

**Summary Report on the Post HFA Consultation**  
**17 MAY, 2012, Incheon, Republic of Korea**

**Key Points:**

1. While there has been considerable progress with the HFA, including the higher profile of DRR, considerable new policy and legislation and public education, there is a lack of progress with implementation of policies and with financing.
2. While the HFA was designed with strong assistance from international organizations, the *Post-HFA Framework* should be designed in a more country-based process.
3. Discussants called for the *Post-HFA Framework* national consultation process to be a multi-stakeholder process including civil society, NGOs, the private sector, local government, national government and the international community.
4. Opportunities for reducing risk and building resilience are including the *Post-HFA Framework* consultation process itself and the increasing attention paid to climate change and adaptation to it. However, it is challenging to get governments to commit to implementing and financing DRR.
5. Each country need to develop strategic plans, with sustainable long term programmes as well as safeguards against development further increasing vulnerability. Training and human resource development is a major need.
6. Good governance of DRR includes decentralization, which brings stakeholders and citizens closer to the processes, and anti-corruption efforts.
7. More connection with the climate change adaptation agenda is needed, as well as more attention to budgetary processes.
8. The Global Platform could now become more strongly supportive of national platforms, with more communication along these lines.
9. DRR has become a good opportunity for stakeholder engagement, including with NGOs and the private sector – where more needs to be done.

## **Introduction**

The Post-2015 consultation was held with national and local government officials from Armenia, Cambodia, Gambia, Lao RDR, Mongolia, the Philippines and Republic of Korea, was held at the *second Leadership Development Forum on Developing Capacity and Legislation to Mainstream DRR into Development* in Incheon, Republic of Korea, on the 17<sup>th</sup> May 2012.

The consultation started with a brief presentation, consisting of the Post-HFA consultation process, initial progress and focus on national and local consultations. The presentation was followed by group discussions on three sets of questions given. (Annex 1) The summary of the group discussion will be provided below based on each set of the questions.

### **1. Key points from the discussion of the first set of questions**

Participants pointed to the importance of considering financing mechanisms and in case they have plans to propose budgets to their parliaments. More creative ways will be needed to get funds from national budgets. There has also been discussion of a global financing mechanism, or an operational fund to support through UN agencies. One participant thought that the presentation would have been better to begin with gaps and challenges and then proceed to show the difference between the HFA and the *Post-HFA Framework*.

On government expectations, participants called for a multi-stakeholder consultation process to create a culture of working jointly, including civil society and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local governments, ministries and the international community. They would like to see a variety of tools, guidance and references developed and standardized that can support countries to create greater incentives for building resilience, through stronger implementation of disaster risk reduction (DRR). The consultations should also contribute to the improvement of countries' legal environment for mainstreaming DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), into development.

Participants also pointed to individual processes needed country-by-country. For instance, in Lao PDR there is a *National Disaster Management Committee* at national, provincial and local levels, which should be the first step in consultations before proceeding to submit anything to the national assembly. This process should also involve national focal point meetings from every concerned ministry, as well as special involvement of the representatives of high risk provinces' *Provincial Disaster Management Committee* representatives, who could be invited to the NDMC meetings.

In Cambodia, UN partners should meet with the *National Disaster Management Organization* representatives while for selected sectors there should be individual meetings with Ministers. Discussion workshops with people from the planning level will also be needed, along with consultations with civil society and private sector representatives. There will be a national DRR forum in October.

Several countries also asked about the involvement of heads of state or heads of government. The discussion emphasized that NGOs do have a special role to play in the consultation processes, which should help them to reinforce follow through on plans and leadership.

One of the success as a result of the HFA implementation is how DRR itself has now been recognized as valuable and a priority and there is now high level awareness. DRR governance has been strengthened including national platforms for building multi-stakeholder consensus.

National DRR strategies have approved, as has the inclusion of DRR in national development strategies. Some activities on DRR have been integrated into some development sectors, such as educational curricula. Partnership is growing. Cooperation is being strengthened among countries; for instance Armenia and Mongolia are signing a *Memorandum of Understanding*. There has been a shift, as well, in favour of more focus on climate change, but CCA is not always understood to be DRR.

However, CCA is not yet being fully addressed in most contexts. Ministries have different interests, impeding consensus and teamwork. DRR is still unsecured in budgets and the culture of DRR is still undeveloped. Political instability can impede progress, as can a lack of citizen participation in DRR activities, and disaster education or community awareness. Leadership is often a missing ingredient and there is relatively little support from the UN System as a whole. There are also major weaknesses in communication, which can be too abstract when it should be concrete, such as to top decision makers.

HFA was designed with the help of an international structure but that the *Post-HFA Framework* should be designed mainly through country contributions with a package of HFA implementation and recommendations.

## **2. Key points from the discussion of the second set of questions**

Participants named various national development committees, and national emergency management agencies that should be key to the consultation process on *Post-HFA Framework*. Reference was also made to inclusion of government entities responsible for budgeting. Participants also pointed out that not only government but the whole of society should participate in the consultations. Emphasis should be placed on multi-stakeholder consultations (including different sectors such as civil society, NGOs and the private sector), with the holding of various working group meetings and with the involvement of regional and international organizations' representatives in cases.

To identify three key elements that should be addressed in the *Post-HFA Framework*, suggestions included ensuring incorporation of DRR in all development programmes, with a DRR budget line in every development programme; the inclusion of DRR education at all education levels; the establishment of permanent national DRR platforms, often by restructuring existing emergency management committees or structures; the increasing of budgets for DRR; the establishment of a DRR training centre/academy in order to improve professional skills and DRR practice.

Participants pointed out that opportunities included the fact that most stakeholders will engage in DRR and CCA. There is more and more support for CCA that can reinforce support for DRR. Policy and planning offer very good entry points and putting DRR statements in public policy will not be that difficult. The *Post-HFA Framework* consultation process is itself a major opportunity to increase attention to DRR as well as to unify the vision of the way forward, integrating national and international structures.

The challenges include getting governments to really commit to implement DRR mainstreaming and obtaining reliable national financing. There remains a great diversity of approaches and models and a diversity of risks and technologies to address them. The social differences between urban and rural areas can also be a major barrier to coherent implementation. Participants felt that each country needs to develop strong strategic plans with a portfolio of long term, sustainable projects (up to 20 years). State development programmes must ensure that they do not increase vulnerability. International investment in resilience can then be attracted. To this end, it is important to strengthen public/private

partnership to enhance investment in DRR. A training centre is needed for fostering human resources in DRR. Increased disaster relief resources are also needed.

### **3. Key points from the discussion of the third set of questions**

During the discussion on examples of governance of DRR at local and national level, participants highlighted that good governance has included a number of examples of legislation, policies, institution-building and the establishment of appropriate mechanisms. These have created an enabling political environment for both DRR and in emergency situations. Another opinion was that they did not see any truly good examples of where a government had become fully accountable, including civil society and the media in a comprehensive effort.

Decentralization has provided some examples of good governance, with strong benefits in the public investment and other areas. This is more bottom up, feeding district projects into provincial and national planning. Training programmes and educational materials have also been designed for community leaders in some places, and there is increased participation at community level. The assessment of hazards and vulnerabilities at community level has improved, including the issuance of DRR certificates in one country.

As to the models for multi-stakeholder participation in reducing risk and building resilience, the need for more connections with the climate change agenda was emphasized, together with the need for fiscal reform and budgetary processes. The Global Platform should support national platforms with more communication.

DRR has become a good opportunity for stakeholder engagement, for instance using a DRR forum in one country. In another, NGOs were made a special focus last year and this year the plan is to include more planning practitioners because they have not yet been targeted. In another country there has already been engagement with key NGOs, but only limited involvement with the private sector. Public awareness and early warning systems have improved in some countries, as has disaster education.

To incorporate accountability in DRR in development planning and practices at national and local level should start with the assessment of the risk, followed by the association of roles and responsibilities, which can be supported through the development of guidelines for accountability on DRR, in addition to make accountability a priority for UN advocacy on DRR. There is also an element of anti- corruption work in ensuring accountability. A dam, for instance, needs to be built to specifications to be resilient. Decentralization is also a good accountability tool. A village is an accountability unit. Districts ensure more holistic practice. The provincial level is responsible for strategic planning while the national assembly is responsible for oversight.

High level officials should receive training in DRR. The process of DRR decision-making and implementation needs to be transparent. DRR information should be accessible to stakeholders and beneficiaries. A national socio-economic development policy in one country has been drafted in such a way that government holds itself more accountable in future for DRR and CCA.

## **Annex 1: Questions discussed**

### **Set 1 Questions**

- ✓ **What key elements do you think are missing based on the presentation given? Why?**
- ✓ **What are the government expectations from the *Post-2015 Consultation Process*?**
- ✓ **What are the top three successes and three challenges in the implementation of the current HFA at national level? Why?**
- ✓ **How can national/local entities influence the design of the *Post-HFA Framework*?**

### **Set 2 Questions**

- ✓ **What are the key areas that national entities should focus on in the consultation process to support and contribute to the development of the *Post-HFA Framework*?**
- ✓ **What are the top three significant DRR elements that should be addressed in the *Post-HFA Framework*?**
- ✓ **What are the opportunities and challenges in the *Post-HFA* consultation process?**
- ✓ **How do we promote long-term investment in DRR and building resilience in the *Post-HFA* consultation process at national and local level?**

### **Set 3 Questions**

- ✓ **What are examples of governance of DRR at local and national level?**
- ✓ **What are the models for multi-stakeholder participation in reducing risk and building resilience?**
- ✓ **What progress have we made in broadening engagement on risk reduction and risk management at local and national level?**
- ✓ **How do we incorporate accountability in DRR in development planning and practices at national and local level?**

## **Annex 2: Participants List**

### **Grigoryan, Nikolay**

Deputy Head / HFA Focal Point in Armenia  
Rescue Service, Ministry of Emergency Situations of Armenia  
Email: [nik@emergency.am](mailto:nik@emergency.am)

### **Khangeldyan, Hovhannes**

Head, Crisis Management Center, Ministry of Emergency Situations of Armenia  
Email: [hovhannes.khangeldyan@mes.am](mailto:hovhannes.khangeldyan@mes.am)

### **Matevosyan, Hamlet**

Armenia State Crisis Management Academy  
Email: [matevosyan@cmsa.am](mailto:matevosyan@cmsa.am)

**Poghosyan, Movses**

Director, Armenia DRR National Platform/ ARNAP Foundation

Email: [movses.poghosyan@mes.am](mailto:movses.poghosyan@mes.am); [arnap@mes.am](mailto:arnap@mes.am); [poghosyanm@hotmail.com](mailto:poghosyanm@hotmail.com)

**Sovann, Ross**

Deputy Secretary General

National Committee for Disaster Management, Cambodia

Email: [ross.sovann@ncdm.gov.kh](mailto:ross.sovann@ncdm.gov.kh)

**Theng, Pagnathun**

Deputy Director General

General Directorate of Planning, Ministry of Planning

Email: [pagnathun@gmail.com](mailto:pagnathun@gmail.com)

**Jabbi, Alfusainey K.**

Senior Economist

Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs

Email: [jabbi72@yahoo.com](mailto:jabbi72@yahoo.com); [alfusaineyjabbi@hotmail.com](mailto:alfusaineyjabbi@hotmail.com)

**Khan, Essa**

Executive Director

Gambia National Disaster Management Agency

Email: [khanessa2000@yahoo.com](mailto:khanessa2000@yahoo.com)

**Mbasi, Sanneh**

Administrative Assistant

Gambia National Disaster Management Agency

Email: [mbasan75@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:mbasan75@yahoo.co.uk)

**Hompangna, Khamphao**

Deputy Director General

Social Welfare Department, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

Email: [sisomvang1@yahoo.com](mailto:sisomvang1@yahoo.com)

**Khommadam, Khamdeng**

Member of Parliament

National Assembly of Lao PDR

**Louanedouangchanh, Bounlert**

Deputy Director/Director

Social Department /

Secretariat of Lao Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (LAPPD)

Email: [bounlert@hotmail.com](mailto:bounlert@hotmail.com)

**Thummasack, Bouasy**

National Disaster Management Office, Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare

Email: [thoufriendly228@yahoo.com](mailto:thoufriendly228@yahoo.com)

**Baasansuren, Demberelnyam**

Foreign Relations Officer

National Emergency Management Agency of Mongolia (NEMA)

Email: [baaska\\_2@yahoo.com](mailto:baaska_2@yahoo.com)

**Batmend, Radnaabazar**

Director, Administrative Department, (NEMA, Mongolia)  
Email: [batmend\\_14@yahoo.com](mailto:batmend_14@yahoo.com)

**Boldbaatar, Baatarsuren**

Legal Officer  
National Development and Innovation Committee  
Email: [boldbaatar@ndic.gov.mn](mailto:boldbaatar@ndic.gov.mn)

**PHILIPPINES****Chan, Patri Bajamunde**

Local Parliamentarian, Philippines  
Email: [patribchan@yahoo.com](mailto:patribchan@yahoo.com)

**Deslate-Delicana, Maria Leobeth**

Local Parliamentarian, Philippines  
Email: [beth\\_deslate@yahoo.com](mailto:beth_deslate@yahoo.com)

**Morales-Torres, Jonna**

Director and local parliamentarian, Philippines  
Visayas Island of the Lady Local Legislators' League of the Philippines  
Email: [jmt27.stikalibo@gmail.com](mailto:jmt27.stikalibo@gmail.com)

**Kim, Hak-Su**

President  
Korea Sustainable Development Group (KSDG)  
Email: [88hakskim@gmail.com](mailto:88hakskim@gmail.com)

**Kim, Ye Jin**

Researcher, Dongguk University  
Email: [yennie86@gmail.com](mailto:yennie86@gmail.com)

**Hyocheer KIM**

Researcher, Rural Development Administration  
E-mail: [alf0416@korea.kr](mailto:alf0416@korea.kr)

**Kyo Moon SHIM**

Climate Change & Agro-ecology Division  
National Academy of Agricultural Science  
NAAS, RDA, 126 Suin-Ro Kweonseonku, Suwon,  
E-mail : [kmshim@korea.kr](mailto:kmshim@korea.kr)

**Regional and international organizations****Roy, Arghya Sinha**

Project Coordinator  
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)  
Email: [arghya@adpc.net](mailto:arghya@adpc.net)

**Hamza, Mohamed PhD.**

Disaster Risk Management and Recovery Consultant  
Global Climate Adaptation Partnership (GCAP)  
Oxford Brookes University  
Email: [mohamza.drm@gmail.com](mailto:mohamza.drm@gmail.com)

**Kelly, Tessa**

Asia Pacific Disaster Law Coordinator  
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)  
Email: [tessa.kelly@ifrc.org](mailto:tessa.kelly@ifrc.org)

**Lay, Khim**

Assistant Country Director/Lead of Environment cluster  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Cambodia  
Email: [lan.Wilderspin@undp.org](mailto:lan.Wilderspin@undp.org)

**Planitz, Angelika**

Advisor – Disasters & Governance Disaster Risk Reduction Team  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), New York  
Email: [angelika.planitz@undp.org](mailto:angelika.planitz@undp.org)

**Ha, Yejin**

Economic Affairs Officer  
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)  
Subregional Office for East and Northeast Asia (SRO)  
Email: [ha@un.org](mailto:ha@un.org)