

HFA

Synthesis Report Consultations on a Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA2)

APRIL 2013



UNISDR
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

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INTRODUCTION

This Synthesis Report provides countries and all stakeholders with an overview of the issues emerging to date on the consultations and development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA2). The key purpose of this Report is to provide the basis for continued consultations, and to inform a draft HFA2 following the Fourth Session of the Global Platform in May 2013.

The report is divided into four sections. The background describes the context of the consultations and the sources of information in the report. UNISDR's observations suggest an overview and analysis of main points for the HFA2 consultations to consider. The synthesis orders the ideas and suggestions in the consultations to date into three categories of: local action; integrated approaches; and enabling environment. The final section describes the way forward on the consultation process for HFA2.

I. BACKGROUND

The Hyogo Framework for Action was conceived to give impetus to the global work on disaster risk reduction. It was initiated by the United Nations under the International Framework for Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction of 1989, and further articulated by both the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action of 1994 and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction of 1999. These documents represent the broader United Nations reference framework for disaster risk reduction and resilience to natural and man-made hazards.

At the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in January 2005, 168 countries adopted the *Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*. The UN General Assembly endorsed the HFA later that year in 2005 under UN Resolution 60/195. The HFA responds to the need for a comprehensive, integrated, multi-disciplinary approach to identifying and implementing disaster risk reduction measures.

In December 2012, the UN General Assembly (Resolution 67/209) decided to convene the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Japan in early 2015 to review the implementation of the HFA over its 10-year term and develop a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (referred to as Hyogo Framework for Action 2 or HFA2). The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) was requested to serve as the secretariat of the Third World Conference, to facilitate the development of an HFA2, and to coordinate the preparatory activities in consultation with all relevant stakeholders.

The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, Margareta Wahlström and the Ambassador for Japan to the International Organizations in Geneva, Yoichi Otabe, officially launched the consultations in March 2012. At the same

time, the background paper *Towards the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* was released outlining two phases of consultations.¹

The first phase of the consultations from March 2012 to the Global Platform in May 2013 focused on broad substantive issues for a new framework for disaster risk reduction. The second phase of consultations, from June 2013 to the World Conference in early 2015, will focus on the content and format of a draft HFA2. The consultations involve a variety of forums, including relevant existing international meetings, dedicated events, global and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, meetings of intergovernmental organizations, national level dialogues, stakeholder meetings, and input from other social networks.

The Synthesis Report compiles the views expressed over the first year of the consultation. These were many and in varied forms, including: (i) the 2011-13 cycle of the National HFA Monitor where countries were asked to identify the most important elements for a HFA2 (see Annex 1); (ii) reports from national consultations; (iii) views of countries engaged in various international processes that included deliberations on the HFA2²; (iii) regional (and sub-regional) platforms on disaster risk reduction in Africa, Asia, Pacific, Europe, the Americas, Arab States, and Central Asia and the Caucuses; (iv) consultations with communities and NGOs; (v) findings from the Local Government Self-Assessment of disaster resilience under the Making Cities Resilient Campaign; (vi) online dialogues; (vii) views of stakeholder groups such as mayors, parliamentarians and the private sector; and (viii) the HFA2 Advisory Group to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Disaster Risk Reduction.

In addition, a number of documents and publications provide references and material. The most important include the *Yokohama Strategy* (1994); the official *International Strategy for Disaster Reduction* (1999); *Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters* (2005); *Mid-term Review of the Hyogo Framework for Action* (2010), *Global Assessment Reports* (2007, 2009, 2011 and draft of 2013) and the Chair's summaries of the First, Second and Third Sessions of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Throughout the text, UNISDR has included footnotes to reflect countries' or stakeholders' views that are indicative of the points being made. These are not an indication of the full range of stakeholders who hold those views nor are they intended as direct quotations.

¹ <http://preventionweb.net/go/25129>

² Examples include UN Secretary-General's Special Event on Water and Disasters (5-6 March 2013); Disaster-related sections of the Rio+20 outcome document; the Outcome of the high level reviews of Least Developed Countries and the Mauritius Strategy; Outcome of the 2010 MDG Summit; Summary of the Ambassador-level meeting of the Group of Friends in May 2012

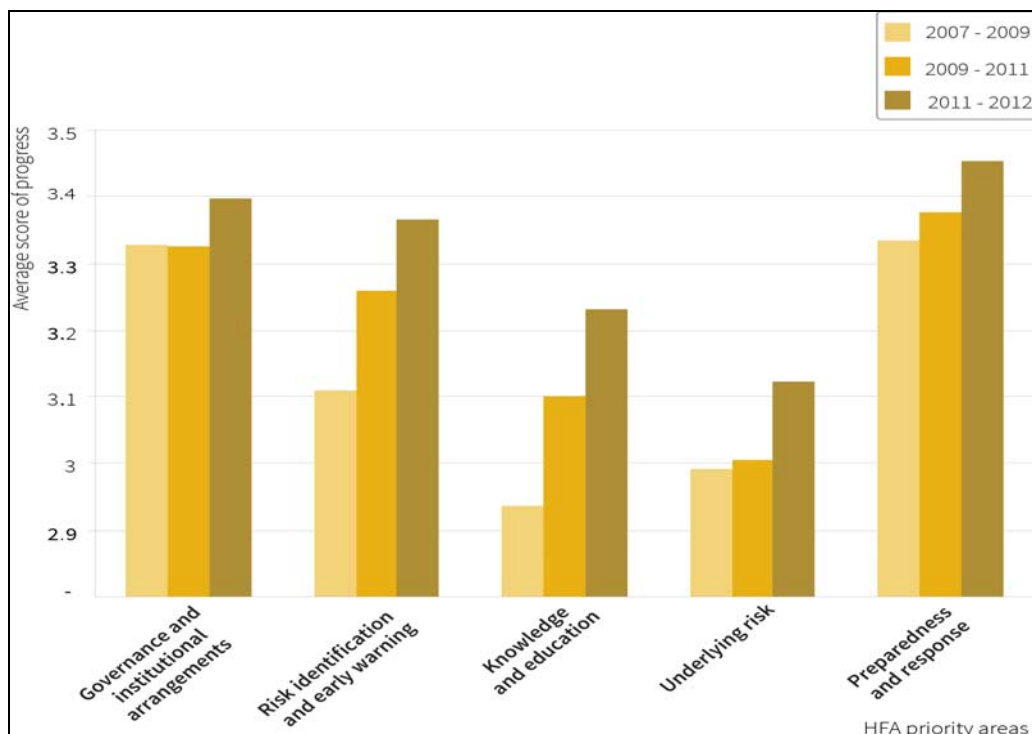
II. OBSERVATIONS

In addition to the individual points raised in the consultations, several issues emerged that point the way towards a next generation of risk reduction and resilience. These have been captured in the following nine observations but they need to be considered further and their implications for implementation explored in more detail. These observations will stimulate discussion in the next round of consultations on the HFA2.

1. Building on the Current HFA

The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) explicitly seeks to “build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters”. Resilience is recognized as the ability of a system to reduce, prevent, anticipate, absorb and adapt, or recover from the effects of a hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner. This includes ensuring the preservation, restoration, or improvement of its essential basic structures and functions.³ Resilience is viewed as a common outcome that integrates poverty reduction, disaster risk reduction, sustainable livelihoods and climate change adaptation, as integral to sustainable development, although the indicators of resilience need to be further articulated.

Since 2007, and over three successive periods of progress review, governments have reported steadily increasing progress in the implementation the five priorities and three strategic objectives of the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA).



³ United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, 2013

Most progress has been reported in Priority Areas 1 and 5, indicating improving capacities to prepare for and respond to disasters. There is anecdotal evidence of increased investment in corrective disaster risk management in a number of countries, although few systematically document these investments. There is evidence that due to improvements in development conditions as well as preparedness and response, mortality risk is trending down. But economic loss is trending upwards and has more than tripled over the last 20 years in some countries.⁴ Finally, a key observation is that progress is consistently lower in HFA Priority 4 which aims to address directly the underlying drivers of risk.

Many countries and stakeholders are now quite familiar with the current HFA priorities but have indicated that they need more time to fully internalize the HFA's significance and build the foundations for a disaster risk reduction system. The almost universal view so far has been to preserve and reinforce the core elements of the current HFA. Rather than abandon the HFA, stakeholders suggest that the progress made to date should be leveraged and its achievements built upon.⁵

This should not be interpreted as complacency or satisfaction with the current rate of implementation. Consultations revealed a sense of urgency around accelerated and scaled-up action. Some consultations expressed frustration that, notwithstanding the availability of risk information and knowledge, governments and others still fail to act. One consequence was a call for greater emphasis on transparency of risk information to develop and mobilize citizen support for risk reduction. HFA2 can therefore be positioned to become an instrument that addresses how to implement issues that have not progressed substantially since 2005 and provide guidance that motivates all countries to address new and emerging issues.

2. Enhanced Understanding of Risk

HFA2 should reflect an enhanced understanding of risk as informed by the evidence and findings from the Global Assessment Reports and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX), and the work of scientists and practitioners around the world. Among the most significant developments in risk knowledge, is the growing understanding of extensive risk – highly localized, frequently occurring disasters that are under-supported by national and international efforts. On the other end of the spectrum, the effects of climate change and accumulated exposure are bringing greater emphasis on high-impact events that are occurring with greater frequency. Also, the trans-boundary nature of risk has become more evident, particularly as these relate to the effects that disasters abroad can have on the national economy.

⁴ Based on evidence from countries that use national disaster loss databases to account for disaster impacts; Global Assessment Report (GAR) 2013 Second Order Draft

⁵ Arab States Regional Consultation on post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA 2)

All the evidence shows that these underlying risk drivers will accelerate in the coming decades. The reduction of disaster risk will be largely illusionary unless these drivers can be addressed. For example, the urban population of sub-Saharan Africa is expected to grow from 298 million in 2010 to 596 million in 2030.⁶ While this represents an undeniable economic opportunity, it also has the potential to generate new conditions of disaster risk. At the same time, the unique dynamics of risk in urban settings need to be examined more closely, with recognition of the interconnectedness of risk, for instance, when damaged power utilities trigger failure in water management systems with cascading effects.

Similarly, rising demand for agricultural commodities will place growing strain on both land and water resources. For example, it is expected that by 2021, 107–120 million hectares of new land in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America will have to be incorporated into agricultural production, much of it in areas which are already water-stressed and which suffer land-degradation.⁷

Addressing risk beyond 2015 also calls for attention to societal change and anticipating the influence of the changing role of women, the pressure and demographics of youth as change agents, the dynamics of new family and community structures that underpin resilience, and the role of social networks for sharing information and increasing accountability.⁸ There is also a renewed understanding of risk perception; this reflects the importance of characterizing risk and resilience in ways that non-specialists relate to, for example by describing risk as it relates to people's everyday concerns of job security, housing, health, education and infrastructure.

Similarly, to understand risk fully calls for an understanding of the interaction of natural or physical and behavioural factors. A renewed interest in how people interpret risk and choose action has given impetus to fresh perspectives of how societal and cultural values, personal experience, interpersonal and societal dynamics motivate personal and community action in support of resilience, security, equity and environmental health. Understanding these factors plays an instrumental role in the ways that advocacy campaigns and risk governance systems are tailored.

3. An HFA2 for Local Governments and Citizens

The economic strength of countries rests in cities and at the local level, in fact, the urban GDP represents about 80 per cent of the world GDP. Cities have been pivotal centres for economic growth, generation of employment, innovation and cultural exchange. The concentration of people and economic activity in areas vulnerable to natural hazards can interrupt global supply chains, reduce economic output, reverse development gains, and adversely impact the livelihoods of those in the affected areas.

Requests have been made for a simple HFA2 that reflects the realities of local decision

⁶ Global Assessment Report (GAR) 2013 Second Order Draft

⁷ Global Assessment Report (GAR) 2013 Second Order Draft

⁸ Sweden

makers and citizens alike. Local governments, Mayors and community organizations are at the frontline and centre of disasters and knowledge of resilience-building. Putting more emphasis on their views and capabilities is critical for success in reducing disaster risk and building resilience. The HFA2 then can be designed with local actors in mind as a primary implementer.

Many called for efforts to clearly demarcate the responsibilities at the central, provincial, district or municipal levels, and to strengthen the processes of decentralization of responsibilities and resources to local government, through improved regulation and mechanisms for accessing resources. Another suggestion is greater emphasis on monitoring and accountability instruments to guarantee law enforcement.⁹

The inherent diversity of communities is in itself a resource. Community organizations are already innovating and testing solutions. In order to sustain and scale-up these solutions, and to integrate these into development, further collaboration between communities, local and national governments, NGOs, and the private sector must be consciously nurtured.

In particular children and youth¹⁰ have been singled out as having specific needs in terms of school safety, child-centered risk assessments and risk communication. But, more importantly, if appropriately educated and motivated on disaster risk reduction, they will lead and become the drivers of change.

Engaging citizens through advocacy and public awareness is critical to stimulating social demand and signalling priorities to elected officials. Rapid developments in information and communications technology are engaging and informing citizens and connecting people within and between communities at all levels. Systematic efforts to build on these tools, while promoting the active role of media and supporting the role of civil society, promise to deliver accelerated results.

4. Economic Opportunities and Private Sector Investment

Trillions of dollars of new private and public investment will pour into the different development sectors in the coming years. Global foreign direct investment (FDI) is projected to reach US\$1.8 trillion in 2013 and US\$1.9 trillion in 2014. In 2011, 46 percent of this investment went into manufacturing and another 40 percent into services, including infrastructure. Approximately US\$777 billion or half of all FDI flowed into low and middle-income countries.¹¹ Whether or not these trillions of dollars of FDI, as well as the even larger sums of new domestic investment, flow into hazard-exposed areas, and how the resulting disaster risks are managed, will have a decisive impact on the future of disaster risk.

⁹ Americas Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012

¹⁰ Gambia, Turks and Caicos, Fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2012

¹¹ Global Assessment Report (GAR) 2013 Second Order Draft

The private sector is in a unique position to influence the accumulation of risk through leveraging operational business strategies, such as supply chain management and business continuity planning that promote corporate sustainability and shareholder value. These measures, when carried out in partnership with the public sector, can strengthen the foundations of resilience and lead to new economic opportunities for large as well as for small to medium enterprises. The HFA2 should reflect on the role and diversity of private sector engagement in reducing risk and building resilience and, more specifically, clearly identify and reflect a commonly understood enabling environment for this sector.

5. Stronger Governance and Accountability

The call for appropriate governance, defined as the system of norms, institutions and interactions that determine how decisions are made and enforced, has been clear in the HFA2 consultations to date among all stakeholders and in all consultations. The issue has been at the core of the debate since Yokohama; it has been described as the “heart of disaster risk reduction”¹² and core to success in future implementation and results. National governments have primary responsibility for disaster risk reduction, although risk governance systems are in need of strengthening. National platforms are in need of support and their roles and importance have to be further clarified.¹³ Identified gaps and challenges relate to the definition of clear responsibilities across public and private actors and the setting of appropriate accountability mechanisms. This also includes the system of norms, institutions and interactions that determine how public decisions are enforced and private investments made. Much clearer guidance on the governance of disaster risk reduction will need to be included in the HFA2.

The institutional and legislative arrangements developed to manage disaster risk have largely taken the form of disaster-focused organizations and systems. These systems have had little real influence on the development processes. Often policies and laws do not connect with the reality of development on the ground. It is necessary to ask therefore whether, in the future, efforts should concentrate on further strengthening disaster risk management organisations or systems or whether efforts should focus on the sector ministries and local governments responsible for regulating and promoting development. Coordination and facilitating “joined-up” approaches that support integrated methodologies and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development can be leveraged more fully.¹⁴

Several mechanisms and operational areas have been identified as essential to creating the enabling environment for implementation to succeed. An element that is emerging with clarity is the need to have the reduction of disaster risk and prevention as an obligation under the law, inclusive of the question of early warning, risk assessments, and public access to risk information. Other approaches encouraged accountability through transparency and access to risk information by citizens, along with inclusive approaches

¹² Solomon Islands

¹³ Sweden

¹⁴ European Parliament, Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee Meeting on HFA2

to decision-making that fully engages citizens; improving evidence based decision-making; building capacities; promoting adaptive systems that can respond to changing conditions and new information; and the resourcing and financing of disaster risk reduction.

There have been strong calls to develop effective, results-driven accountability measures such as goals, targets and indicators at appropriate global, national and local levels and to establish the mechanism to achieve this. Countries and other stakeholders also commented on the need for the HFA2 to address issues of guidance in the form of standards to further stimulate accountability. Monitoring progress through the HFA Monitor, peer-review mechanisms, and periodic review of progress in HFA2 implementation through UN governing bodies, are all instrumental.

6. Leverage Benefits of Integrated Approaches

Governments have been challenged to factor disaster risk management considerations into urban, economic, territorial and social development. Badly planned and managed urban development, for example, can generate flooding. The decline of ecosystem services exacerbates and magnifies hazard levels. Low-income households are often unable to participate in the formal market for land and housing in safer areas. Cities and regions with weak governance may either lose control of the above processes or contribute to them. Climate change adds to these challenges and calls for measures to mitigate green-house gas emissions to prevent a generation of further risk while at the same time taking steps to adapt to the new patterns of climate risk and extreme events that are already locked into place.

Recognizing disaster risk reduction as a driver of economic health and sustainability,¹⁵ there were calls for a holistic approach that embraces disaster risk reduction and climate risk management as fundamental for poverty reduction and sustainable development.¹⁶ Many stakeholders have called specifically for the development of action plans and strategies for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation linked to national development planning exercises carried out annually. The promotion of national resilience strategies that integrate these concerns have been offered for consideration as a holistic framework.

Stakeholders also noted that integrated approaches yield co-benefits, economically and socially. They provoked discussion of how mainstreaming and integrated approaches that addressing underlying risk factors can be a catalyst for pro-poor development.¹⁷ Health, for instance, is regarded as core to social justice and is a key driver of community and national social and economic development. By managing risks to health, people are able to maintain their effective livelihoods and contributions to community development.¹⁸

¹⁵ USA

¹⁶ Bangladesh, Mayors' and Local Governments' Consultation

¹⁷ Fourth Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2013

¹⁸ Nauru

The Millennium Development Goals 4, 5 and 6 are directly aimed at health-specific outcomes. Hence, reducing health risks will enhance chances of achieving development goals.

7. Climate Change

Almost all of the consultations referred to the need to integrate climate change issues more fully into the HFA2. This includes recognition that we must take concrete steps to prevent the creation of new risks, and accept the reduction of greenhouse gases as a disaster reduction priority. It is recommended that the HFA2 embrace approaches that address both climate variability and climate change, as well as address prominent risks identified in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the IPCC Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation (SREX).

Many of those consulted called specifically for the integration of climate change adaptation into national disaster risk management frameworks,¹⁹ the integration of disaster risk reduction into climate change adaptation strategies,²⁰ the development joint action plans²¹ and the proposal to promote national resilience strategies that integrate climate risk and development concerns. Joint problem-solving mechanisms that connect disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation communities have been proposed as productive avenues for furthering the resilience building agenda in the future.²²

A sharper focus on climate change impacts also implies a need to focus efforts on the needs of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and to develop and implement more advanced strategies for addressing drought risk in Africa and similarly affected regions.²³

8. Advances in Science and Technology

Science and technology plays an essential role in disaster risk reduction with programmes to forecast floods, detect tsunami waves, prevent infectious disease outbreaks with vaccination and effectively communicate disaster risk to enhance community resilience. Looking to the future, the need to achieve a more effective interplay of science, policy and practice in support of disaster risk reduction provides an opportunity for collaborative learning and action.²⁴ The science community should find better and faster ways to interact with and to communicate findings to policy makers and populations at risk.

¹⁹ Federated States of Micronesia

²⁰ Niger

²¹ Fiji

²² Niger, Vanuatu, Mayors' and Local Governments' Consultation

²³ Cook Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau

²⁴ European Parliament, Environment, Public Health and Food Safety Committee Meeting on HFA2

Technology was a recurrent theme throughout the consultations, inspiring through the promise of the opportunities it presents and raising concern over the risks it can generate. Advanced technologies, particularly as they relate to the energy, information-communication and mobility infrastructures that society is coming to rely on, must be designed with disaster risk in mind. Specific attention needs to be given to the impact of disruptions to these systems.

New technologies, particularly social media, present new opportunities for capacity development and connecting people to the growing flow of risk information, knowledge for resilience and the promotion of knowledge-brokerage. The use of information technology to develop and disseminate disaster risk information will be critical to decision-makers and populations at risks in the future. Moreover, the development of resilient technologies presents new economic opportunities for the public and private sectors working in the areas of research and development.

9. Building Women's Leadership

Large numbers of women are working collectively to combat the adverse effects of disasters and build resilience in urban and rural areas. However, family and income-generated responsibilities, coupled with, limited access to basic services, property rights, and quality employment, are still in many countries, constraining women and girls from participating in public decision-making processes such as framing priorities and investments in disaster risk reduction.

Consultations reaffirmed this perspective and the determination of women to assume leadership in promoting disaster risk reduction locally and nationally. Specific actions recommended through the International Day for Disaster Reduction and HFA 2 meetings include recognizing the potential and current contributions of women's organizations (community based and others), strengthening their capacities and coordination and promoting institutional commitments and accountability to gender-equitable risk reduction and sustainable development.

III. SYNTHESIS OF CONSULTATIONS TO DATE

Countries and other stakeholders have been clear in their expectation that the existing HFA strategic objectives and priorities areas should remain in place. The consultations indicated a clear concern with urgent social, economic and environmental issues and absolute re-affirmation that disaster risk reduction provides critical solutions. They likewise have expressed frustration with the rate and scale of implementation of the HFA, and have urged that governments and other stakeholders step up action to deliver on earlier commitments.

This synthesis of the consultations recounts in more detail the specific issues raised throughout the first year of consultations. Throughout the exercise, UNISDR has noted

countries or stakeholders who expressed views on broad topical areas. In many cases, the views included ideas that could be associated with several issues simultaneously. In drafting this synthesis, UNISDR sought to reflect common patterns rather than list each unique idea. Several recurrent themes were evident. The first is characterized by the common aim of building leadership through community engagement and fully-capacitated local government – described here as **local action**. The second category reflects a range of issues related to breaking down barriers between the disciplines, sectoral issues and institutional mechanisms – these are described here as **integrated approaches**. The third category is the **enabling environment** which facilitates and establishes the conditions and incentives for building resilience. It includes a range of measures such as risk informed decisions, risk assessment and analyses, public awareness, capacity development, governance and accountability, monitoring and resources.

1. Local Action

Since the earliest commitments to international cooperation in disaster reduction reach back at least to the 1980s, there has been a clear recognition that local action is fundamental to successfully reducing disaster risk. The consultations reaffirmed this through a repeated emphasis on a well-capacitated local government and community engagement and ownership of resilience-building efforts.

Consultations encouraged stronger linkages between national and local government – including the alignment of national policies with local needs.²⁵ They called for national directives that inform local governments of international and national agreements and empower local governments to act.²⁶ Efforts that result in decentralization of responsibilities and resources to local government were underlined, with particular attention given to improved regulation, mechanisms for financing and promoting accountability.²⁷

Some specifically advised that the language of the HFA2 should be formulated with local leaders in mind and aimed at helping them to understand better the importance of disaster risk reduction, how to implement successful strategies, and how to build their capacities and leverage their existing resources in the most effective way. Similarly, the “branding” of the HFA2 should bear in mind the importance of communicating the significance of disaster risk reduction using clear and recognizable messages.

Related issues of community participation were repeatedly highlighted. Specific attention was given to the importance of ensuring community involvement in decision-making processes and building partnerships with community-based or grassroots associations of youth, women, informal settlers, farmers, pastoralists, fisher-folk, indigenous peoples, local religious groups, among others. Stakeholders urged more support for capacity-

²⁵ Cambodia, Chile, India

²⁶ Mayors’ and Local Governments’ Consultation

²⁷ Americas Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012

building and awareness at the local level for the HFA2, including further training of local government and communities and ensuring access to available tools and knowledge.²⁸ Others emphasized the importance of engaging communities and facilitating their participation. The significant role that social web networking can play in connecting governments to people²⁹ and involving them in local government development planning was also noted.

Inclusive approaches to disaster reduction were encouraged by stakeholders throughout the consultations with an emphasis on empowering women and youth to participate and lead.³⁰ In particular, concern with children's survival, well-being and protection emerged in many of the consultations.³¹ Emphasis was placed on school safety, education, and ensuring children and youth's participation in risk analysis and resilience-building initiatives.

Disability was recognized as an issue that has received far too little attention with the consequence of increasing exposure of the people with disabilities and missing the opportunity to draw on their unique capacities, including the physically disabled, the blind and deaf. This has been identified as a priority for concerted action in the HFA2³² with calls for their necessary participation in decision-making processes for disaster risk management.

The socio-cultural dimensions of resilience and disaster risk reduction are reinforced through embracing the diversity of contributions that come through engaging varied social groups and respecting local cultural contexts, heritage and knowledge. These points were reinforced throughout the consultations to date. Personal commitment to action within areas in which each person has responsibility was stressed. The urgent need to cultivate a culture of prevention in households, communities, institutions and businesses³³ was re-iterated. This includes the view that more attention needs to be given to understanding the factors that influence how people interpret risk and the conditions that lead people to act on risk information.

Social cohesion and solidarity are the foundations of community resilience. Multicultural approaches play an important role in addressing disaster risk. This includes, for example, recognition of the cultural and social features that underpin resilience and the unique perspectives, contributions and needs of various segments of the population. Attention to cultural diversity, demographic transitions, and recognition of the ways that demographic change affects risk and risk reduction, would all help to build resilience. The application of indigenous and traditional knowledge, cultural values and belief systems in public awareness efforts were recommended. Potential impacts of hazards on cultural heritage (both tangible and intangible, built heritage, museum collections among others) must be anticipated, because of its universal value is often irreplaceable. Heritage plays a

²⁸ Italy, Myanmar, Africa Summit, Mayors and Local Government Consultation

²⁹ Croatia, Americas Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012

³⁰ Canada, Fiji, Gambia, Panama, Turks and Caicos, Fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2012

³¹ Gambia, Turks and Caicos, Fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2012

³² Panama, Fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2012

³³ People's Republic Of China

significant role in social cohesion and sustainable development especially in times of crisis. It represents identity and pride and needs to be proactively considered in post-disaster recovery.

2. Integrated Approaches

Recognizing disaster risk reduction as a driver of economic health and sustainability,³⁴ there were calls for a holistic approach that embraces disaster risk reduction and climate risk management as fundamental to poverty reduction and sustainable development.³⁵ Stakeholders consistently called specifically for inclusion of disaster risk reduction and climate risk in the post-2015 development agenda.

The importance of coordination and leadership for disaster risk reduction in sector ministries (e.g. health, education, infrastructure, agriculture, and environment), beyond civil defence institutions, was underlined. Stakeholders called for integration of disaster risk reduction into the development decision-making at all levels and in all sectors including with the private sector.³⁶ Acceleration and implementation of disaster risk reduction in planning and implementing development and poverty reduction plans was emphasized or, particularly in economic and productive sectors.

The need to ensure that disaster risk reduction is integral to decision-making in finance and planning was identified. Others urged that disaster risk reduction specifically be considered in existing and ongoing investments in public infrastructure, capital investments and social protection schemes.³⁷

Several comments focused specifically on the limited progress in tackling HFA Priority Area 4. They address the underlying causes of disasters with a focus on planning processes with greater attention to implementing measures linked to land-use planning, building codes, agricultural and ecosystem management, water management and drainage.³⁸

Consultations recommended that integrated approaches be strengthened through appropriate policy and legislation and an integrated strategy that introduces disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation directly into development and economic planning and sectoral level activities.³⁹ Others encouraged building the capacity of practitioners to link development and disaster risk reduction, raising awareness, and generating social demand for integrated approaches.

Almost all of the consultations referred to the need to integrate climate change issues more fully into the HFA2. This included recognition that the reduction of greenhouse

³⁴ USA

³⁵ Bangladesh, Mayors' and Local Governments' Consultation

³⁶ Australia

³⁷ Fourth Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2013

³⁸ Australia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Georgia, Indonesia, Norway, Republic of Korea

³⁹ British Virgin Islands, Canada, Ethiopia, Togo Mayors and Local Government Consultation

gases must be seen as a disaster reduction priority. Many called specifically for the development of action plans, strategies and frameworks⁴⁰ that have both disaster reduction and climate change adaptation. Others called for the promotion of national resilience strategies that integrate climate risk and development concerns.

Environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity and sensitivity to natural resource limits and environmental tipping points continue to be identified as pressing concerns in the context of integrated approaches to development. Consultations yielded broad calls to address mismanagement of the environment, enhance social and environmental vulnerability assessments and account for ecosystem services. Others noted the significance of trans-boundary cooperation in the management of shared watersheds, deltas and mountain systems.

Many consultations referred to the importance of leveraging social protection mechanisms as a specific means to target the unique needs of groups living in vulnerable settings and promote equity. Among these, measures to advance sustainable livelihoods and provision of basic services stand out as calling for additional attention. Related recommendations concerned efforts to strengthen risk transfer mechanisms, including climate index insurance, particularly in regions such as Africa where these are weak.

Stakeholders underscored that issues of prevention, mitigation, preparedness and recovery/rehabilitation should not be treated in isolation. The importance of breaking down artificial boundaries between humanitarian and development was repeatedly underlined. Stakeholders urged that the HFA2 promote better coordination in recovery and reconstruction efforts based on approaches such as Linking of Relief Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD). The ongoing progress in building capacity for disaster preparedness, including at the community level and in sectoral ministries such as health, education and agriculture, should also be sustained and advanced in HFA2.

3. Enabling Environment

3.1 Risk-informed Decisions

There were calls to establish or consolidate sound risk data, provide guidance on its use and nurture a culture of data-supported decision-making. Enhancing risk knowledge should be a key element of an effort to improve the integration of the scientific community in HFA2.

Consultations continued to reinforce the importance of risk assessments and analyses as the basis for disaster reduction.⁴¹ Standardization of risk assessment approaches, the creation of a system of risk indicators and certification of risk analyses were identified as

⁴⁰ Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Niger

⁴¹ Australia, Colombia, Guatemala, India, Norway, Papua New Guinea Switzerland, Turks and Caicos Vanuatu, Americas Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012,, European Forum 2012, Disaster Risk Management in the post-2015 International Policy Landscape (UK DRM)

priorities. Disaster data collection, capacity-building for data collection, management and sharing received significant attention, particularly the recording of disaster losses at the national level. Specific actions recommended through the consultations to date included the provision of demographic and sex-disaggregated data assessments of disaster risk and losses and clarifying responsibility for implementing and monitoring sex-disaggregated indicators.

At the same time comparability of data, data sharing (including data sharing between countries to address trans-boundary risk), harmonization of data management systems, and inter-operability of various systems remain major challenges to be addressed beyond 2015.⁴² To promote systemic learning from disasters, post-disaster audits were identified as priorities.

Early warning continued to be a clear area of concern for countries and stakeholders with calls for strengthening early warning and preparedness at all levels and strengthening disaster monitoring including for epidemics and disease. Attention to early warning in the HFA2 should promote international and sub-regional early warning systems while encouraging decentralized approaches. Recognition was given to the need to enhance the application of science and technology and improvements in technology and equipment for disaster risk reduction.

The case for investing in disaster risk reduction needed to be brought to the attention of strategic planning and finance managers⁴³, utilizing more research around the economics of disasters and the approach of the private sector. Several called for tools to support cost-benefit analysis to support resource allocation. Capacity should be developed among the people who work for disaster risk reduction in public and private institutions to communicate, educate and convince the people who prepare the budget or policy strategy.

3.2 Public Awareness

A reinvigorated approach to public awareness and advocacy was frequently mentioned as a key area for HFA2.⁴⁴ Further consideration of how people interpret, respond or disregard risk was called for when addressing awareness, people's behaviour and accountability. New policies that promote socialization of risk reduction as "everybody's job" were identified as elements for the HFA2 as well. Special attention to the role of the media was called for with recognition of the strong role they play in creating a well-informed citizenry and promoting transparency as well as accountability in national and local government and the private sector.

Clearer and more consistent dissemination of disaster risk information, including national policy decisions that impact local level decision-making was identified as crucial. Efforts

⁴² Republic of Korea,

⁴³ Canada, Fiji, Kiribati, Fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2012, HFA2 Advisory Group, UNISDR on-line dialogue

⁴⁴ Cambodia, Croatia, Finland, Greece Mexico, Americas Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012, European Forum 2012, Mayors' and Local Governments' Consultation

to use new technology were recommended as solutions. HFA2 could include a clearer programme of communication at the local level,⁴⁵ beyond formal education. Consultations with children's groups emphasized the importance of a child-centered approach that links school, community and local authorities and raises awareness.

3.3 Capacity Development

A strong theme in the consultations has been the request for information and tools on the "how-to" of implementation. Accordingly, many comments from stakeholders called for more attention to capacity-building. These ranged from generic calls for improved capacity-building to calls for very specific capacities targeting sub-national and local governments, parliamentarians, trained volunteers and communities, as well as people living in vulnerable conditions. Capacity-building of local government to build partnerships with academia, NGO's and private sector was called for as well.

Another issue was the need to strengthen capacities of HFA focal points and build national capacities to set up National Platforms for disaster risk reduction, linked to national mechanisms for climate change adaptation and sustainable development. These are seen as an important means to engage diverse stakeholders and facilitate coordinated approaches.⁴⁶

Capacities for management and mobilization were called for as well, including identification of donors/resources, sources, knowledge of available instruments at sub-national, national and international level and project formulation.⁴⁷

Several stakeholder consultations recognized the need for more structured approaches to capacity-building, including implementation of national training strategies; these include developing and institutionalizing mechanisms for capacity-building and HFA implementation at the local level. Education has a vital future role. Disaster risk reduction practices need to be part of education programmes in professional career training (at university level). School and university curricula and professional and government training modules were identified as specific means for building capacities.⁴⁸

Many stakeholders highlighted the potential role of HFA2 in facilitating knowledge-brokerage and promoting innovative approaches to the exchange of information. Some called for the promotion of twinning among cities and foreign partners as a means for building capacities and sharing information. Others called for using new information technology to develop and disseminate disaster risk information and risk reduction solutions to decision makers and population at risks. Similarly the importance of bringing scientific and technology discoveries to the local level was identified for consideration in HFA2.

⁴⁵ India, Americas Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012, Mayors' and Local Governments' Consultation, Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction_GNDR on-line dialogue, HFA Mid Term Review

⁴⁶ Cambodia, Chile, Finland, Georgia, Italy, Malaysia, Myanmar, Solomon Islands, Sweden, Togo, Fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2012

⁴⁷ Chile, Kiribati, Malawi, Maldives, Niger, Turks and Caicos, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, A Americas Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012

⁴⁸ Burkina Faso, Croatia, India, Senegal, Togo, Fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2012,

3.4 Governance and Accountability

Establishment of clearer accountability lines, roles and responsibilities were identified as key related issues to be addressed in HFA2. Governance⁴⁹ in disaster risk reduction was particularly highlighted.⁵⁰ A common call among stakeholders was for more guidance on governance including a clear delineation of the responsibilities between global, regional, national, and local level in disaster risk reduction.⁵¹ The issue of governance across government and among national institutions was repeated as well and reinforced through calls for promoting coordination, collaboration and “joined-up” approaches.

Several consultations called for more transparency and access to information on risk. In particular open access to risk information for business, householders and citizens is fundamental to developing and implementing measures that address disaster risk. Stakeholders underlined a need for more coordination, guidance and standards for the exchange and use of risk information.

National and regional platforms on disaster risk reduction provided a useful reference point for coordination and information exchange. More work is required to determine the best models for national coordination, for example including all relevant stakeholders, or integrating disaster risk reduction into wider planning and development fields. Regional Platforms provided the opportunity to focus attention on trans-boundary related concerns around disasters and develop further cooperation for example through regional plans, agreements, approaches and the role of regional intergovernmental organizations (e.g. ASEAN, African Union, CEPREDENAC⁵²) in reducing risks.⁵³

For the global level, stakeholders expressed a strong desire to share good practices among countries to enhance international cooperation.⁵⁴ More efforts are required to inform and guide national institutions on global cooperation around disaster risk reduction (e.g. the implementation and reporting on HFA or the disaster risk reduction components of the Busan Aid Effectiveness Agreement).⁵⁵ International organizations were encouraged to support directly the national level implementation of integrated disaster risk reduction in health, education, agriculture, infrastructure, economics, planning, and humanitarian assistance programs.

In terms of global cooperation between United Nations institutions, a new UN-wide Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience was agreed at the UN Chief Executive Board in April 2013.⁵⁶ The Plan includes commitment to greater coordination within the UN Country Teams particularly in the work with countries on risk assessments and strengthening national disaster risk reduction authorities. The development of the

⁴⁹ Defined as the system of norms, institutions and interactions that determine how decisions are made and enforced

⁵⁰ Solomon Islands

⁵¹ European Forum

⁵² CEPREDENAC-Centro de Coordinacion para la Prevencion de los Desastres Naturales en America Central

⁵³ Fourth Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2013

⁵⁴ Maldives, Norway, UNISDR on-line dialogue

⁵⁵ European Forum 2012

⁵⁶ UN Chief Executive's Board, Spring Meeting, 2013

plan has also reflected on the longer term with the aim to position the UN to support the implementation of a HFA2.

Regional cooperation has also been highlighted in the consultations. Regional intergovernmental organizations were encouraged to work on preventive measures for trans-boundary hazards. Other areas of work included support for disaster information management, joint studies and the promotion of bilateral policy dialogues on risk and disasters. Several countries called for improved coordination and clarity in the relationship between regional and global level work in general and between the Regional and Global Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction in particular.⁵⁷

Stakeholders pointed to the need for a clear authority at the national level to reinforce cooperation, coordination and communication between government ministries and between implementing partners. Indeed, the strengthening of national governing bodies to undertake such duties remains a key challenge. Others noted the role for national platforms in broadening dialogue among diverse stakeholders and promoting collaboration among partners. National Platforms needed to evolve significantly to influence decision-making processes and be complemented by local level engagement.⁵⁸ Encouragement of partnerships with communities and recognition of civil society's partnership with government were identified as fundamental to an HFA2.

Parliamentarians were called upon to work together to exercise their oversight role to ensure governance of risk reduction. This included: introducing legislation and laws that support and promote risk-sensitive development policies; using their power of scrutiny for improved official monitoring of disaster risk reduction; generating public awareness; and ensuring budget appropriations. Specific actions were highlighted, such as the setting up of national committees on disaster risk reduction, organizing high-level executive briefings on the importance of disaster risk reduction, and promoting dialogue on integrated approaches to disaster risk reduction within their respective parliaments.

Many countries emphasized that regulation and law at the national level can essentially set out an accountability framework for disaster risk reduction.⁵⁹ Legislation, for example, may be required to decentralize and devolve authority to local government. Other areas recommended for the attention of legislators included building codes, planning and management of human settlements, and the disaster risk assessment of major development projects.

Further attention was called for to ensure that new laws addressing disaster risk are harmonized with pre-existing legislative frameworks in other sectors (such as water resources, agriculture, and energy) as well as the emerging ones on climate change, that have a direct bearing on how disaster risk is managed. The examination of laws related

⁵⁷ European Forum 2012, Fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2012

⁵⁸ People's Republic Of China, Italy, Americas Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012, HFA2 Advisory Group

⁵⁹ Anguilla, Papua New Guinea, Fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2012, Americas Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012, HFA Mid Term Review

to disasters was proposed as a means to identify gaps and ensure clearer definitions of responsibilities. At the same time, it may be appropriate to apply incentives to accelerate implementation and effective enforcement of legislation.⁶⁰

Accountability draws on goals, targets, and indicators, as well as the monitoring mechanisms, to measure the outputs and impacts of risk reduction interventions. Many different techniques for promoting accountability were discussed. This underlined issues for further consideration such as the role of normative instruments, the value of guidance in the form of minimum standards, and the adaptability of principle-based approaches that can be tailored to national law and policy.

There were many calls for goals, outcomes, targets and indicators,⁶¹ with the overall aim of implementable measures that reduce the human and economic costs of disasters. Several specific recommendations for targets and indicators emerged from the consultations; for example: national risk registers and public national loss databases in every country; reducing risk in all building stock by a determined factor (e.g. 50%); no increase in absolute poverty levels seen in a year of disaster; and the number of measures introduced at the community level focused on small and medium shocks. Others also suggested integrating sector specific targets for example number of safe schools and hospitals that have been ‘certified’ safe.

The consultations indicated that more work will be required to determine appropriate targets and indicators for global, regional, national and local levels. Work on disaster risk and resilience targets will need to reference and consider the post-2015 development agenda and post Rio+20 sustainable development goals.

Countries and stakeholders commented on the need for the HFA2 to address issues of guidance and standards. A common framework for assessing government capacities was called for⁶² and the role of existing global risk management standards should also be addressed in the HFA2.⁶³ Others debated the use of principles in HFA2, drawn from or building on the existing elements in the current Hyogo Framework of Action.⁶⁴ The use of principles was seen as allowing adaptation to country-specificity and evolution over time.

A significant role was identified for international cooperation,⁶⁵ especially bilateral and multilateral aid organizations and NGOs, namely to support of national level mechanisms for the implementation of integrated and more flexible humanitarian, environmental, disaster risk reduction, and development programmes. Donors were called on to investigate avenues within their own institutions for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in their development funding, for example by including disaster risk reduction

⁶⁰ UNISDR on-line dialogues, GNDR conference, HFA Mid-Term Review

⁶¹ Fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2012, Oxfam, Fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2012

⁶² Ethiopia

⁶³ Kiribati, Tuvalu

⁶⁴ HFA2 Advisory Group

⁶⁵ HFA Mid Term Review, Comoros, Dominican Republic, India

criteria in funding guidelines and to introduce specific policy guidance to link their disaster risk reduction efforts to poverty reduction and sustainable development programmes.

3.5 Monitoring

A number of countries sought to enhance monitoring systems for an HFA2.⁶⁶ These included a call to design a system of evaluation based on historical national data audits on disasters. The need to identify country-specific drivers of progress, the priority actions and means of verification that reflect different capacities was noted as well. Several countries referred to the desire to share monitoring and evaluation of results on implementation, such as through peer-review.

Monitoring at local level was also raised. A self-reporting and peer review system based on the current Local Government Self-Assessment tool could lay the foundations of a measurement tool. Independent monitoring with 2015 baselines, measurable indicators at local level, and disaggregated indicators (sex, age, disability, and ethnicity) have been proposed alongside continued monitoring through an improved HFA Online tool.

3.6 Resources

Virtually all stakeholders stressed the need for more reliable funding and resources. Many suggested placing more emphasis on disaster risk reduction in national budget allocations based on the principles of public expenditure management and establishing national risk financing strategies that build on all available financial mechanisms.⁶⁷ Stakeholders indicated that the case for investing in disaster risk reduction needs to be brought to the attention of strategic planning and finance managers, utilizing more research around the economics of disasters and the significance of the private sector investment streams and business practices. Several stakeholders called for more emphasis on cost-benefit analysis to support resource allocation.

In many cases resources may be already available through re-allocating or re-prioritizing existing budgets to maximize multiple benefits through programmes in other sectors. Linking and connecting with ongoing investments can also be part of resourcing and support for disaster risk reduction and resilience and reflected in HFA2. There are many examples like urban and regional planning, land use zoning, construction regulations, building standards, educational curricula and public information campaigns, where finances and support can be utilized for disaster risk reduction and resilience-building. Just as compelling are the resources and investment dedicated by private business (e.g. insurance, mortgage industries) to reducing risks. More collaboration and partnerships between private and public sector in areas such as risk assessments, analysis, disaster risk management initiatives, and risk transfer schemes will see more resources and financing dedicated to disaster risk reduction.

⁶⁶ Bahrain, Colombia, India, Trinidad and Tobago, European Forum 2012, On-line Dialogue Mayors' and Local Governments' Consultation

⁶⁷ Comoros, Arab States Regional Consultation on post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA 2), Fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2012, Americas Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012, HFA Mid Term Review

Several consultations mentioned specific financial mechanisms such as creation of a dedicated funding window for disaster risk reduction and general calls for greater global political commitment to invest resources and recognizing prevention and mitigation of disasters as a global public good. Other specific calls included establishing a consortium of international aid for developing countries, simplifying procedures for releasing funds and following commitments made at Busan Aid Effectiveness Forum and, promoting the realization of climate funds also to support disaster risk reduction were also discussed.

Many stakeholders pointed to the need for resources to be specifically targeted to support communities, NGOs and local government.⁶⁸ In particular, a local government that works effectively and collaboratively with civil society, the private sector and communities to embed disaster risk reduction at the local level is the approach to be encouraged in the HFA2.⁶⁹ Suggestions for other forms of increased financing for local action included fiscal grant systems and budget allocations to local institutions, development of innovative financial strategies, local level initiatives and partnerships, and accessing disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation trust funds and technical resources.

IV. WAY FORWARD: THE CONSULTATION PROCESS FOR THE HFA2

The first phase of the consultations confirmed the high interest in and need for a post-2015 instrument for disaster risk reduction or a HFA2. The Fourth Session of the Global Platform from 19 to 23 May 2013 in Geneva will be the next major milestone in the consultations on HFA2.

The Global Platform will be the largest gathering of stakeholders to consult on the HFA2 before the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015. Therefore many sessions have been designed to stimulate dialogue both within and between interest groups. In particular, the stakeholder consultation day scheduled for 20 May and the informal plenary sessions on 21 and 22 May are devoted to HFA2 considerations. This Synthesis Report is designed to inform these sessions and to help prepare stakeholders for next steps towards the development of the HFA2.

Following the Global Platform, the consultations will enter the second phase. Based on the discussions at the Global Platform, a draft version of HFA2 will be the focus of the second round of consultations over the following 18 months.

There will be a number of events and meetings between the Global Platform and the World Conference in 2015 - large and small, technical and substantial, multi- and single-stakeholder, at the local, national, regional and international levels that include HFA2 in the discussions. For example, a further round of Regional Platforms in 2014 will be a key part of the second phase of consultations as they review the content of HFA2. The

⁶⁸ Burkina Faso, Fiji, Kiribati, Lesotho, Maldives, Senegal, Togo, Turks and Caicos, Fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2012, GNDR conference

⁶⁹ GNDR conference

timeframe for the HFA2, as well as its implementation and review process, will also be discussed at the regional platforms. Expert technical advice and guidance is also being sought from various partners.

Countries are hosting special events to assist in the global consultations on specific components and they will be further consulted in the run-up to 2015. Links will be made to the international discussion on sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda. There are working papers on specific issues to provide evidence and input into HFA2. The Advisory Group for post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA2) will continue to provide guidance to the consultations.⁷⁰

The website: <http://www.preventionweb.net/posthfa/> will inform and monitor events and forums, track results and provide an interactive central point for reports, guidance and planning.

The HFA2 will need will to be submitted for consideration and adoption at the World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in Japan in early 2015. During 2015, the UN Secretary-General will submit a report on the World Conference to the UN General Assembly, along with a recommendation for endorsement of HFA2. The UN General Assembly is expected to endorse the HFA2 for adoption.

⁷⁰ <http://www.preventionweb.net/posthfa/documents/Advisory-Group.pdf>

ANNEX 1: Countries and Territories responding through HFA Monitor on HFA2 (as of February 2013)

ANGUILLA	MYANMAR
ARGENTINA	NAURU
AUSTRALIA	NETHERLANDS
BAHRAIN	NEW ZEALAND
BANGLADESH	NIGER
BELARUS	NIUE
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	NORWAY
BURKINA FASO	PAKISTAN
CAMBODIA	PALAU
CANADA	PALESTINE, STATE OF
CHILE	PANAMA
CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)	PAPUA NEW GUINEA
COLOMBIA	POLAND
COMOROS	PORTUGAL
COOK ISLANDS	ROMANIA
CROATIA	RWANDA
DJIBOUTI	SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	SAMOA
ECUADOR	SENEGAL
ETHIOPIA	SLOVENIA
FIJI	SOLOMON ISLANDS
FINLAND	SRI LANKA
FRANCE	SWEDEN
GAMBIA	SWITZERLAND
GEORGIA	TANZANIA (THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF)
GERMANY	TOGO
GHANA	TONGA
GREECE	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
GUATEMALA	TURKEY
INDIA	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS
INDONESIA	TUVALU
ITALY	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
KIRIBATI	URUGUAY
LEBANON	VANUATU
LESOTHO	
MALAWI	
MALAYSIA	
MALDIVES	
MARSHALL ISLANDS	
MAURITIUS	
MEXICO	
MICRONESIA, (THE FEDERATED STATES OF)	

ANNEX 2: LIST OF HFA2 CONSULTATIONS (MARCH 2012 - MARCH 2013)

Global Consultations

UNISDR Online Dialogue: Critical issues and priorities needed to address urban risks and local governance for disaster resilience, 22 Mar. - 05 Apr. 2013

Global Thematic Consultation on post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA 2) and Post-2015 development agenda, 19 - 20 Feb. 2013, Indonesia

Online Dialogue: Towards a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA2), 27 Aug. - 07 Dec. 2012

High-level International Conference on Large-Scale Natural Disasters - Towards Building Resilient Societies, 03 - 04 Jul. 2012, Japan

Disaster Risk Management in the post-2015 International Policy Landscape (UK DRM), 03 Jul. 2012, United Kingdom

UN High Level Retreat on Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience, 19-20 November 2012, UNESCO, Paris

HLCP Senior Managers Group for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Meeting, 5 February 2013, WFP, Rome

Regional Consultations

Africa

Fourth Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, (4th ARP) 13 - 15 Feb. 2013, The United Republic Of Tanzania

Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA 2) consultation with African cities at Africities Summit 2012, 05 - 06 Dec. 2012, Senegal

Central Africa Disaster Risk Reduction Platform, 02 - 03 Oct. 2012, Cameroon

Sub-regional Disaster Risk Reduction Platform for Central Africa, 02 - 05 Oct. 2012, Cameroon

Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA 2) consultations during the 32nd Climate Outlook Forums for the Greater Horn of Africa, 29 - 31 Aug 2012, The United Republic of Tanzania,

Sixteenth Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum, 23 - 24 Aug. 2012, Zimbabwe

Asia & Pacific

Tenth Meeting of the Regional Consultative Committee of Asian Disaster Management Centre, 25 - 27 Mar. 2013, Mongolia

Regional Consultative Meeting on post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA 2) for the countries of Central Asia and South Caucasus, 14 Mar. 2013, Kazakhstan

First Asia Partnership meeting on post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA 2), Mar. 2013, Thailand

Sub-regional Workshop on Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA 2), MDGs and post-2015 development agenda for South Asia, 08 - 10 Jan. 2013, Bangladesh

Regional Consultation on post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA 2), Jan. 2013, Japan

Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action, 17 - 19 Dec. 2012, Cambodia

Sub-regional Workshop on Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA 2), MDGs and post 2015 development agenda for South East Asia, 21 - 23 Nov. 2012, Thailand

Fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2012, 22 - 25 Oct. 2012, Indonesia

Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management 2012, 17 - 21 Sep. 2012, New Caledonia

Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA 2) consultation at the Second Leadership Development Forum on Developing Capacity and Legislation to Mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction into Development, 17 May 2012, Korea, Rep. of

Consultation on post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA 2) (1ST ACDRR) with the ISDR Asia Partnership, 11 Apr. 2012, Indonesia

Arab States

Arab States Regional Consultation on post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA 2), 19 - 21 Mar. 2013, Jordan

Europe

Increasing disaster resilience in urban settings - Multi-hazard risk assessment in urban environment, 15 - 19 Oct. 2012, Portugal

Third Meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, 01 - 03 Oct. 2012, Croatia

Inter-Commissioners breakfast (hosted by EU Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response, Kristalina Georgieva) in the European Commission on a Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA2), 10 April 2013, Brussels, Belgium

Breakfast briefing (Hosted by MEP Elisabetta Gardini) in the European Parliament, Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) Committee on a Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA2), 27 March 2013, Brussels, Belgium

Americas

Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA 2) consultation at the 7th Annual Caribbean conference on Comprehensive Disaster Management, 03 Dec. 2012 - 07 Jan. 2013, Jamaica

Americas Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2012, 26 - 28 Nov. 2012, Chile

National Consultations

Africa

Algeria, 17 Feb. 2013

Burundi, 21 - 25 Jan. 2013

Cameroon, Feb. - Mar. 2013

Comoros, 30 Mar. 2013

Gabon, Feb. - Mar. 2013

Nigeria, 26 Jan. - 31 Mar. 2013

Senegal, Feb. - Mar. 2013

Asia and Pacific

Afghanistan, 04 - 06 Mar. 2013,

Bangladesh, 24 Dec. 2012 - 19 Feb. 2013

Cambodia, 21 Feb. 2013

Cook Islands, 16 Aug. 2012, Cook Islands

Fiji, 01 - 31 Aug. 2012

India, 30 Oct - 29 Nov. 2012

Japan, Nov 2012 – Feb. 2013

Korea, Rep of, 14 Dec. 2012

Micronesia, The Federated States of, 23 - 29 Jul. 2012
Nauru, 13 - 21 Aug. 2012, Nauru
Niue, 18 Jun. - 01 Jul. 2012
Palau, Rep of, 18 - 27 Jun. 2012
Samoa, 20 - 31 Aug. 2012
Solomon Islands, 03 - 10 Aug. 2012
Sri Lanka, 01 - 02 Mar. 2013
Tonga, 01 - 31 Aug. 2012
Viet Nam, 07 Sep. 2012

Europe

Sweden, 14 - 15 Nov. 2012

Local Consultations

Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA 2) Local Consultation with Africa cities at Afri-cities Summit 2012, 05 - 06 Dec. 2012, Senegal

Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA 2) Local Consultation in India, 30 Oct. - 29 Nov. 2012, India

Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA 2) Local Consultation with Arab States, 16 - 19 Oct. 2012, Egypt

Increasing disaster resilience in urban settings - Multi-hazard risk assessment in urban environment, 15 - 19 Oct. 2012, Portugal

Stakeholder Consultations

Making resilience a reality – Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR), 20 - 21 Mar. 2013, the Netherlands

GNDR On-line dialogue - Post 2015 framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA2) debate Oct-Nov 2012

First Meeting of Asian Advisory Group of Parliamentarians, 18 - 20 Mar. 2013, Korea, Rep of

ACT Alliance Consultation for Asia Pacific, 05 - 09 Dec. 2012, Thailand

Stakeholder consultations at the Fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 22 - 25 Oct. 2012, Indonesia

Mayors' and Local Governments' Consultation on post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA 2), 14 May 2012, Germany

Thematic Consultations

Fourth Expert Group Meeting on the Great East Japan Earthquake, 21 Jan. 2013, Japan

International Recovery Forum, 22 Jan. 2013, Japan

Disaster Risk Reduction and Education, 13 - 14 Dec. 2012, France

UN Secretary-General's Special Event on Water and Disasters, 5-6 March 2013, New York