

IFRC inputs/comments on the pre-zero draft of the Post-2015 Framework for DRR

(Open-ended informal consultative meetings in September-October 2014)

1. General view

- In general, the text is easy to read, but too lengthy. It needs to be more concise and focus on concrete actions. For example, activities listed under the priorities need to be reviewed to ensure that they provide adequate guidance to states and other stakeholders, rather than aspirational statements of intention or principles.
- IFRC considers the structure of the pre-zero draft with highlights on priorities at different levels, to be useful. We recommend to include the Section III 'Role of stakeholders' in each level and specify their roles and responsibilities.
- The role of communities including local governments and local actors as key stakeholders has been highlighted but no reference is made to the need for more effective resourcing and devolution of authority to the local level. The topic of resourcing is not well covered in the document. HFA has contributed to increased political will and public commitment to support DRR over recent years. However, for further progress under the new framework, financial commitments are necessary. Funding channels should ensure that action can be taken to tackle real risks of the most vulnerable populations, including marginalized groups.
- Cross references with the 'Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA2): a proposal for monitoring progress' needs to be provided and reflected in the Framework's structure including the identified priorities. The IFRC recommends that an explanation or guidance is provided on how the Framework will relate to and influence the development of the enhanced monitoring tool, as well as how it will build upon and relate to the existing HFA Priorities for Action. For example, a majority of the indicators (over forty) proposed in the 'PFDRR; a proposal for monitoring progress' ask about the existence of certain legislation or legal requirements. These indicators highlight the significance of laws and regulations as a tool to implement obligation under the Framework and as a means to measure progress. In the Pre-zero draft, however, this role of laws and regulations is not sufficiently addressed as priority in the activities.

2. Specific comments on sections

2.1 Section A: Preamble

- It is important to ensure cross-referencing of global frameworks and processes that relate to DRR and ensure that paragraph A.5 maintains a reference to the need for adequate cross-linkages between the post-2015 global agendas: HFA2, SDG and UNFCCC. We suggest to provide an overview in the Preamble so the readers can see

how the HFA2 implementation will contribute to the achievement of other global development agendas. This could be described in the Preamble (no longer than two pages) with the following flow:

- a. Short summary of evolution: International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction of 1989; Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World of 1994; International Strategy for Disaster Reduction of 1999 and HFA.
 - b. Key achievements of HFA
 - c. Key challenges and problems as of 2015 and beyond
 - d. Global trends and internationally agreed development agenda relating to DRR
 - e. How the implementation of PFDRR can be enhanced and contribute to development at all levels.
- The definition of ‘resilience’ and ‘social, economic and environmental resilience’ would be helpful as the concept has evolved since it was mentioned in HFA in 2005 and it is often mentioned without clear definition.
 - We suggest adding a reference to ‘Build back better’ which becomes crucial today when disasters are increasing in terms of the number, intensity and frequency. It is also an effective means to link humanitarian assistance to development.
 - It is necessary to elaborate on factors which increase the variability of disaster risk and disaster to include ‘insufficient local capacities, resources and lack or weak enforcement of relevant laws and regulations’. In the pre-zero draft there is reference to ‘strengthen financial instruments’ but is not calling for increased financing.
 - ‘Strengthening the development and implementation of appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks for DRR’ was recognised as priority in a number of Regional DRR Platforms (eg. in Africa and Asia Pacific) and in the synthesis report of consultations. Therefore, we recommend to add it to the paragraph 5.

2.2 Section B: Purpose, Scope, Outcome and Goals

- Purpose: The purpose of the framework is to manage disaster and climate risk not only in development but also in disaster management. Therefore, we suggest to revise the Para 7 as follows: ***“The purpose of the present framework is to manage all disaster and climate risks at local, national, regional and global levels for resilience of people, communities and countries.”***
- There needs to be coherence between the framework and its proposal for progress monitoring. Clearer purpose, scope and expected outcomes need to be provided to allow proper monitoring of the progress. For example, for paragraph 10, when determined, the targets should be a breakdown of formulas for consistency and standards.
- There should be coherence, too, between this section and the Section D ‘Priorities for action’. For example, if the first goal (Para 11) is ‘Prevention of disaster risk creation’, related action and associated activities should be described in the Section D.
- The third goal needs to be revised to give clarity to disaster resilience and the role of partnership. We suggest rephrasing this goal as ***‘Strengthened resilience through effective disaster preparedness and risk reduction and enhanced partnerships for cooperation’***.