

Inputs IFRC Post HFA

Following what it was discussed yesterday at the round table for the HFA2, please find below the IFRC recommendations with some proposed indicators:

1. Increase focus on people through more direct participation of communities in the policy framework for DRR. Some indicators of this could be:

- Number of communities benefiting from quality DRR programmes and services
- Number of communities with CDM formed groups
- Number of Simulation Exercises conducted with the communities
- Number of Community Early Warning Systems developed
- Number of targeted communities with DM Plans
- Number of communities with updated participatory risk assessments.

Note about evidence: we in the IFRC are increasing and improving our evidence, which we are happy to share widely with other members of the ISDR system. This would improve, among many other benefits, our chances to convince and attract funding for DRR.

2. Community education and awareness on DRR is integrated across sectors and is coordinated between government authorities, civil society and the general public. Some indicators of this could be:

- DRR awareness is part of the responsibilities of all the Ministries involved in DRR (e.g.: Agriculture, Planning, Environment, Infrastructure, Health, etc)
- National Education Ministry is mandated to develop national DRR curriculum with participation of communities and other stakeholders
- Number of schools teaching DRR
- Number of integrated national public information campaigns
- longer term multi-year predictable DRR financing (**ISDR can help through strengthening national DRR platform, to ensure that there is proper inter-action and discussion on policy, planning and financing**)

3. Increased accountability and transparency in implementing DRR through allocation of responsibility and resources to the local and community level. Some indicators of this could be:

- % of revenues allocated to DRR at each level of government
- Overall expenditure on DRR by government authorities, RCRC/civil society and the private sector.
- Public reporting mechanisms are put in place for national, sub-national and community level DRR programmes (e.g. Parliamentary reporting, opened information websites, community meetings, etc)

4. Develop appropriated legislation, policies and action plans for DRR implementation at national, sub national and local levels. Some indicators of this could be:

- Vulnerabilities and capacities are mapped and local action plans are based on these assessments
- National legal and policy framework for DRM includes DRR across all sectors

