



**Preparatory Committee – Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk  
Reduction  
Geneva, 14 July**

**Statement of Brazil**

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*Permanent Representative of Brazil to the UN and other international  
organizations in Geneva*

Madam Chairperson,

I would like to thank you and the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction for convening this first session of the Preparatory Committee of the Third World Conference.

Brazil also wishes to commend the competent work undertaken by the Special Representative Margareta Wahlström.

Allow me to share with you some of Brazil's views on the process and issues before us:

The drafting process of a framework for disaster risk reduction (DRR) in the context of the Post-2015 Development Agenda should build upon and not put aside or replace the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), for its strategic objectives have not yet been achieved by the majority of States, in particular developing countries.

The evaluation of the HFA and the identification of existing constraints and challenges will contribute to ensure that the new framework of action i) is adequate to the reality of developing countries; ii) is coherent with the Post-2015 Development Agenda; and iii) promotes horizontal cooperation as an important tool to achieve the expected goals.

The revision of the HFA should also reinforce the understanding that climatic phenomena are natural but disasters are not external to social structures. In this vein, poverty and social inequality are two major risks that mainly developing countries are exposed to.

Priorities for action and strategic objectives should address the roots of vulnerability to disasters through prospective measures – and not only corrective ones – that foster productive inclusiveness, income generation, access to services and decent housing in urban and rural areas.

A broader connection between the Post-2015 Development Agenda process and the debates on climate change should be sought. In this context, a new model of sustainable development should be conceived, in order not to aggravate extreme climatic events and communities vulnerable to them.

The Conference should promote a new model of international cooperation for DRR based on the exchange of experiences, particularly through the creation and diffusion of research networks. The experience of the “Center of Excellence for Disaster Risk Reduction” located in Rio de Janeiro can be useful in this regard.

We agree with the approach proposed by UNISDR that the new framework should focus on public policies for DRR, mainly those related to urban planning, territorial reorganization, inclusive growth and social protection.

To ensure effectiveness and bold results, it is important to promote the participation of civil society, as well as the engagement of different sectors of society at the local, regional or international level, while considering traditional knowledge and practices and respecting gender diversity and identity.

We encourage UNISDR to promote a broad and democratic debate with civil society on the major issues to be discussed at the Conference.

We acknowledge the limits of engaging the private sector in the process: investment in the reduction of risk should not be seen as an opportunity for shared profit. The public sector, civil society and the private sector should join efforts in articulated actions so as to guarantee, defend and promote Human Rights.

Brazil endorses the adoption of an efficient monitoring mechanism and its periodic review as “sine qua non” conditions for all commitments adopted at the Conference.

We agree that the Third Conference should take special note of voluntary commitments from interested parties. We further suggest the consultation process to be as comprehensive, participatory and democratic as possible, taking into account national, regional and community specificities.

I thank you.