

OCHA Recommendations

With reference to the Pre-zero draft of 8 August 2014

➤ Key Lessons and challenges for ‘humanitarian issues’ from the implementation of the HFA and practice

1. Member States reported substantial achievement to priority 5 (preparedness for effective response) including early warning systems. However, the importance of preparedness, response and early warning continues, in view of more intense, frequent, and large-scale sudden-onset disasters (e.g. earthquakes, cyclones, and technological accidents).
2. The HFA is built on an assumption that countries have effective governance in place into which DRR can be better integrated. This is not often the case in fragile and conflict-affected states. In reality, high proportions of vulnerable and affected populations live in these situations. For example, more than 50 per cent of people affected by natural disasters from 2005-2009 lived in fragile and conflict affected states.¹
3. The HFA linked humanitarian and development issues in one framework. However, the linkage between the two has been still weak, and needs to be further forged through the importance of risk management. The World Humanitarian Summit can support the implementation of HFA2, through its themes, in particular, risk management (2. Reducing vulnerability, managing risk).

➤ Comparison – HFA and Pre-zero draft (HFA2)

The ‘humanitarian issues’ in the Hyogo Framework for Action

1. Preparedness is one of the five priorities of HFA as a distinct set of priorities.
2. HFA does not focus on the specific needs and challenges in advancing the DRR in fragile and vulnerable contexts.

Current text regarding ‘humanitarian issues’ in the pre-zero draft of the post 2015 Framework for DRR

1. Preparedness is one of the four priorities in the pre-zero draft. The current preparedness-recovery-reconstruction continuum needs clear linkages between them.
2. The Preamble (Paragraph 3) acknowledges conflict as one of the compounding factors of disaster risk that will raise the levels of disaster losses. However, there is no further reference on conflicts or fragility in other sections.

¹ ODI. 2013. *When Disasters and Conflict Collide: Improving links between disaster resilience and conflict prevention*.

- **Recommendations to strengthen the reference(s) to humanitarian issues in the pre-zero draft of the post-2015 framework for DRR**

Section A. Preamble Para 3

3. The Preamble (Para 3) acknowledges conflict as one of the compounding factors of disaster risk that will raise the levels of disaster losses. However, there is no further reference on conflicts or fragility in other sections. This theme should be further elaborated in the text.

Section C. Guiding Principles

d) Disaster risk management requires **(add) *vulnerability assessment*** and an all-of-society engagement and empowerment ...

k) The sustainability of development depends on the ability to manage disaster risk, **(add) *including the ability to effectively respond to disasters***. Public and private investments are to be disaster/risk informed.

(Add) ***Humanitarian, development and climate change communities to work closer together and in longer/term engagement.***

Section D. Priorities for Action

Para 16 & Para 20

The priority should be: Preparedness for ***effective*** response (as in the priority 5 of the Hyogo Framework for Action)

HFA 2 needs to clearly recognize the continuing value of preparedness as a necessary contributing factor of sustainable development/ resilience. As proposed by Japan, Preparedness, response and early warning should be a distinctive set of priorities. This point was supported by the *Asia Input Document* of June 2014, which placed 'strengthening early warning systems, disaster preparedness and response capacities' as second of the nine recommendations, to prevent and reduce risks.

Actions at the national/local levels, such as simulation exercises, are also needed at global regional levels. (Para 16 c)

(Add) ***Recognising the specific challenges of DRR/disaster risk management in fragile and conflict affected states, and placing greater emphasis on building resilience in these contexts, potential limitations on engagement and sharing best practice.***

Section E. International partnership in the implementation and follow/up process

As supported by the United Kingdom, humanitarian-development linkages to be strengthened and clearly linked with SDG, Climate change, WHS and the role of the humanitarian community.

h) International regional institutions and organisations should be encouraged 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, (add) ***and the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016***, especially in support of developing countries.