



Section A – Preamble

Brazil considers that the Preamble should be concise and objective. It should provide a brief assessment of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), identify gaps, challenges and constraints. In this regard, the text could mention the difficulties faced by many developing countries in implementing the HFA and highlight the need for additional international support.

The outcome document should be a stand-alone text that can be read without constant consultation to the HFA. In this regard, it would be preferable to avoid cross references to sections or parts of the HFA, such as the “priorities” in paragraph one. It may be useful to outline in more detail the “priorities” rather than just include a reference.

Paragraph 3 identifies a number of risk factors which have not received sufficient attention during the implementation of the HFA. Instead of a long list of factors, it might be advisable to enumerate only the most relevant points and identify common elements. In any case, we believe that the terms used in the text should be defined clearly. The difference, if any, between risk factors and risk drivers is unclear.

Whilst climatic and other natural events may be the proximate causes of disasters, the consequences are directly linked to the social structure and physical infrastructure in place in the country concerned. In this context, Brazil believes it is important to highlight in this paragraph that poverty and inequality are two major risk factors that affect disproportionately developing countries, having a direct bearing on the social consequences of climatic or natural events.

Similarly, paragraph 4 seeks to link the disaster risk reduction framework under discussion to the post-2015 agenda, mentioning a number of focus areas. Although implicit in the text, it would be important to clearly recognize the connection between disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.

Paragraph 5 proposes measures that have emerged during the consultations on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction with a view to guiding Member States. Their relevance is not under dispute, but we question whether it is appropriate to include these measures in the preamble. Rather, it might be preferable to mention these points in Section C related to guiding principles or Section D on Priorities of Action.

Section B – Purpose, Scope, Outcome and Goals

The Section on Purpose, Scope, Outcome and Goals should be based on the HFA, building upon the experience attained during its implementation. At the same time, it should be consistent with the approach undertaken in the discussions for the post 2105 development agenda, namely, the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

On paragraph 7, it should be clear that the framework under discussion aims at supporting national efforts in reducing disaster and climate risk at local, national, regional and global levels, fostering resilience and sustainable development. The focus should be on state-led action, even though the measures prescribed could also promote resilience for individuals, local communities, countries, regions and the international community.

We agree with the approach proposed for paragraphs 9 and 10 with relation to the expected outcomes. It is important to identify global targets as indicators of progress, but the figures need to be realistic and attainable, based on objective assessment of possible outcomes.

On the other hand, we believe that the strategic goals mentioned in paragraph 11 could be further clarified to include an explicit reference to sustainable development which contributes to address exposure and vulnerability. The element of risk should be built into sustainable development strategies.

In addition, it is important to highlight the role of international cooperation in strengthening disaster resilience and risk reductions at the individual, local and national levels. A reference to this issue could be included under subitem III in paragraph 11.