



The way to 2015: from the GPDRR13 to the post-HFA consultation process

4th Annual Meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction

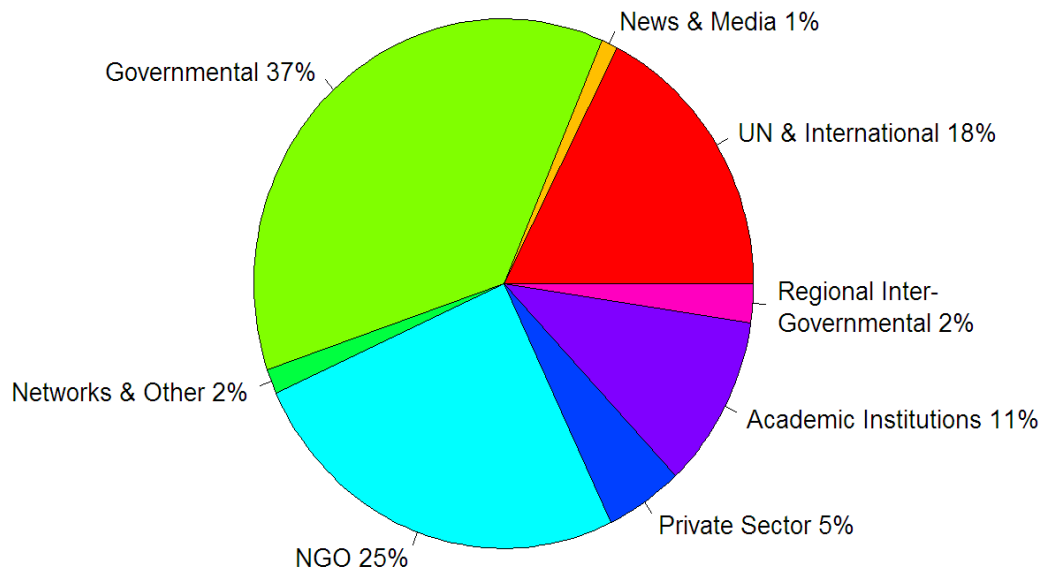
Oslo, 25 September 2013

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The GPDRR 2013

- ✓ *The Fourth Session of the Global Platform was held in Geneva from 19 to 24 May 2013*
- ✓ *3,500 participants, representing 172 countries, 856 organizations, 175 business representatives, 30 parliamentarians from 26 countries*
- ✓ *largest and most diverse platform to date and demonstrated that many stakeholders are engaged and part of the HFA2 consultations.*

Percentage of Participants in Stakeholder Groups





GPDRR13 Outcomes

- i) Chair's Summary*
- ii) Communiqué of the High Level Dialogue (HLD)*
- iii) Report of the HFA2 Global Consultation*
- iv) Proceedings of the Fourth Session of the Global Platform*



Global Platform
for disaster risk reduction



High Level Dialogue proposed the following actions for all stakeholders

1. Advocate for building of resilience to be a central part of the **post-2015 development agenda** and the mitigation of, and adaptation to, **climate change**.
 2. Call on countries to develop nationally agreed **standards for hazard risk assessments** especially of critical infrastructure (including schools, health centres, etc.).
 3. **Start a global safe schools and safe health structures campaign in disaster-prone areas** with voluntary funding and commitments to be announced at the World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015.
 4. **Call on the private sector** to integrate disaster risk considerations in risk management practices.
 5. Stimulate **collaboration among the public and private sectors** at local and national levels in risk management.
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Targeting the root causes of risk

- **Least progress on Priority 4** of the Hyogo Framework for Action: to “reduce the underlying risk factors”.
 - Participants raised the need to take **concrete measures to tackle risk drivers** including poverty, hunger, disease, conflict, violence and inadequate health services, education, infrastructure, poor water and sanitation, housing and others.
 - Several proposed actions included: reporting of the health burden of disasters and consequences for community development and the systematic application of the International Health Regulations; promoting education services and systems, and other measures identified in the Children’s Charter for Disaster Risk Reduction; utilizing established mechanisms for environmental protection such as Environment Impact and Strategic Environmental Assessments, systems for protected areas management and integrated water zones.
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Connecting Mutual Reinforcing Agendas

- The accumulation and reduction of disaster risk are closely intertwined with the fields of sustainable development, environmental protection and climate change as well as human mobility.
 - It is important that policies in these areas are designed to be mutually reinforcing. An emphasis was placed on integrated, multi-sectoral approaches to DRR, and to strengthening DRR in key sectors, such as education, agriculture and health.
 - Development and resilience are unlikely to be sustained unless disaster risk is explicitly addressed in all development initiatives.
 - Recovery and reconstruction costs are escalating and require risk reduction measures.
 - In addition, Governments should take a strong lead to ensure that DRR is well recognized and systematically incorporated in the international sustainable development agenda.
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Assessing Risks

- The 2013 GAR on DRR found that the global economy's transformation over the last 40 years has led to a **growing accumulation of disaster risk**.
- **Urban risk needs to be more fully understood**. The risk of failures in technical systems also poses severe consequences that have often been overlooked.
- The dynamic and multidimensional aspects of risk require **holistic and comparable methodologies** for risk assessment to enable, science-based decision-making and identification of development opportunities.



Leading at the Local Level

- Disasters happen locally and solutions are to be found locally.
 - Municipalities and local authorities **are in unique positions to lead and create opportunities for local partnerships** and to take risk-informed decisions that protect the continued potential for economic and social development.
 - Call for **sound urban development** and spatial planning, including attention to informal settlements, migration, safe housing, infrastructure and social services.
 - Focus was placed on efforts **to ensure that all schools and hospitals are built to resilient standards**, that all necessary school and hospital preparedness measures are in place and that attention has been given to the needs of persons with disabilities.
 - This does not relieve **national governments of their responsibilities to establish a framework and enabling environment** for local action.
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Engaging communities achieves results

- Approaches that are **culturally sensitive** and based on the **principles** of inclusiveness, participation and empowerment have been identified as a means of ensuring sustained impact in building resilience.
 - **Respecting local cultural heritage** can build community resilience.
 - **A range of models for forging partnership** between government, elected officials, civil society and community organizations were highlighted and forward-looking proposals for formalizing these models in national and local laws and policies were suggested.
 - **Systematic and meaningful inclusion of communities** in planning, decision-making and policy implementation is a must.
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The image features a decorative graphic on the left side, consisting of a blue globe with white latitude and longitude lines, overlaid with a white laurel wreath. A diagonal line with a rainbow gradient (red, orange, yellow, green, blue) runs from the bottom left towards the top right, intersecting the globe and wreath. The background is a solid blue color.

Recognizing the private sector as actor and partner

- Steering private investment towards greater resilience makes **good business sense**.
 - The private sector recognizes that it **has a crucial role to play in preventing and DRR since businesses** are not only exposed to natural hazards, but also often contribute to increased disaster risk in the process of driving economic growth.
 - **Resilient business and investment** go hand in hand with **resilient societies**, ecosystems and the health and safety of employees.
 - The **private sector is progressively aligning its risk reduction efforts with the Hyogo Framework for Action** and is developing business practices that promote resilience and foster new opportunities for public-private partnerships as part of an overall improved risk governance.
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Strengthening integrated risk governance

- There is evidence that empowerment of communities and local governments to identify and manage their everyday risks, and to engage in the development of DRR strategies, programmes and budgets provides a sound basis for building resilience.
- Reinforced national institutions and inclusive coordination mechanisms at national and local levels, are key elements of risk governance.
- There is growing recognition that the prevention and reduction of disaster risk is a legal obligation, encompassing risk assessments, the establishment of early warning systems, and the right to access risk information. In this regard, the progressive development and codification of international law concerning the “Protection of persons in the event of disasters” is highly relevant and welcome.



Strengthening integrated risk governance (continued)

- Parliamentarians have a strategic role to play in strengthening integrated risk governance through legislation, oversight and allocation of resources vis-à-vis the communities they represent.
- Development and financing of resilience plans were identified as a means of promoting “whole of society” approaches.
- Policies for investment, improved tracking of financing for disaster risk reduction across sectors and funding streams, and the introduction of special markers in global aid reporting were recommended and the role of supreme audit institutions in providing impartial information on the legality, efficiency and effectiveness of public spending was noted.
- Management and technical standards, such as building codes, should be regularly updated and enforced. .



Strengthening integrated risk governance (continued)

- Accountability systems and effective rules concerning stakeholders' responsibilities and opportunities for engagement are necessary.
- Recognise that risk governance can only be rooted in a strong acceptance of personal responsibility and commitment to behavioural change.
- Recognition of trans-boundary risk management and coordination as critical areas for cooperation including through regional Inter-governmental Organisations and international parliamentarian networks.



Strengthening scientific and technical support

- Increasingly need of systematic evidence- based methods for risk-informed decision-making, drawing on scientific analysis and tested indigenous knowledge.
 - There is a need access to risk information and scientific and technical methods. Citizens need to be sensitized and assisted in their use including through information and communication technologies.
 - There is an unmet demand for data, tools, methods and guidance on implementing risk reduction, and a shortage of specialists educated and trained for the task.
 - The widespread development and implementation of databases, including national and local damage and loss statistics based on sex and age-disaggregated data, methods for risk assessment, sector-tailored risk management and community early warning systems are pressing needs.
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Strengthening scientific and technical support (continued)

- Integrating disaster risk management into education at all levels including higher education curricula should be a priority.
- Participants also called for action to narrow gaps between the scientific community and organizations responsible for implementing DRR.
- Initiatives such as the Global Framework for Climate Services play an important role in ensuring development and availability of sector-relevant climate services to support decision-making.

Towards a post-2015 DRR Framework

- Requested by the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/66/199
- UNISDR is facilitating a multistakeholder consultation process and engages a full range of actors from Member States to civil society.
- Consultation events include the Global and Regional Platforms, national and local events, and targeted events of stakeholders, partners and networks.
- Builds on the *International Framework for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction of 1989*, the *Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action of 1994*, the *International Strategy for Disaster Reduction of 1999*, the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (HFA)*, and the *Mid-Term Review of the HFA (2010-2011)*.
- Expected to be adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and endorsed by the UN General Assembly in 2015.



Thank you

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