



Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction Fourth Session - Invest Today for a Safer Tomorrow

Geneva, Switzerland, 19-23 May 2013

Name and Type of Event	Informal Consultation on Disaster Risk Reduction and the Post-2015 Development Agenda
Date	Monday, 20 May 2013
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Number of Participants	80

QUESTIONS:

1) What were the key messages, outcomes and recommendations from your event?

Interventions from government focused on the central role of disaster risk reduction (DRR) for sustainable development and hence, the importance of featuring disaster risk reduction in the post-2015 development goals. While the various post-2015 development agenda processes appear to be including disaster risk reduction as an important aspect (e.g. Bali HLP communique, UN Task Team, Rio+20 *The Future we Want*), there are many issues competing for attention in terms of goals and indicators.

The disaster risk reduction community should continue to focus on advancing evidence, identifying government champions (from beyond the immediate DRR counterparts) and being clear on the options for targets related to disaster risk reduction outcomes.

Participants discussed the following questions:

How should disaster risk reduction be included in post-2015 goals?

- As a standalone target - for example focus on reducing economic losses or disaster mortality, particularly to preventable hazards and risks.
- With indicators mainstreamed across other goals

Clarity on what targets should be set for disaster risk reduction/reducing disaster losses is a key aspect on which to seek consensus. The exact specificity of indicators and what is needed in terms of advancing disaster risk reduction should be tailored to regional and national contexts. Links can be drawn with the climate change adaptation agenda. There are dangers of associating disasters with conflict agenda due to government push back in the SDGs OWG.

What is needed to advance the case for the inclusion of disaster risk reduction in Post-2015 Goals?

- Clear evidence to link disaster risk reduction to poverty alleviation and sustainable development
- Information on how ex-ante disaster risk reduction is a smart investment, and without it, disaster losses will continue to mount.
- Look to the future – disasters will be a serious problem in the landscape of urbanization, resource scarcity and climate change.

Linking Post-2015 Goals and HFA2

- A clear, simple link should be made, but the specifics of how targets and indicators can link together will depend on how the discussions unfold in the next two years.
- The SDGs Open Working Group is a key place to advance ideas of how disaster risk reduction should be included and how the HFA2 should link with it.
- HFA2 process can develop sector-focused indicators that can also be advanced in the post-2015 goals around sectors (e.g. development indicators for disaster risk reduction for health, education, poverty reduction, water etc.)

2) Based on the Synthesis Report of the HFA2 consultation process up to the GP13, what are specific recommendations and concrete examples for the main topics, themes and issues to be addressed in the HFA2?

HFA2 should develop disaster risk reduction indicators on a sector-by-sector basis to reflect the focus of goals in the post-2015 development agenda.

There needs to be a focus on convincing other parts of government about the importance of disaster risk reduction for sustainable development.

What are the one or two clear targets on disaster risk reduction to which every country can subscribe? This will be critical for HFA2 in setting a clear accountability framework.