



7th Annual Meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR)

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The 7th Annual Meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR) was attended by representatives from over 30 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 the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS). Mexico representative joined the meeting inviting the participants to the 2017 Global Platform.

1. Session 1: Opening

The meeting was opened by Kai Mykkänen, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development, Robert Glasser, Special Representative of the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG), UNISDR and Eladio Fernandez-Galiano, Head of the Democratic Initiatives Department and Executive Secretary of EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement, Council of Europe. A video message addressing the EFDRR participants was conveyed by Christos Stylianides, European Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management.

Minister Kai Mykkänen called upon the participants on the need to avoid creating new exposure to risk in pursuing sustainable development objectives and the necessity to reduce existing risks. Disaster Risk Reduction must be mainstreamed in all new investments and projects, public as well as private, and new, collaborative models must be created between public and private stakeholders to reduce risks and strengthen resilience - also at international level. Furthermore, he reminded on the necessity to include the needs of vulnerable group in disaster risk reduction activities by for example supporting global standards and guidelines on inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action. He also recalled that at the EFDRR 2015 meeting, chaired by France, the EFDRR decided to focus its Sendai Framework work on climate change, the environment, the private sector, health, and persons with disabilities, all at national and local levels. Setting concrete targets will be at the heart of the discussions of this year's meeting.

Robert Glasser, the UN's Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction told delegates that this is a very difficult moment, not only in Europe, but globally. The world is facing several simultaneous crises: crises of migration, terrorism, flagging economic growth in many places, conflict and rising international tensions. Vigilance and forward planning for worst-case scenarios are particularly important in a century when climate change is expected to increase the frequency and intensity of weather-related hazards and significantly impact on economic and social development. Engaging those affected by disasters, including migrants, in the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction plans is a key tenet of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Eladio Fernandez Galiano, Executive Secretary of the EUR-OPA, remembered the early days of the EFDRR and how it has matured over the years. During early days, the EFDRR promoted twinning of national platform and sharing of good practices. However, the EFDRR has grown to take upon a coordinated approach on implementing the Sendai large priorities. He noted that the Sendai Framework was just the first part of a wider global plan crafted since 2015 to make development sustainable in the face of steep challenges such as climate change. He emphasised on the need to recognize that in today's interlinked society, a culture of disaster prevention is strongly needed and that the engagement of citizens is crucial to get ahead of the task on implementing the Sendai Framework. He reiterated the relevance of the partnership with UNISDR in addressing such challenges.

Europe has not been spared by emergencies and disasters this year. Commissioner Stylianides, European Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management, recalled the floods in Germany, France and in the Balkans, the recent earthquake in Italy, and the many forest fires in countries including Portugal, Spain, Greece, and his homeland Cyprus. With climate change, the number and impact of natural hazards will certainly increase. He called upon the need to better prepare and address the risks before disaster strikes, before lives are lost. Resilience-building is also key to reducing humanitarian aid needs worldwide. The EFDRR meeting comes four months after the European Commission – the European Union executive – adopted a plan to implement

the Sendai Framework. The plan aims to raise risk knowledge, ensure that risk reduction involves all members of society, promote risk-proofed investments, and develop risk management strategies. Furthermore, he highlighted the importance of the partnership with UNISDR in implementing the Sendai Framework.

1.1. Damir Čemerin Award for Local Change

The Finnish Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) team received the Damir Čemerin Award at the opening of EFDRR. The Damir Čemerin Award is named after a founding member of the EFDRR, who died in 2013 after long service in support of disaster risk reduction in his home country of Croatia as well as globally.

The GHSA, set up in 2014, was the brainchild of the United States and now involves almost 50 nations working towards a common goal of boosting global and national capacity to deal with infectious diseases threats, as well as strengthening global health security.

The main aims of the programme are to develop health systems and services in order to combat threats to health such as those posed by infectious diseases.

Finland used its time at the helm of the GHSA in 2015 to develop an assessment tool that can be used to measure countries' health security. It has already been used by the World Health Organization in 11 countries, and another 60 have requested an assessment.

"It's based on the idea of preventing, detecting and responding," said Mr. Kai Mykkänen, Finland's Minister for Foreign Trade and Development, who presented the award alongside Mr. Robert Glasser, the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Accepting the award on behalf of the Finnish team, Ms. Päivi Sillanaukee, Permanent Secretary at Finland's Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, underlined the GHSA's role in working across national boundaries and straddling different sectors, from health and government to business and civil society. Multi-sectoral team work, the coordination of multi-stakeholder partners globally, regionally and at the country level, as well as the empowerment and participation of countries' own experts and leaders are key elements for successful disaster risk reduction.

Finland has a strong tradition of multi-sectorality. The work GHSA has done shows that a small country can have a powerful impact and change the way countries and different stakeholders work even in quite a short time frame.

The work of the GHSA tallies with the goals of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Sendai Framework aims to bring about a paradigm shift from managing disasters to managing the underlying risk factors which drive those disasters. It goes beyond the traditional remit of natural hazards to include technological disasters such as nuclear accidents, and biological threats such as outbreaks of Ebola, SARS, H1N1, dengue or the Zika virus, which repeatedly have shown the potential of acute public health risks to cross borders and threaten people worldwide.

The Sendai Framework also seeks to engineer a change in the traditional perspective on disaster management so that health – including public health and public health infrastructure – becomes a key area of focus for disaster risk reduction. That is particularly important given that an under-resourced and poorly protected health system can multiply the impact of any disaster event on exposed and vulnerable populations.

1.2. High Level Panel on implementing the Sendai Framework

The High Level Panel was moderated by Robert Glasser, Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Disaster Risk Reduction in the presence of H.E. Tarja Halonen, former President of Finland and Disaster Risk Reduction Champion, Petteri Taalas, Secretary-General,

World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Eladio Fernandez-Galiano, Head of the Democratic Initiatives Department and Executive Secretary of EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement, Council of Europe and H.E. Mora Maira, Director General of the Secretariat, Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS).

The annual European Forum has catalysed the continent's efforts to build resilience to disasters. Some 32 European countries now have a legal framework on disaster risk reduction, compared to five in 2005. And there are over 650 European communities in UNISDR's flagship Making Cities Resilient network, a twentyfold rise from 2010.

The Sendai Framework was the first in a series of international accords adopted in 2015 and 2016, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement on climate change, the World Humanitarian Summit declaration and the upcoming Habitat III agreement on housing and urban development. Together, they aim to help the world meet the steep challenge of reducing poverty and disaster risk, amid increasingly frequent and intense climate change impacts.

SRSR Robert Glasser opened this high level discussion reminding the panellists and the audience that the rest of the world also looks to Europe for cooperation, support and guidance on how to increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments.

H.E. Tarja Halonen, former President of Finland and Disaster Risk Reduction Champion reiterated that the Sendai Framework, the Addis Ababa Agenda on Financing Development, Sustainable Development Goals, and the Paris Agreement on climate change address global challenges and their solutions are closely interlinked. Within those agreements, countries can work both bilaterally and multilaterally on disaster risk reduction issues, but also on many other pressing challenges that their societies face. Individual countries alone cannot tackle all the problems that cross borders and affect nations far apart. H.E. Halonen also emphasised the need to strengthen the participation of women in planning and implementing will be of utmost importance that the knowledge and experience of both men and women is used. In order to achieve high level engagement she advised to integrate European Leader into democratic society talk as leaders have the same interest on good civil services and good governance.

Petteri Taalas, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization (WMO) highlighted that climate-related disasters now account for the vast majority of all disaster events, and they contribute enormously to economic losses and population displacement. Furthermore, climate change is also increasing the risk of heavy rains and flood. We can protect lives and property from such hazards through impact-based forecasts. This approach to disaster risk is the best way to empower emergency managers with information they can act on. Building climate and weather resilient communities is a vital part of this global strategy for achieving sustainable development. Secretary-General Petteri Taalas mentioned a new cross-border multi-hazard early warning advisory system that will be introduced in South-East Europe to increase resilience to floods, landslides, droughts and heat-waves which often hit the region.

Eladio Fernandez Galiano, Executive Secretary of the EUR-OPA, recalled the good collaboration of the EFDRR secretariat (Council of Europe – EUR-OPA, European Commission, and UNISDR Europe) in implementing the Sendai Framework. He reminded that it is essential to develop new partnerships e.g. linking disaster risk reduction with environment. Furthermore, he reminded participants that it is necessary to change the way in which society is working in order to become more creative and innovative. In his opinion, Europe is failing on building back better and so he called for new governance after the disaster and reconstruction phase by not only developing a global and political supported approach but also ensuring the integration the voice of the people.

In Europe, disasters have cost billions in damages each year. Therefore mitigation of losses is crucial for the welfare and prosperity of the region, said H.E. Mora Maira, Director General of the Secretariat at the Council of the Baltic Sea States. Different kinds of disasters – natural or man-made – may be lurking from any corner. However, the approach the Sendai Framework promotes,

and the agenda the European Forum presents regarding disaster risk reduction – rather than disaster reduction – stress that we should not be bystanders who observe events and act wisely in the aftermath of those events. Rather, the new agenda is about learning from past events and being prepared.

The high level panel concluded by calling for a stronger engagement by European leaders and decision makers in the process of moving forward the disaster risk reduction agenda and Sendai Framework implementation, given the powerful role of disaster risk reduction in fostering economic growth and supporting sustainable development.

1.3. Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (22-26 May 2017, Cancun, Mexico)

UNISDR's head Robert Glasser briefed the EFDRR participants that the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, hosted by Mexico next May, is going to be a "fundamentally important" meeting in the quest to curb the impact of natural and man-made hazards.

The high-profile meeting in Cancun, expected to draw several thousand participants, is the first since the adoption last year of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Host nation Mexico is busily promoting the event, working hand in hand with UNISDR, and has been holding back-to-back meetings with countries around the globe. Josue Serrano Venancio of Mexico's Civil Protection department has joined Robert Glasser at the annual session of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, telling participants that the Global Platform will mark a "milestone" for resilience.

Acting AFAD President Mr Bilden confirmed that Turkey will host the EFDRR Open Forum the last week of March in 2017. The Outcomes of the EFDRR Open Forum will contribute to Europe's preparation of the 2017 Global Platform. Mr Bilden highlighted the importance to address the linkages of migration and disaster risk reduction in the context of the upcoming EFDRR Open Forum meeting.

2. Session 2: Europe's Regional Plan for implementing the Sendai Framework

2.1. Briefing on Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group (OIEWG) on Terminology and Indicators

Paola Albrito, Chief of UNISDR Europe, briefed on the monitoring of the Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction 2015-2030 and the status on the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group (OIEWG) on Terminology and Indicators. She highlighted that coherence was ensured between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicator framework and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

Paola Albrito explained that the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: has seven global targets, four of which are outcome-focused; the outcome targets are objective and measurable, allowing international benchmarking of progress relative to a quantitative baseline 2005-2015; focuses not only on reducing existing risks but also on preventing new risks and strengthening resilience; assesses the reduction of disaster losses relative to the size of a country's population and economy; and has explicit links to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

She noted that five of the Sendai proposed indicators contribute to measuring four of the SDG targets.

The SDG target 1.5 (By 2030 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters) is addressed by the Sendai proposed indicators: 'Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people;' 'Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP);' and 'Number of countries with national and local DRR strategies.'

The SDG target 11.5 (By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations) is addressed by the Sendai proposed indicators: 'Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people;' and 'Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services.'

The SDG target 11.b (By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for DRR, holistic disaster risk management at all levels) is addressed by the Sendai proposed indicators: 'Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies;' and 'Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for DRR.'

The SDG target 13.1 (Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries) is addressed by the Sendai proposed indicators: 'Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people;' 'Number of countries with national and local DRR strategies;' and 'Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for DRR.'

She furthermore explained that the global indicators for the global targets of the Sendai Framework are subject to the deliberations of Member States in the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group (OIEWG). The OIEWG is comprised of experts nominated by Member States, to develop a set of possible indicators and terminology to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework, in coherence with the work of the IAEG-SDGs.

The Czech Republic and Switzerland have participated at Japan's voluntary feasibility exercise on the proposed indicators. Switzerland reported that they can immediately report on 77 indicators with sometimes the need to require inputs from other information sources outside the Government. However, some of the indicators may not be possible to have as the Government has not authority to collect information on casualties. Also, there might be difficulties in producing economic loss

data. Only a rough estimate could be provided. Norway and France are calling for fewer and simpler indicators.

The participants also asked about the development of national indicators and national reporting. Paola Albrito also explained that work is going on to form a set of national indicators, complementing the global once, some more “mandatory” indicators and some can be chosen in depth indicators depending on national challenges etc. National indicators will serve as basis for the national reporting. The online system for national reporting will be presented at the Global Platform meeting 2017 and the first national reporting is planned to take place 2018.

Overall, the EFDRR participants welcomed the progress of the work of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group (OIEWG) on Terminology and Indicators and engaged to promote the coherence and mutually reinforcing agenda within the establishment of monitoring and reporting mechanisms and in shaping strategies and programmes.

2.2. Update from Regional Organizations

Regional organizations are strongly engaging and supporting disaster risk reduction, with upcoming full agendas:

Council of Europe (EUR-OPA) recalled its involvement in the negotiations of Sendai framework and the maturity of its 2011-2015 Medium Term Plan in support to the on-going work on persons with disabilities, ethical principles on disaster risk reduction and people’s resilience and ex-ante nuclear hazard information for population. EUR-OPA work plan for 2016-2020 outlines a series of priorities that will support the implementation of the Sendai Framework in its member states. They include using scientific and technological knowledge to better assess evolving risks and adapt resilience strategies accordingly; developing cooperation among all decision-makers to better define the role of the authorities; promoting risk culture among the population, including children and persons with special needs; and fostering the active participation of the population in reducing disaster risk. EFDRR participants welcomed the adoption of the Council of Europe’s EUR-OPA Agreement Medium Term Action 2016-20 at its upcoming 13th Ministerial Session as a support for Sendai Framework implementation and in line with the EFDRR Road Map priorities.

European Commission presented the European Commission action plan on Sendai implementation. The main purpose of the EC Action plan is to enhance and promote disaster risk management and its integration in EU policies. It maps all EU policies against all four Sendai priorities. This EC Action Plan is based on inter-service participation: AGRI, CLIMA, DEVCO, ENV, FPI, GROW, HOME, JRC, NEAR, EAC, REGIO, RTD, SANTE, SG, SJ, EEAS. The structure of the EC Action Plan includes four key areas including 21 priorities and 51 activities. The four key areas include: (1) Build risk knowledge in EU policies (2) An all-of society approach in disaster risk management (3) Promote EU risk informed investments and, (4) Support the development of a holistic disaster risk management approach.

The EFDRR participants welcomed and supported the priorities of the European Commission’s Action Plan on Sendai Framework implementation, which translates the Sendai Framework’s priorities for action across EU policies, to further enhance and promote disaster risk management and build resilience to shocks and stresses within the EU and outside.

2.3. Update from sub-regional Organizations

Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS) outlined the CBSS Secretariat's involvement in facilitating implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction strategies and the on-going efforts in the Baltic Sea Region. Furthermore, CBSS highlighted the relevance of the newly established cooperation between CBSS and UNISDR, as well as the opportunities the Sendai Framework provides through being a global platform for cooperation, addressing disaster risk reduction from a multi-governance perspective, aiming to establish preventive measures and building preparedness. EFDRR members welcomed efforts of the Council of the Baltic Sea States (to link its strategic framework with the implementation of the Sendai Framework as an inspiring approach for future sub-regional contributions).

2.4. EFDRR Road Map Matrix & Baseline Study

The EFDRR Working Group EFDRR Road Map under the chairmanship of the Netherlands presented the list of concrete activities related to the implementation of the EFDRR Road Map priorities. Furthermore, Mette Lindahl Olsson, Senior Policy Advisor, Sweden and former Swedish loan to UNISDR, presented findings from the baseline study for the EFDRR Road Map as it was called for UNISDR to develop by the EFDRR members at its 6th session.

Among the findings presented were that national legislation has been further developed or are under development. Most European countries conducted in 2015 national risk assessment highlighting that most common risks are still floods, landslides, storms, heavy precipitation and forest fires. Several countries are dealing with more complex scenarios, also taking basic services, dependencies and critical infrastructure into account, with more focus on capabilities to cope with risks. A visible trend is that countries; disaster risk reduction work has matured and broadened in both scope and stakeholder participation and that several countries have ongoing work to establish, consolidate or reorganize their National Platforms, to adoption or processing of new legislations, work on national disaster risk reduction strategies and to strengthen the local level engagement.

While countries such as Czech Republic, Greece, the Netherlands and Serbia already have separate disaster risk reduction strategies in place Norway and the Russia Federation have included disaster risk reduction as part of other strategies. Several countries ask for support, broad cooperation, exchanges and guidance in the process to develop and anchor national disaster risk reduction strategies. The survey result highlights the needs for continued development of national disaster/contingency planning and plans for building back better and further support and exchange with other countries when it comes to national coordination mechanisms (National Platforms). Countries are also waiting for the result of the work on global, national and local indicators to support the implementation and follow up of their work and they see Peer reviews to be developed further as tool to gather national stakeholders to give disaster risk reduction focus.

Following the EFDRR Road Map endorsement of priorities built on 6th Annual Meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction Meeting in Paris 2016, the ***EFDRR members identified and endorsed a number of associated actions in support of the implementation of the Sendai Framework and agreed to implement it, as appropriate, through the establishment of working groups*** covering at least the following emerging issues:

- governance at all levels
- climate change linked to land use
- economic aspects
- critical infrastructure disruption and consequences of health

The work will build upon the achievement of the previous working groups. The Task Force will include a member of each working group referred above to monitor the EFDRR Road Map and assess the possible engagement of sub-regional entities.

Furthermore, the **EFDRR participants identified the need to set up a Task Force to assess the progress of the EFDRR Road Map**, based on a light monitoring system, with a review in preparation for the EFDRR Open Forum.

It was agreed that the EFDRR secretariat will facilitate further exchanges on the time frame and modalities of the Working Groups and of the Task Force.

The **EFDRR members welcomed concrete actions taken at national level to foster implementation of the international agendas and called for the EFDRR to support engagement of National Focal Points and National Platforms in promoting coherence through, inter alia, development of guidance, knowledge sharing and exchange of best practices.**

3. Session 3: EFDRR Open Forum Meeting

The EFDRR participants appreciated Turkey's hosting of the pilot EFDRR Open Forum as an important contribution to the preparations for the 2017 Global Platform. **It was agreed that the pilot EFDRR Open Forum will take place in March 2017 and will include one high level Session, featured event and technical sessions.**

The EFDRR Open Forum meeting shall be formed by multi stakeholders groups by making use of already existing established networks such as the ARISE private sector network, VOICE NGO network, scientific community, parliamentarian network etc. The EFDRR Open Forum will be strongly linked with the agenda of the 2017 Global Platform and the EFDRR Road Map on the implementation of the Sendai Framework priorities in Europe.

The EFDRR members discussed possible themes for the High Level panel, featured events and technical sessions.

High Level Session: The high level session shall address on how to make incentives for disaster risk reduction and how to get all stakeholders involved. The discussion might address investing in disaster risk reduction, examples from the Global Assessment Report, and how to investment in a safer world. Priorities could be given to risk aware investments, political commitment, Governance (legislation, steering mechanisms), improve coherence of different agendas, EU, Regional agendas. The objectives of the high level panel should be linked to invest in safety in an unsafe world, develop slogans, tools and evidence-based solutions. Furthermore, this panel shall raise awareness of importance of disaster risk reduction and highlight the opportunities of investing in disaster risk reduction. It could also provide example from DRR national and local champions, from private sector and NGO. Outcomes shall be on increased awareness of benefits of prevention, more investments in DRR by private sector, NGOs etc. but also create interaction public, private and charity based organizations. Stakeholder involved in this session could be Finance Ministers, Environmental Minister, CEO Insurance Companies, World Bank, City Level Champion

Featured event: The featured event could focus on National DRR strategies by 2020 (involvement of non-traditional governmental/actors + processes) by discussing aging infrastructure , downsizing maintenance, doing more with less resources but also share local examples of disaster risk reduction (involvement of EU Committee of the Regions). Priorities could be given to the interaction of multiple stakeholders and empowering of all actors. Object of the featured events could be linked to the dialogue between actors and stakeholder innovation and policies and innovation technology + policy. Expected Outcomes could be the better use of technologies for DRR at all levels, region-region (country-country) cooperation, and inspiring examples such as for example twinning of national platforms etc. Stakeholder engaged in these sessions should be the next generation, strategy writers, technological companies and NGOs.

Technical Sessions: Several different possible technical sessions have been identified.

One technical session can focus on the ***economic management*** of risk - disaster financing and transfer. Priorities for the discussion shall be on financial resilience, defining sustainable basis for risk transfer, does climate change make some risks unaffordable? The expected outcomes shall be linked to opening perspectives, sharing experiences, mapping the practices. Stakeholders involved in this session shall be insurance companies, ministry of finance / donors, media, local / national Government.

Another proposed technical session could focus bridging ***climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction***. The discussion in this session could focus on slow-on set / disruptive disaster and the different awareness, achieving sustainable development and resilient societies by adaptation and mitigation, adapting disaster risk reduction measures to climate change and challenges of land use and environmental protections within rising population and urbanisation. The expected outcomes could be best practices on policies being changed and an analysis of future problems. Stakeholders involved in this session could include Ministry of Environment, decision makers, NGO, environment agencies, met offices and science community.

Furthermore, EFDRR participants suggested a technical session on ***Critical infrastructure for resilient communities***. Priority shall be given to resilient networks, electricity and information, coordinating the critical infrastructure and community cooperation. The expected outcomes could be linked to climate change-critical infrastructure sustainability (drought – flood), examples on how different countries define critical infrastructure and increase the understanding how critical infrastructure influence resilience. Stakeholders involved in this session could be critical infrastructure operators, critical infrastructure national coordinators, Ministry of Energy, responsible sectors (national), and insurance.

One technical session could be focus on ***risk assessment and disaster loss database*** development. The focus of the discussion could be linked to quantifying risks and exposure, and assessing the potential impacts of hazards and the type of data needed to undertake risk assessment. The outcomes shall be linked to the understanding of disaster risks at all level. Stakeholders involved could be national and local governments, NGO, private sector, vulnerable groups.

Based on the initial inputs by the EFDRR participants, the EFDRR steering group will design an agenda for the EFDRR Open Forum 2017. The 2017 EFDRR Open Forum agenda shall be linkage to the EFDRR Road Map priorities and the 2017 Global Platform agenda.

4. Session 4: Implementing the EFDRR Road Map Matrix

4.1. Build the coherence on the outcomes of Sendai (DRR), Agenda 2030 (SDGs) and COP21 (Climate)

The purpose of the session was to discuss how the participants can establish political recognition for coherence and mutual reinforcement of international agreements' implementation in their countries.

The European Commission and Norway moderated the session, by starting with a presentation of key inter-linkages between the main 2015 and 2016 agreements and processes, which was followed by an interactive look on a few example countries' attempts to ensure coherence and mutual reinforcements of these processes implementation at national level.

Several participants shared examples of their national initiatives (e.g. Sweden, Netherlands, Austria, France, Switzerland, UK), and experiences of bringing together different national authorities in a coherent approach to start discussions to enable international agreements' implementation.

The second part of the session continued with a specific focus on how to "Build Coherence" through a participatory discussion in groups. This offered a useful learning platform for all participants to exchange respective views and experiences around 4 overarching questions: specific actions that are required to ensure a coherent implementation; actors that should be involved; EFDRR's role in supporting the building the coherence; and the main priorities to be carried out by the National DRR platform (or equivalent) in fostering coherence.

The discussions outlined that in particular with the new challenges (climate change, migration, etc.) there is both a need and an opportunity to build linkages and coherence between the Sendai Framework, the SDGs and the COP 21 climate change agreement. Participants also mentioned the Habitat 3 Conference and the World Humanitarian Summit DRR commitments.

The discussion further evolved in a strong message that all levels of governments and other stakeholders' involvement is required for the coherent implementation to take place (stakeholders ranging from regions, ministries, local authorities to bringing together technical and policy experts).

Participants also ***agreed that the European Forum for disaster risk reduction can play a supporting role to ensure knowledge sharing and foster exchanges of best practices to build coherence*** (including through peer reviews).

The discussion groups emphasised that the priorities and concepts of different international processes need firstly to become more understandable and inclusive to the implementers and decision-makers at all levels in a country, in order to allow policies to translate into concrete actions on the ground.

Finally, in supporting the coherent delivery of the global agendas, it will be important to better map and understand the respective roles of different stakeholders at national level, and for the disaster risk reduction National Platforms / Focal points to take an active part in coordinating and stimulating dialogue. Improved exchanges and communication between stakeholders at national level was also highlighted as an important step in this process.

The session concluded with all participants committing to one action that they would take away from the discussions and implement in their context.

4.2. Increased all-inclusive disaster risk management

Jaroslav Mysiak, Director of Research Division of the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei and Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Climate Change, presented findings from the EU funded research project ENHANCE on multi sector partnerships in disaster risk management. He highlighted that managing risks by means of stakeholder partnerships and widening the risk information basis are critical for effective risk reduction. The tendency of different institutions and sectors to work in isolation from each other has meant that substantial opportunities for information exchange and innovative solutions in preparing and responding to disasters are being missed. Furthermore he stressed that financial vulnerability and low probability – high impact uncertainties are expected to lead the need for developing new partnerships.

Mette Lindahl Olsson, Senior Policy Advisor, Sweden, and former Swedish loan to UNISDR, presented the draft UNISDR Words Into Action (WiA) guideline on National Focal Points, National Platforms and Local Platforms for Disaster Risk reduction. This guideline is planned to be finalized by the end of 2016 as the first WiA guide on Sendai implementation. A draft version of the guideline was sent out to all participants before the meeting. WiA stands for practical guidance on how to implement the Sendai Framework, providing worldwide access to expertise, communities of practice, professional networks and thematic platforms. Words into Action can be used to support training, national programs and capacity building in general. The final version of additional guidelines will be ready by summer 2017, and another three guides likely to complete by late

2017. Available on Prevention Web as well as a printed version. More guides to follow over the years.

Participants further discussed about the role of the national platform for disaster risk reduction with regards to the implementation of the Sendai Framework, its monitoring its members, how to ensure the active engagement of the civil society and how to support the coordination in the development of the national strategy for disaster risk reduction.

Main findings focused on the necessity of ensuring the most efficient engagement and coordination among different stakeholders. This is the key role played by the National platform for disaster risk reduction: to provide a suitable environment to define and analyse priorities to comprehensively approach disaster risk management, to share knowledge, experience, capacity and resources to achieve a common goal and allow for mutual benefit. In order to achieve such ambitious goal, key stakeholders were identified including different ministries, having responsibility on technical aspects of disaster risk management, such as land use planning, environment, infrastructures etc. but also Ministries of Economy and Finance and Ministry for economic development in order to ensure both financial and administrative capacity needed to implement technical solutions identified. It has been remarked the crucial role played by science and academy in order to ensure that new technologies will support development and implementation of comprehensive approach towards disaster risk management. Finally it has been widely analysed the need to seek for active engagement and commitment of both private sector and civil society. Only with the inclusion of these crucial stakeholders, disaster risk management measures would be really effective and sustainable in the long term. This last argument also resulted in the further discussion on how to better ensure the connection between the national and local level. Member States have different institutional settings however it has been stressed the need to ensure that priorities for policy and related action will take in strong considerations inputs from the local level. On the other hand the national level should ensure that final decisions on policy and related actions will be taken with broader consideration of national interests and appropriate allocation of related budget should consider the best efficient use of usually limited financial resources.

Depending on different national settings, the role of the national platform chair might seat in different organizations. In most cases it was suggested to have the chair established within the Prime Minister Office, in order to ensure the capacity to easy access to resources hosted by different ministries. However, it has been also highlighted that for some of the Member States this solution is not a major requirement since the cooperation among different ministries and other stakeholders has been always efficient and effective even if based on voluntary cooperation attitude and by the understanding that cooperation would allow for mutual benefits of all partners.

The EFDRR members welcomed the UNISDR Words into Action guidelines on National Focal Points, National Platforms and local platforms, seeing multi-stakeholder engagement as a useful tool to improve their effectiveness in implementing the Sendai Framework.

The EFDRR members called for the EFDRR to support engagement of National Focal Points and National Platforms in promoting coherence through, inter alia, development of guidance, knowledge sharing and exchange of best practices.

Furthermore, it was agreed to support, from National Focal Points and within our National Platforms, the coherence of the recent international agreements and processes by strengthening coordination among competent ministries, and commit to engage towards their joint national implementation with all relevant stakeholders.

4.3.Undertaking a Peer Review – what has changed? Views from peers and reviewed countries

Since 2012, peer reviews covering disaster risk reduction have been undertaken in Bulgaria, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Malta, Poland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

Opening the meeting, the Commission explained that the EU peer review programme should help countries identify and address gaps in prevention and preparedness. A peer review is also a key tool to enable the exchange of best practice and mutual sharing and mutual learning, including for the peers themselves. Building on the pilot reviews (United Kingdom, Finland) by the EU, OECD and UNISDR, the continued involvement of the latter two organisations had also been crucial.

Through an interactive discussion, the session discussed the key policy changes at national level that were triggered by the peer review process and the lessons that could be shared by the peers back home. Certain countries have started to implement recommendations in line with national policy processes (e.g. review of national legislation in line with the Sendai framework).

There was overwhelming support for the process as a whole and agreement that for peers, this was a good opportunity to work internationally, exchange best practice and meet fellow experts.

The session emphasised the strong benefits of peer reviews to promote mutual learning and exchange of good practices within countries and encouraged further roll-out of the peer review programme. There was an overall support to a next peer review cycle. Participants also indicated the need to communicate more about the reviews and their outcomes.

Finally, ***participants underlined the need to build on the EU Peer Review Programme to develop guidance on peer review to support the Sendai implementation globally.***

5. Field Trip to Ekokem

Ekokem is a Nordic circular economy company that provides environmental management and material efficiency services. For the past 35 years, all the companies in the Ekokem Group have been working to conserve natural resources and eliminate hazardous substances from circulation. Now Ekokem is focusing on the circular economy business by developing new ways of utilising waste as raw materials.

The field trip highlighted on how to integrate disaster risk into environmental management. The visit provided an insight on integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches, green infrastructure solutions that incorporate disaster risk reduction. The visit was divided in three parts. First presentation was a general presentation on Ekokem. Second part was a presentation about dismantling Syria's chemical weapons programme and the role of Ekokem in that. The third part was a visit to the control room of hazardous waste treatment.

Further information on Ekokem can be found at:

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/48721_09efdrr04oct2016finlandinformationf.pdf

6. Adoption of the Helsinki Outcomes and future EFDRR Chair and Co-Chair

The meeting concluded with the adoption of the Helsinki Outcomes and the rotation of Chairs of the EFDRR. ***Turkey is the new Chair and Italy has been elected as the new Co-Chair.*** Italy will be hosting the EFDRR Open Forum Meeting in 2018. ***Finland will be a continued member of the 'Friends of the Chair' group for the year 2017.***

7. Summary

The 7th European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction in Helsinki has built on 2016 6th Annual Meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction Meeting in Paris where the EFDRR Road Map has been endorsed with the identification of priorities to be implemented for the next five years to reach the 2020 Sendai target. During the meeting in Helsinki, EFDRR members identified and endorsed a number of associated actions in support of the implementation of the Sendai Framework and agreed to implement it, as appropriate, through the establishment of key working groups and a task force to assess the progress of the EFDRR Road Map implementation.

Overall, there has been a call for stronger engagement by European leaders and decision makers in the process of moving forward the disaster risk reduction agenda and Sendai implementation, given the powerful role of disaster risk reduction in fostering economic growth and supporting sustainable development.

Throughout the meeting, there had been a continuous call for the EFDRR to support the engagement of National Focal Points and National Platforms in promoting coherence through, inter alia, development of guidance, knowledge sharing and exchange of best practices.

The conclusions from the three-day meeting will feed into on-going development of the EFDRR Open Forum to be held in Turkey 2017 and will feed into the 2017 preparation of the Global Platform to be taken place in Cancun, Mexico.

8. ANNEX 1 – Helsinki Outcomes



7th EUROPEAN FORUM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Helsinki Outcomes

3-5 October 2016

We, the participants of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR), present at the Helsinki Session hosted and chaired by Finland and co-chaired by Turkey;

1. Reflect on the continuous toll of disasters in Europe and recall the painful consequences of the 2016 earthquake in Central Italy that saw significant human and economic losses.
2. Call for strengthened coherence and mutually reinforcing implementation between the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and other recent international agreements and processes, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement on climate change and the New Urban Agenda, due to be adopted this month at Habitat III, the United Nations Conference on housing and sustainable urban development.
3. Recognise disasters caused by natural hazards, alongside unplanned urbanisation, environmental degradation, and climate change, as a driving force behind large population movements: worldwide 19.2 million people were displaced in 2015 due to disasters related to natural hazards.
4. Call for a stronger engagement by European leaders and decision makers in the process of moving forward the disaster risk reduction agenda and Sendai Framework implementation, given the powerful role of disaster risk reduction in fostering economic growth and supporting sustainable development.
5. Welcome Mexico's invitation to the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, focusing on the 2020 targets of the Sendai Framework linked to the Sustainable Development Goals, reducing economic losses, and further reducing vulnerabilities.
6. Agree to host the pilot EFDRR Open Forum in March 2017, with High Level, Featured and Technical sessions. Appreciate Turkey's hosting of the pilot EFDRR Open Forum as an important contribution to the preparations for the 2017 Global Platform.
7. Welcome the progress of the work of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group (OIEWG) on Terminology and Indicators and engage to promote the coherence and mutually reinforcing agenda within the establishment of monitoring and reporting mechanisms and in shaping strategies and programmes.
8. Welcome concrete actions taken at national level to foster implementation of the international agendas and call for the EFDRR to support engagement of National Focal Points and National Platforms in promoting coherence through, inter alia, development of guidance, knowledge sharing and exchange of best practices.

9. Endorse the Actions of the EFDRR Road Map in support of the implementation of the Sendai Framework and agreed to implement it, as appropriate, through the establishment of working groups covering at least the following emerging issues:
 - a. governance at all levels
 - b. climate change linked to land use
 - c. economic aspects
 - d. critical infrastructure disruption and consequences of health

The work will build upon the achievement of the previous working groups.

10. Identify the need to set up a Task Force to assess the progress of the EFDRR Road Map, based on a light monitoring system, with a review in preparation for the EFDRR Open Forum. The Task Force will include a member of each working group referred to in point 9., to monitor the EFDRR Road Map and assess the possible engagement of sub-regional entities.
11. The EFDRR secretariat will facilitate further exchanges on the time frame and modalities of the Working Groups and of the Task Force.
12. Agree to support, from National Focal Points and within our National Platforms, the coherence of the recent international agreements and processes by strengthening coordination among competent ministries, and commit to engage towards their joint national implementation with all relevant stakeholders.
13. Welcome the UNISDR Words into Action guidelines on National Focal Points, National Platforms and local platforms, seeing multi-stakeholder engagement as a useful tool to improve their effectiveness in implementing the Sendai Framework.
14. Emphasise the strong benefits of peer reviews to promote mutual learning and exchange of good practices within countries and encourage further roll-out of peer review. Build on the EU Peer Review Programme to develop guidance on peer review to support the Sendai implementation.
15. Welcome and support the priorities of the European Commission's Action Plan on Sendai Framework implementation, which translates the Sendai Framework's priorities for action across EU policies, to further enhance and promote disaster risk management and build resilience to shocks and stresses within the EU and outside.
16. Welcome the adoption of the Council of Europe's EUR-OPA Agreement Medium Term Action 2016-20 at its upcoming 13th Ministerial Session as a support for Sendai Framework implementation and in line with the EFDRR Road Map priorities.
17. Welcome efforts of the Council of the Baltic Sea States (to link its strategic framework with the implementation of the Sendai Framework as an inspiring approach for future sub-regional contributions).

Acknowledge the excellent work of the Global Health Security Agenda as the laureate of the Damir Čemerin Award for Local Change.

Express gratitude and appreciation to Finland for its cordial hospitality in hosting this 7th Annual Meeting of the EFDRR.

Confirm Turkey and Italy as the future Chair and Co-Chair, respectively, following the Chairmanship of Finland.

9. ANNEX 2 – European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction Roadmap for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework

Introduction

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, adopted at the 3rd UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015 in Sendai, Japan and endorsed by the UN General Assembly in June 2015, has provided disaster risk management actors with a series of new guidelines. It highlights the role and relevance of regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, and of regional support for national and local efforts. To guide Europe's implementation of the four priorities of action and seven global targets of the Sendai Framework, the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction agreed to develop a roadmap that will focus on activities for the period 2015-2020 and provide an overview for the 15-year span of the whole framework.

The Sendai Framework: an opportunity for a resilient and sustainable Europe
According to Munich Re, in 2014 Europe saw almost 160 disaster events with over 300 fatalities and damages amounting to US\$ 17.6 billion. Floods in the Balkans (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia and Serbia), the United Kingdom and Germany have shown the need for Europe to prioritize risk reduction. The disaster in Serbia plunged the country into recession, and its fiscal position deteriorated further as a result of lower tax revenues and higher expenditures to meet unexpected post-disaster demands. Serbia was not alone in being affected seriously: nine other floods in Europe last year costed more than US\$100 million each, making 2014 the year with the highest number of such costly floods since 2004. Other hazards were equally damaging. Sweden saw major wildfires, costing over US\$150 million, and the real impact of "silent" disasters such as droughts, coastal erosion, cascading effects, etc. has not been quantified, but is believed to be substantially larger than previously estimated. As a consequence of both development patterns, increased societal complexity and dependencies together with and the increasing impacts of climate change, the trend of economic losses poses a challenge both to sustainability and to economic growth.

Over 80% of current disaster losses are caused by weather-related hazards, which are set to increase in frequency, intensity, spatial extent and duration as a result of changing climate, according to the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report. By 2050, in a business-as-usual scenario, there could be a nearly fivefold increase in the annual economic losses resulting from floods in Europe. Yet we also know that the severity of extreme weather and climate events depends strongly on the level of vulnerability and exposure to these events. Only 30% of the higher flood risk can be attributed to climate change and increased rainfall. The rest is attributable to human behaviour, such as building in risk areas. Far from being natural, disasters are something that we can prevent or minimize impacts from.

The Sendai Framework was the first international agreement, built on lessons learned from the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action: 2005-2015, to be adopted within the context of the post-2015 development agenda. It has been followed by the adoption in September of the Sustainable Development Goals, while the COP21 UN climate change conference will take place in December. Both processes are critical to efforts to reduce disaster risk and build resilience. To work effectively with prevention and to reduce the underlying risk factors outlined in the Hyogo Framework for Action has been the most challenging target past 10 years – in Europe but also globally. This underlines the need to continue accelerating and

mainstreaming disaster risk reduction actions. Building a climate safe and sustainable society, physical planning and construction, work on accident prevention, emergency preparedness and management of accidents, serious disturbances and disasters must be seen in a holistic perspective.

Compared to the Hyogo Framework for Action, the Sendai Framework is more far-reaching, holistic and inclusive, and emphasizes the need to address disaster risk management, to reduce existing vulnerability and to prevent the creation of new risks. Far greater attention is paid to social and health-related issues in implementation. Further, while progress depends on a whole-of-society approach, which must span key stakeholder groups including women, persons living with disability, youth and children, older persons, indigenous people, the private sector and civil society in all its diversity. States have primary responsibility for reducing disaster risk.

What we are effectively looking at is how to achieve risk avoidance – pursuit of a development path that minimizes risk accumulation, reduces existing risks, and promotes resilience – creating nations and communities that can absorb losses, minimize impacts and bounce forward. This requires strengthened political cooperation internationally, but also nationally, regionally and on the local level. It means involving all actors to make resilience and disaster risk reduction a shared responsibility, including by boosting public-private partnerships, and by ensuring a much more active role for the private sector to use a risk-sensitive approach in investments.

Aim of the European Roadmap for Disaster Risk Reduction

The aim of this European roadmap is to provide guidance and highlight a number of areas of focus to implement the Sendai Framework emerging from the 10-year review of HFA implementation. It builds on the Sendai Framework's identification of the role of regional platforms and support for regional and national efforts in building resilience to disasters. The roadmap takes into consideration what has been achieved and aims to complement what is planned within European countries and the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction's regional organizations. It takes into account the Sendai action plan to be developed by the European Commission early in 2016 and Council of Europe's 2016-2020 work plan, the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement.

Priorities identified for the Road Map 2015-2020

By analysing gaps identified in HFA implementation in Europe thanks to 10 years of reporting, as well as the Sendai Framework's innovative elements and considerations, the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction has prioritised two areas of focus:

- 1) The development or review of national and local-level strategies for disaster risk reduction. This first area of focus will be target 18e of the Sendai Framework: to substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020. To ensure the development of national and local strategies, risk assessments and disaster loss databases have been identified as essential building blocks.
- 2) The integration of disaster risk reduction in different sectors. Based on reviews of HFA implementation and Sendai Framework focus the following areas emerged: climate change, environment, private sector, health, and persons with disabilities at national and local levels.

Main role of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction in implementing the road map

Since its launch in 2009, the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction has been sharing knowledge and practices on disaster risk-informed policies as well as assessing progress in implementation and generally forging partnership among its members. Thus the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction has promoted the greater integration of disaster risk reduction considerations in decision-making.

The primary role of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction in implementing this roadmap will be to build on experience of the cross-sectoral national platforms and initiatives in European states. A key role will be put disaster risk reduction on the national and local agenda and promote coordination of all stakeholders with the key aim of increasing the political and policy space for disaster risk reduction.

Open Forum meetings of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction will be held in Brussels every two years. The Open Forum Meeting allows for the participation of multistakeholder actors and major groups to increase the sharing of knowledge, experiences and best practices among all disaster risk reduction actors. The Open Forum Meeting will play an important role in Europe since the Global Platform meeting in the future will be hosted in different continents. The Open Forum will enable exchanges and review of achievement and gaps in Sendai Framework implementation by major groups (NGOs, academics, scientists, local and community representatives, older and young people, etc.). Further, the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction will foster direct exchanges of practices, lessons learned and an overview of the advances made.

Another important function will be the exchanges on the promotion of risk informed decision making, and sharing of experience on the integration of comprehensive disaster risk reduction strategies. This will provide practical suggestions for regional and sub-regional initiatives in support of national and community efforts to reduce disaster risk. Where countries can seek guidance from others in developing national and local strategies, the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction will benchmark with those who have already achieved the desired results.

Under the Sendai Framework, voluntary commitments on disaster risk reduction need to be reviewed both nationally and by regional and global platforms. In this regard, the Open Forum Meetings will allow viewing the advances and challenges of voluntary commitments in the European context. In the Sendai Framework, regional organizations are requested to play an important role within the regional platforms for disaster risk reduction. The European Commission and Council of Europe have embraced the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction including by becoming part of its Secretariat and Executive Committee. Furthermore, both regional organizations have agreed to develop a plan to support the implementation of the Sendai Framework (Annex 2).

Focus Area 1: Enabling national and local-level strategies on disaster risk reduction (review of existing strategies/development of new strategies)

As basis for the implementation roles and responsibilities must be sorted out and every country is expected to work out a national strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction in line with the framework, the countries risk profile and other needs. The development of national and local strategies by 2020 – as identified in target 18e of the Sendai Framework - requires a number of supporting actions that will contribute to the quality and impact of these strategies. Actions aiming to provide the necessary knowledge of risks and impact of hazards are: land use planning, risk consideration in investments such as infrastructure and basic services, risk assessment, climate change, and the systematic accounting of disaster losses through **systematic learning** and the development of disaster loss databases.

The Sendai Framework highlights a number of emerging considerations and aspects such as the emphasis on prevention of new risks in the course of development. These considerations and innovative approach to disaster risk reduction will require inclusive holistic national and local processes to develop and where strategies already exist, to the review of existing national and local strategies to ensure its retrofitting following the adoption of the Sendai Framework.

The European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction has been engaged in the ongoing preparation of “Words into Action” guidelines for Sendai Framework implementation. Guidelines on national and local strategies are also being developed to accompany efforts made at those levels. The European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction will continue to support disaster risk reduction focal points and national platforms to trigger exchanges on good practices, twinning and dedicated sessions on the development of strategies.

Governance

Good governance, including proper laws, regulations, designated responsibilities, cooperation and reviewing, is fundamental for the effective implementation of the Sendai Framework, as well as, national and local level strategies. Strengthening governance to manage disaster risk is a priority of action in the Sendai Framework. Every country needs to consider how its approach to disaster risk reduction tailored to its own context. It is important that clear roles and responsibilities are established for all relevant stakeholders from national to local level. Every country is also expected to establish a national platform for disaster risk reduction coordinating mechanism and designate a ministry or agency as disaster risk reduction focal point. Good governance is also required to allocate sufficient resources and budgets for disaster risk reduction in line with priorities for effective long and short term results. A basis for the implementation roles and responsibilities must be set and every country is expected to consider a national strategy for disaster risk reduction in line with the Sendai Framework, the country's risk profile and other needs.

A whole of community approach requires inclusion and empowerment of different stakeholders, such as the full participation of persons with disabilities and their representative organisations in preparedness activities and programmes at all levels, ensuring a rights-based approach that meets the equal access and functional needs of all individuals.

The EFDRR will support twinning and exchange between countries and actors and encourage decision making by national focal points.

Risk assessment

Risk assessment is acknowledged in Europe as a fundamental step towards the development of national and local strategies, given that it enables informed decision making about the focus and actions needed. This understanding has allowed for the development of a number of measures aiming at ensuring that risk assessments feature at the national and local level. The development of risk management plans in accordance with the EU Floods directive and guidelines for risk assessment by the European Commission has allowed for countries in Europe to apply common considerations and methodology in assessing and managing risks. The risk assessment guidelines have been used in common within Europe, improving coherence among the risk assessments undertaken at national level in the prevention, preparedness and planning stages and making these risk assessments more comparable between countries. This aims to greater transparency and to facilitate cooperation in efforts to prevent and mitigate shared risks, such as those which cross borders.

The EFDRR will promote and share among all its members the experience already gained in Europe in order to establish a coherent approach towards risk assessment, including transboundary impacts.

Disaster loss database

The systematic follow up after accidents, disturbances and disasters and the collection of disaster loss data provides learning and information that can be used to assess the costs and benefits of disaster risk management, to demonstrate the need for public and private investment, and to show the need for risk-sharing and social protection mechanisms. Systematic disaster data collection and analysis ensures informed policy decisions and contributes to building the case for investments in disaster risk reduction. Therefore an element in national and local level strategies is to establish/maintain a national disaster loss database. By building on UNISDR efforts in sharing methodology and supporting national development of data on disaster losses, Europe has developed the understanding of disaster data losses and has worked to align efforts. The guidelines developed by the European Commission following consultations with the wider European region provide advice to countries on improving the coherence and completeness of the national disaster damage and loss data recording process, necessary for supporting evidence-based disaster risk management policies and actions. Furthermore, many of the proposed quantitative targets of the Sendai Framework will require the development of baselines: mortality rate (2005-2015), number of affected people (2005-2015), status of direct disaster economic loss to gross domestic product (2015). The development of disaster loss databases and case studies will be essential in order to review the framework implementation and to compare on the achievements and progress made since 2015.

The EFDRR will promote wider development of disaster loss databases in Europe as a key support for the establishment of national and local strategies for disaster risk reduction.

Peer reviews

Within the Sendai Framework, governments are requested to monitor and voluntarily report on its implementation of the framework. The use of peer reviews to enhance the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action and present disaster risk reduction strategies and improve policy-making in disaster risk management has been a very promising initiative. It encourages learning across countries and steers progress in further developing and implementing national and European Union risk management policies and practices. The

peer review process, a governance tool, takes advantage of a policy exchange among peers to facilitate the exchange of best practices, examining the performance of the reviewed country in disaster risk management policy. It helps to strengthen mutual understanding and trust in the results, based on exchange of experiences and non-binding recommendations aimed at policy improvement. Because of the nature and the objective of the peer review process, it is considered to be an important contribution to the overall objective of developing national and local level disaster risk reduction strategies and to strengthen cooperation between countries. Peer Reviews are also an essential element to ensure an integrated approach to disaster risk reduction, linking risk prevention, preparedness and response actions.

The EFDRR will use the results of peer reviews as a mutual learning tool to further encourage Sendai Framework implementation.

Focus Area 2: Mainstreaming and integrating disaster risk reduction in key areas of focus

Risk-informed decision making in all relevant sectors is essential to contribute to overall disaster risk reduction. National governments, which are primarily responsible for disaster risk reduction, are encouraged to call for a definition of responsibilities across institutions and stakeholders to manage risk. This will help make stakeholder interaction with state institutions more predictable, especially interactions with private corporations which are responsible for a significant amount of risk management and mitigation.

There are several new focus areas highlighted in the Sendai Framework. Health, an issue that received only marginal attention in the Hyogo Framework for Action, is now clearly at the heart of global efforts to build resilience. The fact that there is an entire section in the Framework outlining the roles of key civil society actors and stakeholders in resilience building shows that local communities, local governments, and local-level action are becoming increasingly important, and empowering communities through local government initiatives supported by civil society, particularly the private sector, is key.

In the first five years of implementing the Sendai Framework, the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction will place an emphasis on its core activities to support national and local level actions related to land use planning, economic management of risks and critical infrastructures for health services.

The main aim is to foster cross-sectoral cooperation through adequate guidance to all concerned actors.

Climate change adaptation, environmental and natural resource management

Since its creation, the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction has considered climate change to be one of the most prominent challenges for developing safe and resilient communities at local, national, regional and global scale. As a consequence, the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction shared knowledge and information on the topic of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction linkages, and the institutional and legal mechanisms that in the European context support the integration of those two areas of operation. The Sendai Framework specifically addresses climate change adaptation and climate action by focusing on action needed to tackle underlying disaster risk drivers, such as the consequences of climate change and variability, among others. It further sets out guiding principles which include the development, strengthening and implementation of policies, plans, practices and mechanisms

that promote coherence among climate change and variability, environmental management and disaster risk reduction agendas. Strengthening disaster risk governance calls for collaboration across global and regional mechanisms and institutions for the implementation and coherence of instruments and tools relevant to disaster risk reduction, such as for climate change, climate adaptation, and sustainable development.

The Sendai Framework identifies poor land management, unsustainable use of natural resources and declining ecosystems as underlying drivers of disaster risk that need to be tackled. In densely-populated Europe, investing in ecosystem-based strategies is often overlooked by decision makers, even though they are cost-effective components of disaster and climate change adaptation policies and practices. Achievement of the goals set forth in Sendai Framework calls broadly for active engagement of environmental and land use managers in national platforms and for the adoption and implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies and plans aimed at strengthening societal, economic, social, health and environmental resilience. There is the need to share examples on the implementation of integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches, green infrastructure solutions, forest management and good examples of land use planning that incorporate disaster risk reduction.

Well designed and impact oriented Early Warning Systems can help to address the new challenges arising from changed risk profiles. Cascading effects reaching from natural into technological hazards and risks have to be well accounted for in a landscape of rapidly changing vulnerabilities.

The EFDRR will focus on land-use planning for resilience, which encompasses the above issues as well as topics such as forestry and urban risks.

Economic management of risks

There is a great untapped potential for contributions from the private sector and other economic actors to build resilience and reduce disaster risk. To date, these contributions in Europe to disaster risk management have been limited. While business is directly responsible for economic growth in Europe and across the globe, the need to engage in disaster risk reduction grows with it. The Sendai Framework recommends that national and local governments work closely together with the private sector in their area, across the four priorities for action. National and local governments may also benefit greatly from industry expertise, for example in insurance and risk-sharing, as well as lessons and good practices identified through the implementation of voluntary standards, and measures such as resilient building codes, resilient tourism, and business continuity. Many premises, buildings, infrastructure, schools, hospitals and other public services in society are maintained and owned by the private sector, which is why coordinated efforts are needed to secure continuity and resilience of public services.

The EFDRR will focus on economic management of risk, prioritising cooperation with economic actors not usually associated with disaster risk management.

Critical infrastructures in health services

Health is a key element of the Sendai Framework. Public health preparedness, or the capacity to address public health crises and to provide and sustain basic services, is fundamental to disaster risk reduction and resilience. Four of the seven Sendai Framework global targets have

direct links to health, focusing on reducing mortality, population wellbeing, and promoting the safety of health facilities and hospitals. It is essential to enhance cooperation between social- and health authorities and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen country capacity for disaster risk management for health and social welfare, the implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005) and the building of resilient health systems, and to stimulate public and private investment in disaster risk prevention including in health facilities and other life-saving and harm-reducing measures.

The EFDRR will focus on fostering resilience of critical infrastructure, including basic services, particularly those related to health services.

Monitoring and Reporting

Consultations on the Sendai Framework and the 10 years of experience in monitoring implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action constituted an important reflection that has led to a stronger emphasis and language on the importance of monitoring and reporting in the context of the Sendai Framework.

The monitoring of the Sendai Framework is intended to complement the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals. The “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” outcome document underlined that a key part of its success will be based on progress made in implementing disaster risk reduction and building resilience.

On reporting and accountability mechanisms, the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development offers an opportunity to build coherence in the monitoring and reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework, including through thematic reviews, peer reviews and special sessions. The role of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction will be to prepare a regional implementation report based on the Sendai Framework monitoring and reporting requirements. This report will be facilitated by UNISDR, the Council of Europe and European Commission as the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction Secretariat members.

With such an important opportunity ahead and the matured considerations on monitoring and reporting developed by the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction that included, among other actions, the call for disaster risk reduction peer reviews piloted by the United Kingdom and Finland, the focus and relevance of this topic will provide the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction with four areas of work related to monitoring and reporting advances in disaster risk reduction in Europe:

- The **biennial Open Forum Meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction**, allowing for exchanges and review on the achievement and the gaps in need of more attention for the Sendai Framework implementation. Aligned with the Sendai Framework call to review progress in the implementation of voluntary commitments by regional and global platforms, the Open Forum will include the possibility of reporting on voluntary commitments¹ implementation (See Annex 3 for a summary of voluntary commitments in Europe).

¹ <http://www.wcdrr.org/preparatory/commitments/>

- **Sendai Framework Monitoring and Reporting:** the preparation of the national Sendai Framework progress report will allow countries to view their progress in addressing disaster risk reduction at the national, and through local monitoring, at the local level. The elements of success and gaps emerging from such reporting are part of the panel discussions and review by the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction members that can enhance their capacity in highlighted areas of work. European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction members are currently contributing to the international processes related to the development of the Sendai Framework Indicators and Terminology as well as the ongoing Sustainable Development Goals indicators process. The European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction members' engagement in this process will allow for the development of a monitoring and reporting system that will avoid duplication of work and contribute to a national discussion on progress in building resilience to disasters.

- **Preparation of the Regional Sendai Implementation Report:** this regional overview represents a strong means to gain a regional picture of the Sendai implementation. The members of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction are encouraged to participate in working groups or review teams that will examine future areas in focus, promote understanding and propose action. Furthermore, the report serves as a contribution to the global discussion within the Global Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction.

- **Peer reviewing** on Sendai implementation and disaster risk management: the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction triggered one of the most effective ways to enhance knowledge and lessons learned by calling for the development of a peer review system on the Hyogo Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The call was picked up by the European Commission in the Civil Protection legislation and in the form of a dedicated project on Peer Review on Disaster Risk Management, which will allow the possibility for the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction members to enhance their domestic capacity for enhanced risk governance.

The EFDRR will monitor the implementation of the roadmap to view progress and identify future pertinent topics. For this purpose a baseline will be developed on the agreed actions.

Annex 1: Matrix of the Programme of Action / Milestones to implement the EFDRR roadmap on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: 2015-2020

EFDRR ROADMAP Focus Area	Tools available	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	ACTIVITY	MEASURABLE INDICATORS
Focus Area 1: Enabling national and local level strategies on disaster risk reduction (review of existing strategies/development of new strategies)				
Overall Outcome: Number of EFDRR countries that have developed national strategies on disaster risk reduction				
Governance – National Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Words into Action Guidelines • EFDRR Governance paper • EU Risk Management Capacity Guidelines • Global & national indicators • PreventionWeb • Peer review general framework and peer review reports • European Commission Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre • Dhaka Declaration 2015 • EC Exchange of Experts Programme • EC legislation on Civil Protection • Toolkit (Specify which toolkit) (Council of Europe) 	<p>Review of existing national disaster risk reduction strategies and laws</p>	<p>a) Showcase the development of existing national strategies on disaster risk reduction</p> <p>b) Review on status of development of national and regional strategies in Europe and identify gaps for continuous work</p>	<p>Number of existing national strategies on disaster risk reduction linking it with the 2030 agenda</p> <p>Number of reviews conducted of legislation reflecting disaster reduction</p>
		<p>Build the coherence on the outcomes of the following agreements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, • Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the third international conference on Financing for Development, 	<p>a) Strengthened collaboration of the DRR & CCA communities through information exchanges and common activities. In particular, building on achievements of the Adaptation working group, further develop guidelines as well as list of good practices/challenges on integrating DRR and CCA in specific sectors, or at urban level:</p>	<p>Policy guidance documents on coherence, consistency and coordination on the outcomes of Sendai Framework, Addis Ababa, Agenda 2030, COP21, World Humanitarian Summit and Habitat III</p> <p>Number of conferences and (expert) workshops combining DRR and other policy-fields related to the Sendai Framework, Addis Ababa, Agenda 2030,</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, • Paris Agreement on Climate Change, World Humanitarian Summit and Habitat III 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support implementation of guidelines by number of countries • Provide an interface of resilience building in the climate change adaptation agenda and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development • Review based on the connected DRR & CCA agenda, the impact on all hazard governance <p>b) Exchange on the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage with the climate change community</p> <p>c) Review and highlight programmes and partnerships that yield multiple benefits for sustainable development, disaster risk reduction, financing for development, climate action and urban development.</p> <p>d) Promoting policy coherence, consistency</p>	<p>COP21, World Humanitarian Summit and Habitat III. Number of participants and countries represented at these conferences and workshops. Outcomes of the conferences and workshops that can be implemented by European countries</p> <p>Number and type of new programmes and partnerships at the national level that benefit several agendas simultaneously</p>
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	<p>and coordination by developing multi-disciplinary policy advices</p> <p>e) Promote policy coherence in the implementation of international frameworks at the local level.</p>	
<p>Increased participation in EFDRR meetings, working groups and exchanges</p>	<p>National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform Coordinators and National Disaster Risk Reduction Focal Points actively participate in Regional and Global Disaster Risk Reduction Platforms and support colleagues of European nations that do not have a platform or focal point</p>	<p>Number of European Region countries that are represented by government at the Global Platform meeting in 2017 and 2019.</p> <p>Numbers of countries participating in EFDRR annual meeting</p>

		<p>Increased all-inclusive disaster risk management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) National disaster risk reduction coordinating bodies / National Platform include representatives from persons with disabilities b) National disaster risk reduction coordinating mechanism include gender sensitive representation c) Strengthen the engagement of science in national coordination mechanisms or platforms for disaster risk reduction d) Enhance cooperation between health authorities and other relevant stakeholders to strengthen country capacity for disaster risk management for health. 	<p>Number of National Platforms / national disaster risk reduction coordinating bodies that have gender sensitive representation.</p> <p>Number of National Platform/ national disaster risk reduction coordination bodies that include persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Numbers of countries with formal national DRR science-policy platforms or focal points for Science & Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Risk Management</p> <p>Science and technology used as a basis for discussions and projects undertaken by regional and national platforms for disaster risk reduction</p> <p>A created space for dialogue between different stakeholders and policy makers.</p>
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EFDRR ROADMAP Focus Area	Tools available	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	ACTIVITY	MEASURABLE INDICATORS
Governance – Local Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making cities resilient toolkit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Scorecard; ○ Local level government self-assessment tool; ○ Resilient Cities Connect etc. • Worlds into Action Guidelines 	Encourage the establishment / revision of local disaster risk reduction strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Exchange on the development of local level strategies (with a special focus on land use and urban planning) b) Evaluate the coherence between local and national plans c) Connecting cities, service providers and development partners on resilience 	<p>Number of countries / cities developed local strategies on disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Number of local level DRR strategies that include aspects relevant for persons with disabilities</p> <p>Number of National Platforms that debate and address local level resilience</p> <p>Number of connections between cities, service providers and development partners on the Cities Resilient Connect Portal</p>
Peer Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level peer review findings • National level Peer Review Guidelines (European Commission) • Words into Action guidelines 	Increased knowledge and understanding of disaster risk reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mutual learning and exchange of good practices and information through, inter-alia, voluntary and self-initiated peer reviews among interested states b) Identify lessons learnt from past peer reviews c) Development of guidelines for local level peer reviews 	<p>Number of National level peer review reports undertaken 2016-2018 and later on.</p> <p>Local level peer review guidelines established and disseminated.</p>

<p>Risk Assessment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines European Commission • Words into Action guidelines • Civil Protection legislation • Good practises on probabilistic risk assessment methodologies • Developing and using UNISDR STAG and partners' guidelines for evidence-based risk assessments and their implementation to support the practical application of risk assessment. 	<p>National disaster risk assessment undertaken by each country in the European region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Survey on multi-hazard disaster risks and the development of regional disaster risk assessment b) Highlight examples on the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessments into land-use policy development and rural development planning and management c) Review on how national risk assessment has been applied in national disaster risk reduction strategies development considering an all hazard approach and climate change involvement. 	<p>Number of countries that have undertaken a national risk assessment</p> <p>Number of countries that have taken climate change scenarios into account in their risk assessment.</p> <p>Number of countries reporting on risk management capabilities in line with the EU guidelines.</p> <p>Number of countries Reporting of multi-hazard disaster risks and the development of a regional disaster risk assessment</p> <p>Number of countries on the mainstreaming of disaster risk assessments into land-use policy development and rural development planning and management</p>
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EFDRR ROADMAP Focus Area	Tools available	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	ACTIVITY	MEASURABLE INDICATORS
<p>Disaster Loss Database</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools/Methodology developed by UNISDR & JRC/Training • Regional intergovernmental organizations (e.g. Flagship Projects, e.g. PPRD EAST) • National disaster loss databases that are already developed in some countries • Good practices on how to account for indirect loss (e.g. resulting in diminished capacity of private companies to produce and deliver their products and services due to damages to other public and private infrastructures and services). • Methods for reporting economic losses according to the EU Floods Directive. 	<p>Enabling/supporting efforts towards national disaster loss database development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop an overview /baseline study of disaster loss database in EFDRR countries b) Encourage open access, multi-hazard data platforms and standardized approaches and tools as well as the use of data and scenarios that make science understandable to decision makers and the general public c) Develop knowledge and exchanges on methods related to direct and indirect costs of disasters 	<p>Number of countries with a disaster loss databases or systems aligned with the Sendai Framework or the European Commission Joint Research Centre guidelines</p>

EFDRR ROADMAP Focus Area	Tools available	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	ACTIVITY	MEASURABLE INDICATORS
Focus Area 2: Mainstreaming and integrating disaster risk reduction in key areas of focus				
Overall Outcome: Number of EFDRR countries integrate disaster risk reduction in key areas of focus				
Climate change adaptation, environmental and natural resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU strategy on adaptation to climate change • The EU Civil Protection Mechanism • Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX) • UNFCCC reports • COP21 outcomes • WHS outcomes • Habitat III outcomes 	<p>Enhance the understanding and sharing of financial instruments and tools for risk reduction and comprehensive risk management, including effects of climate change.</p> <p>Increased awareness on environmental and natural resource management approaches.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identification of relevant stakeholders (including private sector, civil society and academy) to properly identify new risk scenarios induced by climate change. b) Development of disaster risk reduction action plans at the local or city level that includes prevention, reconstruction and adaptation actions. c) Initiate cost-benefit analyses of potential disaster risk reduction measures related to climate change and provide some good practices, including insurance tools. d) Pursue research on monitoring and evaluating existing frameworks for CAA and DRR at different levels of governance (national, county/ 	<p>Number of countries implementing the risk approach guidelines with focus on climate change adaptation</p> <p>Number of local level / city disaster resilience actions plans.</p> <p>Number and type of cost effective DRR measures, practices and tools for climate change adaptation and DRR.</p> <p>Number of research projects aimed at evaluating frameworks for CAA and DRR.</p> <p>Number of examples on implementation of integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches, green infrastructure solutions, forest</p>

			<p>regional, local).</p> <p>e) Development of guidance documents for national and local governments aimed at greater integration of DRR and CCA at both national and local levels.</p> <p>f) Development of a self-assessment tool that assists DRR and CCA practitioners in evaluating progress on the integration of DRR and CCA into policy making, programming, institutional arrangements and the delivery of practical outcomes for target beneficiaries.</p> <p>g) Collection of examples on implementation of integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches, green infrastructure solutions, forest management and good examples of land use planning that incorporate disaster risk reduction.</p>	<p>management and good examples of land use planning and in urban planning that incorporate disaster risk reduction</p>
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EFDRR ROADMAP Focus Area	Tools available	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	ACTIVITY	MEASURABLE INDICATORS
Focus Area 2: Mainstreaming and integrating disaster risk reduction in key areas of focus				
Overall Outcome: Number of EFDRR countries integrate disaster risk reduction in key areas of focus				
Economic management of risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARISE Network (global) • Words into Action guidelines • ISO standard on business continuity • ISO standard on risk management • Global Assessment Report • Insurance & World Bank Reports • Outcomes of the EU Dutch Presidency on critical infrastructure • UNECE expert reports on public-private partnerships • 2013 EC Green Paper on insurance of natural and man-made disasters • Updated EU guidelines on critical infrastructure (July 2016) 	Create opportunities for cooperation and for businesses in general to integrate disaster risk into their management practices	<p>a) Involvement of private sector / private sector associations with the national platforms / national governments [e.g. developing of ARISE Europe]</p> <p>b) Develop guidelines on cooperation between public and private sector</p> <p>c) Review studies on risk informed investments and economic consequences for preventing disaster in Europe [e.g. cost-benefit analysis]</p>	<p>Number of private sector participants to the EFDRR Open Forum</p> <p>General guidelines on public – private partnerships for DRR. (Based on results of experiences in insurances and infrastructure)</p> <p>Study on risk informed investments and economic consequences for preventing disaster in Europe</p>

<p>Critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNISDR fact sheet • Words into Action guidelines • WHO Hospital Safety Index • Safe School & Hospital Campaign (UNISDR) • Updated EU guidelines on critical infrastructure (July 2016) • 2016 Bangkok Principles 	<p>Promoting the resilience of basic health services and education [beyond building codes]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Baseline on disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities in Europe. b) Showcase good examples on how accessible and resilient infrastructure models including hospitals following the principles of universal design c) Review the linkage between critical infrastructure and disaster risk reduction strategies 	<p>Number of health sector representatives participating at the EFDRR Open Forum</p> <p>Number of good examples on accessible and resilient infrastructure models</p> <p>Number of countries Reporting on linkage between critical infrastructure and disaster risk reduction strategies</p>
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