Meeting Documents for Agenda Item 4

***Readers' guidance**: *I - For Information; *C - For Comment; *D - For Decision*

No.	Document	*I	*C	*D	Pg.
Agenda Item 4: Networking and Partnership Session (pt. 2)					
4.3.1	Composition of the ICSU ROAP Steering Group	X			331
4.3.2	Minutes, Steering Group on Natural Hazards and Risk for the AP Region 27-28 April 2014	X			332
4.3.3	Composition of the ICSU ROA Consortium on Hazards and Disasters				337
4.3.4	Document about the ICSU ROA Consortium	X			340
4.3.5	Swedish/Africa Consortium-Building Workshop Programme, 31 October 2014	X			342
4.3.6	Composition of the ICSU ROLAC Scientific Steering Committee for Integrated Research on Disaster Risk in LAC	X			346
4.3.7	Programme of the Central American Workshop on Natural Disasters, Volcanic Risks etc., 19-20 November 2014	X			347
4.3.8	Statements from UNISDR Regional Platforms 2014	X			349
4.3.9	UNISDR Workshop on Risk-Sensitive Investment, Bangkok, 15-17 October 2014	X			372
4.3.10	UNESCAP: Agenda and concept note, First Meeting of the Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics in Asia and the Pacific, Sendai, 27-29 Oct 2014	X			378
4.4.1	Joint Statement of the UN Agencies at PrepCom1		X		384
4.4.2	Joint Statement of the UN Agencies at the open-ended informal consultative meetings - 2 October 2014		X		389

Composition of the ICSU ROAP Natural Hazards and Risk Steering Group for Asia and the Pacific

Background

The Steering Group was officially formed after the completion of the two Science Plans on Hazards and Disasters for the Asia-Pacific region. The Group first met for a Research Scoping Workshop on 28–29 February 2012.

Purpose

- Acts as the focal point and coordinator for natural hazards and risk projects for the Asia-Pacific region;
- Oversees the implementation of initiatives;
- Identifies opportunities for research funding and agencies that can support the implementation of the programme;
- Advises ICSU ROAP on any other actions that might be appropriate for its consideration in order to facilitate a coordinated regional approach to the research on hazards, disasters and vulnerability of islands in the Asia-Pacific region.

Composition

1. Prof James Terry (CHAIR)
   Department of Geography
   National University of Singapore (NUS)
   geojpt@nus.edu.sg

2. Prof James Goff
   School of Biological, Earth and Environmental Sciences
   University of New South Wales
   Australia
   j.goff@unsw.edu.au

3. Prof Kruawun Jankeaw
   Department of Geography
   Chulalongkorn University
   Thailand
   kjankaew@yahoo.co.uk

4. Dr Nigel Winspear
   Regional Head – Asia Pacific
   Catastrophe Management
   SCOR Reinsurance Asia-Pacific Pte Ltd
   Singapore
5. Prof Jianxin Zhang
   Institute of Psychology
   Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)
   zhangjx@psych.ac.cn

Steering Group on Natural Hazards and Risk for the Asia – Pacific Region

28 – 29 April 2014

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Present

Members	James Terry (Chair); James Goff; Nigel Winspear; Jianxin Zhang; Kruawun Jaenkaw
Ex-officio	Nordin Hasan
Secretariat	Sharizad Dahlan

1. Welcome and Opening

The Chair bid a warm welcome to all members and acknowledged ICSU ROAP's support in making the meeting possible. The objectives of the meeting were to review the various facets of the Steering Group; strategize and plan for future activities and collaborations; and dovetail with current activities.

2. Discussion on individual background, expertise and research interests of new members (with short presentations by Prof Zhang, Prof Goff, Dr Jankaew)

Prof Zhang shared with the group about the workshop on Psychological Intervention After Disaster (PIAD) which was held in Beijing and organized by the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS), ICSU, Chinese Psychological Society (CPS) Chinese Association for Science and Technology (CAST), The Institute of Psychology, and Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Prof James Goff briefed the members on his work on tsunami and natural hazards. This was followed by Dr Jaenkaw who briefed the members on her work on tsunami deposits study, coastal sedimentary deposits, tsunami generation, propagation and inundation. The details are as per presentations attached.

3. Discussion on the Terms of Reference of the Steering Group

After a lengthy discussion and taking into account the current development of the programme area, the Terms of Reference of the Steering Group has been revised to be as follows:

- To promote the scientific study of natural hazards and risk for the benefit of economic sustainability and human resilience in the Asia – Pacific region

ICSU
International Council for Science
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

- To identify opportunities for research funding and agencies that can support the implementation of ICSU ROAP science plans on hazards and disasters

- To advise ICSU ROAP on any other actions that might be appropriate in order to facilitate a regional approach to the research on hazards and risk

In undertaking these responsibilities the Steering Group shall collectively:

- meet twice a year, to review progress in the development and implementation of the initiatives and to advise ICSU ROAP on the scientific developments which should be initiated or undertaken between meetings;

- annually monitor and review progress

- consider such other matters as individual members bring to the attention of the Steering Group for consideration.

Members of the Steering Group serve in their individual capacities and are expected to:

- attend the meetings of the Steering Group

- provide the best possible scientific information and advice concerning their field of specialization as it relates to the goals of ICSU

- actively promote and represent the scientific interests of the Steering Group at relevant meetings

4. Discussion on how to increase Steering Group activities and improve visibility

Among the suggestions put forth on how to increase the Steering Group activities and improve visibility:

- Create a logo of the Steering Group
- Create a webpage with relevant links
- Conference attendance
- Prepare a flyer with the logo and information like the website url; rationale of the Steering Group etc.
- Possibility of having a media release

Committee agreed for Prof Zhang to attend the IRDR Conference and organize a discussion or meeting at the site. The flyer may contain ideas projects that the Steering Group can support and include some relevant graphics / pictures

ICSU
International Council for Science
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

5. Increasing liaison with the Asian Re-insurance Sector (Catastrophe Risk Modelling)

Nigel gave a presentation on his experience and research interests in catastrophe risk management. The presentation is as per attached.

The Committee discussed at length on how to increase the liaison with the Asian Re-insurance Sector. There are many ways to accomplish this. One of them is to approach the interested parties with potential projects.

There are also many potential marketing venues like the many insurance congresses i.e. East Asian Insurance Congress (EAIC); Singapore International Reinsurance Conference (SIRC) that can be leveraged upon.

6. Refinement of Project Proposal on "Coastal hazards in the Tropical South East Asia-Pacific Region (CH-TSEAP proposal)

The Chair gave a brief background on the project proposal which was submitted for APN Opportunity Fund. It was submitted as a straight forward project proposal on coastal hazards as decided by the previous Steering Group to be the main focus area. Unfortunately the proposal did not receive the funding from APN.

The Steering Group then agreed on the following:

- To submit the proposals to other funding sources
- To focus on smaller seed fundings
- Proposal to focus on coastal hazards in the Gulf of Thailand
- To include modellers in the next round of funding as one of the collaborators
- To explore the engagement of post-doctorates students in the project

Nigel will prepare a brief proposal on the Gulf of Thailand project.

7. Yogjakarta Declaration Annex

The Committee took note of the Yogjakarta Declaration which is the Statement of Scientific, Academic and Research Stakeholders for the 5th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 22 – 25 October 2012 in Yogjakarta, Indonesia. The Declaration highlighted the importance of continuing research in regional multidisciplinary hazard activities based on science. However, in reality more awareness needs to be raised amongst the decision-makers at all levels to commit and apply policies, finding and legal means for integrated disaster risk reduction initiatives.

The Steering Group further agreed on the following areas of focus :

1. Assessment of multihazards and risk in A-P region
    a. Tectonic hazards
    b. Climatic hazards
    c. Integrated drainage basin-wide studies (catchment to coast)

ICSU
International Council for Science
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

2. Establishing the frequency, severity and impacts of natural hazards for vulnerable societies and critical infrastructure
    a. Low lying deltas
    b. Past high energy marine inundation events
    c. Extreme floods
    d. Landslides
    e. Drought
    f. Vulnerable urban communities
3. Wide area perils (tsunami, earthquake, volcanic ash fall)
4. Special vulnerability of islands especially Small Islands Developing States (SIDS)
5. Consequences of global climate change

8. Discussion on funding potential for CH-TSEAP proposal

This has been discussed under Agenda Item 6.

9. Psychological intervention initiative: interaction

The meeting was briefed on the Psychological Intervention After Disaster (PIAD) initiative. A planning meeting to discuss the implementation of a three-year capacity building programme on PIAD was held on 7 – 8 March 2014. The representative of the Taipei-based Integrated Research on Disaster Risks International Center of Excellence (IRDR-ICoE) of Academia Sinica was unable to participate in the meeting as the representative was unavailable on medical grounds. The Taipei-based Integrated Research on Disaster Risks International Center of Excellence (IRDR-ICoE) of Academia Sinica had approved the allocation of USD150,000 for the conduct of the programme for three years beginning in 2014. The long term goal of the programme will be a change in the standard curriculum of psychology that would reflect more closely the real need of psychology for society, and the establishment of the social connection to policy makers.

A programme of work was prepared for 2014. Additional funds and a host for the programme in 2014 will be sought. The Institute Of Psychology, Chinese Academy of Sciences and the UNU-IIGH were potential hosts and could contribute to provide the necessary additional funding the programme needs in 2014. A more comprehensive financial plan needs to be developed to enable the scope and coverage of the workshop to be expanded and the frequency of the course increased to enable a larger number of professionals to be trained. This will need to include resources required to ensure the workshop faculty will respond positively to engaging annually with the workshop and that the development of the associated workshop materials and networks will proceed as planned. Some funds may also be available from IUPsyS for the Advanced Institute in 2014.

ICSU
International Council for Science
Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific

10. Data sharing and integration for global sustainability

The Committee was informed of the International Conference on Data Sharing and Integration for Global Sustainability (SciDataCon) 2014 which will be held on 2 – 5 November 2014 in New Delhi, India. It will be hosted by the Indian National Science Academy and supported by the Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA) and the World Data System (WDS) and ICSU.

The Committee also took note of the lack of resources to develop the data portal as previously suggested. The Committee agreed to start with developing a website which will provide links to available data sources. Nigel will provide a project brief on this initiative.

11. Global – Regional Integration on Hazards and Disasters

The Committee took note of the report of the Global-Regional Integration Workshop on Natural Hazards and Disasters which was held on 13 – 14 September 2012 in Kuala Lumpur.

12. 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015

The Committee was informed on the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction which will be held from 14 to 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan. Among the objectives of the Conference are to complete the assessment and review of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action; to consider the experience gained through the regional and national strategies/institutions and plans for disaster risk reduction and their recommendations; to adopt a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

ICSU has been appointed as the UN's Organizing Partner (OP) for the Scientific and Technological Community Major Group and is responsible for the coordination of the scientific community's participation in the discussions and the meetings during the preparatory phase and at the Conference itself.

The Steering Committee will be the focal point for obtaining the regional scientific input and providing advice in this endeavour.

13. Other matters

The Steering Group agreed to have the next meeting maybe in late October to early November this year.

The Chair thanked the members for a productive meeting.

Composition of the ICSU Regional Office for Africa (ICSU ROA) Consortium on Hazards and Disasters

1. Prof Gezahegn Abegaz
   School of Earth Sciences
   Addis Ababa University
   Addis Ababa
   Ethiopia
   gezahegnyirgu@yahoo.com

2. Prof Effiom E. Antia
   Director
   National Centre for Marine Geosciences
   Nigerian Geological Survey Agency
   Wilberforce Island-Bayelsa State
   Nigeria
   e_antia@yahoo.co.uk

3. Prof Samuel Ayonghe
   Vice-Dean Programmes and Academic Affairs
   Coordinator, Interdisciplinary Climate Change Laboratory
   Faculty of Science
   University of Buea
   Buea
   Cameroon
   samayonghe@yahoo.com

4. Prof Pauline Dube
   Department of Environmental Science
   University of Botswana
   Gaborone
   Botswana
   dubeop@mopipi.ub.bw; dubemop@yahoo.com

5. Prof Ray Durrheim
   Principal Geophysicist
   CSIR Centre for Mining Innovation
   South African Research Chair in Exploration, Earthquake & Mining Seismology
   Witwatersrand University
   Johannesburg
   South Africa
   rdurrhei@csir.co.za

6. Dr Kylah Forbes-Genade
   Researcher/GIRRL Project Coordinator
   African Centre for Disaster Studies
   North-West University
   Potchefstroom
   South Africa

biggsk77@gmail.com

7. Dr Ailsa Holloway
   Director
   Research Alliance for Disaster and Risk Reduction (RADAR)
   Stellenbosch University
   South Africa
   ailsaholloway@sun.ac.za

8. Prof Abdourahamane Konare
   Directeur de la Recherché Scientifique et de l' Innovation Technologique Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherché Scientifique
   Abidjan
   Ivory Coast
   konarea@yahoo.com

9. Prof Bhanooduth Lalljee
   Director
   Centre for Consultancy & Contract Research
   University of Mauritius
   Réduit
   Mauritius
   vinodl@uom.ac.mu; vlalljee109@yahoo.co.uk

10. Dr Emmanuel Mashonjowa
    Physics Department
    Faculty of Science
    University of Zimbabwe
    Mount Pleasant
    Harare
    Zimbabwe
    emash5@yahoo.co.uk; emashonjowa@gmail.com

11. Prof Genene Mulugeta
    SAUNET Coordinator
    The Baltic University Programme
    Uppsala University
    Uppsala
    Sweden
    gmulugeta@hotmail.com

12. Prof Ellis M. Njoka
    Dean
    Faculty of Science and Technology
    Kenya Methodist University
    Meru
    Kenya
    emnjoka@yahoo.com

13. Dr Emmanuel Obuobie
Research Scientist
Water Research Institute
CSIR
Achimota
Ghana
obuobie@yahoo.com

14. Prof Chris Reason
Dept. of Oceanography
University of Cape Town
South Africa
chris.reason@uct.ac.za

15. Prof Mitulo Silengo
Director
Disaster Management Training Centre
Mulungushi University
Kabwe
Zambia
mitulo.silengo@gmail.com

16. Dr Kifle Woldearegay
Department of Earth Sciences
Mekelle University
Mekelle
Ethiopia
kiflewold@yahoo.com

General Overview (Dr. Achuo Enow)

Dr. Enow presented a historical overview of the processes leading to production of the four ICSU ROA Science Plans and the organisation of workshops for their implementation. He explained that, following the publication of the four Science Plans (through a process that involved broad consultation with the international scientific community) ICSU ROA organised international workshops of experts in each of the four priority areas. At these workshops, the experts recommended priority research areas to address the key issues raised in the science plans. ICSU ROA synthesized the workshop recommendations and came up with major research themes for implementation of each of the Science Plans. The Regional Office then established Projects Task Teams (based on expertise and expression of interest) for each of the research themes and developed guidelines for preparation of project proposals. He briefly presented the project themes (three on Health and Human Well-being and four on Global Environmental Change including Climate Change and Adaptation) on which Task Teams had been working since 2009.

Noting that the Task Teams for projects on Sustainable Energy and on Natural and Human-induced Hazards had completed and submitted their proposals to ICSU ROA but no funding had been secured thus far, Dr. Enow explained the change of strategy whereby the project Task Teams would be expanded into consortia. This change also implies that ICSU ROA would not manage the projects as was initially intended. Its role will mainly be to coordinate and facilitate activities of the consortia, and to monitor and evaluate these activities to ensure that project proposals and their implementation do not deviate significantly from the original objectives and goals outlined in the ICSU ROA Science Plans and the project concept documents.

The workshop was intended to mark the transformation of the Task Teams into Consortia and participants were strongly encouraged to include foreign strategic partners from outside Africa (including the African Diaspora) in the consortia. The consortia are expected to build on the work already done by the Task Teams, retaining the initial objectives and focus, but flexible in approach and strategy.

Session Four: Funding *Chair: Dr. Edith Madela-Mntla*

Following repeated concerns expressed during the preceding two sessions on the issue of funding for the projects, this session was dedicated to specifically have an in-depth discussion on how the proposed projects would possibly be funded.

There were expressions of expectations for ICSU ROA to raise funds for the projects and make these available to the researchers for implementation of the projects. From the ICSU ROA perspective, it was explained that the Regional Office will not be involved in managing the projects since it is not an implementing body. ICSU is also not a funding agency, and as such the Regional Office may not be in a position to mobilize finances to provide funding for research projects. However, as a facilitating body, ICSU ROA would work together with project leaders and support the latter in their fundraising activities. This facilitating role would range from providing letters of endorsement and support for the projects, to accompanying project leaders to physical meetings and negotiations with the potential funding bodies. It

was agreed that the politics of funding and of donor agencies needs to be considered when engaging a fundraising campaign. The need to look beyond ICSU ROA was expressed and a suggestion made for establishing a fundraising Task Team that would work together with ICSU ROA. It will be important to engage funding agencies through physical meetings with the responsible officials.

It was noted that there are different types of funding ports and they differ in their scope and way of operation. For example, Government funding agencies such as the National Research Foundation (NRF), South Africa, provides funding through open calls whereby projects are funded on a competitive basis. Some big funding bodies have their own priorities and areas of interest so proposals targeting such agencies have to be aligned with their priorities. While international donors remain the major target for fundraising, it is also necessary to seek funding commitments from national governments. To achieve this, it would be necessary to seek the direct involvement of key political powers within national governments. In particular, scientists in key government positions should be targeted to influence government buy-in to the projects. For this to happen the project proposals have to be relevant, and their potential outcomes should be visible. It is recommended to find a common strategy for mobilizing national funding and ICSU ROA is requested to develop such a strategy, given ICSU's strength of having an authoritative voice of the global scientific community.

Some potential sources of funds within the continent include the African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Union (AU) and National Research Foundations/Councils. For example South Africa, through the NRF, has established bilateral and multilateral agreements with several African countries, through which projects are funded. The NRF sends out calls annually in the framework of these agreements.

It was suggested that members of the various consortia make use of their personal links with funding agencies and explore the possibilities of attracting funding from different sources. The consortium members belong to institutions and they know how to mobilize funds at the level of their institutions. For many of the donors, one way to attract project funding would be to incorporate capacity building programmes in the project proposals. It may also be useful to align proposals with the priorities of intergovernmental agencies such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Interestingly most of the projects proposed from the four Science Plans of ICSU ROA are all closely aligned with the five priority clusters of NEAPD. Also, all the projects funded by the NRF (South Africa) all fall within these clusters.

A consensus was reached that ICSU ROA needs to play an active role in developing a funding strategy for the projects and in creating continuous discussion forum for project funding. This new platform that would be influenced by ICSU ROA presents an opportunity for a new level of dialogue on the issue of research funding in Africa. ICSU ROA would also play the role of monitoring and evaluation of the projects to ensure credibility.

While ICSU ROA is called upon to assume these roles, some questions need to be considered, notably: what is it in the projects for ICSU ROA; and what kind of agreements would be reached between the consortia and ICSU ROA on the one hand, and with funding agents on the other hand? Furthermore, within each consortium there should a Memorandum of Understanding with clear definition of roles and with rules on ethical issues.

ICSU
International Council for Science
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA

The Baltic University
A Regional University Network

Swedish/Africa Consortium-Building Workshop

Reducing the Risk of natural and human-induced hazards and disasters for Africas Sustainability

31-October-2014
Eklundshof, Uppsala

The International Council for Science-Regional Office for Africa (ICSU-ROA) in collaboration with the Sustainable Africa University Network (SAUNET) at Uppsala University is in the process of implementing one of the International Council for Science, Africa Regional Office (ICSU-ROA) Science Plans; namely, natural and human-induced hazards and disasters. The main objective of the science plan is the development of a truly regional and inter-disciplinary research programme for the understanding, prediction, assessment and mitigation of hazards and disasters. This consortium-building workshop is intended to provide a strong forum and a step change for the exchange of knowledge and information among the various Swedish-&-African actors involved in sustainability/vunerability research; and which can develop into a strong interdisciplinary sciientific reseach and capacity building programme. We hope that the workshop will generate ideas that will provide a new organized way of thinking about consortium building, and/or suggest promising directions for future collaborative research, that will enable science to benefit African society. Another aim is to strengthen the Swedish research of relevance to developing countries, with a focus on Swedish collaboration with the International Council for Science, Africa Regional Office (ICSU-ROA).

ICSU-ROA is in the process of implementing the science plan on hazards and disaster. The implementation process has been guided by the outcomes of a series of workshops, all supported by SIDA. This consortium-building workshop aims at facilitating the formation of N-S research consortia for minimizing the risk of Natural and human-induced hazards and disasters. The workshop is intended to engage universities involved in the newtwork to enable participation in Swedish research calls, such as in the proposed ten year “Future that of “Future Earth” intended to provide critical knowledge to face the challenges posed by global environmental change and to identify opportunities for a transition to global sustainability.

Background

Africa is a continent prone to a wide range of natural and human-induced hazards and disaster. Ldisaster osses are escalating as a result of increased human and physical exposure to hazards and the impacts of global climate change. It is forecast that Sub-Saharan Africa to suffer the most from climate change, though it has contributed least to the build-up of greenhouse gases, Moreover, the continent is least equipped to deal with the negative impacts of global climate change. Additional factors which exacerbate Africa’s vulnerability to hazards and disasters include endemic poverty, high prevalence of

epidemics, recurrent conflicts, rapid population growth, habitat and ecosystem degradation, poor governance and weak institutions. The year 2015 will provide a crucial milestone which marks the replacement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with the sustainable development goals (SDGs). There is therefore an urgent need to examine the critical link between climate change, disaster risk and sustainable development, through enhanced international research collaboration and dialogue.

Objectives

The main objectives of the workshop are:

- To network, link and coordinate interdisciplinary research and capacity building activities between Swedish and African. Researchers, for reducing the risks posed by hazards and disasters.
- To organize regular South-North workshops as part of the activities of the consortium.
- To establish teacher and student exchange programs between Swedish and African universities participating in the consortium
- To explore various avenues of funding opportunities from within and outside Sweden.

Expected outcomes

- Improved research capacity in relation to ICSU Regional Offices Science Plans.
- Increased collaboration between Swedish and African scientists within the framework of ICSU's grand sustainability Challenges.
- Enhancement of the scope of implementation of ICSU's regional Science Plans.

Workshop Programme
31 October 2014

Eklundshof, Uppsala

08:30-09:00 Sandwich, coffee

9:00-9:05	**Welcome and Introduction to the workshop (9:00-9:10)** *Paula Lindroos: Baltic University Programme-Centre for Sustainable Development(BUP/CSD)*

Session- I	**International and Institutional Networking Initiatives.**
9:05-9:15	Outline of the SSEESS research link programme. *Neda.Farahba:Swedish Secretariat for Environmental Earth System Sciences (SSEESS)*
9:15-9:25	Prospects and Challenges for Implementing the Science Plans of ICSU-ROA. *Edit Mntla: Director of ICSU-ROA.*
9:25-9:35	Aims and goals of the Africa/Swedish consortium-building Initiative. *Genene Mulugeta-SAUNET/ICSU coordinator*
9:35-9:45	The Baltic Universtiy Programme (BUP) as a model for building university partnerships- *Lars Ryden-BUP*
9:45-9:55	The Future Earth Initiative for global sustainability? *Rebecca Oliver* KVA
9:55-10:05	The Centre for Natural Disaster Science (CNDS): *Sven Halldin, Uppsala University*
10.05-10:15	The International Science Programme: *Ernst van Groningen, Uppsala University*.
10:15- 10: 45	**Coffee Break**
Session-II	**Presentations of Research and Research initiatives**
10:45-10:55	The African Monsoon Multidisciplinary Analysis (AMMA). *Konrea Abdourahmane, Laboratoire de physique de l'Atmosphere, Universite de Cocody*
10.55-11:05	Building resilence to climate change and variability in rural livelihoods *Mitulo Silengo: Disaster Management Training Centre,Mulungushi University, Zambia.*
11:05-11:15	Future climate initiatives for Africa. *Philia Restiani*. *SIWI*
11:15-11:25	Hazards, disaster monitoring and climate change in Africa: *Beneah Odhiambo, MOI University, Kenya.*
11:25-11:35	Capacity Building for Water and Food Security in Ethiopia and the DRC: *Kevin Bishop, Uppsala University, SLU.*
11:35-11:45	Navigating in the midst of uncertainities-DRR policies in Mozambque: *Jenny Koivisto: Karlstad University.*
11:45-12:00	General Session Discussion
12:00-13:00	**Lunch Break**
Session-III	**Short presentations of research & capcity-building programmes**

at Uppsala University.

13:00-13:30 (CEMUS,CEFO, SWEDESD.)

Session-IV **Panel Discussion: Swedish/Africa Consortium Building**

13:30-14:30 How to facilitate research-and-capacity-building in an inter-disciplinary framework

(This will be a panel discussion to articulate what would be required to successully facilitate the consortium. What partner capacity is available for interdisciplinary research and capacity building. What is further required? (Participants from ICSU-ROA, SSEESS, Uppsala University, Stockholm University, Stockholm Environmental Institute)

14:30-15:00 **Coffee Break**

Session-V **Prospects and challenges of the SWEDISH/AFRICAN consortium-building Initiative**

15:00-16:00 Networking activities and time-planning related to interdisciplinary research, N-S workshops, Student-teacher exchange programmes, funding)

(Participants from ICSU-ROA, SAUNET, SSEESS, SAUNET, followed by general discussion)

16: 00 **End of Workshop**

Genene Mulugeta,
Project coordinator

Edith Mantla
ICSU-ROA Director

Composition of the ICSU ROLAC Scientific Steering Committee for Integrated Research on Disaster Risk in LAC

Members of the ICSU ROLAC Scientific Steering Committee for Integrated Research on Disaster Risk in LAC				
Barbara Carby (Chair) Disaster Risk Reduction Centre (DRRC), University of the West Indies (UWI), Jamaica	**Patricia Alvarado** (Vice-Chair) National University of San Juan, Argentina	**Allan Lavell** Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO), Costa Rica	**Germán Poveda** National University of Colombia, Colombia	**Irasema Alcántara-Ayala** National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico; IRDR SC Member
Gabriel Vargas University of Chile, Chile	**José Rubiera** Institute of Meteorology, Cuba	**Sálvano Briceño** IRDR Science Committee Vice-Chair	**Jonathan Baker** UNESCO, Costa Rica	**Raúl Salazar** UNISDR Regional Office - The Americas, Panama

Taller Mesoamericano sobre Desastres Naturales y Riesgos Volcánicos, Sísmicos e Hidrometereológicos

Federación Latinoamericana de Sociedades de Física (FELASOFI)

Sociedad Mexicana de Física (SMF)

International Council for Science ICSU-ROLAC

Auditorio Hotel RIU Palace, Guanacaste, Costa Rica

19-20 de noviembre de 2014

Programa Preliminar

Bienvenida
Romeo de Coss
Presidente FELASOFI

Introducción al Taller
J Urrutia Fucugauchi
Presidente SMF

Sesión I – Desastres Naturales y Análisis de Riesgos

- ICSU-ROLAC Natural hazards and risks"
Barbara Carbi
Chair
Steering Committee

- "La gestión de riesgos vinculados a la naturaleza: marco institucional internacional"
Salvano Briceño
Integrated Research on Disaster Risk IRDR
ICSU/ISSC/ISDR Programme

- "Disaster risk reduction in hurricanes: A Cuban experience"
José Rubiera
Cuba

Sesión II – Tectónica y Deformación

- "Mapeo de heterogeneidades en la zona de subducción"
Marino Protti
Observatorio Vulcanológico y Sismológico de Costa Rica
Universidad Nacional (OVSICORI-UNA)

- "El monitoreo sísmico en Panamá"
Eduardo Camacho
Panamá, Panamá

Sesión III – Sismicidad y Volcanismo

- "Dos redes de control geodinámico para fallas de subducción en el campo cercano"
Marino Protti
Observatorio Vulcanológico y Sismológico de Costa Rica
Universidad Nacional (OVSICORI-UNA)
San José, Costa Rica

- "El proceso eruptivo como un proceso fractal"
José Brenes
Área de Amenazas y Auscultación Sismológica y Volcánica
C.S. Exploración Subterránea/ UEN PySA-Electricidad
San José, Costa Rica

Sesión IV – Volcanismo y Riesgos Volcánicos

- "Ash fallout and dispersal scenarios at some of the most active volcanoes in Mexico: Numerical simulations and implications for hazard assessment"
Rosanna Bonasia
Centro de Geociencias, UNAM
Juriquilla, México

- "Tomografía de muones"
Arturo Menchaca Rocha
Instituto de Física, UNAM

- "Estudios geofísicos en volcanes activos"
J. Urrutia Fucugauchi
Instituto de Geofísica, UNAM

Sesión V – Discusión y Conclusiones

– Panel de Discusión y Conclusiones
Coordinadores: Romeo de Coss, Manuel Limonta, José Luis Morán, Jaime Urrutia

Cena de Gala

AfRP '14 ABUJA 13-16 MAY

UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 Sendai Japan

UNISDR The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

5TH AFRICA REGIONAL PLATFORM AND 3RD MINISTERIAL MEETING FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

● ABUJA (NIGERIA) ● 13 – 16 MAY 2014 ●

SUMMARY STATEMENT

AFRICA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE POST-2015 FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

[Translated in French wherein English text is the original version]

Over 900 participants from 44 countries[1] and partners gathered in Abuja, Nigeria, 13-16 May 2014 for the 5th Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. Stakeholders from governments, Regional Economic Communities, development partners including donors, United Nations, Non-Governmental Organisations, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, academic, scientific and technological institutions, and other international organisations, came together with mayors and local governments, parliamentarians, community practitioners, persons with disabilities, youth, women's groups, private sector, and media to review the progress of disaster risk reduction in Africa and consolidate Africa's Contribution to a Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction the basis for which is the Africa Regional Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction (2004) and associated Extended Programme of Action (2006-2015) and the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015).

The Platform was convened by the African Union Commission and hosted by the Federal Republic of Nigeria, with support from Economic Community for West African States Commission and United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and other partners[2]. The recommendations are summarised below:

[1] Number of countries and delegates to be updated.

[2] African Ministerial Conference on Meteorology (AMCOMET) and World Meteorological Organisation (WMO); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery through the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program; World Bank; United States Agency for International Development (USAID); United Nations Office for Project Services

A. Regional Risk Factors and Institutional Frameworks

Most disasters in Africa are hydro-meteorological. Drought, in particular, is recognized as a regional priority, along with chronic vulnerabilities and food insecurity. The impact of small-scale- recurrent hazards continues to have a significant impact on sustainable development and call for greater attention in national and regional efforts to reduce disaster risk. Recognizing regional variability in hazard profiles, the particular vulnerabilities of island states need to be reflected in regional strategies and action. Rapid urbanization, vulnerable infrastructure, land and environmental degradation and, extreme poverty, food insecurity and disease continue to drive risk and undermine resilience. Violent conflict is closely associated with disaster risk and related efforts to prevent conflict need to be considered as part of overall efforts to build resilience to disasters.

1. Policy and appropriate legislation, including regulatory frameworks, have played a significant role in addressing disaster risks in many African countries; these processes should be enhanced, including through parliamentary forums at regional and national levels, and backed by strengthened institutional capacity to enforce legislation.
2. The inclusion of disaster risk reduction into municipal and decentralized policies will further enable the reduction of risk. Decentralisation should be complemented by increased accountability and transparency in implementing disaster risk reduction through allocation of responsibilities and resources at all administrative levels.
3. Public participation in policy development will better ensure that particular vulnerabilities of children, youth, women, elderly, and persons with disabilities, among others, are addressed and will help to ensure that the leadership and capacities of these groups are fully enlisted in efforts to build resilience.
4. Multi-sector and multi-hazard programme investment frameworks, with clear budget will help in translating policies into actionable programmes, particularly when attention is given to capacity building and capacity retention at all levels - policy-makers to community practitioners.
5. Strengthened national and local platforms can enhance risk governance and improve policy, planning and financing. Efforts to accelerate inclusivity in these platforms, through institutionally linking organised stakeholder forums (e.g. parliamentarian caucuses, community practitioners' platforms, youth and women networks), can facilitate learning, coordinated action and the impact of national and local platforms.
6. Efforts to engage Heads of States and governments through the African Union provide further means of consolidating political leadership at the highest level for coordination of

(UNOPS); United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat); and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and for ensuring the establishment and strengthening of national and local platforms.

7. Disasters are not constrained by administrative boundaries and require trans-boundary policies and programmes. Population movements induced by disasters (fast- and slow-onset) and long-term violent conflicts call for cross-border cooperation. The development and enhancement of sub-regional climate information and multi-hazard early warning systems can inform, and thereby improve, prevention, preparedness and early action and response.
8. Integrated and coordinated approaches to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and related aspects of conflict prevention can reduce the fragmentation of resources and improve the impact of investments.
9. Systematic support to the expansion and resourcing of existing networks of academic and training institutions can help to build and strengthen human capacity, for example, through consortia and partnerships.
10. The establishment of regional mechanisms that enable more active engagement of a wider range of science partners (including health and agriculture) can support broader efforts to establish an international science advisory panel for disaster risk reduction and to bring scientific, local and indigenous knowledge within a common framework of understanding.
11. Mainstream gender into all disaster risk reduction plans, prevention and preparedness programmes. Monitoring and reporting mechanisms should be enhanced for the purpose of building resilience.
12. The role of women, especially organised groups of slum-dwellers and rural women, should be recognised through inviting their involvement in decision-making, policy and programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation towards the goal of gender equity and women's empowerment.
13. Africa has a significantly large and vibrant young population. Given this, and its high socio-economic vulnerabilities to the impacts of disasters, children and youth must be meaningfully involved in future disaster risk reduction planning and implementation. Failure to do so can risk the sustainability of current risk reduction investments. Youth should be empowered with specific skills that will enable them to better apply their creativity and innovation in reducing disaster risk.
14. Locally elected representatives provide a direct and immediate link to local communities and are on the frontline of efforts to reduce disaster risks. Efforts to engage locally elected representatives in national planning for disaster risk reduction need to be accelerated.

15. Media should be recognized as an integral part of disaster risk reduction processes and should assume responsibility for fair and accurate reporting on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

16. Public reporting mechanisms should be put in place for sub-national, urban, and community level disaster risk reduction programmes (e.g. parliamentary reporting, open-information websites and community meetings). These may be linked to national monitoring and reporting mechanisms and further supported through mobilizing media networks. Open cloud-sourcing technologies and improved monitoring of risks at community level promise additional support to accountability. Similarly, funding mechanisms should be designed so as to facilitate transparency and accountability.

17. Efforts to address the relationship between poverty and corruption should be seen as a valuable asset in efforts to promote resilience to disasters.

B. Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

The year 2015 will be marked by three landmark agreements – a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (March 2015), sustainable development goals (September 2015) and climate change agreements through the UNFCCC (December 2015). Efforts to ensure that these international agreements are coherent and mutually reinforcing will contribute to multiple benefits at the national and local levels. The combined impact of climate variability and climate change gives new impetus to efforts to address the underlying causes of risk (HFA Priority for Action 4) and the commitments to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions create new opportunities for investing in resilience.

18. Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction integration form the building blocks for current and future risk prevention, leading to resilience.

19. Coordination needs to be increased at the institutional level between the disaster risk reduction and climate change communities, including through developing synergies between relevant frameworks and conventions at global level. Common platforms for resilience have been proposed as a practical next step. The post-2015 development framework provides an important vehicle for this integration because this approach needs to be introduced into the delivery of basic social services including education, health and water (among others).

20. Roles and responsibilities (for instance, of national agencies for disaster management, monitoring hazards and issuing warnings) need to be clarified through policies, legislation, and institutional coordination mechanisms. More systematic linkages should be established between technical agencies (such as meteorological, hydrological and climate services) and disaster risk management agencies. Climate information and early warning should be tailored to and accessible by different sectors and community-level

actors. Related communications systems and channels should be strengthened with the goal of using information for early action.

21. Availability and access to information on risks, losses and damages associated with climate-related hazards and disasters should be enhanced for national, local and sector development planning. This requires that adequate information is enhanced, available and communicated in local languages and in formats that take the special needs of persons with disabilities into account.

22. Ecosystem based approaches and related efforts to reverse environment and land degradation should be reinforced as a means to manage disaster risks and deliver multiple socio-economic benefits. These call for long term approaches to sustain healthy ecosystems. River basin organizations should be recognized as playing a key role and efforts should be made to leverage existing AU mechanisms in this regard. Monitoring environmental compliance and the enforcement of multi-lateral environmental agreements in government plans support these efforts.

23. Recognizing the impact of climate change on urban areas, enhanced efforts to address urban risks is a priority for Africa. Knowledge in this area should be expanded as a means of catalysing effective action, in partnership with urban communities. Disaster-sensitive physical planning (including through the use of tools such as resilience profiling), enforcement of building codes and investments in resilient urban infrastructure can be applied to prevent the accumulation of further risks. Technical capacities of city managers and practitioners can be enhanced through, city-to-city exchanges, civil society, technical centres and institutes, academia and the engagement of national expertise.

24. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation should be integrated in education systems, including curricula (at all levels) and comprehensive school safety frameworks to ensure uninterrupted safe education.

25. Community education and awareness, including through informal education, on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation will be improved through coordinating the efforts of government authorities, civil society and the general public. Media embraces a broad range of communication tools and represents an underutilized resource that could support new approaches to building resilience in Africa.

26. Greater attention should be given to Higher Education Institutions which constitute key resources for strengthening disaster risk-related science, technology and increasingly play crucial roles in advancing relevant risk knowledge, research and skilled capacity in the management of current and future risks.

27. Health is an imperative for disaster risk reduction and community resilience. Health status and targets should be among indicators for monitoring and reporting on disaster risk reduction achievements.

28. Ensure that gains from recovery are translated into resilience through developing financial protection strategies for governments to respond quickly after disasters and developing resilient recovery plans that address issues such as disaster waste management and investments in resilient infrastructure, among others.

29. A people-centred approach to disaster risk reduction is essential for building resilience. Institutionalize linkages between community-based disaster risk reduction, national and sub-national policies and action.

C. Investments in Disaster Risk Reduction

Rapid economic growth in Africa provides opportunities for increasing investment in disaster risk reduction but also poses challenges.

30. Comprehensive risk profiles create an enabling investment environment for disaster risk reduction and can encourage the wider use of comprehensive risk assessments to inform public and private sector investment decisions and to target disaster risk reduction funding and financing.

31. There is a need for strengthening technical capacities of institutions responsible for monitoring and analysing hazard, exposure, and vulnerability components of risk. National and regional policies and strategies include risk assessments that facilitate the targeting of interventions to support, for instance, children's protection and the vulnerabilities of persons with disabilities. Funding mechanisms need to be aligned to support the development of disaster and climate-related information.

32. New forums and platforms can be established by the private sector to strengthen coordination and galvanize disaster risk reduction actions, these could recognize the role that small and medium enterprises play in prevention efforts. Public policies based on sound business models can further encourage private sector investment in disaster risk reduction.

33. Public-Private Partnerships for disaster risk reduction should be enhanced to promote resilient investments, increase job opportunities at the community level, enhance accountability for private sector and ensure the relevance of private sector investment to benefit vulnerable communities while preventing future risks.

34. Financial commitment and investment strategies should be developed and national governments should allocate adequate resources for scalable and flexible adaptive basic social services and social protection systems, including safety nets, and ensure funding opportunities are available to communities for food security and resilience building.

35. Regional initiatives, such as the African Risk Capacity, a specialized entity of the AU, present important opportunities to protect food security of vulnerable populations.

D. Duration of Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

36. The post-2015 framework on disaster risk reduction should have duration similar to that of the Hyogo Framework for Action –at least ten years in order to ensure appropriate results-based monitoring mechanisms for the new framework.

E. Enhancing Commitments

Delegates recommended making the post-2015 framework more action oriented, taking into consideration the priority areas of HFA, and generating commitments from all actors and stakeholders by undertaking the following:

37. Implement disaster risk reduction in line with rights-based approaches to generate a high level of institutional accountability.

38. Strengthening awareness and knowledge at all levels for all stakeholders is a key to generating the right commitment for implementation. This should include a focus on capacity building at all levels to foster communities of disaster risk reduction practitioners.

39. Allocating a proportion of public budgets for disaster risk reduction, with greater investment in disaster mitigation, preparedness and response, informed by economic analyses and risk assessments. These should be supported by financial commitment strategies and technical guidelines to integrate risk reduction into public investment.

40. Institutionalize engagement and involvement with civil society, recognizing the various strengths of national, international and community-led organizations and the range of capacities these organizations offer in terms of policy and advocacy, action research, capacity building, networking and mobilizing commitment, among others.

41. Launch advocacy efforts to mark the shift from ‘awareness’ to ‘how-to-do-it’ (e.g. implementation of 10 essentials for making cities resilient) including through support of specialized dedicated technical assistance provided by national governments and partners.

42. Establish clear accountability mechanisms with monitoring and reporting of progress to help generate commitment for implementation. Annual reporting could help to overcome the delays encountered in implementing the HFA. Reporting mechanisms for government investments in disaster risk reduction should be strengthened, including capacities to monitor data and information on hazards and sectorial loss and damage.

43. The United Nations System should build upon the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience as an effective tool for coordination. UNISDR should continue providing support to the African Union Commission and Regional Economic Communities for strengthened policy advocacy, coordination and more effective monitoring and evaluation.

- END –

Plataforma Regional para la Reducción del Riesgo de Desastres de las Américas
Invertir en RRD para proteger los avances del desarrollo
IV Sesión - Guayaquil, Ecuador del 27 al 29 de Mayo 2014
Secretaría de Gestión de Riesgos
UNISDR

Communiqué of Guayaquil, Ecuador

IV Session of the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Guayaquil, 29 May, 2014

1. We, participants at the Fourth Session of the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas,[1] meeting in Guayaquil, Ecuador from 27 to 29 May 2014, thank the people and Government of the Republic of Ecuador, particularly the Risk Management Secretariat and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, for the hospitality and support provided for the successful carrying out of this Fourth Session of the Regional Platform:

2. Acknowledge the substantial contributions of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015 to the formulation of strategies and policies for disaster risk management.[2] In order progress towards eradicating poverty, reducing inequality and achieving sustainable and inclusive development, it is necessary to assess progress and challenges in implementing disaster risk management policies at all territorial and sectoral levels and suggest the necessary adjustments of the post-2015 Framework for Action.

3. Highlight that the economic loss and damage resulting from disasters and their impact on development continue to increase, mainly from disasters associated with the occurrence of low-intensity recurrent hydro-meteorological events. Moreover, this situation tends to be aggravated by disorderly population growth and current patterns of development, in particular accelerated urbanization which, when accompanied by weak structures of governance, leads to higher levels of exposure and a greater level of vulnerability in general of nations and communities.

4. Emphasize the great opportunity to influence, from the participants' respective realms of action, the negotiations on the definition of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as well as the new strategic agenda arising from the World Humanitarian Summit.

5. Highlight the leadership of national governments and the significant progress in the transformation of the legal and institutional frameworks and practices, supported by parliamentarians, with the aim of consolidating a shift away from response-oriented approaches towards development-oriented approaches, both at the territorial and sectoral level, for effective risk reduction such as the PCGIR[3] in Central America, the

[1] Representatives of the region's States and territories, parliamentarians, local and subnational authorities, regional and sub-regional coordination and cooperation agencies, international organizations, international and bilateral financial institutions, civil society organizations and the media[1]

[2] According to the "Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction 2013" (UNISDR, GAR 2013), "disaster risk reduction" refers to the goal set for policies to reduce risk while "disaster risk management" refers to the actions for achieving this goal.

[3] Central American Policy on Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management (PCGIR)

CDM [4] Strategy 2014-2024 in the Caribbean, as well as the definition of risk management as a State policy in countries such as Ecuador; new comprehensive risk management laws such as in Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Peru; and the many efforts at the local and community level.

6. Recognize the critical role of local governments in disaster risk reduction and strategic management of sustainable development, as frontline governments.

7. Acknowledge the contributions of the "Making Cities Resilient: My city is getting ready" Global Campaign and the achievements obtained in local risk management and urban resilience.

8. Note that 89% of the countries in the Americas are implementing national initiatives on safe hospitals and improving the resilience of new and existing health care services in order to ensure continuity of operations in the event of a disaster.

9. Affirm that protecting essential services, particularly schools and hospitals, is a social priority, a collective and political responsibility and is crucial for achieving resilient communities.

10. Reiterate the importance of community participation in disaster risk reduction and civic responsibility, as well as the responsibility of the States and Territories, to take necessary action in this regard in accordance with their respective regulatory framework.

11. Recognize the work and contributions of community-based civil society organizations and networks in comprehensively building resilient communities, including women's, indigenous and Afro-descendant organizations, as demonstrated through significant participation in the different venues of decision-making at the local, national, regional and global level.

12. Express our commitment to contribute to the process of review and refinement of the HFA that will result in the post-2015 International Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, recognizing that management capacities and the availability of resources to advance towards the risk reduction goals vary considerably across the Americas. This framework should particular special attention on the unique situation of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in terms of exposure and vulnerability.

13. Recognize the importance of regional cooperation and integration mechanisms such as CARICOM, SICA, UNASUR, AEC, CELAC and OAS as well as on intergovernmental agreements and Action Plans aimed at strengthening policies adopting strategic risk management agendas.

14. Support the commitments presented before the Regional Platform by representatives of local governments, as well as the voluntary commitments of civil society organizations, the private sector and children, youth and adolescents.

15. Recognize the need to improve coordination in international disaster response, including the process established by the international humanitarian assistance

[4] Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy CDM 2014-2024

mechanism (MIAH), and further strengthen the preparedness, response and recovery capacity at all community, local, national and regional levels.

16. Value the contributions of the scientific and academic community in generating knowledge and technological development for risk management decision-making.

Recommendations for the post-2015 international framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA2)

17. Actively work towards achieving coherence among the new Agendas surrounding Development, Risk Management, Climate Change, Humanitarian Action and the Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development. Such coherence is expressed in the definition of common indicators and objectives as well as in the efficient use of resources to promote greater impact within nations and communities.

18. Periodically review the progress towards comprehensive development, enabling the evaluation of coherence and convergence in the application through, among other things, the development of indicators of resilience and new agreed upon methodologies for monitoring and follow-up, with particular emphasis on the priorities of communities and countries.

19. Improve disaster risk management governance among the various sectors and levels of government, ensuring the responsible participation of the different actors at the local and national levels through, as relevant, decentralization with allocated budgets, clear subsidiary systems, regulations, policies, legislation and sectorial action plans and accountability mechanisms.

20. Incorporate a focus on the rights of all social sectors, in particular the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly and the young as a cross-cutting foundation of sustainable development and the implementation of public policies; guaranteeing their inclusive participation in the mechanisms for protection and equitable access to health services, education, dignified labour and social security. Such a focus must value ancestral knowledge and traditions of indigenous peoples and people of African descent throughout the region to prepare, deal with and overcome disasters.

21. Promote a cross-cutting focus on gender in the development of local and national public policies on disaster risk reduction guaranteeing that gender considerations are mainstreamed within institutions and recognizing the active participation and leadership of women in strategic risk management.

22. Place community participation at the center of risk management in order to enhance greater comprehension and understanding of risks, access to information, decision-making, strengthened capacities and organization, the protection of lives, livelihoods and food security.

23. Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the different actors among the various levels of government and society, respecting autonomy and the established mechanisms surrounding coordination and cooperation.

24. Explicitly incorporate local governments within the post-2015 Framework for Action (HFA2) as relevant actors within risk management and sustainable development, with specific competencies and mindful of the diversity of situations as per institutions and resources of the local governments throughout the Americas.

25. Create mechanisms and tools that allow local governments to access various types of resources as well as scientific, technical and financial cooperation in a decentralized way.

26. Nurture alliances, networks, conglomerations of communities and city alliances as well as the participation of citizens, communities and civil society in order to achieve true good governance surrounding urban risk and resilience and the local, national, regional and international levels.

27. Promote urban and rural land-use planning as a key element for disaster risk reduction: incorporating a corrective and prospective vision of risk within the planning policies and regulatory frameworks surrounding the mandate and daily responsibilities of all levels of government. It is essential to strengthen methodologies that incorporate such visions within relevant regulatory instruments, planning codes and standards, as well as to achieve greater access and citizen participation and interaction among local authorities and the private sector.

28. Establish the development and implementation of safe school and hospital policies and programmes as a priority for action at the local, national and regional levels in order to protect and guarantee access to education and health services before, during and after disaster situations, as a contribution towards the achievement of the millennium development goals.

29. Protect and promote the social, physical and mental wellbeing of people as a fundamental asset of communities and nations in order to achieve the goals of sustainable development and disaster risk management.

30. Stimulate policies surrounding fiscal vulnerability reduction in order to guarantee sustainability: including new regulations that contemplate reducing the vulnerability of new projects, cost-benefit analysis manuals and mechanisms for disaster risk reduction budget tracking; as well as the development of complementary instruments for risk transfer and retention. Similarly, motivate coordinated work among those overseeing the planning and implementation of projects.

31. Highlight that the responsibility of the private sector in building sustainable development should be registered within the mainstreamed efforts of all actors involved in risk management. Aspects such as business continuity and protecting employees from labour risks, while important, should also be integrated within a broader and more strategic vision of risk reduction generated by their activities within their social and territorial surroundings.

32. Define the roles, responsibilities, resources and inter-institutional coordination for recovery. States are encouraged to develop anticipatory planning processes surrounding recovery, including institutional budgets that ensure the avoidance of reconstructing risk and generating new risks.

33. Promote the responsible participation of media in awareness-raising processes, education and public information in order to support risk management policies and incentives for resilience.

34. Integrate knowledge and information for formulating evidence-based risk management policies. To do so, access to interdisciplinary scientific inputs must be ensured for all actors, with consideration given to local identity as well as conditions regarding culture, gender and special needs. The establishing of a scientific-academic mechanism is desired, with the support of governments, in order to advise country authorities and strengthening exchange networks.

35. Design and articulate educational proposals in schools and universities that emphasize civic values and responsibility.

36. Foster horizontal and triangular cooperation to favour the exchange of good practices and stimulate strengthening local, national and regional capacities that take into consideration trans-boundary elements and shared resources in terms of ecosystems, watershed management, cultural aspects, among others.

37. Ensure proper disaster preparedness, readiness and response that include improved coordination capacities at all levels, including legal aspects, resource mobilization and management of technological information systems, as well as proper planning of early recovery to ensure the protection of livelihoods and productive assets, including livestock, working animals, implements and seeds.

38. Promote integration and coherence among the disaster risk reduction agendas of the United Nations System. To this end, we call upon the United Nations to strengthen its Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) in order to fulfil its mandate, including risk modelling, disaster loss databases, review of regional strategies, as well as to lead the review of terminology and support monitoring the implementation of the post-2015 framework.

Sixth Session of the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management

The Way Forward: Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific

2-4 June 2014, Suva, Fiji

MEETING STATEMENT

WE, the representatives of Pacific Island Countries and Territories[1], Timor Leste, civil society organisations, regional organisations and development partners attending the Sixth Session of the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management in Suva, 2-4 June 2014;

MINDFUL, of the challenge of strengthening the climate and disaster resilience of the Pacific islands region in the context of sustainable development;

COMMIT to an ongoing inclusive and collaborative effort involving all stakeholders and ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable groups are given paramount consideration;

IN relation to the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction:

1. ENDORSE the evolving concept of disaster risk management referred to as part of the United Nations Special Representative for the Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction "Proposed Elements for Consideration in a Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction" and the need to strengthen action to prevent risk accumulation and build resilience.

2. RECOGNISE that preventing and reducing disaster risk require whole-of-society institutions' engagement and leadership.

3. ACKNOWLEDGE the contributions of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015) in assisting the Pacific region to build stronger and more resilient communities to disasters.

4. ENCOURAGE a Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction to link where appropriate with the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals and the Climate Change Agreements to strengthen coherence and mutual reinforcement of international mechanisms.

[1] Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna.

5. ENCOURAGE the reporting on progress of the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction to be linked with the new Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific to reduce the reporting burden on Pacific Island Countries and Territories, being mindful of national reporting obligations.

6. ACKNOWLEDGE the need for a system for monitoring and supporting the implementation of a Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Pacific region and assist Pacific Island Countries and Territories to report progress on the implementation of the Framework.

7. REQUEST UNISDR convene regional collaborations to enhance the monitoring and review mechanism of disaster risk reduction, including indicators, as well as a process for review of the terminology and to explore with Pacific countries and regional organisations the best modalities for regional cooperation, coordination with development partners, to implement and periodically review the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

8. RECOGNISE that the private sector, NGOs, CSOs, persons with disabilities, women and men, the elderly, children, youth, migrants and volunteers are all agents for change and their unique skills, knowledge and experience must be incorporated into disaster risk management and climate change adaptation planning and action to ensure holistic and sustainable approach to reducing risk and more effective response to hazards in the Pacific.

9. URGE Pacific partners to share case studies and experiences of the Pacific in the integration and mainstreaming of disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and sustainable development at the 6th Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Third Small Island Development States Conference in Samoa, and the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and other relevant fora.

10. ENCOURAGE the observation of human rights in disaster risk management.

11. URGE the full and meaningful involvement of youth, women and persons with disabilities in gender balanced delegations to the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, and in the development and implementation of the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific at the global, regional and national levels.

12. RECOGNISE disaster risk reduction as an effective means to achieve resilience through prevention, mitigation and preparedness to enable nations and communities and absorb damage and loss, minimise impacts and bounce forward and build back better to link disaster risk management with sustainable development.

IN relation to the Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific:

13. NOTE and support the three goals of the Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific to be:

Goal 1: Strengthened Risk Management, including Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction;

Goal 2: Low Carbon Development and;

Goal 3: Strengthened Disaster Preparedness, Response and Recovery.

14. NOTE further consideration is required for the proposed monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning arrangements including an assessment of indicative costs required, and the governance and institutional arrangements that will underpin implementation of the Strategy and note that the results matrix requires completion.

15. RECOMMEND that, as a priority, further detail be included in the draft Strategy on the role of a Pacific Resilience Partnership to oversee the implementation of the Strategy working in close association with existing partnership mechanisms.

16. AGREE that the Strategy will be a source of strategic guidance for action related to climate and disaster resilient development in the Pacific at the regional national, sub-national and community level.

17. NOTE that the Chair's Summary of this meeting will reflect the detailed feedback from participants on the Strategy content, which will be incorporated into the Strategy.

18. RECOMMEND the Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific be tabled for consideration and endorsement by the governing councils of the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (September 2014) and Secretariat of the Pacific Community (November 2014) and eventual approval by Pacific Island Forum Leaders in 2015.

19. RECOMMEND that national finance and planning institutions and relevant agencies play a central role in strategic, whole of country approaches for climate and disaster resilient development and medium to longer term recovery from disasters.

20. ADVANCE the role of national finance and planning agencies in identifying, mobilising and coordinating resources for climate and disaster resilient development.

IN relation to the Post-2015 Development Agenda:

21. APPRECIATE the opportunity provided to engage in the consultation process toward a new Framework for Pacific Regionalism, a recasting of the Pacific Plan.

22. REAFFIRM the importance of the global discussions on the Post-2015 Development Agenda/Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS 2014) and identifying linkages between their processes and outcomes.

23. ACKNOWLEDGE the inclusion of Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change related targets in the proposed Sustainable Development Goals.

24. EMPHASIZE that the Pacific's position on Post-2015 Development Agenda be based on the notion of resilient development, informed by discussions on the Strategy for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific and builds upon the experiences and lessons learnt to date.

25. IDENTIFY the following as key Pacific regional imperatives for effective disaster risk management and climate change adaptation:

    a. The vital importance of high level political support for climate and disaster resilient development backed by specific budget allocations and investments.

    b. Bridge the gap between climate change adaptation and disaster risk management policy and practice at community, national and regional level.

    c. Close coordination of disaster risk management and climate change funding.

    d. Institutional alignment of responsibilities and policy coherence across sectors to effectively manage disaster risk.

    e. Establish, maintain and promote the collection and use of risk information and knowledge including disaster loss databases to support disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation supported by dedicated resources, requisite capacities and appropriate information and communication technologies to make data accessible to the public and in user-friendly format to inform and reduce risk to communities, businesses and development activities.

    f. Develop incentives and partnerships for the private sector to increase investment in disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and low carbon development to boost resilience and the sustainability of local economies.

    g. Further investment in monitoring systems and scientific research and their practical applications in informing decision-making in disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and low carbon development.

Adopted on 4 June 2014, Suva, Fiji

The 6th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
Bangkok, Kingdom of Thailand 22 – 26 June 2014

Bangkok Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and the Pacific 2014

We, the Ministers, and Heads of Delegation of the countries of Asia and the Pacific, attending the Sixth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR) in Bangkok, hosted by the Royal Thai Government, 22-26 June 2014;

Deeply concerned by the increasing impact and risk of disasters in the Asia-Pacific, including the super typhoon Haiyan in the Philippines; floods in Thailand, China and India; earthquakes in Pakistan; earthquake and tsunami in Indonesia and Japan, and an increasing number of medium and small scale disasters that resulted in huge social, economic and environmental losses in the region; and the adverse impacts of climate change which countries are already experiencing increased impacts.

Recognizing the achievements of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015 (HFA), which has developed policies and institutions for disaster risk reduction; increased the understanding of risk; strengthened early warning systems; enhanced public awareness and disaster risk reduction education; and strengthened preparedness capacities; while acknowledging that there are significant gaps and challenges in implementation of five priorities areas under the HFA for which more work needs to be done.

Noting the Chair's Summary of the Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction 2013, which called on all governments and stakeholders to target the root causes of risk;

Noting the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in 2012, entitled "The future we want", that called for disaster risk reduction and building of resilience to disasters to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and, as appropriate, to be integrated into policies, plans, programmes and budgets at all levels;

Noting the General Assembly resolution 68/211 that welcomed the deliberations of the regional platforms and meetings, which have provided critical contributions to the consultations on the *post -2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA2) and* invited voluntary commitments by all stakeholders and their networks to support the development of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;

Appreciating the leadership of the governments of the People's Republic of China, the Republic of India, the Federation of Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Indonesia and the Royal Thai Government in hosting the Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction successively, and the progress in implementing the Declarations of these Conferences;

Realizing the need to focus on causes of risk and the anthropogenic nature of risk, including climate change and variability; on reducing existing risks; on avoiding the accumulation of new risk; on low profile and recurrent disasters that increase the vulnerability of poor people;

*Recognizing th*e importance of people-centered development models, which reduce the impact of uncertainties and increase self-immunity of local communities as guided by, inter-alia, the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy of His Majesty the King of Thailand as recognized by the UN Development Programme's Human Development Lifetime Achievement Award;

Appreciating the participation and partnership of stakeholder groups such as i) Children, Youth and Child-centred Organizations, ii) Civil Society Organizations, iii) Individuals and Organizations Concerned with Disability, iv) Individuals and Organizations Concerned with Women and Gender Issues, v) Mayors and Local Government Authorities, vi) Media, vii) National Societies of Red Cross and Red Crescent, viii) Parliamentarians, ix) Private Sector and x) Science, Technology and Academia Stakeholders in the AMCDRR and their voluntary commitments to support national policies and programmes to reduce risk and build resilience;

Acknowledging the learning from the HFA that sustainable development and poverty eradication require disaster and climate risk management as an integral part of developmental planning and programmes. This will sharpen the HFA Priorities for Action so that public policies prioritize and address risk through effective risk management actions at all levels though concerted efforts involving all stakeholders with clearer roles and responsibilities.

Recognizing the progress made in early warning, education and awareness raising, disaster preparedness, response and recovery and stressing the need for their further strengthening at regional, national and local levels to contribute to resilience and sustainable development;

Acknowledging the important role of science and technologies in promoting risk prevention and risk reduction by strengthening the capacities of national, sub-national, and local governments, as well as collaboration among the science community, decision makers, and practitioners with a view to promoting a stronger science interface with policy and practice for disaster risk reduction and resilience;

Appreciating the past two-year multi-stakeholder consultations by governments, inter governmental organisations, and other stakeholders in Asia and the Pacific which led to the 'Asia-Pacific input document for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (HFA2)'. The document lays out priority issues to be further discussed in the HFA2 and highlights a potential way forward;

Recommending the 'Asia Pacific input document for HFA2' as one of the regional contributions for deliberation at the Third World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (3WCDRR) in Sendai, Japan on 14-18 March 2015;

Recognizing the central role and responsibility of national governments in the framing and execution of disaster risk reduction policy and the establishment of disaster risk reduction national platforms in their respective countries;

Acknowledging the need for all stakeholders to exercise transparency and accountability in finances and resource mobilization related to disaster risk reduction and resilience;

CALL ON ALL GOVERNMENTS AND STAKEHOLDERS TO:

On Enhancing Resilience at Local Levels: Encourage the institutionalization of integrated community resilience approaches into local development planning; promote comprehensive school safety; promote disaster resilient villages to serve as a strong basis for creating community based disaster risk reduction at the local level; promote inclusion and volunteer/community-based networks; strengthen the role of women as leaders in local level resilience building; develop community-local government and private sector partnerships and accountability, giving attention to meaningful participation and positive contribution of at- risk groups such as children and youth, the older persons, persons with disabilities, as well as other disadvantaged groups. Take advantage of traditional knowledge and communication scientific information in simple, accessible and understandable manner. Encourage the development of and the enforcement of laws and regulation to reduce exposure to risk. Recognizing the role of ecosystem based DRR and integrating livelihood resilience and natural resource management as a holistic approach to disaster resilient communities especially in coastal and mountain areas.

On Improving Public Investments for Disaster and Climate Risk Management to Protect and Sustain Development Gains: Encourage risk-sensitive investments with accountability measures in development plans across sectors; strengthen the capacity of institutions to develop, analyze and use risk information in development planning and implementation; and consider the benefits of financial protection strategies in order to promote resilient public investments, especially in high risk areas.

On Private Sector Role – Public & Private Partnership for Disaster Risk Reduction: Encourage a shift from response-oriented actions to risk-informed investments as part of the business process. Increase dialogue among all stakeholders to identify barriers and opportunities to build an enabling environment for public-private and other partnerships. Encourage the development of regulations, incentives and tools to motivate improvement in disaster risk management by the private sector with an emphasis on micro, small and medium enterprises. Strengthen private sector commitments to integrate risk assessment and use of risk information indecision making and practices, contributing to their business sustainability and resilience as well as of the environment in which they operate.

On Science and Technology – Promote the use and further development of science, technology, and innovation. Strengthen exchanges among science, technology and innovation communities for synergies. Make innovation and technology accessible, available and affordable to national governments and local communities through development and transfer of technology. Share best practices and data through, inter-alia, open sources and networking. Promote hazard and

risk assessments, scenario building, and other research and studies on disaster risk reduction. Empowering national efforts to improve collection and sharing of comparable data on disaster losses, hazards, and vulnerabilities and sharing for best practices.

On enhancing governance, transparency, and accountability: Enhance financial tracking and transparency mechanisms to ensure that funds and resources provided for disaster risk reduction and resilience reach intended beneficiaries particularly in the local level in a timely, predictable, and accountable manner.

On the post 2015 framework for disaster risk reduction: Contribute to the global deliberations on the *post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction;* develop an 'Asia-Pacific regional HFA2 implementation plan' in full consultation and agreement of countries; contribute to an enhanced monitoring and review mechanism to measure the progress in implementing the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and the commitments made at the Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction; promote higher education, training and research for professional development in disaster risk reduction.

On building coherence between the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and the concurrent processes on the Sustainable Development Goals and climate change arrangements: Make disaster and climate risk management important in the elaboration of post-2015 sustainable development agenda at the national and regional levels; encourage disaster risk assessment in development policies and programs; promote, as appropriate, sustainable development strategies that enhance our ability to manage natural resources sustainably and reduce disaster risk; consider the integration of disaster risk reduction in all development sectors through legal, institutional and resource allocation frameworks with enhanced accountability; express hope that the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals and the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development address sufficiently the building of resilience to disasters as a priority area in the post-2015 development agenda. Encourage all stakeholders including national and local governments, communities, international organizations and the private sector to address disaster risk reduction, climate change and sustainable development in a coherent manner.

RESOLVED TO:

Invite the Royal Thai Government – the host of the 6th AMCDRR - and the governments from the Asia Pacific region, in collaboration with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) Asia Pacific Regional Office and members of the ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP) to carry the messages of the Bangkok Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction (hereinafter referred to as *the Declaration*) to the global process towards the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in March 2015;

Encourage inclusion of the actions adopted in this *Declaration* into national policies, strategies, and action plans, deliver the commitments made by governments and stakeholder groups, and share the progress in the next AMCDRR;

Call on national governments and other stakeholders, including the UN system, other relevant inter-governmental and regional organizations, international financial institutions, regional

and inter-regional groups, national organizations, National Societies of Red Cross and Red Crescent, civil society organizations and their networks to support the implementation of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, in particular the 'Asia Pacific regional HFA2 implementation plan and the priority actions stated in this Declaration; and establish a technical working group within the ISDR Asia Partnership (IAP) to undertake a study to promote linkages and synergies of national, sub-regional and regional disaster risk reduction strategies and plans in Asia and the Pacific;

Call on the UNISDR as the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster risk reduction to enhance its regional capacity and, in consultation with the ISDR system partners, provide an improved monitoring system to be made available to all governments and inter-governmental organizations and periodically review the implementation of the HFA2; facilitate the partnership among all stakeholders towards the development of the 'Asia-Pacific regional HFA2 implementation plan'; continue to convene the Regional Platform and function as the secretariat of the ISDR Asia Partnership; provide technical stewardship and generate evidence, in collaboration with governments and partners, to support the HFA2 implementation;

Welcome the stakeholders' Voluntary Commitment Statements in Annexes I-X and the Yogyakarta Declaration progress report in Annex XI, as an integral part of *this Declaration*; and call on all stakeholder groups to participate in the development of the 'Asia-Pacific regional HFA2 implementation plan' and periodically report on the delivery of their 'Voluntary Commitment Statements' in Regional Platform meetings; and

Express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Government and people of Thailand for their gracious hospitality in hosting and organizing the Sixth AMCDRR and look forward to the convening of the Seventh AMCDRR in 2016.

ADOPTED on 26th June 2014, in Bangkok, Thailand.

EFDRR
EUROPEAN FORUM
FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
Spanish Chairmanship

5th EUROPEAN FORUM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Madrid Outcomes

6-8 October 2014

We, the participants of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR), present at the Madrid Session hosted and Chaired by Spain and Co-Chaired by France;

1. Recognize the importance of the upcoming Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) (14-18 March 2015, Sendai, Japan). Acknowledge the European Union Council conclusions of 5 June 2014 on the post 2015 Hyogo framework for action: managing risks to achieve resilience, and the Outcome Document of the European Ministerial Meeting on disaster risk reduction held in Milan, Italy, on 8 July 2014. Contribute to the ongoing consultations on the pre-zero draft of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction by sharing the following considerations:

    - Recognize the need for joint actions and synergies between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, sustainable development and small-scale disasters.

    - Emphasize the need for effective coordination and communication mechanisms such as National Platforms on disaster risk reduction to bring together governments and different stakeholders at all levels towards resilience efforts and support the post-2015 framework implementation in particular by

        i. *Improving the coordination of work and knowledge on prevention and mitigation of hazards and disasters*

        ii. *Better understanding for the protection of critical infrastructure and societal vital functions.*

        iii. *Increasing understanding of other stakeholders operating in the field.*

        iv. *Better coordinated development and dissemination of knowledge, data, methods and experience*

        v. *More effective use of resources within society, civilians, private business and government*

        vi. *Increased collaboration locally, nationally and internationally.*

        vii. *Support local level implementation and collaboration to prevent and mitigate disaster consequences.*

    - Reinforce the pivotal role of a designated National Focal Point in Governance for implementing of the Post-2015 framework.

- Champion, reinforce and better connect existing and future initiatives for integrated research and the scientific assessment of disaster risk through an adequate international scientific advisory mechanism, in order to strengthen the evidence base to inform decision-making under the post-2014 framework.

2. Promote local level engagement in building resilience to disasters through innovative tools (such as video and internet messages) as a way to raise public awareness on risks. Call upon UNISDR, the Council of Europe and the European Commission to share such awareness materials. Highlight the essential role of local awareness action through national networking and international exchanges.

3. Value the respective contributions of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation to deal with the growing challenges associated to climate change. Agreed to contribute to the 21st Conference of the Parties on Climate Change 2015 (COP21) debates through the support of EFDRR Working Group on DRR and CCA.

4. Ensure risk governance at all levels and highlight the added value of country peer review contribution to such objective.

5. Acknowledge the reduction of flood losses in Europe. EFDRR will further exchange lessons learnt across different scales including the implementation of the flood directive, link with the science community and private sector.

6. Work with the Council of Europe (EUR-OPA Partial Agreement) and the European Union (through its upcoming Latvian Presidency) in addressing the rights of People with Disabilities and Preparedness to disasters.

7. UNISDR will integrate the outcomes of European events dedicated to People with Disabilities and Disaster Risk Reduction as a contribution to the featuring of this relevant topic at the WCDRR.

8. Hold an open forum meeting biennially hosted by the European Commission to allow for the participation of multi-stakeholder actors and major groups in order to increase the sharing of the knowledge, experiences and best practices among all disaster risk reduction actors.

9. Develop a road map along common areas of engagement in addressing the disaster risk reduction agenda through the support of a working group.

10. Nominate Finland and Turkey as the future Chair and Co-Chair, respectively, following the Chairmanship of France.

Acknowledge the excellent work of Francisco Jódar Alonso, Mayor of the Municipality of Lorca, in building resilience to disasters at the local level as awardee of the Damir Čemerin Award of Local Change.

Express gratitude and appreciation to Spain for its cordial hospitality in hosting this 5th annual meeting.

Final draft:14 Oct 2014

2nd Regional Workshop on "Risk Sensitive Investment Planning"

Focusing on Probabilistic Risk Assessment

15 -17 October 2014 – Bangkok, Thailand

Agenda

Background and Context

In order to assist countries in enhancing their capacities in risk sensitive investment planning, UNISDR has initiated a programme to support countries in estimating their disaster risks and optimize their investment plans to tackle these risks. With the above context a one day regional workshop[1] was organized in Bangkok on 25 April 2014 and the initiative of risk sensitive public investment planning through sound risk information and evidence base was discussed with six countries in the Asian region. This regional workshop/inception meeting discussed and reviewed practical tools, steps, methodologies and enabling factors that can allow a country to generate a comprehensive risk profile on which optimal investment decisions can be based. It also focused on how to optimize the use of this information to make sound DRR investment and planning decisions.

The risk sensitive investment planning programme mainly focus on four components as below:

1). The development of national disaster loss databases that will generate the necessary information for risk estimation, and will inform public investments in CCA and DRR.

2). The initial estimate from the above process will be complemented with an analytical assessment of catastrophic risk (flood, cyclone, landslide, drought and other climate-related hazards, as well as geological origin hazards such as earthquake, volcanic eruptions and tsunami). This will provide the basis for calculating how much risk a country must retain and how much it could share through insurance mechanisms or other means. It will also provide insights on how much the country should be investing in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and what an optimal portfolio of risk management investments could look like.

3). A review of existing investments in climate change adaptation and risk reduction - including the development of mechanisms to track investments - that will pave the way for inclusion of DRR/CCA considerations in the countries investment planning system. This will build on the risk estimations and optimal risk management portfolios identified above.

[1] Please see the workshop report in the Annex

4). Broad sharing of the knowledge and information generated in the course of the above process.

As a next step in the initiative and towards developing national disaster risk profiles through probabilistic risk assessment, a 3 day work shop will be organized in Bangkok on 15-17 October 2014.

The **main objective** of this workshop will be to: enhance the understanding of the data requirements and methodological processes required for assessing risk from natural hazards in a probabilistic way; familiarize with risk information and data formats and the use of the results; initiate building the base of data for start developing national risk profiles; facilitate the identification and consolidation of a focal point for disaster risk information in each country.

Profiles of the participants:

This work shop will be important for both risk information users (mainly decision makers) and for risk information producers (mainly technical). The two different profiles of participants required for this event are

A. Users of risk information: These participants should be the management level personnel who are primarily use and analyze risk information to make decisions. For example: Management level persons from Ministry in charge of disaster management (e.g. HFA focal points from NDMOs, NCDM, DDMCC, Ministry of Home, Interior or civil affairs and so on); Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning and so on.
B. Technical personnel producing, storing and maintaining risk information: These should be personnel from the ministry or department in charge of disaster management / risk management in the countries (e.g. NDMAs, NDMOs and so on) with experience in handling data and statistics. The profile of these participants may ideally have the one or more of the following characteristics: Background in either civil or environmental engineering, architecture, urban planning, agricultural engineering, statistic, mathematic, environmental sciences; experience in using GIS/mapping; experience in hydrology, meteorology or geology; experience in handling data and statistics and so on.

Each country is requested to identify at least 3 participants; two from category A and one from category B.

Venue

Date : 15-17 October 2014

Amari Watergate Hotel
847 Petchburi Road, Bangkok 10400
Tel. +66 (0) 2653 9000
Fax. +66 (0) 2653 9045

Final draft:14 Oct 2014

AGENDA

Day 1: 15 October 2014

8.30-9.00	Registration of participants
9:00 – 9:10	Welcome remarks by Mr. Suporn Ratanakin, Adviser to the Director General of DDPM, Government of Thailand
9:10 - 09:30	Overview and objective of the workshop and introduction of participants – Sujit Mohanty, UNISDR AP
09.30 – 10.00	Setting the scene: Overview of the global context – Julio Serje, UNISDR, Geneva
10.00 – 10.15	**Coffee break**
10.00 – 10.45	Setting the scene: Regional Context: Risk sensitive investment planning initiative for Asia – Sujit Mohanty
10:45 – 11.30	Progress on Disaster loss accounting in the region – Rajesh Sharma, UNDP RCB
11.30-12.30	Progress on Disaster loss databases in the region – Briefing/ presentations from countries
12:30 – 14:00	**Lunch**
Part 1: Methodology and scope of assessing risk	
14.00 – 14.30	Tour de table: Gathering expectation of countries
14:30– 15:15	Overview on risk calculation (hazard, exposure, vulnerability and risk) – Mabel Marulanda *Format: presentation and discussion*
15.15- 15.30	**Coffee break**
15:30 – 16:00	Scope and use of hazard and risk data, examples at different scales – Julio Serje *Format: presentation and discussion of global examples*
16:00 – 16:45	Scope and use of hazard and risk data, examples at different scales. Possible use of the national risk profiles that will be produced. – Mario A. Salgado *Format: presentation and discussion of subnational examples. Use and limitations; Q&A discussion.*
16.45 – 17.15	Recap and discussion
17.15	**Wrap up**

Day 2: 16 October 2014

Part 2: Data needed for calculating risk: hazard data	
09.00-09.10	**Recap of day 1**
9:10 – 10:00	Methodology for calculating risk using a fully probabilistic and multi-hazard approach Part 1 – Mabel Marulanda *Format: presentation*
10:00 – 10:30	**Coffee break**

10.30 – 11.30	Methodology for calculating risk using a fully probabilistic and multi-hazard approach Part 2 – Mabel Marulanda *Format: presentation*
11:30 – 12:30	Hazard representation: spatial extent and intensity Frequency of events: definition, limitation of observed data and examples of hazard maps for different return period – Mario A. Salgado *Format: presentation, exercise and discussion*
12:30 – 13:30	**Lunch**
13.30- 14.00	Tour de table: Reflections from countries
14:00 – 15:00	Data needed for hazard, exposure and vulnerability (including required formats) – All participants *Format: presentation*
15.00 – 15.30	**Coffee break**
15:30 – 17:00	Collecting hazard information: categories, data and possible sources – All participants *Format: presentation and discussion*
17:00 – 17.30	**Wrap up**

Day 3: 17 October 2014

Part 3: Data needed for calculating risk: exposure and vulnerability data	
09.00- 09.10	*Recap of Day 2*
9:10 – 10:00	• Characteristics of exposure dataset: structural types, different resolutions • Examples of exposure databases: different resolution for different usages, levels of information required – Mabel Marulanda *Format: presentation, examples and discussion*
10:00 – 10:30	**Coffee break**
10:30 – 12:30	• Vulnerability definition and characterization • Relationships between exposed elements' characteristics and their vulnerability • Building vulnerability models – Mario Salgado *Format: presentation, examples and discussion*
12:30 – 13:30	**Lunch**
13:30 – 14:30	• Exposure information needed to build national risk profiles and possible sources – All participants *Format: presentation and discussion*
14.30 – 14.45	**Coffee break**
14:45 – 16:30	Way forward: Review of the tasks on the data collection and development of a national level implementation plan Briefing and preparation required for the next regional workshop Review of the workshop and the Component 2 of the project *Format: examples, discussion and Q&A*

16.30 – 17.00	Wrap up

List of Participants:

No.	Name	Title	Organization	Country
1	Mr. Ku Bunnavuth	Deputy Director of Search and Rescue Department	National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)	Cambodia
2	Mr. Hak Minea	Chief of Training Bureau, Department of Preparedness and Training	General Directorate of Planning, Ministry of Planning	Cambodia
3	Ms. Putheany Chou	Deputy Director General General Directorate of Planning	Ministry of Planning	Cambodia
4	Mr. Sok Kosal,	Deputy Director General,	National Institute of Statistics in charge Population Census and Demographic Survey	Cambodia
5	Mr.Xailee Xayaxang	Technical Staff, Department Disasater Mannagement and Climate Change	MoNRE.	Lao PDR
6	Mr.Sacksy Vilayhak	Technical Staff, Department Disasater Mannagement and Climate Change	MoNRE	Lao PDR
7	Ms.Pany Vorachit	Technical Officer Economic Development Planning Division	Department of Planning, Ministry of Planning and Investment	Lao PDR
8	Mr. Saychai Lithchana	Technical Officer Department of State Reserves	Ministry of Finance, Lao PDR	Lao PDR
9	Mr. Dulamsuren Altangerel	Colonel, Director of Administration Department	National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)	Mongolia
10	Mr. Gan-Ulzii Gan-Erdene,	Lieutenant, Officer	Department of Development Policy, Strategic, Planning and Coordination, Ministry of Economic Development	Mongolia
11	Ms. Narantungalag Odmaa	National Consultant for Development Policy Planning	Ministry of Economic Development	Mongolia
12	Mr. Toiv Jigjidsuren	Researcher	Macro Economic Statistics Department, National Statistical Office of Mongolia	Mongolia
13	Ms. Anoja Seneviratne	Assistant Director	Disaster Management Centre (DMC)	Sri Lanka
14	Mr.P.M.S. Jayathilaka	Assistant Director, Department of National Planning (DG/NPD)	Ministry of Finance and Planning	Sri Lanka
15	Abdul Haseeb Ismail	Public Accounts Executive	Ministry of Finance & Treasury	Maldives

16	Ahmed Rasheed	Executive Co-ordinator	National Disaster Management Centre	Maldives
17	TBC			Myanmar
18	Arghya Sinha Roy	Disaster Risk Management Specialist (Climate Change Adaptation)	Asian Development Bank	Organisations
19	S.H.M. Fakhruddin	System Developer- CIFDP-B, World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	WMO, Bangkok	Organisations
20	Mr Rudiger Klein	Executive Director	IRDR, Beijing	Organisations
21	Mr. Jonghyo Nam-I	Intern	IDD	Organisations
22	Mr. Manzul Kumar Hazarika, Ph.D.	Associate Director, Geoinformatics Center, Thematic Area Team Leader, DRM	Asian Institute of Technology	Organisations
23	Mr. Rajesh Sharma	Programme Specialist	APRC, UNDP Bangkok	Organisations
24	Mr. Sujit Mohanty	Programme Officer	UNISDR	Organisations
25	Mr. Julio Serje	Programme Officer	UNISDR	Organisations
26	Ms. Mabel Cristina Marulanda Fraume	Consultant, Global Risk Assessment and Disaster Loss Accounting (Risk Knowledge Section)	UNISDR	Organisations
27	Mario Andres Salgado	Catastrophe risk modeling coordinator	CIMNE (CAPRA team member)	Organisations
28	Aslam Perwaiz	Head of DMS division	ADPC	Organisations
29	Ms Hope		ADPC	Organisations
30	Ms Mareike		ADPC	Organisations
31	Ms. Kyawt Kyawt Khaing	Independent consultant	Independent consultant	Myanmar
32	Ms. Prasadi Lakmali Indrawimala	Independent consultant	Independent consultant	Sri Lanka
33	Mr. Chhit Kimhor	Independent consultant	Independent consultant	Cambodia
34	Mr.Hassan Akram	Independent consultant	Independent consultant	Maldives

UNITED NATIONS ESCAP
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

東北大学 TOHOKU UNIVERSITY

Tentative Agenda

First Meeting of the Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics in Asia and the Pacific

27 – 29 October 2014, Sendai, Japan

Background

Natural disasters are adversely affecting economic growth and social development gains in Asia and the Pacific region. With climate change, the risk from extreme weather events is expected to rise. To properly address this challenge, countries need to integrate disaster risk management into, and thus be monitored and reported as part of, their sustainable development framework.

A joint analysis of ESCAP and UNDP at the 2nd session of the ESCAP Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction held in 2011 underscored the fact that even basic statistics on disasters, such as the occurrence of disasters by type and the numbers of persons affected are not always adequately and consistently collected and reported. This absence of objective information on the realities of disaster occurrences and impacts constitutes a serious impediment to efforts by planners and policy-makers to develop effective disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation policies and programmes. The absence of comparable concepts, definitions and methodologies across the region also hamper the ability to undertake regional level analysis which is required for regional policy making and strategy development. In response to the findings of the analysis, the Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction requested the secretariat to work on monitoring resilience.

Against this backdrop, ESCAP and UNDP undertook a five-country pilot study to investigate challenges pertaining to current disaster statistics production, including supporting institutional arrangements. The study provided the basis for a series of expert group meetings to put forward policy and technical recommendations for further work.[1]

Based on the findings of the expert discussions and the decisions by the Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction, member States through ESCAP Commission resolution 70/2 decided to establish an expert group comprising statisticians and disaster risk reduction experts to develop a regionally agreed basic range of disaster-related statistics.

The Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics in Asia and the Pacific was established in September 2014. The first meeting of the Expert Group is being organized by ESCAP and the Tohoku University, in collaboration with and support of UNDP and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea in Sendai, Japan from 27 to 29 October 2014.

[1] The meetings, organized by ESCAP, together with the International Research Institute of Disaster Science (IRIDeS) of Tohoku University and other partners, were held in Sendai, Japan in October 2013, in Bangkok, Thailand in November and December 2013, and in Jeju, the Republic of Korea in March 2014.

Objectives

At its first meeting, the Expert Group will aim to:

- Achieve consensus on principles and criteria for defining and classifying disaster events, their occurrence and human and material impacts.
- Develop a plan for its further work towards determining a basic range of disaster-related statistics.

Expected Participants

In addition to the members of the Expert Group, a number of regional and international experts are invited to the meeting.

Tentative Programme[2]

Day 1	
09:00 – 10:00	**Opening session** • Opening: Mr. Kilaparti Ramakrishna, Director SRO ENEA, ESCAP (10 minutes) • Message from the Chairs of ESCAP committees (10 minutes) o Dr. Lisa Grace Bersales, Chair, ESCAP Committee on Statistics o Ms. Fathmath Tashneem, Chair, ESCAP Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction • Welcoming Remarks: Prof. Susumu Satomi, President, Tohoku University (10 minutes) • Election of Chair and Vice-chair(s) of the Expert Group (5 minutes) • Acceptance speech by the elected Chair (5 minutes) • Group photo session • Interaction with the Media
10:00 – 10:15	Coffee Break
10:15 – 11:30	**Session 1 : Introduction and expectations** *Expected results: participants are aware of the background and functions of the Expert Group as stipulated in the Terms of Reference.* Moderator: Chair of the Expert Group • Overview of TOR, Mr. Puji Pujiono, ESCAP (5 minutes) Participants' introduction, covering the following topics: (1h10) - Expectation to the work of the Expert Group (ambition level, key issues, main challenges) - Personal contribution (experience and areas of expertise) *References:* *1) ESCAP Resolution 70/2* 2) *TOR, Expert Group on Disaster-Related Statistics*
11:30 – 12:30	Lunch

[2] All indicated speakers are subject to confirmation.

12:30 – 13:30	**Session 2: Setting the stage** *Expected results: participants understand the broader imperatives for developing a basic range of disaster-related statistics, particularly in Asia and the Pacific, given the impending adoption of the HFA-2, and in the context of SDG monitoring.* Moderator: Mr. Kilaparti Ramakrishna, ESCAP Presentations, 10 minutes each (40 minutes) • Strengthening the evidence-based policymaking and decision making in DRR in the context of SDGs – Mr. Puji Pujiono, ESCAP • The need for better disaster statistics – Prof. Yuichi Ono, IRIDeS, Tohoku University. • Lessons learnt from supporting national disaster losses databases: gaps, challenges and need for standards – Mr. Sanny Jegillos, UNDP Regional Centre, Bangkok • The use of disaster risk data to guide public investment – Mr. Sujit Mohanty, UNISDR ROAP Bangkok Q&A (20 minutes) Key questions: - Why are disaster-related statistics needed in the Asian-Pacific region? - How will disaster-related statistics relate to post-2015 sustainable development goals including HFA2? - What similar processes are going on at the regional and global level? *References:* *1) Background Paper 1: Motivation for Establishing a Basic Range of Disaster-Related Statistics* *2) Summary Outcomes of Previous Expert Group Meetings*
13:30 – 14:45	**Session 3: Framework for establishing a basic range of disaster-related statistics** *Expected results: participants agree on the conceptual framework for developing a basic range of disaster-related statistics.* Moderator: Prof. Yuichi Ono, IRIDeS, Tohoku University Presentations 15 minutes each (45 minutes) • Defining the scope of a basic range of disaster-related statistics: Conceptual framework – Mr. Puji Pujiono, ESCAP • Development of statistical standards – Mr. Yanhong Zhang, ESCAP Q&A (30 minutes) Key questions: - In which phase of disaster risk management are disaster-related statistics found to be most feasible? - Who makes what decisions during which phase and to do so require which data? - What are the crucial processes in establishing standards for disaster-related statistics? *References:* *1) Background paper 2: Conceptual Framework for a Basic Range of Disaster-Related Statistics* *2) Best Practice Guidelines for Developing International Statistical Classifications, Mr. Andrew Hancock, Statistics New Zealand* *3) The Role of International Standards for National Statistical Offices, Mr. Andrew Hancock, Statistics New Zealand* *4) Principles and Framework for an International Classification of Crimes for Statistical Purposes, UNODC* *5) 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics, UNESCO*

14:45 – 15:00	Coffee Break
15:00 – 16:30	**Session 4: Country experiences** *Expected results: participants gain appreciation on the specific issues to be addressed in developing a basic range of disaster – related statistics, e.g. complexity in resilience monitoring and the necessity for cross country comparison, from the perspectives of both statisticians and disaster risk management experts.* Moderator: Mr. Puji Pujiono, ESCAP Presentation: (20 minutes) • Ongoing efforts to improve disaster-related statistics, and case studies on current practices in Asia-Pacific countries – Ms. Monina G. Collado, ESCAP consultant Panel Discussion: 10 minutes each (50 minutes) Country sharing: *Responding to the five questions to highlight current practices* o Mr. Pema Thinley, ICT/GIS Officer, Department of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs, Bhutan o Mr. Poasa, Naimila, Acting Statistician-Demography, Fiji Bureau of Statistics, Fiji Bureau of Statistics, Fiji o Mr. Artavazd Davtyan, Deputy Head, Department of Rescue Forces, Rescue Services, Ministry of Emergency Situations, Armenia o Mr. Agus Wibowo, Head, Data Division, National Agency for Disaster Management, BNPB, Indonesia o Ms. Hae Ryun Kim, Deputy Director, Research Planning Division, Statistical Research Institutes, Statistics Korea, Questions to panellists: 1. How do you define “disaster event” in your country? And what criteria do you use to differentiate it from just hazard event? 2. Who are the disaster data “users” and who are the “suppliers” in your country? 3. How do you define the beginning and end of a disaster period? 4. How do you define and classify the “disaster-affected” population? And how do you determine whether a death or injury occurring during a disaster is caused by the disaster? 5. What types of material damage is covered in disaster impact assessments, and how do you estimate the monetised value of such impacts? Q&A (20 minutes) *References:* *1) Background paper 3: Synthesis of Country Case Studies on Disaster-Related Statistics*
16:30 – 16:45	Summary of Day 1 (Mr. Puji Pujiono, ESCAP)

Day 2	
09:00 – 10:15	**Keynote speech by the Government of Japan: Dr. Saturo Nishikawa, Vice-President, Japan Water Agency.** **Session 5: Definition and classification of disasters** *Expected results: participants agree on principles and criteria for establishing agreed definition of disaster occurrence and classification of disaster types* Moderator: Dr. Lisa Grace Bersales, National Statistician, Philippines Statistics Authority, Chair of ESCAP Committee on Statistics Presentations: 15 minutes each (45 minutes) • Classifying disaster events in the EM-DAT – Dr. Debarati Guha Sapir, CRED • Disaster classification in GLIDE – Mr. Arakida, Senior Researcher, ADRC • Defining disaster occurrence for statistical purposes; analysis of existing disaster classifications – Mr. Teerapong Praphotjanaporn, ESCAP Q&A (30 minutes)
10:15 – 10:30	Coffee Break
10:30 – 11:30	**Session 5 (cont'd): Definition and classification of disasters** Break-out group discussion (1hour) Key questions for the groups: - What are the criteria for a "disaster occurrence"? - What are the major groupings of disaster types? - What are the classifications within those groups of disaster types?
11:30 – 12:30	Lunch
12:30 – 13:30	**Session 5 (cont'd): Definition and classification of disasters** Presentations from the groups and plenary discussion (1 hour) *References:* *1) Background paper 4:Defining Disaster Occurrences for Statistical Purposes* *2) Background paper 5: Disaster Type Classifications*
13:30 – 14:30	**Session 6: Disaster impact measurement** *Expected results: participants agree on principles for producing comparable measurements for assessing the impacts of disasters.* Moderator: Mr. Yanhong Zhang, ESCAP Presentations: 15 minutes each (30 minutes) • Recording disaster losses: European Union experience, Mr. Daniele Ehrlich, JRC • Damage and losses methodology, Mr. Jack Campbell, Disaster risk specialist, World Bank, Tokyo Q&A (30 minutes)

14:30 – 14:45	Coffee Break
14:45 – 17.00	**Session 6 (cont'd): Disaster impact measurement** Break-out group discussion (1h15) Key questions for the groups: - How to define disaster impacts on the population? - How to define material damage from disasters? - How to monetize the impacts? Presentations from the groups and plenary discussion (1 hour) *References:* *1) Background paper 6:Disaster Impact Statistics* *2) Recording Disaster Losses, JRC*
17:00 – 17:15	Summary of Day 2 (Mr. Yanhong Zhang, ESCAP)
Day 3	
09:00 – 10:15	**Session 7: Way forward and work plan** *Expected results: the Expert Group agrees on its work plan.* Moderator: Chair of the Expert Group Presentation: Suggested elements of a work plan for the Expert Group – ESCAP Secretariat Plenary discussion on • Work plan (future outputs, roles, schedule, etc.) • Communication strategies for the work of the group Key questions: - What are the expected activities and working arrangements of the Expert Group? - What are the immediate and longer-term deliverables? - What are the outlets for the work of the Expert Group? *References:* *1) Background paper 7: Outline Strategy for the Work of the Expert Group*
10:15 – 10:30	Coffee Break
10:30 – 11:30	**Session 8: Conclusions and recommendations** *Expected results: the Expert Group agrees on the conclusions and recommendations from its first meeting.* Moderator: Chair of the Expert Group Presentation: Draft conclusions and recommendations – ESCAP Secretariat Wrap-up of the meeting by the Chair of the Expert Group
11:30 – 13:00	Lunch
13:00 –	Field Trip to Tsunami affected area and its recovery process
	End of the Meeting

FINAL VERSION

Joint UN Statement – 1st Preparatory Committee Meeting (PREPCOM) for the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 14-15 July 2014, Geneva

PLEASE CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Excellencies, distinguished delegates, colleagues,

I am pleased to read this statement on behalf of the United Nations system, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the World Bank that are working in support of regions, countries, and communities to reduce disaster risk and build resilience under the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters* and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR).

Disasters devastate families, communities, and nations, and undermine development gains. They are a growing threat to people's lives and livelihoods. In the past decade, about 1.2 million human lives were lost, while economic losses are projected to rise to US$400 billion annually.

Development cannot be sustained unless disaster risk reduction is fully integrated into risk-informed development planning and investments within and across sectors. A comprehensive approach to reducing the health, social, economic and environmental impacts of disasters requires action to prevent and mitigate risks, combined with effective preparedness, response, recovery and reconstruction measures, thus contributing to the resilience of nations and communities.

The development of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction comes at a unique point in time, when the post-2015 global frameworks for sustainable development and climate change, are also being negotiated, and will be followed by the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016. This represents a crucial opportunity for alignment of these global policy agenda and a critical moment for bringing change across all levels. It is local realities that drive the need for coherence and integrated solutions to these interlinked challenges.

The UN General Assembly has called for disaster risk reduction to be an institutional priority for the UN whose Specialized Agencies, Funds, and Programmes are present at the country, regional, and global levels. The *UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience*, endorsed by the Executive Heads of 29 UN entities in April 2013, is a testament to the UN's commitment to make disaster risk reduction a priority for the UN system and its agencies, and to strengthen its support to Member States in their efforts to prevent and reduce disaster losses. UN organizations have also endorsed the *Common Framework for Preparedness* that aims to provide support for the development of national and local preparedness capacity across all sectors.

The strength of the UN system comes through the diversity of its work in many sectors of society, its capacity to convene stakeholders and facilitate collective action, and its ability to support change at a national and local level.

Through its expertise in areas such as health, education, agriculture, water, meteorology, food security, and the environment, UN organizations are able to work directly with sectoral ministries and national and local partners. Examples of disaster risk reduction expertise available in UN institutions include sector-specific capacity development, risk governance, employment generation, child-centred disaster risk reduction, climate and weather services, preparedness, response and recovery to all types of hazards; information, communication and space technologies, ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction; urban resilience; risk-sensitive tourism; migration and refugees; basic social services; civil works and physical infrastructure development; and the full and equal participation of women and girls in disaster risk reduction in all sectors. The UN system works to strengthen national and local capacities across a wide spectrum of activities, from risk legislation, risk assessment and loss databases to national and transboundary mechanisms for coordination of disaster risk reduction; as well the construction of safer schools and hospitals, emergency preparedness, hazard-resilient agriculture, livelihood programming, risk research and educational programmes on disaster risk reduction.

The UN system has enshrined its commitment to the reduction of disaster risk through its country development assistance frameworks, through which it aligns its assistance to a country's development efforts. Since 2009, over 50 such frameworks have identified disaster and climate risk, as a development concern. In each of these countries, the UN system has joint programmes and activities to address disaster risk, as part of ongoing efforts to support national capacities and achieve sustainable development. The UN system also brings nations together at a regional level, such as helping manage transboundary risks, by setting regional policies and promoting the integration of disaster into the multisectoral development programming, including through the UN Regional Commissions.

UN organizations have actively contributed to the consultations on the future of disaster risk reduction through the Global Platforms and regional Ministerial Meetings and Platforms on Disaster Risk Reduction. It has collected evidence on effective approaches and practices in disaster risk reduction and has contributed to the review of progress in the implementation of the HFA. As Member States discuss the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction at this First Session of the Preparatory Committee leading to the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, the UN stands ready to assist.

The UN system has a responsibility to observe and report trends, to forge consensus among countries and experts on international standards, to assume leading roles consistent with the mandates of its agencies, and be proactive in addressing the changing nature of risk, knowledge, attitudes, and practice. A range of themes have emerged during the consultations and are central to the negotiations on the future of global efforts in disaster

risk reduction. In this respect, the UN system would like to convey the following views on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction:

1. It is essential that the new framework is coherent with the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals and any future agreement on climate change action, in order to achieve integrated, cost-effective, and efficient solutions in countries. This should be reinforced by the alignment and cross-referral of indicators and targets for the respective frameworks and by a shared approach to monitoring and reporting of the loss and damages associated with all types of hazards.
2. The new framework should address all types of hazards which could result in disasters, including geological, hydro-meteorological, technological and biological hazards such as epidemics and pandemics. The link to societal hazards, such as conflict, social unrest and financial crises should also be considered because there are some commonalities in the approaches to managing the respective risks.
3. The future framework should recognize that the management of disaster risk requires prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction measures, all of which should be informed by risk assessments.
4. Key sectors and associated sector agencies that play vital roles in implementing DRR should be central to the new framework.
5. Risk assessment, including analyses of hazards, exposures, vulnerabilities and capacities, and effective risk communication are fundamental for risk-informed development planning across all sectors.
6. Risk governance should be promoted at the community, country, regional, and global levels to address the causes and consequences of disasters. In particular, the new framework should focus attention on support for implementation of measures to reduce disaster risks at local level. It should ensure sustainable and risk-sensitive land-use planning, infrastructure development, including critical facilities such as schools, hospitals and public utilities, safety of industrial hazards, and water, land and ecosystem management.
7. Existing and new national, regional and global international standards, guidelines, and good practices in risk management should become a foundation in the future framework. Compliance with standards and application of good practice should drive the setting of goals, targets and indicators, and day-to-day decision-making and action within and across all sectors.
8. Vulnerable and marginalised groups need to be engaged as partners in taking action, because they are disproportionately affected by disasters. This calls for inclusive policies and actions that empower and protect children, youth, women, elderly people, people with disabilities, migrants, and displaced and refugee populations and the full implementation of the relevant international conventions.
9. The importance of the role of women as leaders in disaster risk reduction and resilience-building are considered integral to the future framework.

10. Disaster recovery frameworks at all levels should promote increased preparedness for disaster recovery and aim to integrate disaster risk reduction into post-disaster reconstruction to strengthen community and country resilience.
11. Accountability for disaster risk reduction should be well-defined with clear roles and responsibilities identified, including the role of the international community and the UN system.

As we move towards a new framework for disaster risk reduction, the UN system is committed to support Member States. Areas where the UN organizations have a comparative advantage and where Member States can draw on its expertise include the following:

1. Assessing and communicating risk that informs national and local development policies, programming and actions across sectors, and that maximize information available from the development, climate change and disaster risk management communities.
2. Developing norms and standards, including sector-specific standards, which should guide the setting of targets and indicators, policy and good practice by all actors;
3. Building of institutional capacity to govern risk and implement disaster risk reduction measures throughout government, including sector-by-sector and ministry-by-ministry, and with the private sector and civil society including volunteers.
4. Applying a risk-based approach to disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, and establishing a basis for integrating all aspects of disaster risk management, including action taken by the humanitarian community, to strengthen the resilience of nations and communities.
5. Supporting disaster preparedness to facilitate rapid, appropriate and cost-effective response and recovery, including the strengthening of early warning systems, emergency response and recovery planning, and the protection of human rights of populations at-risk and affected by disasters.
6. Strengthening capacities and systems for disaster risk reduction in all key sectors, such as in agriculture, water, education, health, ecosystems management, and urban and rural development, as well as through partnerships with the private sector.
7. Providing effective use of information and communication technologies, and promoting technology transfer, to advance efforts for risk-informed development and improved emergency preparedness, response and recovery.
8. Promoting social and financial protection schemes alongside other international financial institutions to assist countries to manage residual disaster risks, such as the social and economic consequences of disasters.
9. Strengthening science and research that informs disaster risk reduction policy and practice. In this regard, the UN system supports the proposed creation of an international science advisory mechanism to strengthen the evidence base for the implementation and monitoring of the new framework.

Finally, we would like to emphasize that the UN system, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the World Bank remains at the disposal of Member States, as they elaborate the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. Once agreement on this new framework is reached, UN organizations will work together and provide the necessary support to enable countries and communities to achieve resilient and sustainable development.

Thank you.

The Joint Statement by the UN System delivered at the First Preparatory Committee Meeting of the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) was prepared under the aegis of the UN High Level Programmes Committee Senior Managers Group on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience (HLCP/SMG). The HLCP/SMG oversees the implementation of the *UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience*. Members are FAO, IAEA, IFAD, IFRC, ILO, IMO, IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNCCD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCHR, UNICEF, UNISDR, UNOCHA, UNOPS, UNOOSA, UNWOMEN, UNWTO, UPU, WFP, WHO, WMO and the World Bank.

Joint UN Statement

Reflecting sectors in the document and agriculture, land use and forest management

UN Contributions to the open-ended informal consultative meetings

2nd October 2014, Geneva

Mr. Chair, Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen

The UN System wishes to repeat its appreciation to the honourable Co-chairs, Bureau Members and to all Member States for the continued opportunity to participate in the Informal Consultations as Observers and Resource Persons. We hope that the following statement on the role and responsibilities of key sectors in the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action will contribute to the design of a comprehensive and effective delivery of risk reduction.

As an important premise, we wish to echo the statement made in the discussions on principles and specifically the need for comprehensive risk governance. Comprehensive risk governance should exist at all levels, involve all institutions of government, from the national to the local, across every aspect of society and across all sectors, in both urban and rural areas. The issues of governance applies to all sectors which require all the governance and enabling mechanisms such as policy direction, financing, risk assessment, training and so on. A specific value added of governance measures is seen in how effectively they support sectors in delivering real action - in a coordinated way - at all levels of society, particularly at the local level. The co-chairs have also emphasised the need that the new framework should be action-oriented and people centred. It is in this context that the discussion on the role of sectors zooms in.

The UN system welcomes the recognition of the active role and responsibilities of sectors in the zero draft document. This said, the UN wishes to see an even stronger recognition of sectoral responsibilities and accountabilities, and inter-linkages aiming at commitments for more intense partnerships for system wide DRR planning, mainstreaming and delivery on the ground.

Disaster risks are interrelated, but impacts differ in various sectors on the ground. Reports on the implementation of the current Hyogo Framework for Action have underscored that least progress has been achieved, so far, in Priority 4 on Reducing Underlying Risk Factors, which is at the core of risk reduction. This Priority area should be unpacked to reveal exactly what measures will reduce risks. In promoting disaster risk reduction through sectors a more proactive approach can be undertaken to simultaneously address - form various angles - existing and new risks as well as underlying vulnerabilities and to enhance resilience. There is a continuing need to mainstream disaster risk reduction into the programmes and activities of respective sectors and systems.

As we know, disaster losses are accentuated in the most vulnerable and poor households and communities and result in long-term consequences for food security, nutrition, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, health, education, environment and other critical dimensions of human welfare, which often diminish or reverse gains in the reduction of poverty, vulnerability and hunger. A significant portion of the world’s food insecure live in degraded ecosystems which amplify the effects of droughts and floods, resulting in serious livelihood impacts from even low-intensity shocks. Land, water, forest, and aquatic resources management, or lack of them, affect the impact of disasters, as the conservation functions might be affected and risks increased. Climate change and increasing resource scarcity is and will further deepen vulnerabilities to disasters, especially in these environments.

Observations and challenges

Chair, Ladies and Gentlemen, allow me to briefly elaborate key observations on the sector specific challenges and perspectives that can enhance the understanding, the prevention and the reduction of risks, including the need for building back better wherever possible.

- From evidence gathered from reporting on the HFA 1, we noted that the set-up of national DRR platforms – despite their value added for DRR awareness raising and capacity development - did not create incentives for all sectors to take up DRR proactively. This underlines the need for the integration of DRR into government multi-sectoral development planning and budgeting, as well as the direct involvement of sectors to enhance DRR and its outreach to the most vulnerable.
- Investing in social, economic and environmental resilience requires sector specific action, particular at local level. Agriculture, including fisheries, aquaculture, livestock and forestry, for instance, is key in providing services to the local level that enhance disaster resilience, and link food and nutrition security with sustainable development, sustainable land, water and forest management techniques, and to health systems. Sectoral services include support to affected comunities during small scale disaster events that do not trigger external assistance.
- Better understanding how risks impact at community and farm levels is needed, combined with timely access to sector specific information and early warnings which facilitate the identification of location specific prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures to reduce risks and ensure more effective response and recovery.
- Known and new risk reduction technologies and practices need to be scaled up, transferred and disseminated to the most vulnerable. Ecosystem-based management approaches that make more sustainable use of vital land, water, and forest resources offer opportunities to enhance the resilience of people, communities and systems. The UN system offers a range of proposals to seize opportunities; again, the sectoral line agencies play an important role in delivery.
- Addressing the underlying risks drivers of slow-onset disaster caused by drought is particularly relevant in the agriculture and environment sectors. Drought-related disasters, such as crop shortfall, heat stress on livestock or wild fires, can have far-reaching humanitarian, socio-economic and also security repercussions. Drought, for instance, is a major cause of death in children linked to malnutrition and food insecurity, often leads to migration, and can cause or exacerbate conflicts.
- More attention is needed in advancing DRR in contexts beyond natural disasters. This includes to better link DRR with specific needs and challenges related to trans-boundary plant pests and diseases, food safety events, socio economic crises and protracted crises and conflict.
- Stronger emphasis on risk and safety standards in all aspects of DRR is key to strengthen sector responsibilities and accountabilities for enhanced DRR.
- Effective emergency response and building back better in emergency response, recovery and transition contributes significantly to increase resilience. DRR measures are essential aspects of sustainable recovery and rehabilitation. This requires culturally sensitive strategic coordination between humanitarian and development interventions, and direct investments into and across risk sensitive sectors.

Recommendations: Addressing sectoral issues in post 2015 framework document

Ladies and Gentlemen, the UN offers the following recommendations to reflect main issues the UN system believes could be articulated more clearly in a post-2015 framework *regarding key sectors.*

- The central role of sectors, including agriculture, in implementing DRR could be reflected in each of the sections under the Priorities for Action. This would guide sectoral line agencies on sector specific responsibilities and accountabilities in the planning and delivery of the three goals of the post-2015 framework.
- We would propose that a short paragraph is included on actions to be taken by sectors that are vital for disaster risk reduction, including agriculture, health, education, water and environment, to describe very briefly key issues. These actions, we would propose, are critical to enhance resilience and ensure that the new framework is focused on people-centred action.
- In a similar vein, inclusion of sector specific targets, indicators, and reporting in a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction will enhance accountability and the basis for monitoring of progress and impacts of disaster risk reduction.
- Crucial to the call for focused attention on sector specific responsibilities is the need for extensive capacity development for DRR delivery, particularly on the ground. Enhanced capacity development through sectoral line agencies, along with clear institutional and financial commitments, will trigger a better integration of disaster risk reduction into sectoral investment plans, standard operating procedures, and recovery and development programmes.
- We need to seize the opportunity offered by the HFA 2 to explicitly connect to international frameworks. Only in this way can complementary visions among multi-sectoral development strategies be supported. Such references will facilitate a better understanding of practical synergies between disaster risk reduction (HFA2), climate change adaptation (COP21), sustainable development SDG), urbanization (Habitat III in 2016) and humanitarian assistance (World Humanitarian Summit) in sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, including through joint analysis of risk, planning and programming.
- Finally but most importantly is the need to call for solid operational and action-oriented partnerships across sectors to address the challenge of multiple risks at all levels, and to optimize available resources.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish to reiterate that the global challenge of disaster risk can only be effectively tackled if all concerned stakeholders take on roles and responsibilities in respect to their comparative advantage and mandate while working in strategic alliances and close collaboration. We believe that a meaningful system for cross-sectoral cooperation and partnership - based on clear sectoral responsibilities - can greatly contribute to enhance the effectiveness of joint efforts in reducing and managing risks and building resilience to disasters at local, national, regional and global levels. From an agriculture, land use and forestry management perspective the importance of integrating sectoral approaches into disaster risk reduction is indispensably important, as these sectors are part of the risk drivers and solutions at the same time.

The UN system stands ready to provide technical assistance, including as appropriate, in suggesting specific language, to the Bureau and the Member States for the framing of the post-2015 framework throughout this process. Thank you for the opportunity to contribute.