

## **WFP Proposed Strengthening of the WCDRR Pre Zero Draft**

### **Introduction**

WFP proposes strengthening of the WCDRR pre zero draft in three broad areas:

- Food Security and Nutrition – WFP’s primary mandate, a key risk and one that can be solved.
- Preparedness – An area of particular expertise and leadership by WFP
- Bridging humanitarian and development action to support DRR

### **Rationale - Food Insecurity and Malnutrition**

Food insecurity and malnutrition are compound risks. In many countries affected by disasters they are underlying risk factors that are also exacerbated, sometimes to an acute degree, by disasters.

This issue was specifically catered to in the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). Food security and nutrition are also included under Goal 2 in the zero draft of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). In emergency interventions responding to disasters, food and nutrition are key elements of immediate response and longer-term recovery.

Progress has been made as a result of implementation of the HFA, the MDGs as well as through focused emergency interventions. However, the underlying risks remain - as does the risk that those affected by disasters will suffer from decreased food security and nutrition. This said, the underlying risks are fixable.

As a result, WFP believes that food security and nutrition continue to warrant specific mention in any agreement reached in the World Conference on DRR in Sendai. Particularly as far as underlying factors are concerned, WFP also believes that the agreement should also reflect the SDGs. A number of interventions have made this point as part of informal consultations on the pre-zero draft.

### **Rationale - Preparedness**

For some time WFP has been a leading advocate of effective emergency preparedness and has developed considerable relevant expertise. It has co-led the IASC bodies dealing with preparedness since their inception.

While preparedness is recognized as an area of progress under the HFA, it is an element that needs continuing attention using an all-hazards and whole of society approach.

There is a need to reflect preparedness for recovery and reconstruction but, most importantly, there is a continuing requirement to maintain a focus on the core - preparedness to respond. This foundation is directly related to the primary global target of in the pre-zero draft - ensuring that lives are not lost.

While access to relief items is mentioned in the document, perhaps minor

restructuring could better bring out the fact that preparedness needs to go beyond process, planning and norms. It should cover tangible capabilities – such as rapid availability of these relief items and the means to deliver and distribute them. The current draft groups this critical element of preparedness with exercises and drills.

WFP would also make the observation that preparedness is an area that lends itself particularly well to partnerships. As well as more traditional capacity building, this could also include making tangible bilateral, regional and international capability available under national lead in a structured and coherent way. An example is how emergency logistics capacity has been developed in some countries.

To support these types of assistance, the WFP has been very actively involved within UN system in leading development of a Common Framework for Preparedness, endorsed by the leadership of the IASC, UNDG and UNISDR, to better meet increasing demands for capacity partnership in a more coherent manner.

### **Rationale – Bridging Humanitarian and Development Action**

WFP believes that effective DRR would benefit from better coherence between development and humanitarian action. Given its operational expertise in both WFP has proposed specific strengthening in this area.

### **Engagement on Development of Indicators**

WFP also notes the work on indicators that will take place under the leadership of the Ambassador of Jamaica. Work on the Sustainable Development Goals has involved development of indicators and WFP has formulated indicators for its own work that might be relevant, for example in timeliness of response (which drives levels of preparedness). This input can be provided if required.

### Proposed Strengthening

Paragraph	Suggested Strengthening	Comment
3	Add highlighted text: <i>Factors such as unequal economic development, poorly managed urban development and ecosystems, poverty and inequality, food insecurity and malnutrition, weak participatory governance, weak enforcement, insufficient local capacities, inadequate and inappropriate policies and resources, conflicts, and climate change and variability compound disaster risk and hence the levels of disaster loss.</i>	
4	Add highlighted text: <i>The momentum generated by the HFA needs to be reinforced further by the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction with a much stronger focus on anticipating and preparing for long-term risk scenarios and concrete measures to prevent the creation of new risk, reduce the existing risk and strengthen economic and social resilience of countries and people, by addressing both people and assets' exposure and vulnerability.</i>	
5, 11th bullet	Add highlighted text: <i>The mainstreaming and integration of disaster risk assessment in development cooperation programs and whenever possible in humanitarian interventions of bilateral and multilateral nature should be promoted.</i>	
14d)	Add highlighted text: <i>Promote community-based training initiatives for planning, design and implementation, considering the role of volunteers, as appropriate, to enhance local capacities to mitigate and cope with disasters.</i>	
14 j)	Add highlighted text: <i>Promote the incorporation of disaster risk education, including preparedness and community planning, in educational curricula at all levels as well as in informal education systems.</i>	Increased emphasis on community-based capacity for planning, design and implementation
15a)	Add highlighted text: <i>Adoption and implementation of specific national and local plans aligned and complementary with existing overall development plans, with clear targets, indicators and timeframes, aimed at preventing the creation of risk, the reduction of existing risk, and the strengthening of economic resilience.</i>	Assume "local" includes sub-national and communities.
15h)	Add highlighted text: <i>Promote the integration of disaster risk management into development and humanitarian assistance policies and planning at all levels of government, including in poverty reduction strategies and sectors and multi sector policies and plans</i>	
16 a)	Add highlighted text: <i>Preparing or reviewing and periodically updating disaster preparedness actions, 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.</i>	
16 b)	Add highlighted text: <i>Continuing to further strengthen early warning systems and tailoring them to users' needs, including social and cultural requirements. In particular, ensuring that tailored early warning systems are fully operationalised including the capacity of authorities and</i>	Highlighting the need for operationalising the early warning-early action link

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	<i>communities to activate and implement preparedness measures and contingency plans in a timely and effective manner.</i>	
16 c)	Add highlighted text: <i>Promoting regular disaster preparedness exercises, including evacuation drills, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective disaster response through all relevant actors being familiar with their roles and tasks and that plans are tested.</i>	Highlights the rationale behind simulations and drills
16	Add new sub paragraph: <i>d) Ensure, as a preparedness action, systems for rapid access to essential food and non-food relief supplies appropriate to local needs.</i>	Text separates this essential action from existing sub-paragraph 16 c) – where it was slightly incongruous and lacking in prominence.
17	Add highlighted text: <i>Social, economic and environmental investments are essential to strengthen the resilience of persons, communities, countries and their systems and assets</i> <i>A continued focus on key development areas, such as health, education, food security and nutrition, 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.</i>	
17	Either add new sub paragraph or insert in main body of paragraph: <i>Ensure coherence with other efforts to solve issues related to underlying risks, in particular the Sustainable Development Goals, e.g. Goal 2 – “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture” as well as global campaigns such as the Zero Hunger Challenge.</i>	The notion of referring to “global campaigns” is also used in paragraph 18b
17a)	Add highlighted text: <i>Strengthen the implementation of social protection and safety-net mechanisms to assist the poor, the most vulnerable including the food insecure and malnourished as well as and other particularly exposed groups, such as older persons and persons with disabilities, and other populations exposed to disaster risk and affected by disasters.</i>	
17c)	Add highlighted text: <i>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, food supply and agricultural infrastructure, and culturally important lands and structures through proper design, retrofitting and re-building, in order to render them adequately resilient to hazards.</i>	
17f)	Add highlighted text: <i>Improve <del>Review</del> existing and develop new financial and fiscal instruments in order to integrate climate and disaster risk funding and support risk-sensitive public and private investments.</i>	There is an opportunity on making this paragraph less passive by stating what we can do, as a global

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		community, beyond a review.
17 l)	Add highlighted text: <i>Implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction, focus on sustainable community asset creation and that are based on national and local planning and implementation mechanisms.</i>	
18	Add new sub paragraph: <i>Ensure improved climate information to be integrated into planning and policy processes, including through mechanisms such as the Global Framework on Climate Services.</i>	
21b)	Add highlighted text: <i>Disaster risk reduction measures should be mainstreamed appropriately into multilateral and bilateral development and humanitarian assistance programmes including those related to poverty reduction, natural resource management, food security and nutrition, urban development and adaptation to climate change.</i>	
20c)	Add highlighted text: <i>Promote the development of predictable cooperation and coordination mechanisms for preparedness and response at global, regional, national and local levels, which may include usage of business facilities and services and military assets as relevant and appropriate.</i>	
21	Add highlighted text: <i>Investment and partnerships 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.</i>	
23 5 <sup>th</sup> bullet	Add highlighted text: <i>and advocate for an inclusive and all-of-society disaster management which strengthen the synergies across the most vulnerable groups.</i>	
Paragraph 26i) and j)	Both the duration and reporting cycles should be aligned with the SDG and new convention on climate change.	The alignment is equally relevant for indicators.