monitoring capacities and assessments.~~

(...)

k) Promote **national strategies to strengthen** public education and awareness **in disaster risk reduction, including** through campaigns, social media, **and** community mobilization ~~and other available means.~~

Strengthening Governance to Manage Disaster Risk

15. Governance and its structuring is of ~~paramount~~ **great** importance and ~~conditions~~ **contributes to** the effective and efficient management of disaster risk. Within countries' capacities, the strengthening of governance for disaster risk management may prioritize:

a) Adoption and implementation of specific national and local plans, with clear targets, indicators and timeframes, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk, and the strengthening of ~~economic~~ resilience.

b) **Existence and** availability, **as relevant**, of mechanisms to ~~monitor~~, periodically assess and publicly report on progress.

c) Promotion of public and institutional debates and scrutiny, including by parliamentarians and other elected officials, **in accordance to national practices**, on progress reports of local and national plans **for disaster risk reduction**.

d) Develop specific mechanisms to engage the active participation ~~and ownership~~ of ~~relevant~~ stakeholders, including communities, in disaster risk management, in particular building on the recognition that persons, communities and countries need to protect their assets and development gains, as well as leveraging the spirit of volunteerism.

e) Establishment or further strengthening, **in accordance with national legislation**, of all-stakeholders coordination mechanisms at national and local levels, such as national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction. Such mechanisms should have, **as appropriate**, a strong foundation in the institutional set up, including through laws, regulations, standards procedures, with clearly assigned responsibilities and delegated authority for the determination and implementation of, and reporting on, national and local disaster risk management plans.

(...)

g) Promote the coherence of, and further develop as appropriate, national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that, through defining roles and responsibilities:

-(...)

- Regulate and provide incentives, **as relevant**, for actions by households, individuals, communities, and businesses, particularly at the local level.

(...)

i) Stimulate, **in accordance with national practices**, the development, **of quality standards and mechanisms for disaster risk management, including certifications, with the participation of** ~~together with~~ the private sector and professional associations and scientific organizations, ~~of disaster risk management quality standards and mechanisms for compliance, including certification, in specific sectors.~~

(...)

*Investing in ~~Social, Economic and Environmental Resilience~~ **of people, communities and countries.***

17. Social, economic and environmental investments are essential to strengthen the resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets. A continued focus on key development areas, such as health, education, food security, water, ecosystem management, housing, cultural heritage, public awareness, innovative financial and risk transfer mechanisms, especially for local governments, households, and the poor and vulnerable is required. In particular, the following may be prioritized:

(...)

f) Review existing financial and fiscal instruments in order to ~~integrate climate and disaster risk funding and support~~ **disaster** risk-sensitive public and private investments.

(...)

m) Encourage the revision of existing or the development of new building codes, standards, rehabilitation and reconstruction practices at the national or local levels, as appropriate, with the aim of making them more applicable in the local context, particularly in informal and marginal human settlements, ~~and reinforce the capacity to implement, monitor and enforce such codes, through a consensus-based approach,~~ with a view to fostering disaster-resistant structures **in them**.

II. Global and regional context

Understanding Disaster Risk

18. The understanding of disaster risk drivers and trends, and the evolution of future risk scenarios, requires an all-states and all-stakeholders effort on a number of areas for action, such as information collection, analysis and dissemination, advancement of research and development of understanding-risk services, as well as ~~continuous monitoring and exchange of practices, and learning,~~ **and advice**. In that connection:

a) Common methodologies for **the strengthening of disaster** risk assessment, **national capacities on disaster risk** monitoring, disaster recording and statistics, and sharing of information should remain a priority, together with the necessary support for data gathering and risk modelling for planning purposes.

b) Global campaigns, such as “The One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals”, “Making cities resilient: my city is getting ready”, and the “UN Sasakawa Award for Disaster Reduction” as well as the yearly UN International Day for Disaster Reduction, are important means to **that can** promote a culture of prevention, generating understanding of disaster risk, support mutual learning and sharing of experience. ~~All public and private stakeholders are encouraged to actively engage and join such initiatives, and develop new ones at local, national, regional and global levels, with similar purposes.~~

c) It is critical to continue promoting the use, application and affordability of and **access to** information, communication and space-based technologies and related services, as well as earth observations, **especially by developing countries**, to support disaster risk reduction.

d) The Scientific and Technical Committee, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989, should be revitalized as an international science advisory mechanism, built on networks of national and regional institutions, in order to strengthen the evidence base in support of the implementation and monitoring of this framework **as appropriate**; promote scientific research into risk patterns and trends and the causes and effects of disaster risk in society; to promote and support the availability and application of science to decision-making; and to use post-disaster reviews as opportunities to learn and enhance public policy.

Strengthening governance to manage disaster risk

19. The inclusive and participatory international cooperation frameworks for disaster risk management developed over the past ten years at regional and global levels have demonstrated that effectiveness in mobilizing stakeholders and contributing to a more coherent approach by international organizations in supporting countries to manage disaster risk may need to be further strengthened. In that regard:

(...)

b) Collaboration should be ensured across mechanisms and institutions, **in accordance to their respective mandates** for the implementation of instruments relevant to disaster risk **management**, such as for climate change, sustainable development, and others as appropriate.

(...)

~~d) Voluntary and self-initiated peer reviews among countries and cities should be given due consideration, as they may represent a very useful mechanism to support national efforts, reviews of progress, mutual learning, exchange of best practices and identification of specific areas for future technical cooperation, exchange of information, technology transfer and financial support, as relevant.~~

~~e) Monitoring is essential to assess progress and adopt the necessary corrective measures. International monitoring mechanisms, such as the HFA Monitor, are intended to support and complement national and local monitoring systems, and provide useful understanding on overall regional and global efforts to manage disaster risk. Such information may be of relevance in the consideration of progress on the sustainable development agenda and goals, and on climate change. The current HFA Monitor will be enhanced in order to more effectively measure progress, including in terms of outcome and output indicators, and to ensure coherence between the global HFA Monitor and the regional HFA Monitor processes and outcome reports, as well as support and contribute to the monitoring of progress of the sustainable development agenda and goals, as relevant.~~

Preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction

20. The continued strengthening of cooperation at regional and global level on preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction is critical and may require the following additional measures:

(...)

b) Promote ~~Stimulate, in accordance with national levels of development,~~ the further development **promotion** of standards and other guidance instruments to support preparedness and response, and contribute to the lessons learned for policy practice and reconstruction programmes.

c) Promote the development of predictable cooperation and coordination mechanisms for preparedness and response, which may include usage of business facilities and services and military assets, **upon the request and consent of the concerned States** as relevant and appropriate.

(...)

~~e) The experience of International Recovery Platform indicates that international mechanisms for the sharing of experience and learning among countries and all stakeholders, as well as the development of guidance, may need to be enhanced.~~

Investing in social, economic, and environmental resilience

21. Investments are needed to strengthen the capacity to record, analyze, summarize, hazard mapping, disseminate, and exchange statistical information and data ~~on hazards mapping,~~ disaster risks, impacts, and losses. In that connection:

(...)

c) Innovative opportunities should be promoted and explored for public-private partnerships and North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation, in particular at regional level, in order to support countries' efforts to manage disaster risk **and to strengthen the resilience of developing countries to disasters** (HFA p.13-h).

(...)

23. While States, building on existing relevant international instruments, may determine more specific role and responsibilities for all public and private stakeholders in accordance with national plans and priorities, some indications may include:

- Business, professional associations, private sector financial institutions and philanthropic foundations are encouraged to: actively engage with the public sector ~~for the determination of laws, policies and plans to manage disaster risk;~~ base investment decisions on risk considerations; integrate disaster risk management in business models and practices; ~~develop~~ **contribute to developing** 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.

-Academia and research are encouraged to: focus on the evolving nature of **disaster** risk and scenarios in the medium and long terms; increase research for local application and support to local communities and authorities' action; and support the interface policy-science for effective decision making.

- Media are encouraged, **as appropriate**, to: take an active role at local, national, regional and global levels to contribute to raising public awareness and understanding and to disseminate ~~risk, hazards and disaster~~ **related truthful** information, including that relating to small-scale disasters, **disaster risk and its hazards**, in a simple, easy to understand and accessible manner, in close cooperation with science and academia; and stimulate, a culture of prevention and strong community involvement in sustained public education campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society.

- Financial, investments, and trade institutions are encouraged, **when relevant**, to review and revise financial and trade regulations on the basis of disaster risk management considerations and disaster risk information.

- Social groups, volunteers, and civil society and faith-based organizations, are encouraged to engage with public institutions and business to, *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; and advocate for an inclusive and all-of-society disaster risk management which strengthen the synergies across groups. Moreover, in particular:

(...)

24. With reference to the UN General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/211 of 20 December 2013, the commitments are instrumental to identify modalities of cooperation and implement this framework. Commitments need to be specific, predictable and time-bound in order to support the development of partnerships at local, national, regional and global levels, and the implementation of local and national disaster risk management plans.

~~25. All stakeholders are encouraged to publicize their commitments in support of the implementation of this framework or of the national and local disaster risk management plans through the UNISDR website~~

E. International partnership in the implementation and follow-up process

26. While it is a primary responsibility of States to manage disaster risk, there is a ~~strong expectation on the~~ **need to** further strengthening of **strengthen** international cooperation and the forging of an international partnership for disaster risk reduction. Managing disaster risk requires an all-states and all-stakeholder effort, given the complexity of the task at hand and the relevance for humanity as a whole. In this connection:

(...)

c) **United Nations system's entities, including funds, programs, and specialized agencies, through its United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience; intergovernmental organizations of global and regional nature, including international financial institutions; as well as the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement**
~~Intergovernmental organizations of global and regional nature, including international financial institutions, such as the World Bank Group, the~~

~~International Monetary Fund, and the Regional Development Banks, and the United Nations system's entities, including funds, programs, and specialized agencies, through its United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, as well as the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement should be called upon to support countries and other stakeholders in the implementation of this framework, including the development of relevant sector policies and standards, monitoring mechanisms and the strengthening of capacities, through clear and focused programs that support in a balanced and sustainable manner countries' priorities.~~

d) Adequate voluntary financial contributions should be provided to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction, in the effort to ensure adequate support for the follow-up activities of 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~~ **in developing** national strategies for disaster risk reduction.

(...)

g) The UNISDR in particular is requested to support the implementation, ~~monitoring~~ **follow-up** and review of this framework through: preparing periodic reports on progress in the implementation; generating evidence-based guidance; supporting countries, **upon their request**, including through the national platforms or their equivalent, in ~~monitoring~~ **rising public awareness on** trends and patterns in disaster risk, disaster loss and impacts; convening the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and supporting the organization of regional platforms for disaster risk reduction; and reinforcing a culture of prevention through advocacy initiatives and dissemination of risk information, policies and practices.

h) International regional institutions and organizations should be encouraged, **in accordance to their respective mandates**, to enhance cooperation and ~~mutual reinforcement~~ in policies, strategies, instruments and programs for the coherent implementation of this framework, the post-2015 sustainable development agenda and goals, and the climate change agreement, especially in support of developing countries.

(...)

~~j) Periodic report on progress will be provided by UNISDR for the considerations, and to support the deliberations, of the High Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development at its sessions under the auspices of the ECOSOC and General Assembly.~~

F. Transition phase

(...)

28. UNISDR, **in close coordination with States**, will continue to lead technical consultations with countries and experts from international organizations, including the United Nations system, and other stakeholders to complete the ongoing work to review and strengthen the current HFA Monitor, including its indicators, while ensuring continuity with, and use of, data collected thus far. ~~In particular, focus will be on its system of indicators, periodicity and modalities of reporting, and the synergy between the global, regional and national monitoring and reporting, as well as its potential synergies with other relevant monitoring~~

and reporting systems, including for the sustainable development agenda and goals and climate change. It will also lead technical consultations in order to update the 2009 Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction; lead the revision of the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience; and facilitate the revitalization and transformation of, and providing support to, the Scientific and Technical Committee.

D. Priorities for action

13. In pursuing the three strategic goals, and drawing from knowledge and experience matured in the implementation of the HFA and the previous instruments, there is a need for focused, specific, yet mutually supportive actions in the local, national, regional and global contexts, in key priority areas, namely understanding disaster risk; strengthening governance to manage disaster risk; preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction; and investing in ~~social, economic and environmental~~ resilience.

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c) Promote ~~free and open~~ **adequate** availability of and access to risk, disasters and loss information, and their dissemination, **as appropriate**, at all levels, taking into account the needs of different categories of users.

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Strengthening Governance to Manage Disaster Risk

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b) **Existence and** availability, **as relevant**, of mechanisms to ~~monitor~~, periodically assess and publicly report on progress.

c) Promotion of public and institutional debates and scrutiny, including by parliamentarians and other elected officials, **in accordance to national practices**, on progress reports of local and national plans **for disaster risk reduction**.

d) Develop specific mechanisms to engage the active participation and ownership of ~~relevant~~ stakeholders, including communities, in disaster risk management, in particular building on the recognition that persons, communities and countries need to protect their assets and development gains, as well as leveraging the spirit of volunteerism.

e) Establishment or further strengthening, **in accordance with national legislation**, of all-stakeholders coordination mechanisms at national and local levels, such as national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction. Such mechanisms should have, **as appropriate**, a strong foundation in the institutional set up, including through laws, regulations, standards procedures, with clearly assigned responsibilities and delegated authority for the determination and implementation of, and reporting on, national and local disaster risk management plans.

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g) Promote the coherence of, and further develop as appropriate, national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that, through defining roles and responsibilities:

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a) Common methodologies for **the strengthening of disaster risk assessment, national capacities on disaster risk** monitoring, disaster recording and statistics, and sharing of information should remain a priority, together with the necessary support for data gathering and risk modelling for planning purposes.

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d) The Scientific and Technical Committee, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989, should be revitalized as an international science advisory mechanism, built on networks of national and regional institutions, in order to strengthen the evidence base in support of the implementation and monitoring of this framework **as appropriate**; promote scientific research into risk patterns and trends and the causes and effects of disaster risk in society; to promote and support the availability and application of science to decision-making; and to use post-disaster reviews as opportunities to learn and enhance public policy.

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f) Strengthen networks among disaster experts, managers and planners across sectors and between regions, and create or strengthen procedures for using available expertise ~~when agencies and other important actors develop~~ **in support of** local risk reduction plans.

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i) Strengthen, **including through international cooperation and technology transference programs**, the technical and scientific capacity **national capacities** to develop and apply methodologies, studies and models to assess vulnerabilities to and the impact of geological, **hydro-meteorological, sanitation** ~~weather, water and climate-related hazards, including the improvement of regional monitoring capacities and assessments.~~

(...)

k) Promote **national strategies to strengthen** public education and awareness **in disaster risk reduction, including** through campaigns, social media, **and** community mobilization ~~and other available means.~~

Strengthening Governance to Manage Disaster Risk

15. Governance and its structuring is of ~~paramount~~ **great** importance and ~~conditions~~ **contributes to** the effective and efficient management of disaster risk. Within countries' capacities, the strengthening of governance for disaster risk management may prioritize:

a) Adoption and implementation of specific national and local plans, with clear targets, indicators and timeframes, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk, and the strengthening of ~~economic~~ resilience.

b) **Existence and** availability, **as relevant**, of mechanisms to ~~monitor~~, periodically assess and publicly report on progress.

c) Promotion of public and institutional debates and scrutiny, including by parliamentarians and other elected officials, **in accordance to national practices**, on progress reports of local and national plans **for disaster risk reduction**.

d) Develop specific mechanisms to engage the active participation and ownership of ~~relevant~~ stakeholders, including communities, in disaster risk management, in particular building on the recognition that persons, communities and countries need to protect their assets and development gains, as well as leveraging the spirit of volunteerism.

e) Establishment or further strengthening, **in accordance with national legislation**, of all-stakeholders coordination mechanisms at national and local levels, such as national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction. Such mechanisms should have, **as appropriate**, a strong foundation in the institutional set up, including through laws, regulations, standards procedures, with clearly assigned responsibilities and delegated authority for the determination and implementation of, and reporting on, national and local disaster risk management plans.

(...)

g) Promote the coherence of, and further develop as appropriate, national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that, through defining roles and responsibilities:

-(...)

- Regulate and provide incentives, **as relevant**, for actions by households, individuals, communities, and businesses, particularly at the local level.

(...)

i) Stimulate, **in accordance with national practices**, the development, **of quality standards and mechanisms for disaster risk management, including certifications, with the participation of** ~~together with~~ the private sector and professional associations and scientific organizations, ~~of disaster risk management quality standards and mechanisms for compliance, including certification, in specific sectors.~~

(...)

~~Investing in Social, Economic and Environmental Resilience~~ **of people, communities and countries.**

17. Social, economic and environmental investments are essential to strengthen the resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets. A continued focus on key development areas, such as health, education, food security, water, ecosystem management, housing, cultural heritage, public awareness, innovative financial and risk transfer mechanisms, especially for local governments, households, and the poor and vulnerable is required. In particular, the following may be prioritized:

(...)

f) Review existing financial and fiscal instruments in order to ~~integrate climate and disaster risk funding and support~~ **disaster** risk-sensitive public and private investments.

(...)

m) Encourage the revision of existing or the development of new building codes, standards, rehabilitation and reconstruction practices at the national or local levels, as appropriate, with the aim of making them more applicable in the local context, particularly in informal and marginal human settlements, ~~and reinforce the capacity to implement, monitor and enforce such codes, through a consensus-based approach,~~ with a view to fostering disaster-resistant structures **in them**.

II. Global and regional context

Understanding Disaster Risk

18. The understanding of disaster risk drivers and trends, and the evolution of future risk scenarios, requires an all-states and all-stakeholders effort on a number of areas for action, such as information collection, analysis and dissemination, advancement of research and development of understanding-risk services, as well as ~~continuous monitoring and exchange of practices, and learning,~~ **and advice**. In that connection:

a) Common methodologies for **the strengthening of disaster risk assessment, national capacities on disaster risk** monitoring, disaster recording and statistics, and sharing of information should remain a priority, together with the necessary support for data gathering and risk modelling for planning purposes.

b) Global campaigns, such as “The One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals”, “Making cities resilient: my city is getting ready”, and the “UN Sasakawa Award for Disaster Reduction” as well as the yearly UN International Day for Disaster Reduction, are important means to **that can** promote a culture of prevention, generating understanding of disaster risk, support mutual learning and sharing of experience. ~~All public and private stakeholders are encouraged to actively engage and join such initiatives, and develop new ones at local, national, regional and global levels, with similar purposes.~~

c) It is critical to continue promoting the use, application and affordability of **access to** information, communication and space-based technologies and related services, as well as earth observations, **especially by developing countries**, to support disaster risk reduction.

d) The Scientific and Technical Committee, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989, should be revitalized as an international science advisory mechanism, built on networks of national and regional institutions, in order to strengthen the evidence base in support of the implementation and monitoring of this framework **as appropriate**; promote scientific research into risk patterns and trends and the causes and effects of disaster risk in society; to promote and support the availability and application of science to decision-making; and to use post-disaster reviews as opportunities to learn and enhance public policy.

Strengthening governance to manage disaster risk

19. The inclusive and participatory international cooperation frameworks for disaster risk management developed over the past ten years at regional and global levels have demonstrated that effectiveness in mobilizing stakeholders and contributing to a more coherent approach by international organizations in supporting countries to manage disaster risk may need to be further strengthened. In that regard:

(...)

b) Collaboration should be ensured across mechanisms and institutions, **in accordance to their respective mandates** for the implementation of instruments relevant to disaster risk **management**, such as for climate change, sustainable development, and others as appropriate.

(...)

~~d) Voluntary and self-initiated peer reviews among countries and cities should be given due consideration, as they may represent a very useful mechanism to support national efforts, reviews of progress, mutual learning, exchange of best practices and identification of specific areas for future technical cooperation, exchange of information, technology transfer and financial support, as relevant.~~

~~e) Monitoring is essential to assess progress and adopt the necessary corrective measures. International monitoring mechanisms, such as the HFA Monitor, are intended to support and complement national and local monitoring systems, and provide useful understanding on overall regional and global efforts to manage disaster risk. Such information may be of relevance in the consideration of progress on the sustainable development agenda and goals, and on climate change. The current HFA Monitor will be enhanced in order to more effectively measure progress, including in terms of outcome and output indicators, and to ensure coherence between the global HFA Monitor and the regional HFA Monitor processes and outcome reports, as well as support and contribute to the monitoring of progress of the sustainable development agenda and goals, as relevant.~~

Preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction

20. The continued strengthening of cooperation at regional and global level on preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction is critical and may require the following additional measures:

(...)

b) Promote ~~Stimulate, in accordance with national levels of development,~~ the further development **promotion** of standards and other guidance instruments to support preparedness and response, and contribute to the lessons learned for policy practice and reconstruction programmes.

c) Promote the development of predictable cooperation and coordination mechanisms for preparedness and response, which may include usage of business facilities and services and military assets, **upon the request and consent of the concerned States** as relevant and appropriate.

(...)

~~e) The experience of International Recovery Platform indicates that international mechanisms for the sharing of experience and learning among countries and all stakeholders, as well as the development of guidance, may need to be enhanced.~~

Investing in social, economic, and environmental resilience

21. Investments are needed to strengthen the capacity to record, analyze, summarize, hazard mapping, disseminate, and exchange statistical information and data ~~on hazards mapping,~~ disaster risks, impacts, and losses. In that connection:

(...)

c) Innovative opportunities should be promoted and explored for public-private partnerships and North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation, in particular at regional level, in order to support countries' efforts to manage disaster risk **and to strengthen the resilience of developing countries to disasters** (HFA p.13-h).

(...)

23. While States, building on existing relevant international instruments, may determine more specific role and responsibilities for all public and private stakeholders in accordance with national plans and priorities, some indications may include:

- Business, professional associations, private sector financial institutions and philanthropic foundations are encouraged to: actively engage with the public sector ~~for the determination of laws, policies and plans to manage disaster risk;~~ base investment decisions on risk considerations; integrate disaster risk management in business models and practices; ~~develop~~ **contribute to developing** 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.

-Academia and research are encouraged to: focus on the evolving nature of **disaster** risk and scenarios in the medium and long terms; increase research for local application and support to local communities and authorities' action; and support the interface policy-science for effective decision making.

- Media are encouraged, **as appropriate**, to: take an active role at local, national, regional and global levels to contribute to raising public awareness and understanding and to disseminate ~~risk, hazards and disaster~~ **related truthful** information, including that relating to small-scale disasters, **disaster risk and its hazards**, in a simple, easy to understand and accessible manner, in close cooperation with science and academia; and stimulate, a culture of prevention and strong community involvement in sustained public education campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society.

- Financial, investments, and trade institutions are encouraged, **when relevant**, to review and revise financial and trade regulations on the basis of disaster risk management considerations and disaster risk information.

- Social groups, volunteers, and civil society and faith-based organizations, are encouraged to engage with public institutions and business to, *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; and advocate for an inclusive and all-of-society disaster risk management which strengthen the synergies across groups. Moreover, in particular:

(...)

24. With reference to the UN General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/211 of 20 December 2013, the commitments are instrumental to identify modalities of cooperation and implement this framework. Commitments need to be specific, predictable and time-bound in order to support the development of partnerships at local, national, regional and global levels, and the implementation of local and national disaster risk management plans.

~~25. All stakeholders are encouraged to publicize their commitments in support of the implementation of this framework or of the national and local disaster risk management plans through the UNISDR website~~

E. International partnership in the implementation and follow-up process

26. While it is a primary responsibility of States to manage disaster risk, there is a ~~strong expectation on the~~ **need to** further strengthening of **strengthen** international cooperation and the forging of an international partnership for disaster risk reduction. Managing disaster risk requires an all-states and all-stakeholder effort, given the complexity of the task at hand and the relevance for humanity as a whole. In this connection:

(...)

c) **United Nations system's entities, including funds, programs, and specialized agencies, through its United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience; intergovernmental organizations of global and regional nature, including international financial institutions; as well as the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement**
~~Intergovernmental organizations of global and regional nature, including international financial institutions, such as the World Bank Group, the~~

~~International Monetary Fund, and the Regional Development Banks, and the United Nations system's entities, including funds, programs, and specialized agencies, through its United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, as well as the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement should be called upon to support countries and other stakeholders in the implementation of this framework, including the development of relevant sector policies and standards, monitoring mechanisms and the strengthening of capacities, through clear and focused programs that support in a balanced and sustainable manner countries' priorities.~~

d) Adequate voluntary financial contributions should be provided to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction, in the effort to ensure adequate support for the follow-up activities of 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~~ **in developing** national strategies for disaster risk reduction.

(...)

g) The UNISDR in particular is requested to support the implementation, ~~monitoring~~ **follow-up** and review of this framework through: preparing periodic reports on progress in the implementation; generating evidence-based guidance; supporting countries, **upon their request**, including through the national platforms or their equivalent, in ~~monitoring~~ **rising public awareness on** trends and patterns in disaster risk, disaster loss and impacts; convening the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and supporting the organization of regional platforms for disaster risk reduction; and reinforcing a culture of prevention through advocacy initiatives and dissemination of risk information, policies and practices.

h) International regional institutions and organizations should be encouraged, **in accordance to their respective mandates**, to enhance cooperation and ~~mutual reinforcement~~ in policies, strategies, instruments and programs for the coherent implementation of this framework, the post-2015 sustainable development agenda and goals, and the climate change agreement, especially in support of developing countries.

(...)

~~j) Periodic report on progress will be provided by UNISDR for the considerations, and to support the deliberations, of the High Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development at its sessions under the auspices of the ECOSOC and General Assembly.~~

F. Transition phase

(...)

28. UNISDR, **in close coordination with States**, will continue to lead technical consultations with countries and experts from international organizations, including the United Nations system, and other stakeholders to complete the ongoing work to review and strengthen the current HFA Monitor, including its indicators, while ensuring continuity with, and use of, data collected thus far. ~~In particular, focus will be on its system of indicators, periodicity and modalities of reporting, and the synergy between the global, regional and national monitoring and reporting, as well as its potential synergies with other relevant monitoring~~

and reporting systems, including for the sustainable development agenda and goals and climate change. It will also lead technical consultations in order to update the 2009 Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction; lead the revision of the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience; and facilitate the revitalization and transformation of, and providing support to, the Scientific and Technical Committee.

D. Priorities for action

13. In pursuing the three strategic goals, and drawing from knowledge and experience matured in the implementation of the HFA and the previous instruments, there is a need for focused, specific, yet mutually supportive actions in the local, national, regional and global contexts, in key priority areas, namely understanding disaster risk; strengthening governance to manage disaster risk; preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction; and investing in ~~social, economic and environmental~~ resilience.

I. National and local context

Understanding disaster risk

14. National and local policies and practices for disaster risk management should be based on a clear understanding of risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability and exposure of persons and assets and hazards characteristics, particularly at the local level. Actions should include:

a) Systematically survey, record and publicly account, **as relevant**, for all disaster loss and economic and social impact, taking into account gender-specific and sex/age/disability disaggregated data.

(...)

c) Promote ~~free and open~~ **adequate** availability of and access to risk, disasters and loss information, and their dissemination, **as appropriate**, at all levels, taking into account the needs of different categories of users.

d) Enhance the collection, exchange and dissemination of risk and disaster information through inclusive coordination arrangements, such as national and local platforms and community centers, ~~and promote the engagement of the private sector for resilient investments.~~

(...)

f) Strengthen networks among disaster experts, managers and planners across sectors and between regions, and create or strengthen procedures for using available expertise ~~when agencies and other important actors develop~~ **in support of** local risk reduction plans.

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i) Strengthen, **including through international cooperation and technology transference programs**, the technical and scientific capacity **national capacities** to develop and apply methodologies, studies and models to assess vulnerabilities to and the impact of geological, **hydro-meteorological, sanitation** ~~weather, water and climate-related hazards, including the improvement of regional monitoring capacities and assessments.~~

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k) Promote **national strategies to strengthen** public education and awareness **in disaster risk reduction, including** through campaigns, social media, **and** community mobilization ~~and other available means.~~

Strengthening Governance to Manage Disaster Risk

15. Governance and its structuring is of ~~paramount~~ **great** importance and ~~conditions~~ **contributes to** the effective and efficient management of disaster risk. Within countries' capacities, the strengthening of governance for disaster risk management may prioritize:

a) Adoption and implementation of specific national and local plans, with clear targets, indicators and timeframes, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk, and the strengthening of ~~economic~~ resilience.

b) **Existence and** availability, **as relevant**, of mechanisms to ~~monitor~~, periodically assess and publicly report on progress.

c) Promotion of public and institutional debates and scrutiny, including by parliamentarians and other elected officials, **in accordance to national practices**, on progress reports of local and national plans **for disaster risk reduction**.

d) Develop specific mechanisms to engage the active participation and ownership of ~~relevant~~ stakeholders, including communities, in disaster risk management, in particular building on the recognition that persons, communities and countries need to protect their assets and development gains, as well as leveraging the spirit of volunteerism.

e) Establishment or further strengthening, **in accordance with national legislation**, of all-stakeholders coordination mechanisms at national and local levels, such as national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction. Such mechanisms should have, **as appropriate**, a strong foundation in the institutional set up, including through laws, regulations, standards procedures, with clearly assigned responsibilities and delegated authority for the determination and implementation of, and reporting on, national and local disaster risk management plans.

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g) Promote the coherence of, and further develop as appropriate, national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that, through defining roles and responsibilities:

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i) Stimulate, **in accordance with national practices**, the development, **of quality standards and mechanisms for disaster risk management, including certifications, with the participation of** ~~together with~~ the private sector and professional associations and scientific organizations, ~~of disaster risk management quality standards and mechanisms for compliance, including certification, in specific sectors.~~

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f) Review existing financial and fiscal instruments in order to ~~integrate climate and disaster risk funding and support~~ **disaster** risk-sensitive public and private investments.

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m) Encourage the revision of existing or the development of new building codes, standards, rehabilitation and reconstruction practices at the national or local levels, as appropriate, with the aim of making them more applicable in the local context, particularly in informal and marginal human settlements, ~~and reinforce the capacity to implement, monitor and enforce such codes, through a consensus-based approach,~~ with a view to fostering disaster-resistant structures **in them**.

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a) Common methodologies for **the strengthening of disaster risk assessment, national capacities on disaster risk** monitoring, disaster recording and statistics, and sharing of information should remain a priority, together with the necessary support for data gathering and risk modelling for planning purposes.

b) Global campaigns, such as “The One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals”, “Making cities resilient: my city is getting ready”, and the “UN Sasakawa Award for Disaster Reduction” as well as the yearly UN International Day for Disaster Reduction, are important means to **that can** promote a culture of prevention, generating understanding of disaster risk, support mutual learning and sharing of experience. ~~All public and private stakeholders are encouraged to actively engage and join such initiatives, and develop new ones at local, national, regional and global levels, with similar purposes.~~

c) It is critical to continue promoting the use, application and affordability of **access to** information, communication and space-based technologies and related services, as well as earth observations, **especially by developing countries**, to support disaster risk reduction.

d) The Scientific and Technical Committee, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989, should be revitalized as an international science advisory mechanism, built on networks of national and regional institutions, in order to strengthen the evidence base in support of the implementation and monitoring of this framework **as appropriate**; promote scientific research into risk patterns and trends and the causes and effects of disaster risk in society; to promote and support the availability and application of science to decision-making; and to use post-disaster reviews as opportunities to learn and enhance public policy.

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~~d) Voluntary and self-initiated peer reviews among countries and cities should be given due consideration, as they may represent a very useful mechanism to support national efforts, reviews of progress, mutual learning, exchange of best practices and identification of specific areas for future technical cooperation, exchange of information, technology transfer and financial support, as relevant.~~

~~e) Monitoring is essential to assess progress and adopt the necessary corrective measures. International monitoring mechanisms, such as the HFA Monitor, are intended to support and complement national and local monitoring systems, and provide useful understanding on overall regional and global efforts to manage disaster risk. Such information may be of relevance in the consideration of progress on the sustainable development agenda and goals, and on climate change. The current HFA Monitor will be enhanced in order to more effectively measure progress, including in terms of outcome and output indicators, and to ensure coherence between the global HFA Monitor and the regional HFA Monitor processes and outcome reports, as well as support and contribute to the monitoring of progress of the sustainable development agenda and goals, as relevant.~~

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20. The continued strengthening of cooperation at regional and global level on preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction is critical and may require the following additional measures:

(...)

b) Promote ~~Stimulate, in accordance with national levels of development,~~ the further development **promotion** of standards and other guidance instruments to support preparedness and response, and contribute to the lessons learned for policy practice and reconstruction programmes.

c) Promote the development of predictable cooperation and coordination mechanisms for preparedness and response, which may include usage of business facilities and services and military assets, **upon the request and consent of the concerned States** as relevant and appropriate.

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- Media are encouraged, **as appropriate**, to: take an active role at local, national, regional and global levels to contribute to raising public awareness and understanding and to disseminate ~~risk, hazards and disaster~~ **related truthful** information, including that relating to small-scale disasters, **disaster risk and its hazards**, in a simple, easy to understand and accessible manner, in close cooperation with science and academia; and stimulate, a culture of prevention and strong community involvement in sustained public education campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society.

- Financial, investments, and trade institutions are encouraged, **when relevant**, to review and revise financial and trade regulations on the basis of disaster risk management considerations and disaster risk information.

- Social groups, volunteers, and civil society and faith-based organizations, are encouraged to engage with public institutions and business to, *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; and advocate for an inclusive and all-of-society disaster risk management which strengthen the synergies across groups. Moreover, in particular:

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24. With reference to the UN General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/211 of 20 December 2013, the commitments are instrumental to identify modalities of cooperation and implement this framework. Commitments need to be specific, predictable and time-bound in order to support the development of partnerships at local, national, regional and global levels, and the implementation of local and national disaster risk management plans.

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c) **United Nations system's entities, including funds, programs, and specialized agencies, through its United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience; intergovernmental organizations of global and regional nature, including international financial institutions; as well as the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement**
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~~International Monetary Fund, and the Regional Development Banks, and the United Nations system's entities, including funds, programs, and specialized agencies, through its United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, as well as the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Movement should be called upon to support countries and other stakeholders in the implementation of this framework, including the development of relevant sector policies and standards, monitoring mechanisms and the strengthening of capacities, through clear and focused programs that support in a balanced and sustainable manner countries' priorities.~~

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~~j) Periodic report on progress will be provided by UNISDR for the considerations, and to support the deliberations, of the High Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development at its sessions under the auspices of the ECOSOC and General Assembly.~~

F. Transition phase

(...)

28. UNISDR, **in close coordination with States**, will continue to lead technical consultations with countries and experts from international organizations, including the United Nations system, and other stakeholders to complete the ongoing work to review and strengthen the current HFA Monitor, including its indicators, while ensuring continuity with, and use of, data collected thus far. ~~In particular, focus will be on its system of indicators, periodicity and modalities of reporting, and the synergy between the global, regional and national monitoring and reporting, as well as its potential synergies with other relevant monitoring~~

and reporting systems, including for the sustainable development agenda and goals and climate change. It will also lead technical consultations in order to update the 2009 Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction; lead the revision of the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience; and facilitate the revitalization and transformation of, and providing support to, the Scientific and Technical Committee.