



## COMMENTS ON THE PRE-ZERO DRAFT OF THE POST-2015 FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION- AUGUST 2014

We are pleased to see the strong commitment to the substantial reduction of social, economic and environmental assets in the pre-zero draft and the need for investment in resilience as a continued focus on key development areas for consideration in the post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework.

However, World Animal Protection urges the international community's recognition that productive assets are integrated into a disaster risk management approach to prevent social vulnerability and achieve sustainable livelihoods; the link between animals (both livestock and working animals) and the maintenance of food security, livelihoods and social cohesion at the community level after a disaster is too strong and too widespread to be ignored.

This is strengthened in the strong commitment to protecting livelihoods and productive assets in the most recent General Assembly Resolution on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/RES/68/211<sup>1</sup>) which recognized the need to **"protect livelihoods and productive assets, including livestock, working animals, tools and seeds"**. Similarly, the Communiqué of Guayaquil, Ecuador from the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction stressed the importance of ensuring **"proper planning of early recovery to ensure the protection of livelihoods and productive assets, including livestock, working animals, implements and seeds"**<sup>2</sup>. Furthermore, the Outcome Document from the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia stresses that in order to **"strengthen resilience, HFA2 should consider the protection of livelihoods and productive assets"**<sup>3</sup> and further to **"ensure that chronic risks such as food and energy security, livelihood, productive assets and health are addressed in national and local development plans"**<sup>4</sup>.

World Animal Protection presents its comments to the pre-zero draft to be discussed during the informal consultation sessions.

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### B. – PURPOSE, SCOPE, OUTCOME AND GOALS:

World Animal Protection strongly supports the present framework to include a specific reference of the need to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and **environmental assets** of communities and countries. However to support the assessment of the global progress in achieving the expected outcome, the five identified global targets must reflect a **reduction in environmental asset loss** which would include the losses of productive assets, on the understanding that in developing country contexts productive assets are a prominent livelihood source and means for recovery and resilience.

Based on the above, World Animal Protection proposes for your consideration the following target for inclusion:

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<sup>1</sup> See also the recent General Assembly resolution on an International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, A/RES/68/211 <http://www.unisdr.org/files/resolutions/ARES68211E.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Communiqué of Guayaquil, Ecuador Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (May 2014) [http://www.preventionweb.net/files/37662\\_communiqueguayaquilpr1428may14\[1\].pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/37662_communiqueguayaquilpr1428may14[1].pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Asia-Pacific Input Document for the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA2) (June 2014) <http://6thamcdrr-thailand.net/6thamcdrr/Portals/0/Asia-Pacific%20input%20document%20for%20HFA%202%20FINAL.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

10. reduce disaster economic loss [add: including the protection of productive assets, including livestock, working animals, implements and seeds] by [a given percentage in function of number of hazardous events] by 20[xx],

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### C. – GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

World Animal Protection welcomes the inclusion of references to managing the risk of disasters by aiming at protecting persons, their livelihoods and properties while respecting their human rights. We are calling for the framework to draw particular attention towards the resilience building of individuals and societies - to include the large majority of the world's poor, and most vulnerable to disasters, who rely heavily on animals. Therefore we propose the following text for the consideration of Member States:

12. c) Managing the risk of disasters should be aimed at protecting persons, their livelihoods [add: productive assets] and property, while respecting their human rights

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### D. – PRIORITIES FOR ACTION – *INVESTING IN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESILIENCE*

World Animal Protection strongly agrees that the social, economic and environmental investments are essential to strengthen the resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets. When focusing on key development areas, a specific recognition of the important role that productive assets play in strengthening resilience should be made. With over 1 billion of the world's poor depending on animals for jobs, food, income, transport, social status and cultural identification.

Priorities should be people-centred and include the protection of productive assets and livelihoods as well as lives as vital in disaster planning, helping to prevent the unnecessary suffering of livestock and people and significantly enhance post-disaster recovery. Tackling root causes of risk, lowering the number of people 'at risk' of falling in poverty, unemployment, hunger and malnutrition as a result of a disaster can be accounted through the protection of productive assets.

Based on this, World Animal Protection urges the inclusion of the following priority:

17. d) [add: Protect livelihoods and productive assets, including livestock, working animals, tools and seeds to ensure that chronic risks such as food and energy security, livelihood, productive assets and health are addressed in national and local development plans]

Not only is the inclusion of productive assets (livestock, working animals, tools and seeds) beneficial for community and urban resilience, it also has substantial cost benefits. Cost-benefit analysis can be used to provide guidance on linking policy and operations, and to practically demonstrate how a proper disaster risk management approach is closely inter-linked with poverty, climate change and food security to name a few.