



United Nations
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Consultation Process towards the Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction

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Background for HFA2 Consultation



Hyogo Framework for Action priorities for action

1 Make Disaster Risk Reduction a Priority

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

2 Know the Risks and Take Action

Identify, assess, and monitor disaster risks - and enhance early warning

3 Build Understanding and Awareness

Use knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

4 Reduce Risk

Reduce the underlying risk factors

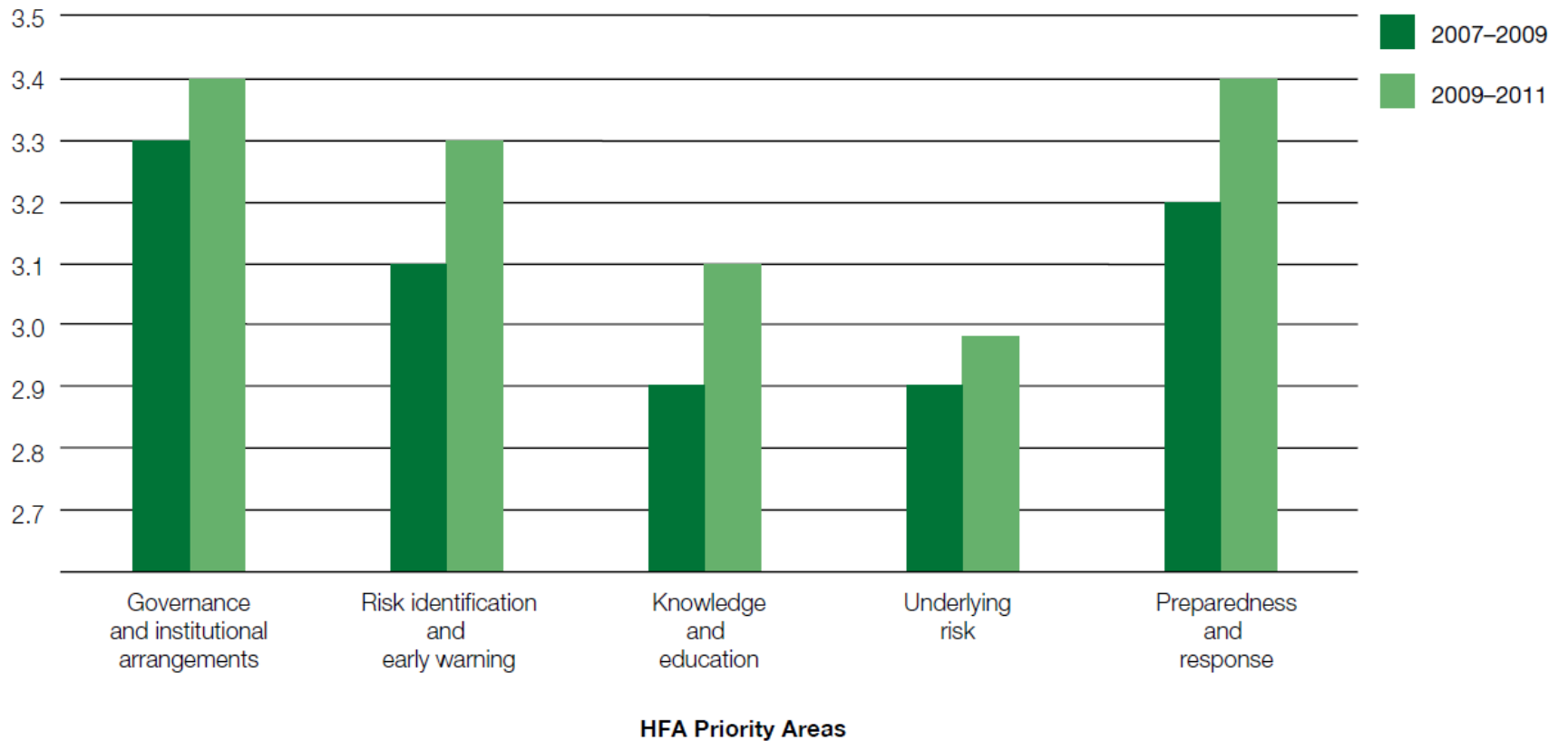
5 Be Prepared and Ready to Act

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels



Mixed progress towards achieving the HFA

Average score of progress

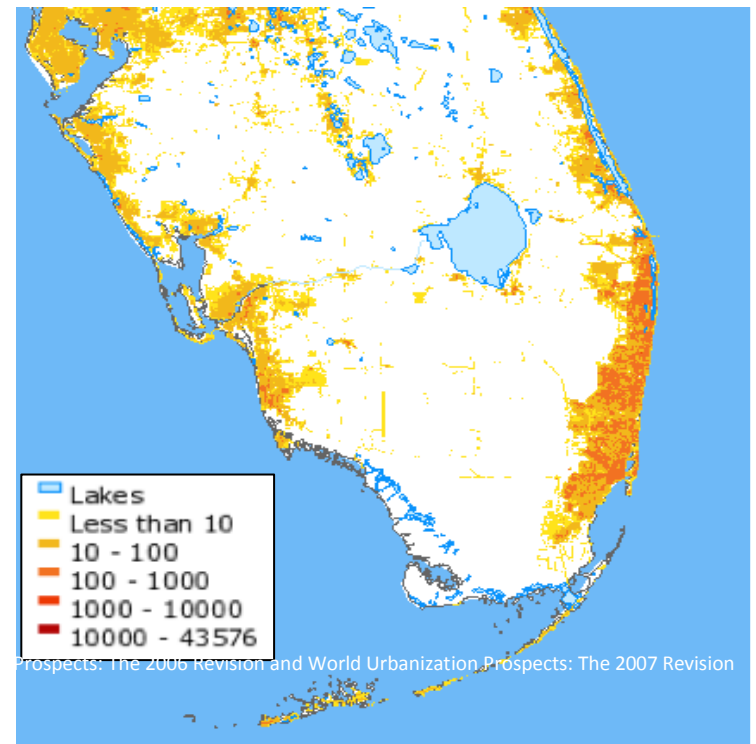
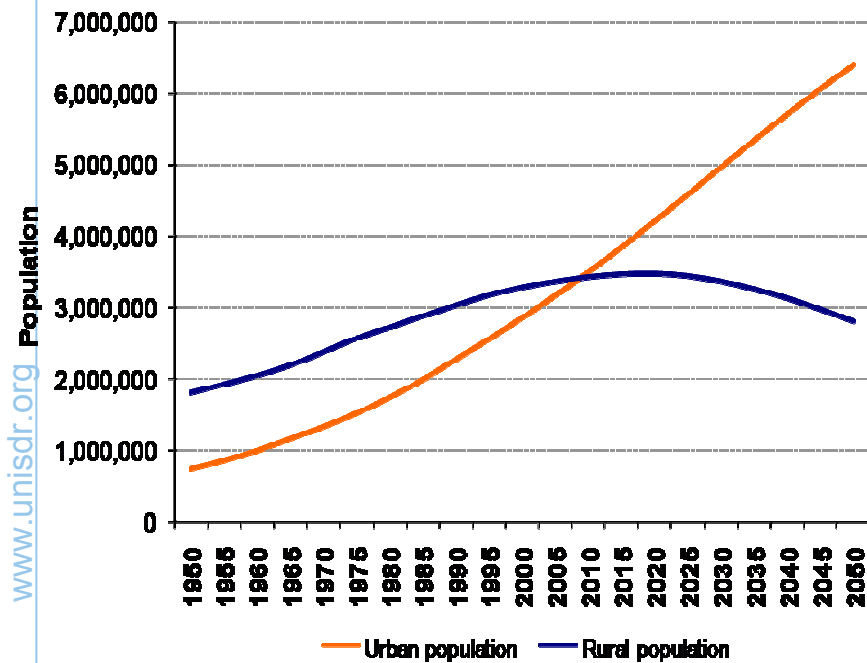




Increased exposure of people and economic activities to weather-related hazards

Urban settlements are home to more than 50% of the world's population

Population exposed to tropical cyclones, Southern Florida



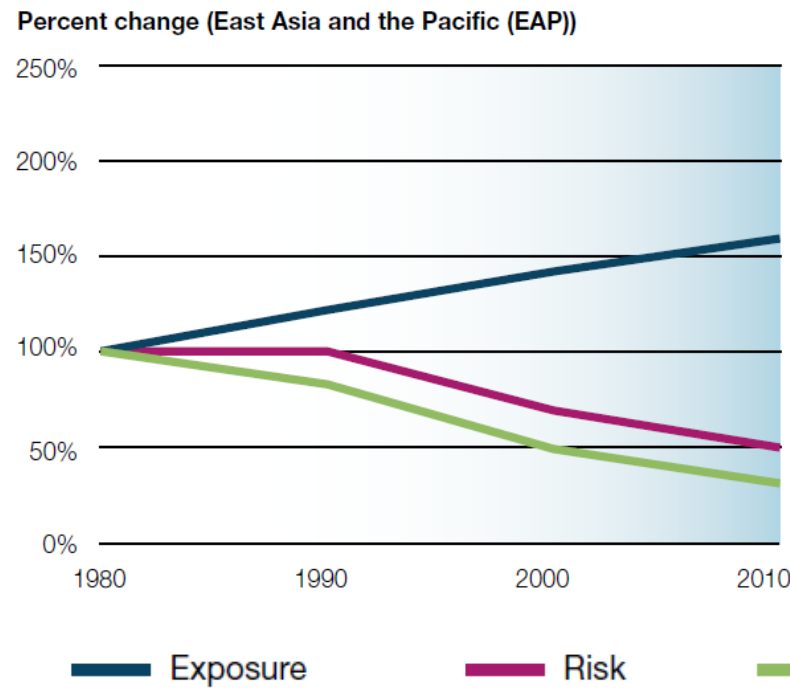
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Prospects: The 2006 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision

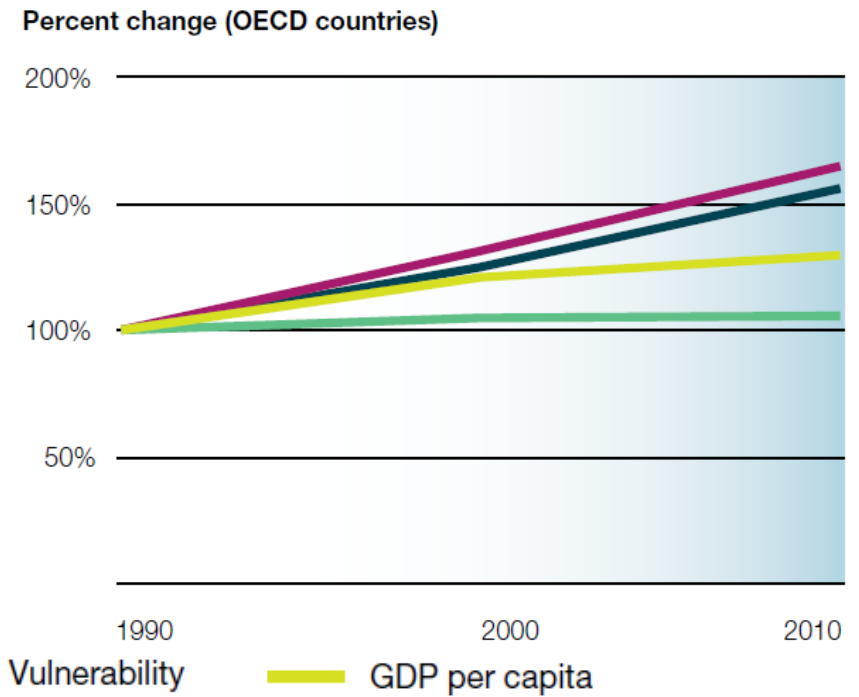


Falling mortality – rising economic loss risk

Flood mortality risk



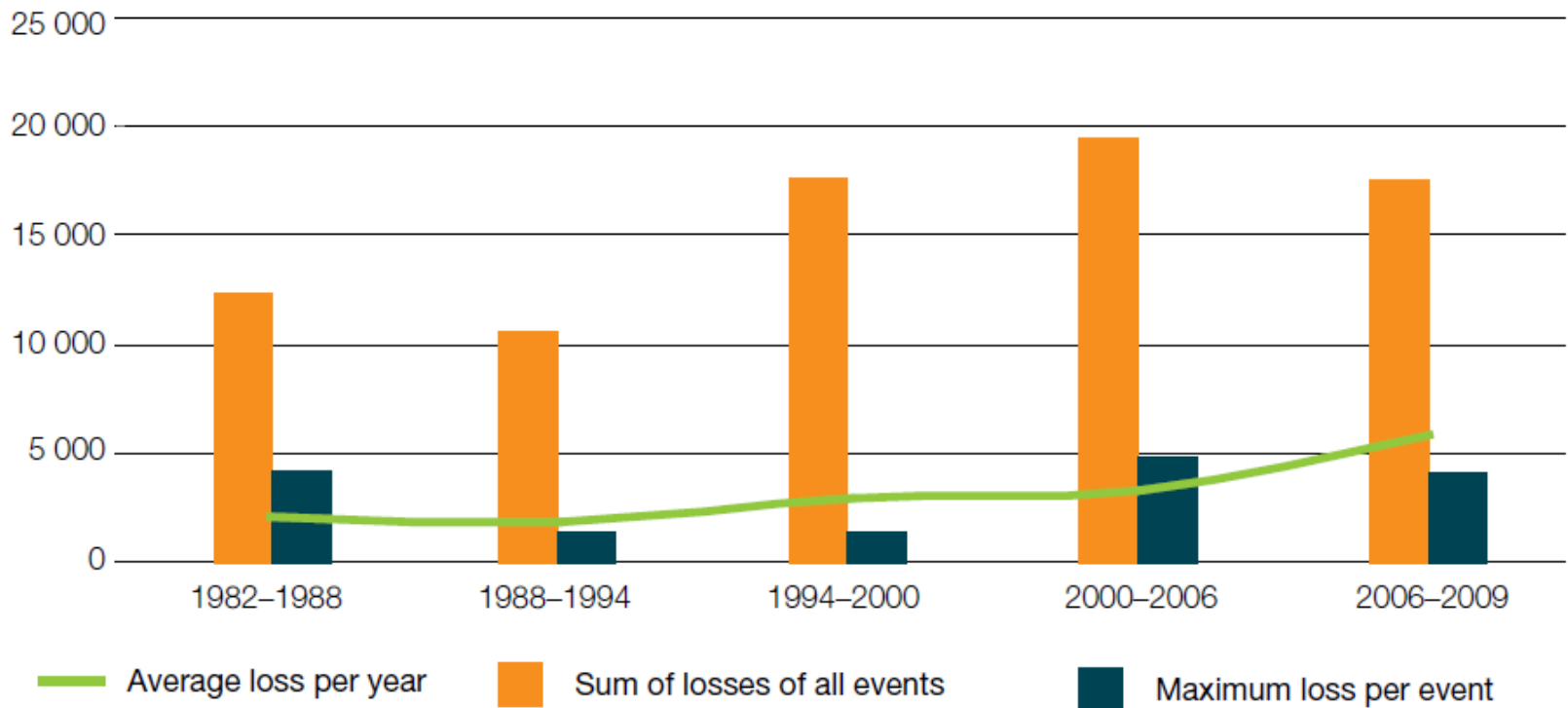
Flood economic loss risk





Growing losses – insignificant investment in disaster risk management

Economic loss (million US\$)



Disaster losses by Presidential period Mexico 1982 – 2009



Consultation Process towards HFA2



Objectives

- Engage a wide range of stakeholders in the preparatory process in developing a Post-2015 Framework on DRR
- Review success and lessons learnt, identify challenges and solutions to risk reduction, especially at national and local levels
- Deepen understanding and knowledge of issues imperative to making development resilient to the impact of natural hazards



Approach for HFA2 Consultations

- **Build on knowledge (e.g. HFA reports, science, practices).**
- **Organize broad and inclusive consultations**
- **Encourage participation at global, regional national, local level. And thematic.**
- **Link to other international processes e.g *Rio+20 outcomes, post-2015 development agenda, UNFCCC (COPs)***



Outcome

At 4th Session of the Global Platform (19-23 May)

- **Synthesis of consultations to date. Secure inputs from stakeholders for draft of a post-2015 framework on disaster risk reduction (HFA2)**

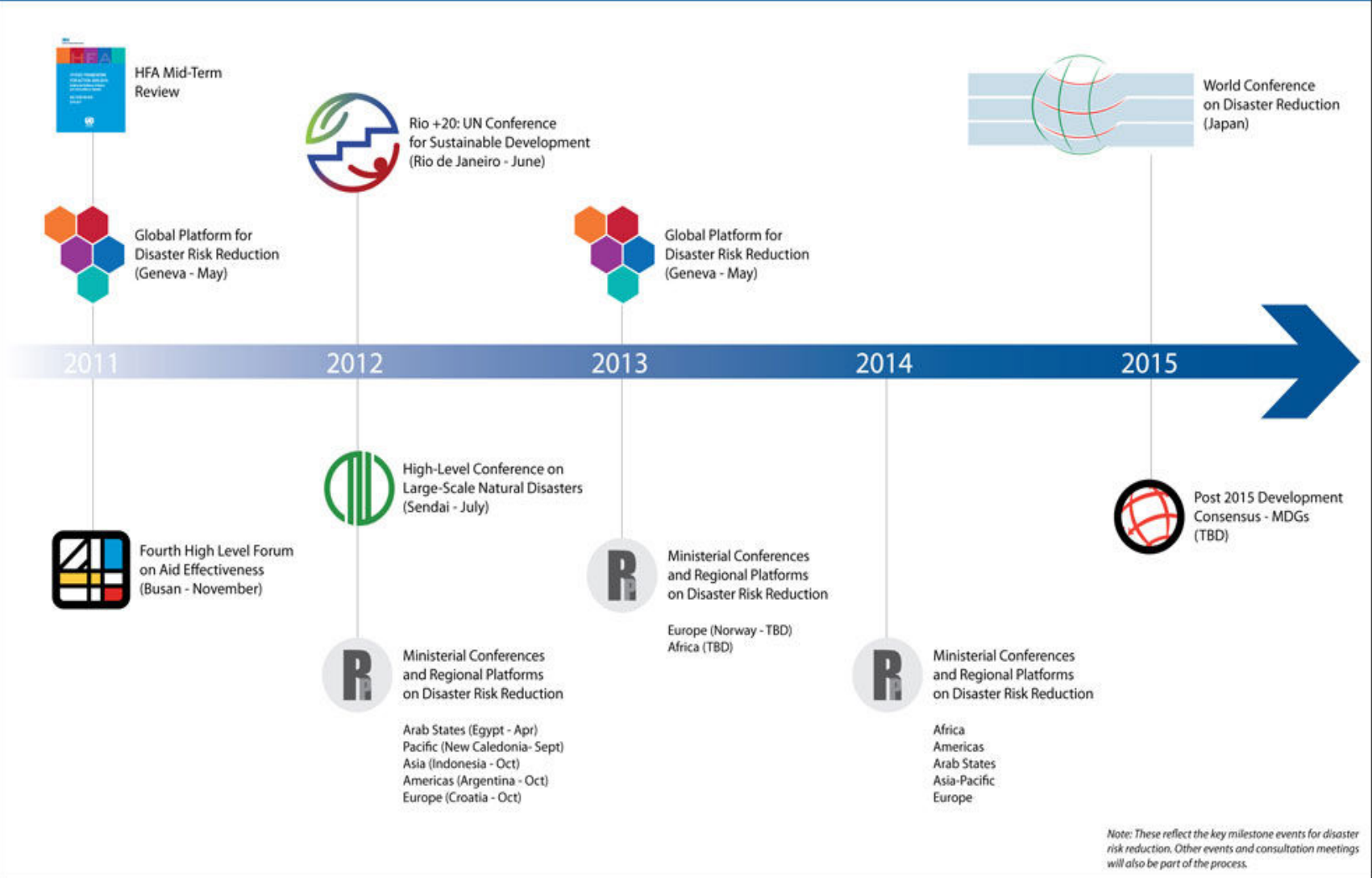
2015 World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Japan in March 2015)

- **Present a post-2015 framework on DRR**
- **Report on HFA Progress and Challenges**



Timeline of Main Events for Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Version: 16 February 2012





International consultation towards HFA2



How are international processes connecting to 2015?

- Active promotion of DRR and Post HFA at Rio Conference through different events with local government, private sector, parliamentarians and national governments...
- Governments in the Final Rio Document reaffirmed the HFA, calling for all stakeholders to take **appropriate and effective measures to reduce exposure to risk for the protection of people, infrastructure and other national assets from the impact of disasters, in line with the HFA** and any Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Working with UNDP on the Post-MDG on conflicts and natural disasters
- World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Japan, stressing on mainstream disaster risk reduction at every level of the public services by prioritizing it in policies and allocate sufficient financial resources to it.
- On-line dialogue launched on 27 August for Post-HFA



key messages from early post-HFA consultations?

- **Reinforce accountability against clear goals**, tangible targets and good indicators, based on the implementation of the current HFA, highlighting **the need for Post-HFA Measurement and Standards for Resilience**, including new methods for measuring and evaluating DRR and resilience
- Highlight that bottom-up and multi-stakeholder engagement is crucial, **more emphasizing on community-based DRR and local government active participation**
- **Use land use planning and more private sector investment etc, to reduce exposure to natural hazards** to build resilient societies.
- **Increase application of Science and technology in disaster risk reduction**
- A key opportunity is getting **DRR/ community resilience** ‘hardwired’ into the post 2015-Development Agenda.
- **Strengthen governance**, knowledge-sharing and institutional capacity building for DRR, and on clarifying the responsibilities of stakeholders and actors, such as local and national governments for DRR
- **Increase and management DRR funds and investment**



Consultations: What are Stakeholders saying on HFA2?

- **HFA2 should build on successes and lessons from HFA1.**
- **Much stronger political commitment to tackle emerging disaster risks, including extreme events stemming from climate change.**
- **More focus on the economic and investment case for disaster risk reduction and resilience.**
- **HFA2 that engages all stakeholders and strengthens the resilience of local communities to better manage disaster risks.**
- **Accountability measures to monitor and track implementation.**
- **More guidance on “how to”, for example in addressing climate change in disaster risk management.**
- **Governance around disaster risk reduction and resilience and the building capacity and transfer of resources to communities.**
- **Calls for education and public awareness campaigns to ensure a stronger prevention and preparedness approach to disasters.**
- **Risk assessments, enhanced public access to information.**
- **Using the evidence and application of science to policy making.**



Key points of the Advisory Group meeting

- **Need to continue to promote overall understanding of risk and vulnerability**
- **Find better ways to apply science-based knowledge to policy-making**
- **More needs to be done to make the economic and investment case for DRR**
- **Work on substantive issues, especially climate change, poverty (rural, drought, water shortage and food security) urban risk (earthquake, land use planning)...**



Thank you