CHART of the pre-zero draft of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction

Purpose

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

Scope

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

Expected Outcome

In keeping with the HFA expected outcome, the present framework aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries.

Goal I Prevention	Goal II Reduction	Goal III Resilience
The prevention of disaster risk creation which requires the adoption of risk-informed growth and development measures that aim to address increase in exposure and vulnerability.	The reduction of existing disaster risk which requires measures that address and reduce exposure and vulnerability, including preparedness for disaster response.	The strengthening of persons, communities and countries' disaster resilience which requires social, economic and environmental measures that enable persons, communities and countries to absorb loss, minimize impact and recover.

Guiding Principles

The principles contained in the Yokohama Strategy and the HFA general considerations retain their full relevance and are complemented as follows to guide implementation. (14 principles – see pre-zero draft)

Priorities for Action

Understanding Disaster Risk	Strengthening Governance to Manage Disaster Risk	Preparedness for Response, Recovery and Reconstruction	Investing in Social, Economic and Environmental Resilience
Local and National	**Local and National**	**Local and National**	**Local and National**
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: (11 points – see pre-zero draft)	Governance and its structuring is of paramount importance and conditions the effective and efficient management of disaster risk. Within countries' capacities, the strengthening of governance for disaster risk management may prioritize: (9 points – see pre-zero draft)	There is a call to further strengthen early warning and preparedness systems, motivated by the increase in disaster events as well as evidence that such systems contribute to saving lives and increasing efficiency of preparedness and response. With the increase in magnitude of disaster impacts, not least in highly urbanized settings, and of disasters affecting large numbers of people and high-value national and local infrastructures and economic assets, the cost and complexity of reconstruction is rising. Actions should include: (6 points – see pre-zero draft)	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: (13 points – see pre-zero draft)
Regional and Global	**Regional and Global**	**Regional and Global**	**Regional and Global**
The understanding of disaster risk drivers and trends, and the evolution of future risk scenarios, requires an all-States and all-stakeholder 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. In that connection: (4 points – see pre-zero draft)	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: (5 points – see pre-zero draft)	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: (5 points – see pre-zero draft)	Investments are needed to strengthen the capacity to record, analyze, summarize, disseminate, and exchange statistical information and data on hazards mapping, disaster risks, impacts, and losses. In that connection: (3 points – see pre-zero draft)

Role of Stakeholders

The implementation of the measures at local, national, regional and global levels will 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.

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: (see pre-zero draft)

Business, professional associations, private sector financial institutions and philanthropic foundations	Academia and research	Media	Financial, investments, and trade institutions	Social groups, volunteers, and civil society and faith-based organizations

International Partnership in the Implementation and Follow-Up Process

While it is a primary responsibility of States 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.