

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

Final Outcome Document

23 - 25 September 2013, Oslo, Norway

Table of Contents

1. Opening.....	2
2. Damir Čemerin Award for Local Change.....	2
3. National Platform Review.....	3
4. Consultation on the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA+ Consultation).....	4
5. Oslo joining the Resilient Cities Campaign.....	6
6. EFDRR Working Group – Outcomes.....	7
6.1 Working Group – Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction.....	7
6.2 Working Group – Local Level Implementation of HFA.....	7
6.3 Working Group – Governance and Accountability	8
7. Field Trip: Transformation of former Oslo Forenbu Airport: Water management in newly developed areas	9
8. Outcomes of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction	9
9. Outcomes on the Follow-up of the EFDRR 2012 Outcomes	10
10. Update from Regional Organizations	12
11. EFDRR Fit for Purpose	13
12. Announcements	13
13. EFDRR Chair and Co-Chair in 2014	14
14. Key Outcomes and Challenges	14

The 4th Annual Meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR) was attended by 66 participants from 28 European countries and by representatives from international/regional/sub-regional organizations that form the EFDRR, namely: Council of Europe (EUR-OPA), European Commission (EC), United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Initiative for South Eastern Europe (DPPI-SEE). As of 2013, there are now 25 National Platforms in Europe.

1. Opening

The meeting was opened by Mr. Pål Martin Sand, Deputy Minister of Justice and Public Security of Norway, and Ms. Margareta Wahlström, Special Representative of the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG), UNISDR.

Deputy Minister Sand declared that Norway was taking stronger measures on land use and building regulations, as recommended in the global agreement the Hyogo Framework for Action, to combat the frequency of extreme weather events. He said that international cooperation was an “essential part of efforts” to reduce the country's vulnerability and exposure to hazards. “We need to be better prepared for such events and smart in the way we plan and build infrastructure, for instance. We also need to coordinate within regions and across borders using a holistic approach. Indeed, international cooperation is of the essence.” The challenge was to shift from a focus on preparedness and response to one that concentrated on prevention. He identified the importance of legislation in strengthening Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and said that municipalities were the key to successful action on the ground.

Margareta Wahlström updated the EFDRR members on the Hyogo Framework for Action+ (HFA+) consultations that have taken place so far. UNISDR has received valuable input through the first phase of the consultations and she indicated that a few of the main elements that have emerged are also being addressed by the EFDRR Working Groups, specifically: stronger governance and accountability, climate change and an HFA+ for local governments. Ms. Wahlström urged the EFDRR members to continue their participation in the consultation process and to organize national consultations in this regard. This forum's initiative to include an HFA+ consultation as a permanent topic on the agenda until 2015 is a commendable engagement to the shaping of the HFA+ and the EFDRR members' input will feed into the overall consultation. Ms. Wahlström congratulated EFDRR members on the progress made in addressing DRR throughout Europe since the 2012 Annual Meeting of the EFDRR (including on the national disaster loss database, the engagement of local governments, and the Peer Review).

2. Damir Čemerin Award for Local Change

The Award recognizes the work of an individual in building resilience to disasters at the community level. It is named in honour of Mr. Damir Čemerin, who passed away earlier this year after a long period of service in support of DRR in his home country of Croatia as well as at the regional and international level. Mr. Čemerin was a strong advocate of local/community action on DRR and promoter of the Award's establishment.

Jadran Perinić, Director General of the Croatian National Protection and Rescue Directorate, expressed his gratitude towards the EFDRR for recognizing Damir's work as a key contributor to the EFDRR and a strong supporter of building resilience to disasters from the local to the international level. He congratulated the winner of the Damir Čemerin Award for Local Change, Dr. Ilan Kelman, for his work at the local level.

The EFDRR presented Dr. Kelman with the Damir Čemerin Award for his time and effort to raise awareness on climate change and DRR at the local level, both in Norway and in other regions of the world.

Dr. Kelman is internationally renowned for his work on the 'Many Strong Voices' programme, which brings together the peoples of the Arctic and small island developing states to meet the challenges of climate change. He regards these regions as critical barometers of global environmental change that act as testing grounds for the ideas and programmes to strengthen the adaptive capacities of societies and improve policy development to strengthen vulnerable social, economic and natural systems.

Dr. Kelman is also involved in the 'Disaster Diplomacy' initiative, which investigates how and why disaster-related activities influence conflict and/or cooperation. Closer to home, in Norway, Dr. Kelman is the coordinator of the project 'Adapting to extreme weather in municipalities', which looks at how local Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) can be achieved by focusing on issues such as natural resources, including drinking water and cultural heritage.

Dr. Kelman emphasized that, "given the complexities inherent in dealing with disasters and building resilience, it is not possible to do everything solo. Instead we need people with different skills and interests." He added: "It is not about beating nature, but working with nature. Similarly, it is not about beating each other, but working with each other."

Considering the relevance of the Award, a suggestion was made towards developing a review committee for its assignment. (*Action: UNISDR is to develop initial considerations on the review committee functioning*).

3. National Platform Review

UNISDR has facilitated a review of a number of National Platforms for DRR. It presented to the EFDRR the main findings of this work, the 2012-2013 review of National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction, which is the culmination of a collaborative and voluntary self-review process undertaken by 50 countries.

In summary, the Review's main findings are to: (i) increase the number of National Platforms (or equivalent) in each region; (ii) recognise the unique and added value of stakeholders and partners in National Platforms, and strengthen the multi-stakeholder and cross-sectoral nature of National Platforms; (iii) restructure and resource National Platforms around a coherent DRR strategy at country level; (iv) provide a legislative basis and clear Terms of Reference (TORs) for National Platforms in relation to cabinets or other high-level political institutions; (v) encourage National Platforms, among other actions, to foster exchange of experiences among the Platforms and facilitate the application of science and evidence.

The review recommends possible ways to strengthen the capacity of National Platforms and will identify successful coordination practices and models for replication. The review will also assist in reaching the goal of increasing the number of National Platforms by 2015, as referred to in the Hyogo Framework for Action.

The meeting agreed on the need for National Platforms to gain more visibility, particularly through UNISDR, and for the strengthening of mutual learning among National Platforms. In this regard, reference was made to the possibility of sustaining such exchanges within EC-supported programmes/activities.

4. Consultation on the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA+ Consultation)

The consultation was opened by the sharing of experiences from a few countries that already undertook HFA+ consultations, namely France, Sweden and Switzerland. Their experiences highlighted the overall relevance of applying a multi-stakeholder approach to ensure a comprehensive feedback on the HFA+ (for example, Switzerland), and furthermore the relevance of ensuring the engagement of the local level (for example, France). Sweden highlighted the opportunity to gather stakeholders and find out what their challenges and needs were in terms of DRR. Investing the time of national governments in developing the Framework will help countries to implement it, leading to a safer future for their societies. National Platforms are used as a catalyst for the HFA+ consultations. While the discussion reflected the importance of national consultations towards ensuring feedback towards the HFA+, a good practice highlighted was the advantage of linking those consultations in correlation with National Platform Meetings – in countries with existing National Platforms. During the meeting the following countries indicated that they were planning HFA+ consultations: France (focus on the local level), Germany (local level, climate change, governance and accountability), and the UK (two consultations, to be held in London and Manchester).

HFA+ Consultation

The EFDRR members held an HFA+ discussion that also focused on some areas of interest identified by the EFDRR as particularly relevant to the work in Europe. These areas were: climate and disaster risk integration, local-level perspective, and governance and accountability. To open the consultation, UNISDR provided an overview on the current status of consultations by summarizing a number of consultations and emerging substance that will provide the elements for the development of the HFA+. Emphasis was put on the outcome of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, focusing on the HFA+ consultations. Furthermore, UNISDR outlined the process from the Global Platform leading to the Preparation Committee of the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which takes place in March 2014, in Sendai, Japan. Reference was made to the organisation of the main Regional Platform meeting, including the ministerial sessions (for EFDRR to take place in Brussels in the spring of 2014).

The chairs of the EFDRR Working Groups, Germany (CCA and DRR), Portugal (local level) and Turkey (Governance and Accountability), supported the facilitation of the consultation related to their respective drill-down areas.

Overall Observations

The EFDRR members felt that the HFA+ should be forward looking and embrace a number of emerging issues that are relevant to ensuring the sustainability of countries and communities. As with the 2012 EFDRR HFA+ consultation, it was highlighted that elements of the current HFA are still valid and currently being addressed by the different stakeholders. A few of these forward-looking issues were mentioned. They were: land-use planning and the promotion of improved land ownership; the increase of new vulnerabilities accompanying developments (increased exposure); and the relevance of ensuring safety of key infrastructure. These elements are related mainly to HFA Priority 4. Further, there was appreciation for the attention given in the last decade to rapid-onset disasters (intensive disasters), although it was pointed out that it was necessary to also include extensive disasters, which are often forgotten but are important because of their impact on the community and the local level. The discussion recognized the relevance of the HFA+ concentrating on target groups affected by disasters by focusing more on vulnerable groups. Overall, it was recognized that DRR is a driver of economic health and sustainability. As such the topic should not be confined to humanitarian

issues, but should be considered a development issue with a long-term approach through programmatic activities and funds. This last consideration was considered as a useful principle to be added to the HFA+. It was mentioned that the language used in the next framework should have a positive connotation rather than a negative one (for example, “building resilience” versus “reducing risks of disasters”).

The benefits related to regional and trans-boundary cooperation were strongly highlighted. In this regard, the role played by the EFDRR in allowing exchanges, collaboration and sharing of experiences was emphasized as they continue to add value to current and future DRR instruments. Consideration was given to the benefits of close EC-UNISDR collaboration on DRR and the strong added value of the regional organization’s presence and support to the EFDRR, ensuring coherent and complementary supporting actions. It was noted that current HFA monitoring will need to be reviewed to be fit for purpose for the next framework. In order to balance the subjectivity of the monitoring system, the EFDRR has been leading in hosting the first Peer Reviews on the HFA in the UK and Finland through the support of the UNISDR, European Commission and OECD. One outcome of the Peer Review Process was that the phrasing and attribution of monitoring indicators needs to be kept in close consideration for the HFA+ monitoring system.

Areas of Focus

On climate and disaster risk integration the participants felt that while conceptual links between these closely interlinked topics had been made, the policy, practice and investments in these areas rarely reflected these interrelationship and often occurred in a disconnected, compartmentalized manner. In this regard, reference was made to the EC Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, which includes language related to DRR, creating opportunity in the future for programmatic interrelationship between these topics. Further consideration was made to the need to ensure that DRR is aligned with the ‘assessment of loss damages impact’ part of the CCA agenda and discussion in the context of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). There is a need to work towards institutionalization of common approaches. In this regard, the added value of the EFDRR working group focusing on this topic was highlighted as a mean to collect the experiences of countries that have succeeded in creating this institutionalised common approach, as well as highlighting key considerations to be voiced in the context of EU and UN work. HFA+ needs to clearly reflect that building resilience to disasters integrates DRR and CCA for a sustainable future.

The EFDRR members agreed that the document ‘*How does Europe link DRR and CCA?*’, prepared by the Working Group (Germany, France, Norway, Poland, Council of Europe, EC – DG Climate Action, UNISDR) and endorsed by the EFDRR members, constitutes a key HFA+ contribution document on these issues. (*Action: WG Chair to submit the document to UNISDR as a contribution to the HFA+ consultations*).

On the local-level perspective, the EFDRR members indicated that the exchanges of experiences among local municipalities have been beneficial in raising the topic of DRR at the local level and providing mutual learning opportunities for local-level representatives. The ‘Making Cities Resilient’ campaign was identified as a useful overall tool to bring DRR to the local-level agenda. The development of local-level projects with multi-stakeholder contributions have proven to be successful in building resilience, providing strong understanding on the need for multi-sectoral participation in ensuring effective measures. The use of informed decision making at the local level coupled with DRR-sensitive land-use planning were considered as key to ensuring efficient disaster resilience, with the appreciation that more work needed to be done to ensure any systematic approach in this regard. The initial work undertaken by the EC towards local action on resilience and CCA strategy, as well as the use of the EC Civil Protection mechanisms for expert exchanges, were identified as useful means to facilitating a

resilient approach at the local level, while emphasis was placed on making these opportunities more systematic. Whereas the lack of financial support and knowledge on the added value of risk reduction actions had been challenging, it appears clear that there is a need to show with concrete examples the added value of DRR (for example, industrial plant location vs. flood risk). The EFDRR noted the relevance for regional/national authorities of developing policies and mechanisms to assist the local level in addressing disaster resilience.

Participants felt that the HFA+ needed to be grounded at the local level, keeping into consideration the key role of mayors. The EFDRR felt that the HFA+ would therefore need to focus on risk perception based on simple risk language, providing means for guidelines on 'how to' perform risk assessment at the local level and simplifying the 'risk' language. The language of the HFA+ would need to be formulated with local leaders in mind. Furthermore, special emphasis in the HFA+ should also be given to the importance of risk information and evidence from the scientific community.

The EFDRR members agreed that the document '*Local Level Implementation of the HFA*', currently being developed by the Working Group (Austria, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Council of Europe, EC-DG ECHO, UNISDR), to be endorsed by the EFDRR members, constitutes a key HFA+ contribution document on these issues. (*Action: WG Chair to submit the document to UNISDR as a contribution to the HFA+ consultations*).

On the topic of Governance and Accountability the EFDRR members indicated that roles and responsibilities between regional, national and local levels within Europe had improved overall. The current framework had provided initial elements on the role and responsibility of actors in addressing risk reduction, and further regional organisations such as the EC and Council of Europe had mirrored the initial ownership of the agenda. However, a stronger future framework based on the local level would require more pronounced accountability at the local level. The important role of National Platforms for coordination and information exchange at the national level was highlighted. The EFDRR role in providing the opportunity to focus trans-boundary-related DRR concerns towards further cooperation through the role of regional inter-governmental organisations was also highlighted. The participants noted that the topic of Governance and Accountability was a very comprehensive and complex subject that overall would need to be systematically applied at all levels of decision- and implementation-making. In the European context it was noted that standards and benchmarking were still missing. The relevance of developing disaster loss databases in order to measure economic losses towards a cost-benefit analysis was highlighted. A common methodology in collecting such data would help the comparability of findings.

During the discussion the EFDRR members re-emphasized the usefulness of Peer Reviews as a means of measuring advances and improving the governance of DRR. The participants considered the added value for the Working Group on Governance and Accountability of preparing a document, similar to that of the other EFDRR Working Group, that would indicate what has worked, how it worked and areas of further needs towards Governance and Accountability. The document would then be made available as part of the HFA+ consultation.

5. Oslo joining the Resilient Cities Campaign

The Mayor of Oslo, Mr. Fabian Stang, announced that the Norwegian capital had joined UNISDR's Making Cities Resilient Campaign and linked it to the tragic events of July 2011, when 77 people were murdered as a result of a mass shooting. The tragedy was one factor that had prompted Oslo to strengthen its planning for all types of risk, including those associated with natural hazards.

Oslo is part of the Nordic Cooperation on Emergency Preparedness for Disasters, between the capitals of Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Sweden and Finland. Furthermore, the Norwegian capital is also part of the 'Cities of the Future' programme, involving the country's 13 largest municipalities. This cooperation initiative engages the private sector and general population in planning for better natural resource management and effective CCA. In this regard, the Head of the UNISDR Regional Office for Europe invited the Mayor to highlight the added value of joining the Making Cities Resilient Campaign within the other networks, with the overall objective of building resilience towards sustainable cities.

6. EFDRR Working Group – Outcomes

6.1 Working Group – Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

Germany, as the Working Group Chair, opened the session by giving an overview on past activities and on the Working Group members. Experiences were shared from Germany, France, Norway, Poland, DG Climate Action, Council of Europe and UNISDR. The EFDRR members acknowledged the document '*How does Europe link DRR and CCA?*', highlighting as overall challenges the different spatial, temporal and functional scales in addressing CCA and DRR. Furthermore, it was agreed that the Working Group would continue contributions towards the HFA+ consultations. An overview on COP19 preparations was provided and EFDRR members indicated that data loss collection was one of the topics to be addressed during the conference.

The presentation of the document highlighted its added value to the EFDRR members, to ensure its use as part of the HFA+ consultations and discussions at the national level on 'how to' link CCA and DRR. EFDRR members agreed on the need to consider in the preparation of DRR and CCA programmes the spatial dimension (CCA analysed on a global scale/DRR on regional and local level).

Recommendations emerging from the Working Group – Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction:

- Work towards the alignment of programmatic time frames between CCA and DRR actions.
- Work towards the availability of social economic data.
- Ensure regional organization engagement towards the CCA and DRR agenda.

6.2 Working Group – Local Level Implementation of HFA

Italy, as the current Chair of the Working Group on 'Local-level Implementation of the HFA', shared the EFDRR survey results from 19 contributing countries at the local level. The survey focused on the following: who the main DRR stakeholders were in each country; what the achievements were at the local level in addressing DRR; and how the implementation was undertaken. The survey indicated that, overall, DRR is a multi-stakeholder process where strong collaborations between the national and the local levels are crucial when implementing DRR activities. Other important mechanisms and stakeholders mentioned were city networks, the UNISDR campaign for sharing experiences, DRR being included in legal frameworks, academia, the private sector and NGOs. The EFDRR noted that the outcome of the survey provided very useful insight on how local-level resilience was addressed in the Europe region and tasked the working group to explore the widening of the number of countries responding to the survey.

Further experiences were shared by Italy, Sweden, the City of Van and UNISDR. The presentations highlighted/covered the promotion of public-private partnerships and the

stimulation of the academic arena at the local level (Sweden); the importance of integrating land-use and urban planning as a part of a participatory process, including civil society, towards the integration of DRR considerations and evaluation (City of Van); and the further exploration of the model of the union of small municipalities sharing services and costs – even those related to DRR activities (Italy). In the discussions, the EFDRR members acknowledged the role of NGOs and volunteers in promoting DRR policies at local level.

Considering the relevance of the topic, the Working Group will investigate within the EFDRR members on the 2013/2014 working group activities. Furthermore, the Working Group agreed to continue the contribution towards the HFA+ consultations. Italy has announced that it will host a local-level consultation on the HFA+ in 2014, inviting the municipalities that joined the Resilient Cities Campaign in Europe.

The EFDRR nominated Portugal as the new Chair of the Working Group, following Italy, which under its tenure moved forwards the development of the survey and its outcome draft document.

Recommendations emerging from the Working Group on Local-Level Implementation of the HFA:

- The relevance of experience-sharing among municipalities was highlighted as being of fundamental value in ensuring a DRR approach at the local level. In this regard, EFDRR members should ensure in their respective countries the promotion of a municipality network through twinning activities. Regional organisations that are part of the EFDRR should ensure that opportunities of exchanges and twinning experiences among municipalities are featured within their programmatic work. The relevance of linking these experience exchanges to the Making Cities Resilient Campaign was voiced.
- EFDRR members should ensure the promotion of local public/private partnerships and stimulate academic/scientific support. The relevance of these actions in building community resilience was highlighted by the Swedish experience.
- EFDRR members should ensure that land-use and urban planning is part of a participatory process, including civil society, towards the integration of DRR consideration and evaluation. This important consideration emerged from the experiences shared by the City of Van. EFDRR members noted the need to further provide the local-level stakeholders with concrete examples of best practice on DRR.
- The EFDRR agreed on triggering the engagement of more European cities reporting progress made on HFA by using the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT).

6.3 Working Group – Governance and Accountability

UNISDR presented outcomes of the Global Assessment Report 2013 linked to Governance and Accountability, which helped trigger discussions on the newly established Working Group. This new EFDRR Working Group will focus on National Strategies and Economics of Disasters. Turkey has volunteered to be the Working Group Chair, an offer which was welcomed by the EFDRR members. After the initial call for possible members, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the UK and UNISDR will join Turkey in this Working Group. During the EFDRR meeting, the European Commission announced its interest in joining the existing Working Group. It was agreed for the Chair of the Working Group to share with EFDRR members initial ToRs on the work to be accomplished by the Group. The ToRs will include short- and long-term objectives. The first outcome emerging from the short-term objectives will be received by the Working Group by April 2014.

Recommendations emerging from the Working Group on Governance and Accountability:

- Working Group to contribute to the HFA+ consultations. The EFDRR members noted that the topic of Governance and Accountability was very broad and therefore the contribution to the HFA+ should include elements related to the Peer Review, National Strategies on DRR, and Economics of Disasters.
- ToR and the development of the first input to the short-term objectives by April 2014.
- The EFDRR pointed out to the Working Group the need to identify what made a DRR Strategy successful, and lessons learnt on how to obtain financing for such national strategies.

7. Field Trip: Transformation of former Oslo Forenbu Airport: Water management in newly developed areas

The EFDRR members visited the former Oslo Forenbu Airport to view and learn from an innovative approach applied by Norway to ensure the reduction of urban disaster risk.

The initiative allowed for the former Oslo airport to be transformed from a polluted post-industrial wasteland into eco-friendly parkland, including residences and offices that were flood-resilient.

Landscape architect Simen Gylseth said that once the Fornebu project was complete it would host 6,000 residents and 20,000 office and light-industrial workers in developments arranged around parkland of 200,000 square metres.

In Norway, storm water in urban areas has traditionally been collected and transported in pipe systems adjacent to watercourses. Yet recent bouts of city flooding, in what is becoming a wetter climate, has revealed the limitations of such systems.

Fornebu is implementing a 'greener' solution. The storm water has a recreational and ecological value that is cost-effective, and the risk of floods is much lower with the amount of piped run-off reduced by 90 per cent. The project has cleaned polluted grounds, and retrieved and re-used the asphalt and concrete from the old runways and taxiways. This risk reduction activity has been undertaken with an overall budget of US\$20 million, making the initiative a clear example of the positive cost benefits of prevention actions.

One of Fornebu's innovations was the establishment of a disaster risk-sensitive environment before any building development commenced, as well as adhering to Norway's strict resilience codes. Fornebu is acting as a pilot in Norway to see how urban regeneration can occur in a way that is resilient to existing and emerging hazards and does not increase carbon emissions. The development also seeks to meet government urban guidelines for creating environments that are mixed use, denser, yet still highly 'liveable'.

8. Outcomes of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

The UNISDR presentation on the outcomes of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction included the following: targeting the root causes of risk, connecting mutual reinforcing agendas, assessing risks, leading at the local level, engaging communities' achievements in results, recognizing the private sector as actor and partner, strengthening integrated risk governance and, finally, the strengthening of scientific and technical support.

The presentation provided the opportunity for EFDRR members to confirm that several countries would hold a local-level HFA+ consultation and that several Multi-Stakeholder consultations would take place by the end of 2013 and in 2014 (for example, NGOs and the private sector).

Recommendations

- EFDRR members to use questions from the HFA+ consultations as a reference in organizing their planned HFA+ consultations and National Platform meetings.
- EFDRR members to share outcomes on their HFA+ consultations and post them on the UNISDR HFA+ consultation website.
- UNISDR to share information on outcomes of the NGO (VOICE) and private-sector consultations.
- UNISDR, based on exchanges with the EC/EU and Chair of the EFDRR, to share updates related to the EFDRR Ministerial Session to be held in Brussels (spring 2014).

9. Outcomes on the Follow-up of the EFDRR 2012 Outcomes

The state-of-the-art implementation of agreed recommendations for the EFDRR members as per the EFDRR 2012 Annual Meeting, were presented by the EFDRR Co-Chair, Spain. Implementation actions were shared from 14 countries (Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Georgia, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom), relating the following recommendations:

1. Promote high-level engagement in building resilience to disasters at national level by using the outcome of Rio+20 and the specific language related to DRR.
 - i. National Platforms for DRR have been established (in Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia), bringing to 25 the total National Platforms in Europe.
 - ii. A National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy has been developed (Bulgaria, France); Regional Development Plans include DRR (Georgia).
 - iii. Inclusion of DRR in Development Plan (Turkey).
 - iv. Promotion and discussion of the implementation of DRR in legislation (Croatia, Portugal, Romania, Sweden) and the completion of the institutional framework (Italy).
 - v. Part of national consultation on Post-2015 (Hungary).
 - vi. HFA Peer Review in United Kingdom was a real catalyst for raising high-level engagement; Finland has agreed to undergo the next Peer Review, which was to take place on 5-12 October, 2013.
2. Encourage National Platforms and HFA Focal Points to continue their work with their respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs to ensure DRR reflection in their on-going sustainable processes.
 - i. Exchange of information between the HFA Focal Points and the respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs, following the meetings and conferences related to DRR (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Hungary, Norway, Sweden).
 - ii. Development of an international strategy for DRR (France).
 - iii. Ministry of Foreign Affairs involved in sustainable development strategy (Turkey).
 - iv. Collaboration with Ministry of Foreign Affairs for signing off bilateral and multilateral agreements on prevention (Belarus).
 - v. Involvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the work of the National Platform (Croatia).
 - vi. Collaboration on national consultations on HFA+ (UK).

- vii. Government of the Netherlands announced a DRR facility concerning flooding.
- 3. Recommend that National Platforms hold national discussions on Post-2015, Post-MDGs and Rio+20 outcomes and ensure that national stakeholders dealing with the different processes participate.
 - i. Eight countries held national discussions on Post-2015, Post-MDGs and Rio+20 outcomes by inviting different national stakeholders (Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Turkey).
 - ii. Cooperation with local authorities in order to identify the needs and challenges for the Post-2015 Framework for Action (Portugal, Sweden, Italy).
 - iii. Organization of a multi-stakeholder Post-2015 National Consultation in 2013/2014 (Bulgaria, France, Italy, United Kingdom).
 - iv. Sharing of UNISDR on-line dialogue at national level (Romania).
- 4. Encourage EFDRR members to participate in the EU Exchange of Experts Programme.

Many EU Exchanges of Experts have already taken place or will take place soon:

 - i. Bosnia and Herzegovina >< Netherlands (October 2013).
 - ii. Croatia >< Austria, Hungary, Malta, Poland and United Kingdom.
 - iii. Portugal >< Montenegro.
 - iv. Sweden >< Austria, Italy, DG ECHO.
 - v. Turkey >< Spain.

Other exchange programmes:

 - i. Norway: bilateral cooperation and exchange on CCA through the EEA Grants Scheme.
 - ii. Romania: exchanges related to emergency situations.
 - iii. Countries interested in participating in an exchange: Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia.
 - iv. The Netherlands, September 2013: Study-visit took place between representatives from the Swedish Skane county and municipalities and the Ministry of Security and Justice, the Delta Programme Commissioner and the Safety Region Rotterdam-Rijnmond.
 - v. The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs together with the Dutch Partners for Resilience (an alliance of the Netherlands Red Cross (lead agency), CARE Netherlands, Cordaid, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre, and Wetlands International) organized in The Hague, with the Global Network for Disaster Reduction, the GNDR Global Conference, on 20-21 March 2013.
- 5. Recommend the need to integrate cultural heritage protection into multi-risk assessment.
 - i. Many countries have already integrated cultural heritage protection into multi-risk assessment (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Italy, Norway).
 - ii. Promotion of the protection of cultural heritage by developing a handbook for cities on cultural preservation, including on how to preserve valuable cultural assets from disasters caused by natural hazards (Sweden).
 - iii. Discussions led in order to integrate cultural heritage protection into multi-risk assessment (Croatia, Romania).
 - iv. National policies include cultural heritage protection (France, Georgia).
 - v. National policies include cultural heritage protection but not multi-risk assessment (Belarus, Portugal).

- vi. Cultural heritage is included in the national strategy linked to a single risk (Turkey).
6. Recommend the need to integrate scientific partners at local level, acting as a 'glue' between the public and private sectors.
 - i. Discussions led in order to integrate scientific partners, acting as a bond between the public and private sectors (Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia).
 - ii. Scientific partners deal with local communities, mainly through national and regional DRR stakeholders (Italy, France, Sweden, Turkey).
 - iii. Relevant work has been developed at the local level in order to bring together public authorities, private stakeholders, research institutions, and social and local organizations, as well as volunteer groups of volunteers (Portugal).
 - iv. Strong cooperation with scientific partners and the National Platform (Norway).
 - v. Set-up of an analyst-network of all the national statistical institutes and national science institutes, which provide input for the yearly National Risk Assessment as a base for national safety/security/DRR/civil protection/crisis management (the Netherlands).
 7. More European countries to initiate the development of a national disaster loss database.
 - i. Some countries already have a disaster loss database (Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sweden).
 - ii. Several databases based on hazards (Norway, Romania, Portugal).
 - iii. Pilot country to the UNISDR and EU joint Research Centre towards development of guidelines for disaster loss databases in Europe (Italy).
 - iv. Working towards the establishment of a national disaster loss database (Albania, Croatia, France, Serbia, Turkey, UK).

10. Update from Regional Organizations

Regional organizations are strongly engaging and supporting DRR with upcoming full agendas:

Council of Europe (EUR-OPA):

- Three pillars of work coming to an end (1) Using Information to Save Lives and Help Victims; (2) Using Knowledge to Reduce Vulnerability (3) Placing People at the Heart of Disaster Risk Reduction.
- PEDRR to undertake an HFA+ consultation.
- Council of Europe to conduct a workshop on 22-23 October 2013 on Disabilities and Disaster Risk Reduction.

European Commission:

- Promotion of multi-hazard risk assessment; Good Practice Guidelines - more than 400 examples of good practice from 37 countries.
- Mainstreaming Prevention: EU Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (April 2013), Cohesion funds (2014-2020); Horizon 2020; Green Paper on insurance and disasters (April 2013); Integration of DRR in EU policies.
- International Cooperation (Communication on Resilience; SDGs, MDGs, HFA+ – adoption of policy paper).

EC-Matrix:

- The interactions raised the awareness of multi-risk among National Platforms.
- National Platform provided useful advice to MATRIX.
- Cooperation in research projects.
- Currently not applying multi-risk in practice.
- Integrating real test cases into IT framework.

DPPI-SEE:

- Capacity Development Projects 2009-2012.
- Continuation of Training Programmes in SEE.
- Development of several proposals for future projects to improve DRR training courses.

11. EFDRR Fit for Purpose

Good practices through the EFDRR and the example of the Regional Platform for Asia and the Pacific were shared with the EFDRR participants. The EFDRR members renewed their recognition of the added value of the EFDRR, which is an important forum to ensure sharing of experiences, facilitate exchanges among European countries on the implementation of the HFA as well as expanding the political space devoted to the issues. It was also indicated that the EFDRR is conducive towards developing common approaches towards trans-boundary issues. Further, it was highlighted that the EFDRR provides coherence of supported actions from regional organisations at the national level. However, the multi-stakeholder nature of DRR and the relevance of the EFDRR triggered the overall consideration that the EFDRR should view ways of better reflecting its multi-stakeholder composition.

As part of the discussions, and in view of the HFA+ preparations, EFDRR indicated the sometimes difficult, however beneficial, engagement of Ministers of Foreign Affairs within national discussions and exchanges related to the topic.

While the time allowed for this agenda item did not permit further discussion on the topic, it has been agreed to establish an ad-hoc Working Group to review whether the EFDRR is fit for purpose for 2015 and beyond.

Recommendations:

UNISDR to compile a list of the ad-hoc Working Group members and facilitate exchanges among its members.

12. Announcements

- 1) Armenia has announced its conference on 'Public Awareness as a Cornerstone for Disaster Risk Reduction', which will take place on 3-4 December 2013 in Yerevan, Armenia. The conference will include officials, international organizations and journalists to promote a 'resilient planet Earth'. It was recommended that EFDRR members shared the meeting's announcement with their respective communication focal points and consider their possible participation in the meeting.
- 2) Romania has announced that the Municipality of Roman, Romania, is joining the Resilient Cities Campaign.

13. EFDRR Chair and Co-Chair in 2014

The meeting concluded with the rotation of Chairs of the EFDRR. Spain is the new Chair and France was elected as the new Co-Chair. The EFDRR 3rd meeting Chair will be a continued member of the 'Friends of the Chair' group. Finland has been nominated for Co-Chair in 2015. It has been agreed that the request for nomination for Co-Chair in 2016 will take place in 2014.

14. Key Outcomes and Challenges

The 4th Annual Meeting of the EFDRR was considered a success. The structure of the Working Groups has been working as expected. The EFDRR will continue to increase its visibility internationally, both in Europe and beyond. During the meeting five news briefs were issued by UNISDR.

It is important for the EFDRR members to continue to encourage the establishment of National Platforms. The presence of HFA Focal Points at EFDRR meetings should be increased. Finally, it is crucial to have more active involvement from the HFA Focal Points and National Platform coordinators in the EFDRR Working Groups.

Main Recommendations:

- Considering the relevance of the Damir Čemerin Award for Local Change, it was suggested that a review committee for the assignment of the award be developed. (*Action: UNISDR to develop initial considerations on the review committee functioning*).
- The EFDRR members agreed that the document 'How does Europe link DRR and CCA?', prepared by the Working Group (Germany, France, Norway, Poland, Council of Europe, EC-DG Climate Action, UNISDR) and endorsed by the EFDRR members, constitutes a key HFA+ contribution document on these issues. (*Action: WG Chair to submit the document to UNISDR as contribution to the HFA+ consultations*).
- The EFDRR members agreed that the document 'Local Level Implementation of the HFA', currently being developed by the Working Group (Austria, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Council of Europe, EC-DG ECHO, UNISDR) and to be endorsed by the EFDRR members, constitutes a key HFA+ contribution document on these issues. (*Action: WG Chair to submit the document to UNISDR as contribution to the HFA+ consultations*).
- UNISDR to compile a list of the ad-hoc Working Group members to discuss 'EFDRR fit for 2015' and facilitate exchanges among its members.

Recommendations emerging from the Working Group – Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction:

- Work towards the alignment of programmatic time frames between CCA and DRR actions.
- Work towards the availability of social economic data.
- Ensure regional organization engagement towards the CCA and DRR agenda.

Recommendations emerging from the Working Group on Local-Level Implementation of HFA:

- The relevance of experience-sharing among municipalities has been highlighted as being of fundamental value in ensuring a DRR approach at the local level. In this regard, EFDRR members should ensure in their respective countries the promotion of a municipality network through twinning activities. Regional organisations part of the EFDRR should ensure that opportunities for exchanges

and twinning experiences among municipalities are featured within their programmatic work. The relevance of linking these experience exchanges to the Making Cities Resilient Campaign was voiced.

- EFDRR members should ensure the promotion of local public/private partnerships and stimulate academic/scientific support. The relevance of these actions in building community resilience was highlighted by the Swedish experience.
- EFDRR members should ensure that land-use and urban planning is part of a participatory process, including civil society, towards the integration of DRR consideration and evaluation. This important consideration emerged from the experience shared by the City of Van. EFDRR members noted the need to further provide the local-level stakeholders with concrete examples of best practice on DRR.
- The EFDRR agreed on triggering the engagement of more European Cities reporting progress made on HFA by using the LGSAT tool.

Recommendations emerging from the Working Group on Governance and Accountability:

- Working Group to contribute to the HFA+ consultations. The EFDRR members noted that the topic of Governance and Accountability is very broad and therefore the contribution to the HFA+ should include elements related to the Peer Review, National Strategies on DRR, and Economics of Disasters.
- ToR and the development of the first input to the short-term objectives by April 2014.
- The EFDRR pointed out to the Working Group the need to identify what makes a DRR strategy successful and lessons learnt on how to obtain financing for such national strategies.