

OPEN-ENDED INFORMAL CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS (INDONESIA)
Subject to revision on Pre ZERO Draft HFA

SECTION D :
Priorities for Action, National and Local Context

No	Page	Statement (#) Related Topics	Proposed Input of revision
1	7	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:	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, capacity and exposure of persons and assets and hazards characteristics, particularly at the local level. Actions should include:
2	7	c) Promote free and open availability of and access to risk, disasters and loss information, and their dissemination, at all levels, taking into account the needs of different categories of users.	Promote free and open availability of and access to risk, disasters and loss information, including copyrighted materials through negotiated concessions between government and the owners, and their dissemination, at all levels, taking into account the needs of different categories of users.
3	7	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.	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 public and private sectors for resilient investments.

4	7	h) 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 and economic sciences, and community at the frontline and practitioners working on disaster risk management.
5	8	i) 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 hazards, including the improvement of regional monitoring capacities and assessments.
6	8	k) Promote public education and awareness through campaigns, social media, community mobilization and other available means.	Promote public education and awareness of risk information and knowledge through campaigns, social media, community mobilization and other available means.
7	8	l) Tambahan Point: a. Meaningfull participation b. Peer learning among communities at the frontline, particularly those who has same hazards characteristic	Promote meaningful participation of all stakeholders and peer learning among communities at the frontline, particularly those who have the same hazard characteristics.
8	8	15 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 and social resilience.	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, social and environmental resilience.

9		Availability and accessibility of mechanisms to monitor, periodically assess and publicly report on progress, as well as mechanisms to redress complaints.
10	8	a) Availability and accessibility of mechanisms to monitor, periodically assess and publicly report on progress e) Establishment or further strengthening of all-stakeholders coordination mechanisms at national and local levels, such as national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction.
11	8	f) Empower local action and leadership in disaster risk management by local authorities, communities, and indigenous people
12	9	g) 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.
13	9	16. a) Preparing or reviewing and periodically updating disaster preparedness and contingency plans and policies at all levels, with a particular focus on ensuring in the design and planning the participation of all social groups, including the most vulnerable.
		Availability and accessibility of mechanisms to monitor, periodically assess and publicly report on progress, as well as mechanisms to redress complaints. Establishment or further strengthening of all-stakeholders coordination mechanisms at national and local levels, such as national and local platforms for disaster risk reduction, including trans-boundary hazard-based DRR forums. Empower local action and leadership in disaster risk management by local authorities, communities, and indigenous people through regulatory and financial means Promote the integration of disaster risk management into development policies and planning at all levels of government, including in poverty reduction, climate change adaptation, and environmental management strategies, and sectors and multi sector policies and plans. Preparing or reviewing and periodically updating disaster preparedness and contingency plans and policies at all levels, with a particular focus on ensuring in the design and planning the participation of all stakeholder groups and sectors, including the most vulnerable.

14	9	<p>c) Promoting regular disaster preparedness exercises, including evacuation drills, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective disaster response and access to essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate, to local needs.</p>	<p>Promoting regular disaster preparedness exercises, including evacuation drills and establishment of area-based support system, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective disaster response and access to essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate, to local needs.</p>
15	10	<p>17. a) Strengthen the implementation of social safety-net mechanisms to assist the poor and particularly exposed groups, such as older persons and persons with disabilities, and other populations exposed to disaster risk and affected by disasters.</p>	<p>Strengthen the implementation of social safety-net mechanisms, including through community-owned safety net mechanism, to assist the poor and particularly exposed groups, such as older persons and persons with disabilities, and other populations exposed to disaster risk and affected by disasters, with due appreciation of their capacity as DRR actors.</p>
16	10	<p>b) Protect and strengthen critical public facilities and physical infrastructure, particularly schools, clinics, hospitals, water and power plants, communications and transport lifelines, disaster warning and management centres, and culturally important lands and structures through proper design, retrofitting and re-building, in order to render them adequately resilient to hazards</p>	<p>Protect and strengthen critical public facilities and physical infrastructure, particularly schools, worship places, clinics, hospitals, water and power plants, communications and transport lifelines, disaster warning and management centres, and culturally important lands and structures through proper design, retrofitting and re-building, in order to render them adequately resilient to hazards and through community's involvement in the management.</p>

17	<p>18. The understanding of future risk drivers.... In that connection:</p> <p>a) Common methodologies for risk assessment, monitoring, disaster recording and statistics, and sharing of information should remain a priority, together with the necessary support for data gathering and risk modeling for planning purposes.</p>	<p>Common methodologies for risk assessment, monitoring, disaster recording and statistics, enhanced with climate projection, and sharing of information should remain a priority, together with the necessary support for data gathering and risk modeling for planning purposes. Appropriate level of details should be ensured for methodologies employed.</p>
18	<p>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 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.</p>	<p>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 promote a culture of prevention, generating understanding of disaster risk, support mutual learning and sharing of experience. Further campaign to promote community resilience needs to be instituted. 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.</p>
19	<p>c) It is critical to continue promoting the use, application and affordability of information, communication and space-based technologies and related services, as well as earth observations, to support disaster risk reduction.</p>	<p>It is critical to continue promoting the use, application and affordability of information, communication and space-based technologies and related services, as well as earth observations, to support disaster risk reduction. Strengthened utilization of social</p>

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20	12	<p>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; 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.</p>	<p>media may support successful risk communication.</p> <p>... 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, utilizing also available good practices and lessons learned; and to use post-disaster reviews as opportunities to learn and enhance public policy.</p>
21	12	<p>19. b) 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.</p> <p>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....</p> <p>e) Monitoring is essential to assess progress and adopt the necessary corrective measures.</p>	<p>b) Collaboration should be ensured across mechanisms and institutions for the implementation of instruments relevant to disaster risk, such as for climate change, poverty eradication, sustainable development, and others as appropriate.</p> <p>d) Voluntary and self-initiated peer reviews among countries and cities should be given due consideration and appreciation, as they may represent a very useful mechanism to support national efforts, reviews of....</p> <p>e) Monitoring is essential to assess progress and adopt the necessary corrective measures.</p>
22	12	<p>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....</p> <p>e) Monitoring is essential to assess progress and adopt the necessary corrective measures.</p>	
23	13	<p>e) Monitoring is essential to assess progress and adopt the necessary corrective measures.</p>	

	<p>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 disaster risk. Such information may be of relevance in 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....</p>	<p>International monitoring mechanisms, such as the HFA Monitor and SDGs, 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 sustainable development agenda and goals, and on climate change. The current HFA Monitor will be enhanced in order to more effectively measure comprehensive progress, including in terms of outcome and output indicators, and to ensure coherence between the global HFA Monitor and....</p>
24	<p>13</p> <p>20. The Continued strengthening of cooperation at the regional and global level on preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction is critical and may require the following additional measures:</p>	<p>20. The Continued strengthening of cooperation at all levels, especially at the regional and global level on preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction is critical and may require the following additional measures:</p>
25	<p>13</p> <p>b) Promote the further development of standards and other guidance instruments to support preparedness and response, and contribute to the lessons learned for policy practice and reconstruction programmes.</p>	<p>b) Promote the further development of standards and other guidance instruments to support preparedness and response, and contribute to the lessons learned and sharing of best practices for policy practice and reconstruction programmes.</p>

26	13	d) Promote the further development of regional early warning mechanisms to ensure that information is acted on across all relevant countries.	d) Promote the further development of effective regional early warning mechanisms to ensure that information is acted on across all relevant countries.
27	14	21. a) Access to and transfer of environmentally sound technology, science and innovation as well as knowledge and information sharing should be enhanced further through existing mechanisms, including the United Nations, and other relevant bodies, in order to support countries to manage disaster risk.	a) Access to and transfer of environmentally sound technology, science and innovation as well as knowledge and information sharing should be enhanced further through existing mechanisms, namely bilateral, regional and multilateral collaborative arrangements, including the United Nations, and other relevant bodies, in order to support countries to manage disaster risk.

SECTION E:
International Partnership in the Implementation and follow up process

28	22. The implementation of the measure at local, national, regional, and global levels require the full commitment, goodwill, knowledge, experience and resources of all stakeholders, as relevant. Effective and meaningful local, national, regional and global partnerships to manage disaster risk can greatly contribute to the further evolution of strong and predictable system for cooperation.	
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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: **(a-e)**

30	15	<p>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.</p>
31	15	<p>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.</p>
32	16	<p>26. While it is primary responsibility of State to manage disaster risk, there is a strong expectation on the further strengthening of 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:</p>

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**SECTION F:
Transition Phase**

33	<p>27. The activities under HFA relevant and for further priorities remain implementation in order to maintain the positive momentum and because significant systemic change and impact requires the persistence and perseverance of all stakeholders.</p>	
34	<p>28. UNISDR 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</p>	

	<p>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.</p>	
35	<p>29. Existing regional strategies, plans and programs may be adjusted, taking into account this framework.</p>	

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