

**Statement of H.E. Mr. Bamanga Abbas Malloum on behalf of G-77 and China**  
**First Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Preparatory Committee**  
**Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction**  
**Geneva 14-15 July 2014**

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Co-Chair,

Let me first congratulate you and your co-chair upon your election. Let me also congratulate and thank the bureau members for their work in preparing for our first Prep-Com.

Co-Chair,

The Group of G77 and China would like to highlight the importance of disaster risk reduction in particular as it has a direct impact on achieving sustainable development, especially in developing countries. In this regard the Group would like to thank the ISDR Secretariat for its continuous efforts supporting all countries in implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action or HFA1,

The Group also welcomes the outcome documents of the different regional platforms, the mid-term review of the HFA1 and the relevant General Assembly decisions and resolutions. These documents constitute a good basis for our deliberations in the lead up to the World Conference in Sendai in March 2015.

Co-Chair,

Let me point to some figures on the economic and human impact of disasters since 2000, where the damage of disasters are estimated to be in the mark of 1.3 trillion USD, 2.7 billion person affected and more than 1.1 million killed. That is why the Group believes that the upcoming World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction should deliver strong outcome documents that focuses on enhancing the global partnership to tackle the roots of poverty and social inequality the major risks to which developing countries are exposed, build resilience to contain and reduce negative impacts of future disasters, allow for adaptation to disasters and provide ideas and roadmap to inform national and international development strategies in a way that takes into consideration the challenges posed by disasters including their prevention.

Co-Chair,

The Group stresses the importance of having a transparent and inclusive process to reach the outcome documents in the World Conference, which will also ensure their collective ownership. In this regard, the Group of G77 and China would like to reiterate the following as core elements for our discussions and our future documents:

- 1- That we should focus our work on how to enhance the implementation of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies in particular in developing countries, while acknowledging the existence of a huge gap in capacities and capabilities between developed and developing countries. In this regard, special attention should be given to developing countries in line with the Rio principles;
- 2- That the outcome of the World Conference in Sendai should promote a new model of international cooperation on disaster risk reduction based on horizontality and broader change of experiences and have a clear commitment to the provisions of appropriate support to developing countries, mainly finance, technology transfer and capacity building. Many of our countries lack such resources and capacities, and in this regard discussions on finance should take into consideration the limited capacities of developing countries and should focus on how to enhance an inclusive global approach for dealing with disaster risk reduction, including through innovative successful approaches, like crop insurance that could be promoted as a way to promote disaster risk management in rural areas.
- 3- That there exists a lot of work done through other negotiations both within and outside of the UN, and issue of coherence and complementarity between the work done under disaster risk reduction and the work in other Post-2015 processes, like climate change under the UNFCCC and the Sustainable Development Goals under the General Assembly. Here, coherence and coordination will ensure the most efficient and effective global and national approaches in the context of achieving sustainable development;
- 4- That there exist a body of work and data within many organizations, like the World Meteorological Organization through the Global Framework for Climate Services and within the FAO and UNICEF, to name but a few. Such work could provide useful input in formulating our vision for the Post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework;
- 5- That we should increase dialogue among all stakeholders to identify barriers and opportunities to build an enabling environment for public-private and other partnerships. Strengthen private sector commitments to integrate risk assessment and use of risk information in decision making and practices; and
- 6- That the institutionalization of integrated community resilience approaches into local development planning should be encouraged. At the same time, we should further develop community based disaster risk reduction at the local level and take advantage of traditional knowledge in this regard.

Finally Co-Chair, let me assure you of the commitment of the Group of 77 and China to reach an ambitious outcome in the World Conference, an outcome that would allow for enhanced global partnership to assist in implementation and provide support in particular to developing countries.

I thank you