



Global Platform
for Disaster Risk Reduction
Fourth Session, Geneva, Switzerland
19-23 May 2013

PROCEEDINGS

Fourth Session of the Global Platform
for Disaster Risk Reduction
Geneva, Switzerland, 19-23 May 2013

Invest Today for a Safer Tomorrow





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Invest Today for a Safer Tomorrow
Resilient People - Resilient Planet



Speakers gathered around the key message of the Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction: Resilient People – Resilient Planet / Photo UNISDR

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A special acknowledgement to the Swiss Confederation for hosting and chairing the Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Organized by:



In support of:



THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) is mandated by the UN General Assembly to serve as the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among the disaster reduction activities of the United Nations system and regional organizations and activities in socio-economic and humanitarian fields.

Headed by the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction and part of the UN Secretariat, UNISDR was created to ensure the implementation of and follow-up to the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1999, the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action adopted by the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction, held in Japan in 1994 as well as the International Framework for Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1989.

With the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA): Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Japan in January 2005, UNISDR has been tasked with promoting, advocating and monitoring its implementation.

In 2011, the UN General Assembly requested UNISDR to facilitate the development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and to serve as the secretariat of the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, to be held in Sendai, Japan, in March 2015, which will adopt the new framework.

In addition, UNISDR leads the organization of the biennial Global Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction, and support the organization of regional platforms and fora for disaster risk reduction. It also leads the preparation of periodic risk reviews and assessments by way of the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction and the management of the HFA Monitor Tool, as well as the UN Secretary General's report on the Implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to the UN General Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee.

The Office engages in global advocacy and outreach activities to raise awareness for disaster risk reduction and resilience building. The "Making Cities Resilient – My City is Getting Ready" is one notable project.

UNISDR's headquarters is in Geneva (Switzerland). UNISDR also maintains five regional offices in: Brussels (Belgium) for Europe; Panama City (Panama) for Americas; Cairo (Egypt) for the Arab States; Bangkok (Thailand) for Asia and the Pacific; and Nairobi (Kenya) for East, West and Southern Africa. UNISDR also has an office in Incheon (Republic of Korea) supporting the Global Education and Training Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction; as well as a liaison office in New York (United States) and a presence in Kobe (Japan), Suva (Fiji), Bonn (Germany), Almaty (Kazakhstan), and Rio de Janeiro (Brazil).

OPENING STATEMENTS



Jan Eliasson, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations

Welcome, everyone. Thank you for bringing your expertise to this Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Across the United Nations system, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and I are trying to foster a culture of resilience. We know from bitter experience that waiting for catastrophe to strike before acting is not tenable and not morally acceptable.

Let me use a metaphor. There is very little a fire engine can do when you send it to a house that has already burned down. But if you fortify that house, if you check it often and keep it up to standards, you may not need a fire engine at all.

This Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is functioning as a global “forum” where partners can meet. I am impressed to see here such a great diversity of participants: officials from national and local governments, NGOs, civil society, the private and public sectors, international organizations, parliamentarians, scientists and academics.

This gathering shows the cross-cutting nature of disaster risk reduction. All of you are key to building resilience to disasters and making our communities safer.

This is our collective and shared responsibility. I saw it during my visit to Japan earlier this year. It has been two years since the “triple” disasters: the devastating earthquake, the tsunami and the nuclear disaster at Fukushima.

The area was still marked by the devastation when I was there. But the people were in the midst of rebuilding. I visited an elementary school in the city of Ishinomaki. The structure had been hurt, but the children showed great strength and hope for the future. They had endured shocks and suffering – losing their parents, neighbours and friends.

The people of Ishinomaki did exactly what they were told to do over generations – when the tsunami comes, climb up the hill. So I climbed up the same hill to try to grasp the situation two years earlier. It was truly frightening to realize that the waves had reached almost 20 meters.

I left Japan impressed by the efforts and work of recovery. But my visit was also a lesson on the urgency of reducing the risks for disasters. Japan is leading a model of disaster risk reduction – but even in this advanced country the deadly combination of multiple hazards was overwhelming and catastrophic.

At the Global Platform we heard news of the tornado that hit Oklahoma. It particularly affected children with estimates of over twenty killed in a school. Our thoughts and hearts go to the people of Oklahoma and we hope that help will reach those in need soon.

The impact of this disaster was evident for one of the world's most economically developed countries. Think how much more dangerous the situation is in places where people are poor and living in fragile homes with insufficient water and health services.

Least developed and small island developing States face the added burden of climate change, high vulnerability and exposure to hazards. Salt water is entering fresh water sources in outlying islands and the very existence of these islands is threatened.

The risks are higher in poor countries and for poor people – but the strategies are the same. Everywhere on earth, we reduce risks by identifying and addressing which factors drive the risks and what we can do about them. In this effort, we need to mobilise the private sector. How they utilise and invest their resources can mean the difference between life and death.

I strongly claim that business has a strong interest in disaster risk reduction. I saw this last month during a trip to Bangkok. Industrial areas had been badly hit by the flooding in 2011. This was just one example of how disasters affect supply chains and markets. Forward-looking business leaders know that it pays to address and reduce risk.

In Bangkok, I also saw the devastating effects of floods in the ancient capital city of Ayutthaya, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. I am gratified that the Government of Thailand is developing a flood-risk mitigation plan for this historic city, with support from the United Nations and the Asian Development Bank.

Let me finally also make the case that disaster risk reduction is essential to reach the Millennium Development Goals. There can be no sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation if water sources and latrines are vulnerable to natural hazards. Hospitals and other community structures must be resilient. It is not acceptable that so many people die in disasters because of weak and neglected building standards. We have seen several such tragic disasters in recent times.

The Hyogo Framework for Action has been a valuable guide for international cooperation. Now we must build on the achievements, and address the gaps and challenges. Our meeting here in Geneva is an opportunity to exchange ideas, build consensus and mobilize political momentum ahead of the World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction which will hopefully adopt a practical vision for the future. This will guide our work in this area for decades to come.

As you know, we are also now shaping a new global approach to sustainable development. Disaster risk reduction should be an important component in this work as well as in the post 2015 development agenda.

I am proud to announce that the United Nations is accelerating its support to countries through a joint Plan of Action to reduce disaster risk and build resilience.

This is our response to the mid-term review of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

We are committed to do everything we can to reduce the risks stemming from disasters in communities, nations and our world. I look forward to listening to and building on your ideas and initiatives in these common efforts.

OPENING STATEMENTS



H.E. Martin Dahinden, Director-General of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC, Chair of the Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Let me wish you a warm welcome to Geneva and to the Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

It is both a responsibility and a privilege for my country to have been asked to chair this conference, a role that shows our engagement and enthusiasm towards promoting disaster risk reduction. I would like to thank UNISDR, and Margareta Wahlström in particular, for the trust they have invested in the Government of Switzerland.

I am convinced that in putting together this Fourth Session of the Global Platform, UNISDR has set the stage for good discussions that will carry the disaster resilience agenda beyond 2015.

Allow me to highlight the important role played not only by UNISDR, but by each and every one of you, bringing in a tremendous wealth of knowledge and expertise.

You are the moving force that has brought the disaster resilience roadmap forward. It is a commendable achievement to have brought disaster risk reduction

to front and centre of the international agenda and to have attained the necessary momentum to shed light on these issues in the discussion on sustainable development goals.

It is paramount now to highlight the central role of communities in building resilient nations, the inclusion of the private sector in building resilient societies and the importance of local and national governments in securing sustainable risk management. It is our privilege today to foster the right political, economic and social conditions for states and communities to develop and adapt their own risk management mechanisms. The Hyogo Framework for Action provides conclusive guidance towards achieving these objectives in the long run.

I wish you all an enriching and productive Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and would like to thank you once again for your valuable participation and engagement.

REFLECTIONS



Margareta Wahlström, UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction

The 2013 session of Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction confirmed the positive and increasing global commitment to reducing disaster risk evident in the three previous sessions. As with the others, it was unprecedented in terms of participation, number of events, the quality and insight of the discussions, sharing of practices, and development of new partnerships.

For the participants, the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is an inclusive forum in the context of global cooperation frameworks, where open, substantive and creative exchanges take place between all stakeholders. It is a format that is increasingly recognized as a model also at regional level.

With well over 3,000 participants, representing 172 countries, 240 NGOs, 175 business representatives, 30 parliamentarians from 26 countries as well as local government representatives, scientists and academics, the diversity of participants confirms that reducing disaster risk is only possible if, and when, all stakeholders from local to global, from public to private, representing all civil society, agree on shared actions and commitment.

The High Level Dialogue hosted 47 participants including Ministers (34), chief executives from the private sector and experts who underscored the political relevance of disaster risk reduction.

This Fourth Session of the Global Platform in 2013 called for a shared vision and commitment for the next 30 years – a trans-generational compact for the sustainability of development. The Global Platform generated critical and substantive advice for the preparation of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, commonly called “HFA2”, and for the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which will take place Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture in March 2015, where HFA2 will be adopted.

These Proceedings do not render full justice to the substantive, creative and determined exchanges which took place over the four days of the Global Platform with more than 200 events and meetings - yet provide a thorough overview and are to be considered in conjunction with the recordings and the documents available on the website – <http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/>. I invite you to make full use of these in your preparations for the work required in the lead up to the World Conference.

In conclusion, I would like to thank and express my appreciation to all participants for their contribution; to Switzerland, in the person of H.E. Martin Dahinden, for chairing the Global Platform, and as host country; and to the donors for their indispensable support.

CHAIR'S SUMMARY

The biennial Fourth Session of the Platform was held in Geneva over 21-23 May 2013. Chaired by Switzerland, it brought together over 3,500 participants from 172 countries with representation from national and local governments, inter-governmental organizations, Red Cross and Red Crescent, nongovernment organizations, mayors and parliamentarians, representatives of local communities, indigenous peoples, children and youth, persons with disabilities, and leaders from business, academia and science. The session builds on regional platforms for disaster risk reduction convened in Africa, the Americas, Asia-Pacific, Arab States and Europe as well as many consultative and preparatory meetings convened by civil society, national and local governments and Red Cross and Red Crescent national societies.

A new element of the Global Platform was a High Level Dialogue session chaired by the United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, moderated by H.E. Tarja Halonen, former President of Finland, and attended by 34 Ministers, senior CEOs and representatives of international organizations and the scientific community.

This Session was the largest and most diverse to date, a sign that disaster risk reduction outreach has yielded results. New representatives from cultural heritage professionals, standards-setting bodies and auditors joined the Global Platform and contributed their perspectives and knowledge. Participants came well prepared with concrete proposals for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and used the opportunity for intensive exchange and learning.

The Communiqué of the High-Level Dialogue outlined bold yet achievable goals. The Platform met at a crucial stage in the international preparations for the post-2015 development agenda and the call for disaster risk to be overtly recognized in the post-2015 development was clear and strong. At the same time, concerted action in implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) by 2015 must continue as we work to meet the financial and other targets from the previous sessions. The dynamic discussions that took place in more than 170 events are summarized in the following points:

Targeting the root causes of risk: To date, countries and organizations report least progress on Priority 4 of the Hyogo Framework for Action: to “reduce the underlying risk factors”. Throughout the session, participants raised the need to take concrete measures to tackle risk drivers including poverty, hunger, disease, conflict, violence and inadequate health services, education,

infrastructure, poor water and sanitation, housing, unemployment, land degradation, displacement, forced migration and discrimination. Several proposed actions included: full reporting of the health burden of disasters and the consequences for community development and the systematic application of the International Health Regulations; promoting education services and systems, and committing to safe, uninterrupted education and other measures identified in the Children’s Charter for Disaster Risk Reduction; utilizing established mechanisms for environmental protection such as Environment Impact and Strategic Environmental Assessments, systems for protected areas management and integrated water resource and coastal zone management to address environmental degradation, strengthen livelihoods and address disaster risk; and, leveraging existing social protection mechanisms to target vulnerable households.

Connecting mutually reinforcing agendas: Both the accumulation and reduction of disaster risk are closely intertwined with the fields of sustainable development, environmental protection and climate change as well as human mobility. It is important that policies in these areas are designed to be mutually reinforcing, whether at the local, national or international levels. An emphasis was placed on integrated, multi-sectoral approaches to disaster risk reduction, and to strengthening disaster risk reduction in key sectors, such as education, agriculture and health. Development and resilience are unlikely to be sustained unless disaster risk is explicitly addressed in all development initiatives. Recovery and reconstruction costs are escalating and require risk reduction measures. In addition, Governments should take a strong lead to ensure that disaster risk reduction is well recognized and systematically incorporated in the international sustainable development agenda.

Assessing risk: The 2013 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction found that the global economy’s transformation over the last 40 years has led to a growing accumulation of disaster risk. Annually, economic losses already amount to hundreds of billions of dollars and they are projected to double by 2030. Countless everyday local events and chronic stresses involving multiple risks are an ongoing burden for many communities. For example food security, livelihoods and people’s health are directly at risk in drylands and drought prone areas subject to desertification and in Small Island Developing States. Urban risk needs to be more fully understood. The risk of failures in technical systems also poses severe consequences that have often been overlooked. The dynamic and multidimensional aspects of risk require holistic and comparable methodologies for risk

assessment to enable, science-based decision-making and identification of development opportunities.

Leading at the local level: Disasters happen locally and solutions are to be found locally. This does not relieve national governments of their responsibilities to establish a framework and enabling environment for local action. However, municipalities and local authorities are in unique positions to lead and create opportunities for local partnerships and to take risk-informed decisions that protect the continued potential for economic and social development. Sound urban development and spatial planning, including attention to informal settlements, migration, safe housing, infrastructure and social services, were called for. Focus was placed on efforts to ensure that all schools and hospitals are built to resilient standards, that all necessary school and hospital preparedness measures are in place and that attention has been given to the needs of persons with disabilities.

Engaging communities achieves results: Approaches that are culturally sensitive and based on the principles of inclusiveness, participation and empowerment have been identified as a means of ensuring sustained impact in building resilience. Women are a driving force for resilient societies. Indigenous peoples, displaced persons, youth and children's groups, elderly, persons with disabilities and the vast array of voluntary associations each demonstrated how they have taken action to reduce disaster risk.

Respecting local cultural heritage can build community resilience. A range of models for forging partnership between government, elected officials, civil society and community organizations were highlighted and forward-looking proposals for formalizing these models in national and local laws and policies were suggested. Systematic and meaningful inclusion of communities in planning, decisionmaking and policy implementation is a must. Recognizing the private sector as actor and partner: Steering private investment towards greater resilience makes good business sense. The private sector recognizes that it has a crucial role to play in preventing and reducing disaster risk since businesses are not only exposed to natural hazards, but also often contribute to increased disaster risk in the process of driving economic growth. Indeed, resilient business and investment go hand in hand with resilient societies, ecosystems and the health and safety of employees. The private sector is progressively aligning its risk reduction efforts with the Hyogo Framework for Action and is developing business practices that promote resilience and foster new opportunities for public-

private partnerships as part of an overall improved risk governance.

Strengthening integrated risk governance: There is strong evidence that empowerment of communities and local governments to identify and manage their everyday risks, and to engage in the development of disaster risk reduction strategies, programmes and budgets provides a sound basis for building resilience. This, together with reinforced national institutions and inclusive coordination mechanisms at national and local levels, are key elements of risk governance. There is growing recognition that the prevention and reduction of disaster risk is a legal obligation, encompassing risk assessments, the establishment of early warning systems, and the right to access risk information. In this regard, the progressive development and codification of international law concerning the "Protection of persons in the event of disasters" is highly relevant and welcome. Parliamentarians have a strategic role to play in strengthening integrated risk governance through legislation, oversight and allocation of resources vis-à-vis the communities they represent. Development and financing of resilience plans were identified as a means of promoting "whole of society" approaches. Policies for investment, improved tracking of financing for disaster risk reduction across sectors and funding streams, and the introduction of special markers in global aid reporting were recommended and the role of supreme audit institutions in providing impartial information on the legality, efficiency and effectiveness of public spending was noted. Management and technical standards, such as building codes, should be regularly updated and enforced. Accountability systems and effective rules concerning stakeholders' responsibilities and opportunities for engagement are necessary. Ultimately, risk governance can only be rooted in a strong acceptance of personal responsibility and commitment to behavioural change. At the international level, trans-boundary risk management and coordination were repeatedly referred to as critical areas for cooperation including through regional Inter-governmental organizations and international parliamentary networks.

Strengthening scientific and technical support: Organizations increasingly seek systematic evidencebased methods for risk-informed decision making, drawing on scientific analysis and tested indigenous knowledge. All parties need access to risk information and scientific and technical methods that are understandable and usable. Likewise, citizens need to be sensitized and assisted in their use including through information and communication technologies and

space-based technologies. There is an unmet demand for data, tools, methods and guidance on implementing risk reduction, and a shortage of specialists educated and trained for the task. As a relatively new field, there are large capacity gaps, and these must be addressed quickly in order not to impede progress. There is a critical need to include disaster risk across all disciplines. Integrating disaster risk management into education at all levels including higher education curricula should be a priority. The widespread development and implementation of databases, including national and local damage and loss statistics based on sex and age-disaggregated data, methods for risk assessment, sector-tailored risk management and community early warning systems are pressing needs. Participants also called for action to narrow gaps between the scientific community and organizations responsible for implementing disaster risk reduction through the development of collaborative means and methodologies. Initiatives such as the Global Framework for Climate Services play an important role in ensuring development and availability of sector-relevant climate services to support decision making.

Way Forward

The process to develop a successor arrangement to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) is well underway. There was consensus that the new instrument (informally referred to as HFA2) should build on the Hyogo Framework for Action and introduce the innovations necessary to address the challenges of increasing risk over the next 20 to 30 years. Participants called for the HFA2 to focus on implementation, as a pragmatic, strategic, dynamic and realistic plan for action advancing integrated risk governance, underpinned by a clear set of principles and commitment to addressing the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable. It is expected that the HFA2 will recognize the need to govern disaster risk reduction and resilience through clear responsibilities, strong coordination, enabled local action, appropriate financial instruments and a clear recognition of a central role for science. Specific focus should be placed on addressing the drivers of risk and the recognition of the roles and contributions of self-organized community groups. The Platform called for an immediate start of work to

be led by UNISDR to develop targets and indicators to monitor the reduction of risk and the implementation of HFA2. Periodic reporting should continue as part of monitoring of performance. Voluntary peer reviews were proposed as helpful instruments for progress.

Consultations on HFA2 will continue through various mechanisms, including regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, national level dialogues and intergovernmental meetings and conferences such as the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States in 2014. These will help inform the preparations for, and decisions of, the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015. The active engagement of national and local constituencies, including communities, civil society and private sector, will be a prerequisite for a strong and shared outcome.

The World Conference, based on the experience from the implementation of the HFA, will adopt the HFA2 and consider instruments and modalities to ensure its implementation, in synergy with regional strategies for disaster risk reduction and other relevant international agendas. An inclusive preparation for and participation in the World Conference will be key to ensure that its outcome is owned by all stakeholders. It was also proposed to include a youth and children's forum and a national platforms forum.

The Session welcomed the Government of Japan's announcement to host the World Conference in Sendai, Japan, in March 2015. The outcome of the World Conference will build upon the foundations of the 1989 International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction; the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action of 1994; the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction of 1999; and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015.

Finally, the United Nations will continue to support governments and civil society actors in disaster risk reduction work, including through the United Nations Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience.



Opening Ceremony of the Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction / Photo UNISDR

SCHEDULE

FOURTH SESSION OF THE GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, 19-23 MAY 2013

19-20 MAY

TUESDAY 21 MAY

WEDNESDAY 22 MAY

Sunday 19 May: Preparation and Consultation Day	Opening Ceremony 9:30 - 10:30 - Room 1		
	High-Level Dialogue (By invitation only) 10:40 - 12:30 - Room 5	Plenary Private Sector for Resilient Societies Ingredients for Success 10:30 - 12:30 - Room 1	
Monday 20 May: Preparation and Consultation Day	Lunch 13:00 - 15:00	Side Events 13:00 - 13:55	
		Side Events 14:00 - 14:55	
Official Statements - Room 1	Featured Event Optimizing Financing for DRM 15:00 - 16:30 Room 4	Featured Event Strengthening Partnerships Towards DRR For Small Island Developing States 15:00 - 18:00 Room 3	Informal Plenary Post-2015 Framework for DRR 15:00 - 18:00 Room 2
	Featured Event From Shared Risk to Shared Value: the Business Case for DRR 16:45 - 18:15 - Room 4		Informal Plenary Post-2015 Framework for DRR 15:00 - 18:00 Room 2
	GAR and Tangible Earth: The Global Risk Experience 18:15 - 18:35 Restaurant / Terrasse		
	Reception hosted by Switzerland 18:35 - 20:00 Restaurant / Terrasse		
Official Statements - Room 1	Plenary Community Resilience - The Foundation of Resilient Nations 9:00 - 11:00 - Room 2		
	Featured Event Drought Resilience in a Changing Climate 11:15 - 12:45 Room 2	Featured Event HFA2 - Women Making a Difference 11:15 - 12:45 Room 3	Featured Event Heritage and Resilience 11:15-12:45 Room 4
	Lunch 13:00 - 15:00	Side Events 13:00 - 13:55	
		Side Events 14:00 - 14:55	
Official Statements - Room 1	Featured Event Applying Science and Technology to Practice in DRR 15:00 - 16:30 Room 3	Featured Event The Resilient Future We Want: Children in DRR 15:00 - 16:30 Room 4	Informal Plenary Post-2015 Framework for DRR 15:00 - 18:00 Room 2
	Featured Event The Health Imperative for Safer and Resilient Communities 16:45 - 18:15 Room 3	Featured Event Global Assessment Report 2013: A New Landscape of Risk 16:45 - 18:15 - Room 4	
	Sasakawa Award Ceremony 18:30 - 19:15 - Room 2		
	Sasakawa Award Reception 19:15 - 20:15 Restaurant / Terrasse		

SIDE EVENTS

TUESDAY 21 MAY	TIME	ROOM
Adaptive Approaches to Reduce Flood Risk: Examples from the Netherlands and Vietnam	13:00 - 13:55	CCV A
Business Continuity for Resilient Jobs	13:00 - 13:55	14
What binds us - Civil Society's View on Building Resilient Communities	13:00 - 14:30	4
Tracking International Financing for Disaster Risk Management	13:00 - 13:55	18
Benefits of Climate Services for Managing Disaster Risk for Sustainable Growth	13:00 - 13:55	CCV C
Using Each Other's Strengths: How can Institutions, Military and Civil, Partner Effectively to Contribute to the HFA2?	14:00 - 14:55	7+8
Sharing Experiences on Safer School Initiatives around the World	14:00 - 14:55	14
Views From The Frontline (VfI) : Civil Society Perspectives on a Post-2015 Framework for DRR	14:00 - 14:55	3
Building Safer and Resilient Cities and Settlements	14:00 - 14:55	CCV C
Economics of DRR: Promoting Sustainable Development through DRR Investments	14:00 - 14:55	18

WEDNESDAY 22 MAY	TIME	ROOM
DRR: Government to Governance	13:00 - 13:55	5
Disability inclusiveness: Widening the Participation of Persons with Disabilities in the Post-2015 Framework for DRR	13:00 - 13:55	7+8
Engaging Indigenous Peoples in DRR	13:00 - 13:55	14
Building Community Resilience in a Changing Climate	13:00 - 13:55	6
Ready-to-use data: Risk Information Where it is Needed	14:00 - 14:55	CCV A
Ecosystems, Resilience and DRR: Presenting Evidence	14:00 - 14:55	CCV C
The Insurance Industry: Sustainable Solutions to Disaster Risk	14:00 - 14:55	13
EU Disaster Management: New Tools for Policy Making	14:00 - 14:55	18
Tackling the Role of Governments, Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations in Fostering Comprehensive Risk and Disaster Management	14:00 - 14:55	7+8



THURSDAY 23 MAY

FRIDAY 24 MAY

Official Statements - Room 1	Plenary Governments and DRR: A Sustainable Engagement 9:00 - 11:00 - Room 2		
	Featured Event Recovering and Building Resilience after Disasters 11:15 - 12:45 - Room 2	Featured Event Building Resilience into Urban Planning and Investments 11:15 - 12:45 - Room 3	Featured Event Disaster Risk Management Standards for Businesses and Citizens 11:15 - 12:45 - Room 4
	Lunch 13:00 - 15:00	Side Events 13:00 - 13:55	
		Side Events 14:00 - 14:55	
	Plenary Summary Global Platform and Discussions on Post-2015 Framework for DRR (HFA2) 15:00 - 16:30 - Room 1		
	Closing Ceremony 16:30 - 17:00 - Room 1		

Field Visits - DRR endeavours in Switzerland
08:00 - 18:00

THURSDAY 23 MAY

TIME ROOM

Safer hospitals: Essential Priorities for Disaster Risk Management and Community Resilience	13:00 - 13:55	7+8
Real Time Flood Forecasting	13.00 - 13.55	5
The Role of Public Awareness and Education in Building Community Resilience	13.00 - 13.55	6
Animals: Build Community Resilience with Innovative Solutions	13:00 - 13:55	13
Joint Disaster Management Risk Assessment and Preparedness in the Danube Macro-Region (SEERISK)	14:00-14:55	14
Food Security in Africa	14.00 - 14.55	18
Lessons on Recovery from Mega-Disasters	14:00 - 14:55	CCV C
Reducing Disaster Risk of Environmental Emergencies	14:00 - 14:55	CCV A

ROOM

LEVEL

09,15,16,17,18	-1
02,03,04	0
01, Restaurant and Terrasse	1
07,08,11,12,13,14	2
05,06,19,20	3
A,B,C,D,E	CCV Building

🏠 preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013

🐦 [#gpdr13](https://twitter.com/gpdr13) - Tweet about the GP

📘 facebook.com/unisdr



Roundtables were organized for the consolidation of the discussions about the post-2015 framework for DRR / Photo UNISDR

KEY FACTS ABOUT THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

3500 participants including **1731** first-time attendees

172 national delegations and **856** organizations

200+ meetings including **42** consultation and preparatory events

166 official statements and **73** presentations on the Ignite Stage

100 volunteers contributed during 5 days

19000+ views of the videos from the Global Platform

225+ news articles and blogs

7000+ tweets from 1 March to 4 June

3200 USB keys distributed, saved **38400** trees
and avoided **41295** tons of greenhouse gas emissions

500+ Sasakawa reception guests enjoyed a **100%** climate-friendly vegan meal

OPENING CEREMONY



H.E. Mr. Ueli Maurer, President of the Swiss Confederation, welcomed delegates to Geneva. He highlighted that investments for disaster risk reduction are critically important to save lives and to protect public and private assets. The President of the Swiss Confederation urged building on the lessons of the Hyogo Framework for Action and on the need to initiate a post-2015 framework [HFA2].



H.E. Mr. Martin Dahinden, Director General of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and Chair of the Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, welcomed delegates to Switzerland as the host country for the Global Platform. He highlighted the central role of communities in building resilient nations, the inclusion of the private sector and the importance of local and national governments in securing sustainable risk management.



Mr. Jan Eliasson, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, highlighted the urgency of reducing the risks of disasters and underscored that the most vulnerable countries also face the higher exposure to hazards. He called for an increased effort to mobilize the private sector and underlined the importance to make resilient investments. He committed the United Nations to play an increased role including the implementation of the UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience.



H.E. Mr. Marco Hausiku, Deputy Prime Minister of Namibia, underscored the shared problems of disasters and the need for joint solutions. He reminded the audience of progress that had been made since the last Global Platform 2011, but emphasized the importance of strengthening partnerships and enhancing coordination at the global, regional and sub-regional level.



H.E. Ms. Marisa Helena do Nascimento Morais, Minister of Home Affairs of Cape Verde, spoke of the particular vulnerability of small island States to climate change and the need to re-enforce measures of disaster risk reduction. She also stressed the need to include a gender approach in risk reduction plans as a way to accelerate the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.



H.E. Ms. Nikki Kaye, Minister of Civil Defence of New Zealand shared lessons from New Zealand, following the Christchurch earthquakes of 4 September 2010 and of 22 February 2011. She explained that the approach to emergency management in New Zealand is based on building resilience through risk reduction and readiness, followed by response and recovery when disaster occurs. The framework is based on legislation and plans that cover roles and responsibilities at all levels.



Hon. Ms. Graciela Ortuzar, Mayor of Lampa, Chile, highlighted the necessity to resolve problems with and among communities and authorities elected by local populations. She suggested strengthening joint efforts to support families at the local level. She also called for holistic action around integrated approaches including health and education. Increased investments were needed at the local level, especially information and training to local workers in order to act before and not just after disasters.

Watch the ceremony online:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/ceremonies/view/545>

HIGH LEVEL DIALOGUE COMMUNIQUÉ

Ahead of the Wave: Leading the Way to Resilience

GENEVA, May 22 - A High-Level Dialogue was held on Tuesday 21 May 2013 in Geneva, Switzerland, at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction with the participation of Government Ministers, business executives and senior experts to reflect on the future of disaster risk and a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

The High-Level Dialogue called for urgent action to address the existing, and growing risks, faced by communities and nations across the world. Participants underscored the need to support the most vulnerable, such as children, women and people with disabilities, to build their resilience to disasters.

The participants recognized the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Regional Platforms for their highly inclusive participation and as key mechanisms in the consultations for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. Participants also emphasized the central role of women in protecting vulnerable groups as well as in building community resilience.

The High-Level Dialogue acknowledged the increased efforts of countries to reduce disaster risk, following the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action. Whereas some results have been achieved, like the reduction of mortality from weather-related disasters in particular, risk continues to increase due to the existing public and private investment policies and development practices.

Poor land use planning and regulation, the lack of awareness, the increase in weather-related hazards and the impacts of climate change are key elements which contribute to this trend. Critical infrastructure is often built in vulnerable areas where, for example, natural drainage of flood waters is blocked. There are

an unacceptably high number of schools and hospitals collapsing, reflecting an urgent need to retrofit and design new ones to be safe. The safety of children must be a priority in accordance with their views as captured in the consultations on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

Participants highlighted the 'no regrets' nature of investments in disaster risk reduction. They also recognized that private investments are heavily exposed to, and affected by, disasters in the form of business and supply chain disruptions, commodity price fluctuations, and asset damages.

Fostering public-private partnerships is seen as critical to managing future risk.

Participants recognized that there is an urgent need to address the drivers of risk as this is instrumental to social, economic and environmental sustainability and well-being of people and this should be a core part of the post-2015 development agenda, future sustainable development goals, and the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. The importance of science and the data for evidence-based decision-making was emphasized, as was the need for well-functioning and integrated early warning systems.

The High-Level Dialogue looked forward to the World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction to be held in Japan in 2015. Countries and other stakeholders will convene to assess progress and implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action and to adopt the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. The preparation of the post-2015 framework will be an opportunity to recommend actions to build the resilience of nations and communities.

The High Level Dialogue proposed the following actions for all stakeholders to rally behind:

1. Advocate for disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience to be a central part of the future we want in sustainable development; the post-2015 development agenda; and the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. All of which are to be supported by a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.
 2. Call on countries to develop nationally agreed standards for hazard risk assessments especially of critical infrastructure (including schools, health centres, electricity and water supply systems, nodal ITC data centers, and road and transport systems).
 3. Start a global safe schools and safe health structures campaign in disaster-prone areas with voluntary funding and commitments to be announced at the World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015.
 4. Call on the private sector to integrate disaster risk considerations in risk management practices.
 5. Stimulate collaboration among the public and private sectors at local and national levels in risk management.
-



The High Level Dialogue of the Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction / Photo UNISDR

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

At the Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 103 governments and 63 other delegations delivered official statements. The focus of statements were on commitments to date on implementing the Hyogo Framework of Action; issues to address in the next two years; and suggestions for the HFA2.

In general, official government statements reported progress on implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015. Examples included mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into national platforms, strengthening legislative frameworks and legal systems, and promoting a culture of risk ownership that fosters local action. Several Governments also outlined challenges including the provision technical assistance and capacity building programmes.

Official governments statements welcomed the multi-stakeholder inclusion process, in the consultations on HFA2. Areas identified for further development in HFA2 included: pooling financing disaster risk reduction measures; transfer of technologies; South-South cooperation; and better (risk) informed investment decisions. Many governments committed to improve institutional coherence between levels of governance and called for development partners to intensify their commitment to scaling up disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation efforts.

Statements from other parties and delegations advocated to address underlying vulnerabilities and exposure. Several suggested a greater focus on mechanisms for reinforced coordination and dialogue as well as increased accountability, transparency and monitoring. Local government should be strengthened and research institutions supported in order to pursue evidence-based disaster risk reduction policies.

The official statements from governments and other delegations provided a shared vision and commitment to making our communities safer, more inclusive, and more resilient for the future.

All statements delivered during the Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction can be watched or read online: <http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/statements>

PLENARY SESSIONS

Private Sector for Resilient Societies – Ingredients for Success

Organized by: UNISDR- Private Sector Advisory Group & Disaster Risk Reduction – Private Sector Partnership members

Moderator:

· Ms. Lyse Doucet, BBC Presenter and Special Correspondent

Panellists:

- Mr. Hans Sy, President, SM Prime Holdings, Inc.
- Mr. Aris Papadopoulos, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Titan America
- Hon. Emiko Okuyama, Mayor of Sendai City, Japan
- Ms. Sandra Wu Wen-Hsiu, Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd.
- Ms. Linda Yeung, Deputy City Administrator/Chief of Staff for the City and County of San Francisco, USA
- Mr. Dale Sands, Managing Director, Environment for Europe, Middle East & Africa of AECOM Technology
- Mr. Roger Sutton, Chief Executive, Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA)
- Mr. Andrew Maskrey, Coordinator, United Nations Global Assessment Report on DRR

The private sector recognized that they have a crucial role to play in disaster risk reduction as companies are not only exposed to natural hazards but also often contribute to increased disaster risks while driving economic growth. Panellists agreed that it makes good business sense to steer private investment towards greater resilience.

The discussions showed that innovative solutions that steer both public and private investments towards more resilience have to be further explored, deepened and shared with peers and neighbours. There are good practices of companies partnering with local and national governments to bridge the gap between public long-term interests and private short-term investments in order to steer the investments of both private and public parties to greater resilience. This will create safer living environments for communities, especially in urban areas.

The private sector stressed the need for strong public institutions and good governance structures on national and local levels which pro-actively include businesses in dialogues and partnerships, together with communities, in order to have effective risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategies.

For this reason, businesses want to be pro-actively included by governments to contribute to disaster risk reduction with their expertise and knowledge.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Ensure the full inclusion of the private sector for companies to take an active role in the implementation of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation on a local level.

- Call on both national and local governments to pro-actively include the private sector in platforms, networks, dialogues and partnerships around climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and resilience building to make both public and private investments more resilient.

Watch the session online:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/plenary/view/477>

Or read the full report of the session (English and French):

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2013/13111315.doc.htm>

THEY HAVE TWEETED DURING THE GP



United Nations@UN

Ban Ki-moon: "Economic losses from disasters are out of control" <http://goo.gl/63cAx> . @UNISDR
Infographic: <http://ow.ly/14c9Z> #GAR13

Organized by: Community Practitioners Platform for Resilience, Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction

Moderator:

· Mr. Andrew Bidnell, InsideOut Consultant Company, United Kingdom

Panellists:

- Ms. Haydee Rodriguez, President, Union de Cooperativas Las Brumas, Nicaragua
- Ms. Godavari Dange, Director of Sakhi Federation India
- Ms. Jacqueline Araya Montero, Coordinator of Community Emergency Committee at Puerto Viejo and Social Promoter for Rural Water Systems Sarapiquí, Costa Rica
- Ms. Anne Akwango, Director of Programmes for Development Network for Indigenous Voluntary Associations (DENIVA), Uganda
- Hon. Alex Byarugaba, Member of Parliament, Isingiro District, Uganda
- Mr. Jiuta Korovulavula, Regional Disaster Programme Officer
- H.E. Ms. Nikki Kaye, Minister of Civil Defence, New Zealand
- Col. Marcio Moura Motta, Sub-Secretary for Civil Defence, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil
- Ms. Violet Shivutse, Shibuye Community Health Workers, Kenya

The Plenary underscored the formalization of community participation and leadership in local disaster risk reduction and resilience building as a cornerstone of the HFA2.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

The panellists called for the development of capacity building programmes for disaster risk reduction and multi-sectoral resilience at every level that draw upon the expertise, indigenous knowledge and good practices of local groups and organizations.

They also urged policy and programme incentives that require local, national and regional bodies to:

- Draw on local expertise and knowledge to inform effective resilience building strategies.
- Incorporate local leadership in decentralized planning to build resilience through disaster risk reduction programming and implementation; and strengthening absorptive and adaptive capacities.
- Allocate dedicated budgets for local level action to build resilience.

Watch the session online:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/plenary/view/475>

THEY HAVE TWEETED DURING THE GP



Michelle Neeling@MichelleNeeling
#gpdr13 "We must trust communities to know their environment and what actions work for them. Ms Nikki Kaye, New Zealand

Organized by: UNISDR

Moderator:

· Mr. Omar Samad, Afghanistan Senior Expert, USA

Panellists:

- H.E. Dr. Terezya Huvisa, Minister of State for the Environment, United Republic of Tanzania
- Ms. Jian Li, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Civil Affairs, People's Republic of China
- Mr. A.K. Mangotra, Secretary, Ministry of Home Ministry, India
- Cel. Sergio Simoes, Brazil, Head of Civil Protection, Brazil
- Hon. Bilal Hamad, Mayor of Beirut, Lebanon
- Dr. Fuat Oktay, Director General AFAD, Republic of Turkey
- Mr. Ricardo Toro, Head, National Office of Emergency of the Interior Ministry (ONEMI), Chile

The panel identified the obstacles that governments face in implementing disaster risk reduction.

On national disaster risk reduction plans, the panellists indicated that plans are written but are rarely implemented in the field. Also, there are often gaps between local needs and the national plans.

The panellists raised the difficulties of many countries in connecting the climate change adaptation and sustainable development with disaster risk reduction. Also that disaster risk reduction was difficult to implement while there was conflict or political instability. Other challenge included the need to increase awareness, the empowerment of local authorities, as well as local engagement both in urban and remote areas.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Support the local authorities as the main role and focal point for disaster risk reduction.
- Consider local governments and communities as the key for the future; their priorities should be the basis for the HFA2.
- Increase the accountability of the private sector in mitigating risk in partnership with the public sector.
- Develop a concrete and practical HFA2.
- Ensure that disaster risk reduction strategies are sustainable.
- Strengthen the link between climate change and disaster risk reduction in HFA2.

Watch the session online: <http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/plenary/view/476>



INFORMAL PLENARY SESSIONS

Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA2) - Day 1

Moderator:

- Ms. Margareta Wahlström, UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Mr. Michel Jarraud, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

The informal plenary session, open for all participants, explored a range of issues and opportunities for reducing disaster risk and advancing an agenda for the HFA2. Participants commented on integrating disaster risk reduction, climate change and sustainable development and noted how joint national action plans have helped to define roles and responsibilities. The importance of climate information was regularly raised with several examples on how climate information can be accessed and used, including at the community level and in the design of resilient multipurpose infrastructure. Attention was given to the high needs of Small Island Developing States, drylands and drought-affected regions.

Issues of governance were examined from several angles. Recommendations were proposed on: strengthening institutional capacity; coordination mechanisms; and identifying where responsibilities lie for integrated approaches. There were calls for more clarity on the role of legislation in reducing disaster risk and what types of legislation were appropriate in national and local contexts. Issues of enforcement and capacity building were also introduced as important elements for consideration. There was a clear signal that leadership and political commitment remained essential and needed to be complimented by public access to risk information and stakeholder engagement in decision-making processes.

Science and technology was regularly raised with references made to encouraging applied research, the use of information and communication technologies and space-based technologies for risk reduction. Proposals were made to encourage incentives for the

science community to engage in policy research and development for resilience. The need for dialogue between science, policy and practitioners was also highlighted.

Practical actions for promoting disaster risk reduction as an investment rather than a cost were suggested with examples of how the economic and business case for risk reduction can be strengthened.

Related issues of financing touched on the need to encourage integrated approaches to financing disaster reduction including steps to remove siloed approaches to funding and recommendations to promote national and local disaster risk reduction financing strategies.

Among the many other topics, suggestions were made on how to promote trans-boundary cooperation, engage the private sector, strengthen local government and community led-risk reduction and address urban risk. The importance of youth and children was highlighted with recognition that the HFA2 is an instrument for future generations. Social inclusiveness was a common theme. The importance of engaging persons living with disabilities in disaster risk reduction strategies, based on principles of universal design, were also introduced.

Key messages on the approach of the HFA2 included calls for building on the HFA while focusing on future challenges. HFA2 should be outcome focused with measures for accountability as well as standards and procedures for how to implement disaster risk reduction. Several calls were made for including clear principles as the basis for HFA2.

Watch the session online:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/informalplenary/view/540>

Moderator:

- Ms. Margareta Wahlström, UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Ms. Kristalina Georgieva, European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response

The second day of the informal plenary explored issues of governance and considered how disaster reduction can be integrated into development. On governance, several actions were suggested. Informal meetings between government and legislative bodies could be used to develop joint action plans and submitted to Heads of State for consideration.

The right institutional set-up was discussed with a call to connect national to local action more effectively. Clearer lines of accountability based on targets and indicators were raised regularly. Here, the importance of public access to local disaster and loss data was identified as a prerequisite.

Formulating a case for disaster risk reduction on sound economic grounds was reiterated with emphasis on seeking to identify actions that yield high benefit with low cost. Connections to health and education were highlighted in this context. A discussion of the limitations of GDP as an indicator led to reflection on the possibility of other measures of socio-economic well being such as Gross National Happiness.

Both public and private sector aspects of development were explored. Representatives of business, in particular the insurance industry, reaffirmed their commitment to and responsibility for achieving targets. Suggestions were made to address unsustainable business practices and their contribution to risk, particularly in relation to environmental management and land speculation. Examples from the private sector signalled how climate information aimed at the regional level has been effectively used to present a business case for reducing risk.

A number of interventions from participants reaffirmed the importance of community level action, reminding that achievement of development goals is unlikely without addressing the needs of people with the least capacity to recover from a disaster. Others noted that affluent communities must be engaged in disaster risk reduction that needs to be universal in approach. Individual and household choices also determine to vulnerability and resilience. The importance of addressing everyday risk and intensive risk in the HFA2 was noted as an important step to connect risk reduction to the local communities.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Adopt simple language in the HFA2 and promote simplified reporting. HFA2 needs to be principlebased, inclusive and connected with more focus on the underlying risk factors.
- Strengthen the role of parliamentarians in the regional platforms as well as bring in new actors such as professional organizations (e.g. medical) to raise the standards and educate decision makers (for example in the building industry and the health sector).
- Create a working group to help nations to come up to realistic targets.
- Design mechanisms to evaluate States about their implementation of disaster risk reduction, such as a voluntary periodic review process that would measure risk reduction outcomes.

Watch the session online:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/informalplenary/view/541>



FEATURED EVENTS

Strengthening Partnerships Towards Disaster Risk Reduction For Small Island Developing States

Organized by: UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UNOHRLLS) and UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

Moderator:

· Ms. Lyse Doucet, BBC, Chief International Correspondent

Panellists:

- Mr. Jan Eliasson, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General
- H.E. Mr. David Basile, Minister of the Interior, Republic of Haiti
- H.E. Mr. James Fletcher, Minister of the Public Service, Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology, Saint Lucia
- H.E. Ms. Nikki Kaye, Minister of Civil Defence, New Zealand
- H.E. Ms. Marisa Helena Nascimento Morais, Minister of Home Affairs, Cape Verde
- H.E. Mr. Mohamed Nazim, Minister of Defence, Republic of Maldives
- Ms. Kristalina Georgieva, European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response
- Mr. Rajendra K. Pachauri, Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- Mr. Gyan Chandra Acharya, United Nations High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
- Mr. Andrew Maskrey, Coordinator, United Nations Global Assessment Report on DRR
- H.E. Ms. Iruthisham Adam, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Republic of Maldives
- Mr. Ronald Jackson, Executive Director, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
- Mr. Christophe Legrand, Representative, Indian Ocean Commission
- Mr. Gary Philoctete, Country Director, J/P Haitian Relief Organization
- Mr. José Rubiera, Director, National Forecasting Centre, Cuba
- Mrs. Annies Simon, Civil Society Representative, Vanuatu

The panel confirmed that strengthening partnerships on disaster risk reduction was critical to achieving sustainable development in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and should form a central element of the post-2015 development agenda and outcome of the International Conference on SIDS in 2014.

The panellists explored the need for partnerships to go beyond the traditional 'donor-recipient' relationship, and to take a more holistic approach to integrated island development. The value of regional, inter-regional and international partnerships and frameworks to operationalise support was highlighted.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Consider the disproportionate effects of climate change on SIDS.
- Recognize that by virtue of SIDS' geographic features, they are more often than not situated in areas highly prone to natural hazards.
- Consider the transboundary effects of shocks which are often felt disproportionately by SIDS including for instance price rises in food, fuel and other commodities.
- Strengthen south-south cooperation and especially amongst SIDS themselves.

Watch the session online:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/featuredevents/view/482>

Optimizing Financing for Disaster Risk Management

Organized by: UNISDR, GFDRR, The World Bank

Moderator:

- Ms. Nisha Pillai, BBC World News, Panorama and the Money Programme

Panellists:

- Hon. Minister Saidou Sidibe, Minister and Director of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister, Niger
- Hon. Minister Mohamed Najib Boulif, Minister of General Affairs and Governance, Morocco
- Dr. Suprayoga Hadi, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Disadvantaged Regions, Indonesia
- Mr. Luis Felipe Puente Espinosa, National Coordinator of Civil Protection, México
- Mr. Yves Leterme, Deputy Secretary-General, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
- Ms. Rachel Kyte, Vice President and Head of Network, Sustainable Development, The World Bank
- Mr. Marc Schaedeli, Global Head of Risk Management, Nestlé SA

Public investment plays a primary role in financing the reduction of disaster risk, but it could be improved by strong political leadership, better information on impact and costs, incentives to use this information to drive budgetary allocations coupled with robust audit. Leadership for risk reduction must be assigned to a sufficiently high political level. Countries need to improve the evidence base for estimating potential impacts and costs, and to keep this information up to date so it can be used for prioritizing risk reduction investments. Countries should also move from financing the response to financing prevention, and this may involve raising the awareness levels of public figures, perhaps by setting resilience as a key criteria for budgetary approvals.

The panellists highlighted that globalization and fundamental changes in supply chain structures have provided the private sector with new incentives for investing in risk reduction; creating opportunities for shared value with the public sector. The private sector can work with governments to fund measures to protect supply chains, protecting the wealth and wellbeing of small suppliers is in everyone's interest. Useful mechanisms should include public-private partnerships, potentially also with civil society, and investing in business continuity planning.

The transfer of risk from the state to the private sector is crucial, if the cost of disasters and shocks is not to have an increasingly negative impact on the public purse, and impede the adoption of a more complete suite of financing strategies for managing disaster risk. Some

states are providing revenue smoothing mechanisms to mitigate risks, especially in the agricultural sector, but this is being funded out of annual budget appropriations. Countries are often unable to transfer their risks, due to insufficient information and analysis, and also because informal economies are not well suited to risk transfer. A number of states are asking for advice on how to understand risk, and are learning from innovative ideas such as weatherindexed insurance. Good products exist, and lessons can be showed across countries.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Integrated and systematic risk-sensitive budgetary planning, investment and expenditure will follow from strong, sustained political commitment, rigorous adherence to, and enforcement of, regulation, and by avoiding stand-alone disaster risk management approaches.
- Ensure the continued relevance of evolving risk information in investment decision-making.
- Undertake a more rigorous examination of the inter-dependencies between public and private 30 service delivery and production, including through inclusive disaster impact assessment.
- Identify opportunities for shared value emanating from effective disaster risk management by public and private sector entities.
- Encourage innovative collaborations of the public sector, business and civil society to assure sustained risk-sensitive public and private investment at all administrative levels built on identifying shared value.
- Make special dispensation to build the resilience of the informal private sector and small, mediumsized enterprises most exposed to extensive as well as intensive risk, and to whom risk transfer is not an option, so as avoid potentially terminal losses.
- Define options for transferring risk from the state to the private sector.
- Ensure that individuals, businesses and public entities evaluate risk at all administrative levels to determine a fair price for risk and design appropriate investments for disaster risk management.

Watch the session online: <http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/featuredevents/view/481>

From Shared Risk to Shared Value: The Business Case for DRR

Organized by: PricewaterhouseCoopers,
UNISDR-Private Sector Advisory Group

Moderator:

· Mr. Oz Ozturk, Partner, and Global Initiative Leader,
PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PwC)

Panellists:

· H.E. Ms. Ploumen, Minister of Trade and Development,
The Netherlands
· Mr. Jan Stuesson, Global Head of Government and Public
Services Industry, PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PwC)
· Mr. Rudi Garcia, Global Public Sector Head, Global
Transactions Services, Citigroup
· Mr. Christian Frutiger, Nestlé SA
· Mr. Adam Roscoe, Global Sustainability Executive, ABB

The panel highlighted that partnerships between public and private entities should focus on long-term relationships and a shared understanding of benefits. The private sector can only be successful in the long-term if the communities in which they operate are successful. The panellists called for a sustainable and innovative management of land-use, building, eco-system services and underlined the need of engaging with the private sector at the earliest stage of design.

In order to bring the public and private sectors closer together it is critical to identify the right incentives and to develop a joint value proposition that speaks to respective priorities. The public sector needs to show commitment to engage businesses in mid to long term planning, coupled with one or two immediate results/ return on investments. The private sector needs to articulate clearly what the obstacles and are opportunities in working with governments and other stakeholders.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Improve access to risk information and evidence-based decision making.
- Integrate disaster risk into wider business risk management.
- Ensure transparency and accountability by committing to disclosure and report (on costs and benefits associated with risks generated by their investments).
- Build public-private risk governance that fosters resilient investment.

Watch the session online:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/featuredevents/view/484>



Ms. Sofia Bettencourt, from GFDRR, panellist during the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction / photo UNISDR

Drought Resilience in a Changing Climate

Organized by: FAO, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), WMO, Save the Children

Moderator:

· Mr. Michel Jarraud, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Panellists:

- H.E. Mr. Saidou Sidibe, Minister and Director of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister, Niger
- Mr. Abdi Gedi Hussein, Community worker from Wajir County / 786 Disability Awareness, Kenya
- Mr. Juan Manuel Caballero, Head of the National Meteorological System of Mexico
- Mr. Wadid Erian, Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD)
- Mr. Mathewos Hunde, Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor to Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and former Director of the Early Warning and Response Directorate, Ethiopia
- Mr. Javier Pava, Director General, Fondo de Prevención y Atención de Emergencias (FOPAE), City of Bogota, Colombia

The panellists identified the need to adopt a multi stakeholder, cross-sectoral approach to drought and water management.

The need of education and awareness raising campaigns as well as an increase of the decision making capacities and responsibilities of communities for early warning preparedness and action planning were discussed.

The panel agreed on the necessity to enhance coordination mechanisms between government, civil society, private sector and research to design and implement integrated drought management strategies, based on accurate and reliable data.

Drought management requires improved information, early warning, knowledge management and monitoring systems to trigger early action. Drought risk management must be scaled up in order to adequately address and reduce vulnerabilities to drought.

The session concluded that access to water is a right and that enhanced political commitment is needed to invest in disaster risk reduction.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Strengthen emphasis and disaster risk reduction mechanisms at community level and promote wider reachout to the most vulnerable.
- Reinforce emphasis on science and technology and data management as basis for disaster risk reduction and for turning results into action.
- Enhance institutional and operational mechanisms within and across relevant sectors to enable upscaling of proven good practices.
- Address proactively the devastating and long lasting impacts of drought across sectors in a coordinated way, including in transboundary risk contexts.
- Promote a more holistic and systematic approach to risk management to ensure that resources will be managed in a sustainable way in rural and urban settings.
- A rights-based approach needs to transpire into disaster risk reduction planning and implementation.

Watch the session online:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/featuredevents/view/479>

Organized by: UN Women, Huairou Commission (Groots), UNISDR

Moderator:

· Ms. Kathleen Cravero-Kristoffersson, President of Oak Foundation, Switzerland

Panellists:

- Hon. Fatimetou Mint Abdel, Mayor of Tavrigh-Zeina, Mauritania
- Ms. Violet Shivutse, Shibuye Community Health Workers, Kenya
- Dr. Vishaka Hidellage, Duryog Nivaran, South Asia Network
- Ms. Ekhlal Ratrouf Aqel, Nablus Municipality, Palestine
- Hon. Saumura Tiouloung, Member of Parliament, Cambodia

The panellists deplored that women are the invisible force of disaster risk reduction for resilience: Women, especially grassroots women activists in disaster risk reduction are invisible only because we choose not to see them. The panellists and participants agreed that the important point was that women had equal opportunities to engage and choices of whether to be in the political limelight or shadows.

The panellists recognized the disconnection in national disaster risk reduction and recovery programmes between policy and practice related to women in disaster risk reduction for resilience activities. This can only be addressed when there is national and local political commitment to include grassroots women's organizations and women leaders in policies and programmes.

The panellists urged the promotion of women's leadership and the strengthening of mechanisms to ensure women's participation and influence in decision-making processes. There is an over-emphasis on women and girls' vulnerability in disasters. Women's contributions and capacities must be recognized and valued if the impact of disasters on them is to be reduced and if they are to participate more proactively in the recovery processes.

Women play a decisive role in social cohesion and community mobilisation around disaster risk reduction, response and recovery. Accordingly, panellists highlighted a need to promote women's leadership and role, including negotiating social conflicts and in disaster reduction. There is no development without stability; there is no stabilisation without social cohesion; there

is no social cohesion without the active participation of women. Local and national authorities should collaborate with grassroots women's organizations to formalise their roles in planning, programming, implementation and monitoring activities.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Regard grassroots women's organizations as the driving force in the implementation of community resilience efforts. Their work must be recognized, investment made in them and programmes developed that draw upon their knowledge and expertise.

- Recognize and formalize women's contributions at all levels. This involves promoting women's leadership and strengthening mechanisms to ensure women's participation and influence in decision-making processes. This may include the institution of quota systems; setting targets and earmarking decentralized financial resources to grassroots-led and community-driven action to plan, implement and develop programmes.

- Increase and improve the systematic collection and use of sex- and age-disaggregated data, to include social and gender analyses systematically and to adopt a human-rights approach to disaster risk reduction for resilience.

- Redefine the post-2015 agenda by recognizing the differences but also equality between women and men and ensure both have equal participation in and opportunities to engage meaningfully in risk reduction, preparedness, response and recovery work. This involves the proactive promotion of the economic and social leadership and empowerment of women in the public and private sectors.

- Build the HFA2 based on a holistic approach that integrates disaster risk reduction, biodiversity and climate change adaptation frameworks.

- Engage women leaders and promote women's leadership to ensure that women's full potential is realised. Develop a training and education culture – from the very first levels in school – that gives responsibility in emergencies to women and girls.

Watch the session online:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/featuredevents/view/485>

THEY HAVE TWEETED DURING THE GP



Monica Ortiz@amdortiz

#hfa2 should force governments to make more space for women. - hon. Tiouloung #gender #resilience #gpdrr13

Organized by: UNESCO World Heritage Centre, International Committee on Risk Preparedness of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS-ICORP), International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)

Moderator:

· Ms. Emily Hough, Journalist and Editor of Crisis Response Journal

Panellists:

- Hon. Ziad Hawat, Mayor of Byblos, Lebanon (Chair)
- Mr. Giovanni Boccardi, UNESCO World Heritage Centre
- Hon. Lhab Dorji, Governor Thimphu Province, Bhutan
- Mr. Jean Musitelli, Member of Board of Administration, Institute of International and Strategic Relations (IRIS), France
- Ms. Yasmeen Lari, Chair and Chief Executive Heritage Foundation, Pakistan
- Mr. Tim Badman, Director, IUCN's World Heritage Programme
- Hon. Giorgio Orsoni, Mayor of Venice, Italy

The panellists recognized that heritage, both cultural and natural, is a fundamental contributor to all aspects of sustainable development, including by strengthening the resilience of communities to disasters, climate change and environmental change.

The panellists and case studies highlighted, in particular, the threat to heritage due to climate change. They offered evidence of how well maintained heritage sites, structures and cultural history can reduce disaster risks through relevant traditional knowledge associated with building techniques, environmental management and cultural norms and practices. Additionally, the active role of heritage in post-disaster recovery was recognized as an identity anchor that reinforces the social fabric, related to its symbolic meaning and spiritual values.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Recognize the role of cultural heritage, including the better characterisation and utilisation of traditional knowledge systems, as a critical component of resilient societies.
- Build capacities and raise awareness of the importance of heritage in disaster risk reduction.
- Build on city-to-city partnerships and networks of mayors to integrate heritage concerns and address protection of heritage in disaster risk reduction planning.
- Develop public-private partnerships around cultural heritage.
- Conduct multi-hazard risk assessment of heritage using the social sciences and humanities.
- Conduct post-disaster heritage impact assessments to ensure protection of cultural heritage in the recovery phase.
- Take action to collect and share cultural heritage and cultural history including through digitization of heritage within an international registry.

Watch the Session online:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/featuredevents/view/480>



Applying Science and Technology to Policy and Practice in DRR

Organized by: UNISDR Scientific and Technical Advisory Group

Moderator:

· Hon. Saber Chowdhury, Member of Parliament, Bangladesh

Panellists:

- HRH Princess Sumaya bint El Hassan, President of the Royal Scientific Society, Jordan. [Video Message]
- Dr. Walter Amman, Global Risk Forum, Davos, Switzerland
- Mr. Sutopo Purwo Nugroho, Head of Data, Information, and Public Relations, National Agency for Disaster Management, Indonesia
- Professor Virginia Murray, Head, Extreme Events and Health Protection, Public Health England, United Kingdom
- Mr. David Johnston, Chair of Science Committee, Integrated Research on Disaster Risk
- Professor Takashi Onishi, President of Science Council of Japan

The panel launched the UNISDR Science and Technical Advisory Group 2013 Report on 'Using Science for Disaster Risk Reduction' and highlighted that reducing disaster risk is a cross cutting issue, which requires trans-disciplinary approaches with the support of all the various science disciplines (natural, social, economic, medical, engineering, etc.) and technologies. Science and technology should support and provide evidence in reducing risks and building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters.

The session highlighted that science and technology contributed to increase understanding of hazards and risks, and provided new insights and methods for reducing risk and building resilience. The concern was that this has not necessarily led to science-based policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction.

What is required is more cooperation between scientists and policy and decision makers, better transformation of scientific knowledge for public use and capacity building, and stronger scientific and technical capacity to support policy making and programmes for reducing risks and building resilience to disasters.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Ensure greater recognition and use of science and technology in disaster risk reduction to engage with policy-makers.
- Establish regular and closer interaction between scientists, policy-makers and elected representatives at local and national levels.
- Use scientific and technical knowledge and education to promote safety and resilience at all levels.

Watch the session online:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/featuredevents/view/478>

THEY HAVE TWEETED DURING THE GP



World Bank Pubs@WBPubs

Technology plays an increasingly powerful role in disaster risk reduction. ow.ly/lk27Z #gpdr13 via @wbsustaindev



IFRC @Federation

#Indonesia better prepared for tsunamis with#earlywarning systems. Science helps save lives. Govt investing in #technology #planning #GPDRR13

The Resilient Future We Want: Children in DRR

Organized by: Plan International, Save the Children International, UNICEF, UNISDR, World Vision International

Moderator:

· Mr. Tom Mitchell, Head of Climate Change at the Overseas Development Institute, United Kingdom

Children:

- Akari from Japan
- Arief from Indonesia
- Ayumi from Japan
- Cressie from United Kingdom
- Danh from Viet Nam
- Hengmeang from Cambodia
- Hiroto from Japan
- Kana from Japan
- Marita from Norway
- Martha from Indonesia
- Motselisi from Lesotho
- Sopheone from Cambodia
- Stephanie from Indonesia
- Tlhohonolofatso from Lesotho

The panel of children at the featured event highlighted the necessity of comprehensive school safety. Children must have access to uninterrupted quality education including disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in a safe learning environment [school preparedness and safe structures].

The panel underscored child protection issues related to disaster and conflict. This included birth registration, tracing and the participation of children in disaster planning in risk prone areas.

The panellists presented a unique and valuable children-related perspective of risk. Children need to participate in disaster risk reduction at national, local and household level. Knowledge and information on risks needs to be part of all children's learning, and not just at school. A knowledgeable child with relevant skills in disaster risk reduction is not only safer but is better placed to reduce risk and take appropriate well-informed decisions, as an adult would, to protect the entire community.

The panel pointed out the necessity to consider the particular risks of the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach children, including those with disability and girls.

Panellists requested concrete follow-up actions to the Speaking Out from Tohoku's children message*, in particular the organization of a World Youth and

Children Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction.

In this respect, they agreed to the fact that the lead-up process to, and outcomes of, the World Conference in 2015 needed to include the perspectives and priorities of children as a key stakeholder group for disaster.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Recognize the particular risks to all children and the role they have in reducing it.
- Consult at the local, national and regional levels with children and youth on their views, experiences and aspirations around disaster risk reduction and building resilience.
- Include sex and age disaggregated indicators in the accountability mechanisms.
- Recognize that different children have different needs. Disaster risk reduction strategies are needed for the hardest to reach and most vulnerable children, including out of school and street and working children, disabled, minority groups, and adolescent girls.

*The Tohoku's children message is available online: <http://www.savechildren.or.jp/jpnem/eng/pdf/news/Proposal%20of%20children%20for%20the%20world.pdf>

Watch the session online: <http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/featuredevents/view/486>

THEY HAVE TWEETED DURING THE GP



PlanInternational@PlanGlobal

19 May

Children often face injury, illness, separation from family and disruption to their education during disasters #gpdr13 #DRR



UNICEF@UNICEF

21 May

175m children will soon be affected by disasters each year. #gpdr13 looks at what must be done to keep them safe <http://uni.cf/18Zu5Es>

The Health Imperative for Safer and Resilient Communities

Organized by: CBM, Public Health England, UNICEF, WHO, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

Moderator:

· Professor Virginia Murray, Head, Extreme Events and Health Protection, Public Health England, United Kingdom

Panellists:

· Dr. Mark Jacobs, Director of Public Health, Ministry of Public Health, New Zealand
· Lic. Luis Felipe Puente Espinosa, National Civil Protection Coordinator, México
· Mr. Muhammad Atif Sheikh, Chairperson, South Asian Disability Forum (SADF) Pakistan
· Ms. Valérie Scherrer, Emergency Response Unit Senior Manager, CBM Belgium
· Dr. Bruce Aylward, Assistant Director-General of Polio, Emergencies and Country Collaboration, WHO

The panellists confirmed that people's health is a key outcome for disaster risk reduction, now and beyond 2015 and it is necessary to enhance collaboration among all sectors and stakeholders.

There is also a need to strengthen the action and resilience of health systems, including safer hospitals, which will be guided, in future, by a global framework on all-hazards emergency risk management for health under development by WHO and partners.

The panellists highlighted the necessity to address disabilities and other emerging and neglected community issues in disasters, such as non-communicable diseases and ageing populations.

They called for better reporting and improved communication of all disaster health impact risks to include injury, illness, disability and mental health as well as deaths.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Consider health is a key outcome for disaster risk reduction, now and beyond 2015, which requires action by all sectors.
- Strengthen the action and resilience of health systems, including safer hospitals, to manage all types of emergencies and disasters.
- Address effectively disabilities and other emerging and neglected community issues in disasters
- Improve reporting and communication of disaster health risks and consequences to include injury, illness, disability and mental health as well as deaths.

Watch the session online:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/featuredevents/view/483>



Organized by: International Centre for Numerical Methods in Engineering, Lincoln University, Florida International University, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Save the Children, The Blended Capital Group, UNDP, UNISDR

Moderator:

- Mr. Alasdair Ross, Global Product Director, Economist Intelligence Unit

Panellists:

- Mr. Paul Clements Hunt, Blended Capital Group
- Mr. Andrew Maskrey, UNISDR
- Mr. Walter Stahel, Geneva Association
- Mr. Oz Ozturk, PricewaterhouseCoopers
- Mr. Richard Olson, Florida International University, USA
- Mr. Jo Scheuer, UNDP
- Ms. Susanne Becken, Lincoln University, New Zealand
- Ms. Johara Bellali, Save the Children
- Mr. Randolph Kent, Humanitarian Futures Programme
- Mr. Omar Dario Cardona, CIMNE/ERN-AL
- Mr. Shinichi Takemura, Kyoto University of Art and Design, Japan

UNISDR presented an overview of the 2013 Global Assessment Report [GAR 2013]. The report focuses on the business sector and the relationship between investment decisions and disaster risk. The panelists provided important contributions to this report.

The discussion included the following messages:

- The need of considering the risks from natural hazard into the financial and investment analysis. Short-sighted investment on the financial market exacerbate the instability of both financial and natural systems.

- Public Private Partnerships can play an important role on reducing disaster risks. Successful partnership can be achieved only through common understanding of the risk and the benefits of investments in risk reduction in short, medium and long terms.

- The Small Medium Enterprises are particularly vulnerable to disasters. There is a strong need for an interplay between public and private sector, as well as access to finance.

- Small Island Developing States are particularly vulnerable to disasters, and this vulnerability is driven by the continued demand for coastline investments.

- The drivers of disaster risk are complex and require analysis of the correlation with the underlying causes (e.g. poverty) and impacts from natural hazards.

- To reduce disaster impacts it is necessary to properly quantify the risk. To have a complete and robust analysis of the actual risk from disasters, we need a forward-looking (probabilistic) approach that takes into account all the possible manifestations of the events, their impacts and their probability of occurrence, and we cannot only rely on recorded events.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Get disaster risk information and accounting into private investment decision making.

- Forge partnerships between public and private sector based on joint understanding of risk and resilience.

- Recognise disaster risk management as a business opportunity for private sector and growth opportunity for countries.

Watch the session online:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/featuredevents/view/487>

THEY HAVE TWEETED DURING THE GP



Kristalina Georgieva @KGeorgievaEU

21 May

any different issues raised @ #gpdr13. But absolute unanimity that #ClimateChange is happening & is main cause for increasing disasters.

Recovering and Building Resilience after Disasters

Organized by: The World Bank (GFDRR), UNDP-BCPR, in partnership with the European Union

Moderator:

· Mr. Roger Morier, World Bank / European Union

Panellists:

- H.E. Mr. Kubatbek Boronov, Minister for Emergency Situations, Kyrgyzstan
- Mr. Yoshitami Kameoka, Parliamentary Secretary for Disaster Management, Cabinet Office, Japan
- Mr. Bambang Sulistyanto, Deputy Chief for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, National Disaster Mitigation Agency, Indonesia
- Lieutenant-General Nadeem Ahmed, Former Chairman, National Disaster Management Authority, Former Deputy Chairman, Earthquake Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Authority, Pakistan
- Mr. Claes Andersson, International Relations Officer, Stability Instrument Operations, Service for Foreign Policy Instruments, European Commission
- Mr. Jo Scheuer, Coordinator DRR & Recovery Team, UNDP
- Mr. Raja Rehan Arshad, Lead DRM Specialist, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), The World Bank
- Hon. Minister Rodrigo Pérez Mackenna, Minister of Housing and Urbanism, Minister of National Property, Chile
- Mr. Francis Ghesquiere, Head of GFDRR Secretariat and Manager, Disaster Risk Management Practice Group, The World Bank
- Ms. Genoveva Ruiz Calavera, Head of Unit, Stability Instrument Operations, Service for Foreign Policy Instruments, European Commission

The featured event underlined that recovery is not a choice, but a development imperative. Having a credible post-disaster needs assessment followed by comprehensive recovery planning based on the assessment is crucial in order to achieve recovery that promotes resilience in development. In this regard, the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) Guide and the ongoing Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) initiative (both joint EU-UN-WB ventures) are key tools to ensure the above. Effective and sustainable recovery owned by all stakeholders can help protect development gains across the public and private sector, civil society, NGOs, and disaster risk reduction practitioners.

The event focused on the need to institutionalize recovery and preparedness during the pre-disaster phase by establishing capacities, designated structures and mechanisms, and to promote long-term risk reduction in recovery through the use of credible needs assessments and recovery planning tools. The event also raised awareness on the need for recovery to promote resilience in regular development.

The role and importance recovery plays as a key disaster risk reduction and development issue must be mainstreamed in the global dialogue on risk reduction. The institutionalization of recovery must hence be considered as one of the central components in the HFA2 consultations, and should also be incorporated in the post-2015 development agenda.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Ensure that recovery should play a central role in the HFA2. It must be strengthened and emphasized in the consultation process as to date it has largely remained undervalued. HFA2 should build on this progress and utilize the greater capacities for response to catalyze progress 40 in other priority areas. The PDNA Guide and DRF initiative, along with the current HFA progress, can catalyze the creation of minimum standards and the institutionalization of recovery.

- Ensure that public sector performance on institutionalizing recovery (including the development of policy standards and financing instruments for recovery) becomes a reporting area and measurement tool in the HFA2 country progress reporting structure. This will allow recovery to contribute to a number of the observations and enabling environments outlined in the Synthesis Report, including stronger governance and accountability, climate change integration, capacity development, monitoring, and resource predictability.

Watch the session online:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/featuredevents/view/488>

Building Resilience into Urban Planning and Investments

Organized by: UN-HABITAT, UNISDR

Moderator:

- Mr. David Cadman, President, ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability

Panellists:

- Ms. Antonia Cornaro, Secretary-General International Tunneling and Underground Space Association's Committee on Underground Space (ITACUS).
- Dr. Joan Clos, Under Secretary-General and Executive Director, UN-Habitat
- Hon. Emilio Graterón, Mayor of Chacao, Venezuela
- Hon. Dawn Zimmer, Mayor of Hoboken, New Jersey, USA
- Hon. Seyed Mohammad Pezhman, Mayor of Mashhad, Iran
- Dr. Aphisayadeth Insiengmay, Head of Urban Planning Division, Department of Housing and Urban Planning, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Lao PDR
- Mr. Ajit Gulabchand, Chairman and Managing Director, Hindustan Construction Company, India
- Ms. Cassidy Johnson, University College London, UK

More than half the world's population now lives in urban areas. By 2025, roughly two-thirds of the world's inhabitants and the vast majority of wealth will be concentrated in urban centres. Many of the world's mega-cities, characterized as those with populations exceeding 10 million, are situated in locations already prone to major earthquakes and severe droughts, and along flood-prone coastlines, where the impacts of more extreme climatic events and sea level rise pose a greater risk of disasters.

Urbanization in relatively smaller cities is also a concern, particularly in regions where existing infrastructure and institutions are ill-equipped to cope with disasters. The potential vulnerability of this new generation of urbanites has highlighted the need to integrate disaster risk reduction principles into the genes of the new urbanization model of sustainable, equitable, efficient, and resilient cities.

The panellists agreed that this comprehensive urban approach should promote a participatory approach that builds on public and private partnerships, and supports sustainable development goals. The panel called to develop an advocacy and education programme (currently being developed by UNISDR's Urban Planning Working Group), giving attention to the successful integration of disaster risk issues into the work of planners, architects, civil engineers and other actors.

Strengthening knowledge products, and synergies between local governments, planning professionals and the scientific and research communities, as well as with the urban residents, is a primary objective of the UNISDR Urban Planning Working Group.

The Mayors of the cities of Hoboken, USA, and Chacao, Venezuela, both of which are vulnerable to flooding and other disasters, promoted a more inclusive and participatory approach to urban planning as an instrument of resilience. The panel suggested tapping into resources of the private sector in preparedness (for rescue and recovery), and for innovation in planning, building and financing.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Develop an effective risk identification approach that recognises the complexity and interconnectedness of risk in urban areas (for instance, how damaged power systems affect water systems and transportation).
- Consider new design ideas for urban development, risk reduction and resilience. For example, the creative use of underground space for multiple purposes.
- Update legal and institutional frameworks to support and enforce planning regulations and resilient urban systems.
- Engage communities through consultations and other means to identify solutions offered from a wide range of actors.

Watch the session online:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/featuredevents/view/489>

THEY HAVE TWEETED DURING THE GP



Hassan Ahmed @HassantayMDP

21 May

Plans for disaster risk reduction are most effective when mainstreamed into #urban planning & mgmt efforts ow.ly/lk37A #gpdrr13

Disaster Risk Management Standards for Businesses and Citizens

Organized by: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI), UNISDR

Moderator:

· Mr Kevin Knight, ISO Technical Committee 262, Australia

Panellists:

- Mr Gijs de Vries, Member of the European Court of Auditors, INTOSAI
- Ms Coskun, INTOSAI Working Group on Accountability for, and the Audit of, Disaster-related Aid, Turkey
- Ms Mette Lindhal Olsson, Head of Natural Hazards and Critical Infrastructure Section, Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency
- Marc Schaedeli, Head of Nestle Risk Management
- Ms Lorenza Jachia, UNECE

The event provided an insight into how disaster risk management regulatory systems allow countries and business to most effectively reducing disaster risk. The panelists underlined how authorities use standards and regulations to manage risks of all kinds, including disaster risks. UNECE presented work carried out by its Member States to encourage the use of risk management tools to anticipate future events, and to deal with the associated uncertainty in a consistent and predictable way that allows for appropriate consultation with all stakeholders and promotes a culture of good governance.

The panellists also made the case for public authorities in disaster risk reduction to be accountable to parliaments and citizens. Audit institutions provide citizens and parliaments with independent and impartial information about the legality, efficiency, economy and effectiveness of public spending. Their findings improve the quality of government, including in the area of disaster risk reduction. For example, ISSAI 5510 Audit of disaster preparedness provides a tool for countries to review their national disaster risk reduction systems. There is a need to align these findings with national self-assessments of progress against the Hyogo Framework for Action.

Finally, panellists from national authorities and the private sector made the case for the need to find equilibrium between excessive or overregulation – i.e. regulations or implementing mechanisms that are too stringent with respect to the risk that they aim to address – and insufficient regulations that unnecessarily expose citizens and economic operators to hazards. New regulations are not necessarily required. Rather we need to find ways to work within, and adapt to existing regulatory frameworks.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Provide the incentives for countries to develop effective rules concerning stakeholders' responsibilities and opportunities for engagement, as well as accountability mechanisms. As a result technical standards, building codes and regulatory frameworks should be regularly updated and enforced.
- Promote, standards, including both management standards and technical standards such as building codes as one way of increasing resilience. Where appropriate they could also be referenced in regulatory frameworks, regularly updated and enforced
- Secure and strengthen accountability for disaster risk reduction, including through public audit.
- Build institutional capacity and executive in standard settings in disaster risk reduction.
- Initiate dialogue between industry, the civil society and regulators to foster more structured cooperation.
- Increased understanding of the the risk management process is required, especially in the identification of risks, setting of parameters for acceptance of risks; and, in the implementation of alternative risk options.

Watch the session online:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/featuredevents/view/490>

SIDE EVENTS

Adaptive Approaches to Reduce Flood Risk: Examples from the Netherlands and Vietnam

Organized by: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Vietnam, Delta Programme Commissioner, Royal Haskoning DHV

Half of the world's population lives in deltas, coastal and riverine areas. In 2050 this percentage will be close to 70. It is thus vital to develop policies and implement measures to reduce flood risks in order to protect these vulnerable societies. Water safety and security is proving to be one of the major social and political challenges of our time.

The experts in the panel discussed ways to tackle flood risks through shared experiences and lessons. Water diplomacy is crucial in flood risk management. Examples on how a government could draft a master plan for water resource management in order to address the challenges were discussed, as well as the need for early identification of risks and investments in disaster risk reduction. The side event also highlighted that adaptive strategies, a comprehensive governance approach (across borders of countries, provinces and ministries); financial structures for major flood protection investments and more sustainable ways of spatial management and agriculture, contribute to find the right balance between "too early, too much" and "too little, too late".

The key message was that international co-operation between delta countries on aspects of delta management is very fruitful. The Netherlands and Vietnam are good examples.

Business Continuity for Resilient Jobs

Organized by: ILO jointly with The International Organization of Employers, Nestlé

The side event showcased experiences on how jobs can be recovered following a disaster: Ms Emiko Okuyama, Mayor of Sendai (Japan), presented the plan adopted by the city struck by the Great East- Japan earthquake to support local businesses. She emphasized the importance of supporting local businesses through an urgent push to maintain employment levels.

The panellists pointed to good preparation as an essential element of job resilience and remarked the importance of preparing enterprises, through the supply-chain, to face calamities as well as the importance of maintaining simple and effective communication procedures for business recovery.

Participants agreed on the importance for entrepreneurs and workers to take active part in preparedness plans at community and national level and to develop suitable business continuity plans along the supply chain to be activated when a disaster strikes. The development of company and community contingency/preparedness plans, as a participatory process, helps define the risk that might affect businesses and helps devise strategies to reduce disaster impacts.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Ensure the full involvement of social partners, communities, businesses, agents of local economic development.
- Ensure higher preparedness, higher capability to respond and higher ability to recover in order to improve the protection of livelihoods which is core to socio-economic resilience of all societies and community resilience in the face of multiple hazards.



What Binds us: Civil Society's View on Building Resilient Communities

Organized by: Partners for Resilience, Action Aid, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Emergency Capacity Building Project

The panellists underscored for HFA2 to prioritise risk reduction measures for and with the most vulnerable people. Local resilience building programmes addressing their needs should be at the heart of any national disaster risk reduction programme.

Four NGOs/partnerships discussed with the audience their experience in working to strengthen local level resilience. All participants engaged and challenged panellists to express whether or not they agreed with several statements that were put to them. The participants agreed that vulnerable people should be the priority of any intervention aimed at reducing disaster risk. Their vulnerability is shaped by many factors that are not only wide ranging in nature, but also interrelated in many different ways.

No one single organization can be realistically expected to possess all necessary knowledge, expertise and resources, and thus for any intervention to be meaningful and effective collaboration of stakeholders is conditional, each working within its own mandate.

One such underlying factors is unequal access to power. To meaningfully engage communities it is crucial to organise them and enable them to raise their voice, and civil society organizations can help them in self-organization. Experience also increased the conviction of the participants that working on resilience binds the development, humanitarian and environmental sectors.

Tracking International Financing for Disaster Risk Management

Organized by: Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, FAO, UNISDR

The side event underscored the importance of accurate tracking and reporting of the investments made in disaster risk management (DRM). A special 'marker' for DRM in the global aid reporting system, such as Creditor Reporting System (CRS), is the most viable solution for tracking and reporting DRM investments within development and humanitarian assistance.

The panel discussed the current state and challenges in tracking financing for disaster risk management and agreed that a Technical Advisory Group should be constituted in order to: finalize definitions and methodology for disaster risk management aid tracking; formulate reporting guidelines for the 'disaster risk management marker' to encompass all disaster risk management elements within development and humanitarian assistance flows; and develop a proposal of the 'disaster risk management marker' for submission to OECD. An online dashboard of Disaster Aid Tracking (DAT) initiative (<http://gfdr.aiddata.org>) was also launched during this session.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Mainstream a marker for disaster risk management in global aid reporting system, such as Creditor Reporting System (CRS).
- Build global consensus on the importance of better tracking and reporting of disaster risk management financing.
- Establish a set of clear targets and indicators for better tracking and reporting of disaster risk management financing to inform the HFA2.

Benefits of Climate Services for Managing Disaster Risk for Sustainable Growth

Organized by: WMO in partnership with WHO, UNDP, FAO, The World Bank, Associated Programme on Flood Management (AFPM), UNISDR, Centro Internacional para la Investigación del Fenómeno de El Niño (CIIFEN)

The risks associated with weather, climate and water related hazards in many socioeconomic sectors are leading to significant loss of life, livelihoods and socio-economic impacts. Specifically, impacts for agricultural production and food security, water resource management and health, including epidemics were demonstrated.

The panellists highlighted that advancement in climate forecasting technologies provided unprecedented opportunities to understand and quantify the changing patterns and characteristics of hydrometeorological hazards in a changing climate.

The event recommended that development and sustainability of climate services would require: critical investment in national meteorological and climate systems and services; transfer of climate forecasting and analysis technologies and knowhow, through capacity development and training; and strengthening of partnerships within and among economic sectors and user communities with meteorological and climate community for development and provision of relevant climate services. These investments should be considered as a high propriety based information to enable community action, build disaster and climate resilience, leverage resources, increase sustainability and manage risks associated with trans-boundary and larger scale hazards.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Ensure that HFA2 highlights the importance of anchoring roles, working arrangements and strengthening of technical agencies such as the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services in the amended and/or new policies and legal frameworks.
- Encourage effective coordination and leveraging of government investments and risk financing strategies with international humanitarian, development, climate-related funding in areas such as institutional and infrastructure capacities, hazard/risk and climate information systems to avoid duplication, address gaps and ensure sustainability.

Using Each Other's Strengths: How can Institutions, Military and Civil, Partner Effectively to Contribute to the HFA2?

Organized by: Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research (TNO) and First German Netherlands Corps (1GNC), partnering with international civilian institutions

The panel discussed how civil-military cooperation provides an essential contribution to disaster risk reduction. Improvements in coordination are needed, particularly the cooperation between foreign military and local agencies. The panel underscored the need to increase understanding of the potential of effective cooperation between civil and military partners for planning and development of risk assessments and technological capabilities to assist with disaster risk reduction. The panel also highlighted the need for dialogue and building understanding between civil and military actors, using the approach developed by First German-Netherlands Corps, on the design and organization of exercises in which all partners benefit, and will be motivated to join in.

The panellists pointed out that the diversity between nations on how much the military can support disaster risk reduction activities requires a situated approach to cooperation. This cooperation is broadening from 'last resort' and direct protection roles to earlier involvement in preparatory planning and in prevention and risk reduction analysis, bringing skills and experiences together in a more systematic way. The panellists also suggested that preparatory training and exercises of civil-military cooperation is needed to acquire knowledge and understanding about the drivers, principles, and ways of working and reducing risks from a civil-military cooperation perspective.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Develop and implement effective civil-military cooperation training approaches for disaster risk reduction, situated in local and regional needs.
- Involve military capacities and expertise early in prevention and mitigation planning and execution.
- Establish a civil-military training directorate or centre to gather and propagate successful training approaches.

Sharing Experiences on Safer School Initiatives around the World

Organized by: Members of the Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction Knowledge and Education

The Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction Knowledge and Education is a platform aimed towards global leadership for a comprehensive approach to disaster risk reduction in the education sector, including safe learning facilities, school disaster management and disaster risk reduction education.

The panel suggested to align and integrate disaster risk reduction education and safety of educational facilities with other post 2015 agendas, including with the post-MDGs, Sustainable Development Goals, Education for Sustainable Development, Education for All, and HFA2. Focus has been put on linkages between disaster risk reduction, climate and environmental change. For these reasons, safe school initiatives need to be directly linked to regular education investment programmes.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Integrate involvement of children, youth, disability groups and equality of gender in order to achieve sustainable and resilient communities.
- Integrate a comprehensive approach to disaster risk reduction in the education sector within policy, planning and programmes.
- Support the specific areas of concrete deliverables: safe educational facilities, disaster management and disaster prevention and risk reduction education.
- Build upon successful foundations, including guidelines, best practice, analyses and resource tools with simplified methodologies.
- Ensure that lessons are transferred and replicated.

THEY HAVE TWEETED DURING THE GP



Ben Solanky @Bsolanky

@RedCrossArmenia "Families & Schools are the two insitituitions to create public awareness & preparedness for building resilience" #gpdr13



Danh, Panellist during the featured event: The Resilient Future We Want: Children in DRR / Photo UNISDR

Views from the Frontline (Vfl): Civil Society Perspectives on a Post-2015 Framework for DRR

Organized by: The Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction

The side event centred on the need to reflect the daily realities of the majority of the world population most affected by disasters in HFA2. People live in a reality of poverty, uncertainty, informality and fragility, often in areas where state institutions are weak, where they are vulnerable to extensively occurring small-scale disasters. These small-scale recurrent disasters are under-reported, uninsured and do not receive resources or assistance, particularly in areas affected by conflict and insecurity. The panellists called to adopt a holistic disaster risk reduction framework that reflects the multi-dimensional inter-dependent nature of risks impacting on vulnerable people's lives and livelihoods as well as to strengthen national loss databases, including capability to systematically record small-scale recurrent disasters in low-income countries.

The panellists also underscored the importance of the active role and knowledge contributions of the most vulnerable groups in local risk governance and called to strengthen this local governance and support effective social change processes to tackle structural inequalities and power imbalances between social, economic and demographic groups that underpin differential vulnerability.

The side event focused on a rights-based approach that turns human rights standards and procedural rights into actions, and puts the relationship between people as rights holders and governments as primary duty bearers at the centre of the framework.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Recognize the impact of 'everyday' shocks and stresses on lives, livelihoods and assets.
- Prioritise the most at-risk, poorest and marginalised people.
- Tackle the underlying causes of people's vulnerability to disasters.
- Mobilise political commitment by focusing on rights, responsibilities and accountability.
- Promote partnerships and public participation.

Building Safer and Resilient Cities and Settlements

Organized by: UNISDR, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

More robust and new thinking to measure the resilience of cities is needed. The side event emphasized the Cities Resilience Profiling Programme which assisted cities to develop resilience to all plausible threats.

Panellists mentioned that cities and local governments are doing relatively well in equipping governance capacity for disaster risk reduction, conducting risk assessments, and regulations for urban planning. Challenges still remain in making financial resources available, especially targeting vulnerable people, providing incentives and support to businesses. More progress is also required in incorporating risk assessment into development planning and enforcing building codes.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Highlight the importance of capturing and measuring disaster risk reduction and resilience.
- Upgrade and improve the existing tools to measure the progress of resilience building.
- Use the technologies, such as the "Risques Nice" to obtain relevant data and information to better capture and measure disaster risk reduction and resilience efforts.

THEY HAVE TWEETED DURING THE GP



UNDevelopment @UNDP

21 May

How can small businesses help communities recovery from natural hazards? Report: [#gpdrr13](http://on.undp.org/lfhyc)

Economics of DRR: Promoting Sustainable Development through DRR Investments

Organized by: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), UNDP

The Disaster Risk Reduction Investment Accounts for Development (DR2AD) Model and an analytical framework were presented as tools to provide evidence on the benefits of investing in disaster risk reduction for sustainable development. These tools are aimed at helping Governments to mainstream disaster risk reduction into their development policies and plans.

The panellists indicated that sustainable development is not achievable without investing in disaster risk reduction. The post-2015 development agenda needs to recognize disaster risk reduction as an essential development priority.

It was also underlined that the key three stakeholders in delivery of disaster risk reduction are the Government, including the local level, the private sector and civil society. The private sector can play an important role in reducing disaster risks and Governments can help create conducive conditions to encourage private sector's active role in this field. The importance of an integrated approach for disaster risk reduction was stressed.

It was concluded that 2015 will represent a strategic opportunity to strengthen the case for disaster risk reduction at the global level given the renewals of international policy frameworks such as the HFA2, the post-2015 development agenda, and the climate change deal, and thus there needs to be strategic input from the disaster community to processes such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a development agenda that links up with the post-2015 development agenda, sustainable development goals, and climate change.

DRR: Government to Governance

Organized by: China National Committee for Disaster Reduction (NCDR), International Human Dimension Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP), IHDP-Integrated Risk Governance Project (IHDP-IRG Project), State Key Laboratory of Earth Surface Processes and Resource Ecology (ESPRE), Beijing Normal University (BNU)

The panellists suggested that a paradigm shift is needed from governments, from a response to a preventive and disaster governance approach.

There is a lack of scientific ways to measure the progresses of national capacities in disaster prevention, mitigation, rescue and recovery. Innovations are also required to raise overall awareness, developing legal frameworks, implementing financial systems to transfer risks, and develop more accountability. The panel also suggested a comprehensive and systematic governance framework to meet the challenges of governance in disaster risk reduction. So far, efforts have been made on identifying the problems, issues and possible measures in disaster risk reduction.

A clear governance framework will help governments to deal with these issues.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Develop more user-friendly tools and guidance.
- Build a cadre of disaster risk reduction communicators to inform stakeholders.

Disability Inclusiveness: Widening the Participation of Persons with Disabilities in the Post-2015 Framework for DRR

Organized by: The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit), International Disability Alliance (IDA), The Nippon Foundation, Disability inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Network for Asia and Pacific (DiDRRN) Malteser International

In the Synthesis Report and Consultations of HFA2, it is clearly spelled out that disability inclusive disaster risk reduction has received too little attention as yet. The Asian Ministerial Conference on disaster risk reduction, which took place in Indonesia in 2012, achieved the most progressive international declaration on disaster risk reduction to date for the inclusion of persons living with disabilities.

The side event highlighted the need to ensure that persons living with disabilities have not been forgotten or left behind when planning and implementing disaster risk reduction measures. The panel also underlined the great interest to cooperate with regional, national and local bodies representing the interests of persons with disabilities. They have the knowledge, the contacts and they know the communities. A focus was the implementation of universal design, accessible technology and reasonable accommodation to ensure accessibility and thereby the full and effective participation of persons living with disabilities.

The panel promoted the accessibility to information and communication, including the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and other technologies.

The side event finally recommended to utilize a community-wide approach that engages individuals and communities in all physical, programmatic and communication delivery to ensure accessibility and thereby the full and effective participation of persons living with disabilities. The panel promoted the accessibility to information and communication, including the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and other technologies.

The side event finally discussed how to utilize a community-wide approach that engages individuals and communities in all physical, programmatic and communication delivery.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Ensure the full and effective participation of persons living with disabilities, their families, representative organizations of persons with disabilities and all disaster risk reduction stakeholders at all levels within DRR policy and practice at all stages of mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
- Utilize universal accessibility to increase full and effective participation of persons living with disabilities in all aspects of disaster risk reduction.
- Recognize that disability inclusion is a cross cutting issue which decreases risks across all groups who are disproportionately affected in disasters such as women, children, older adults and people who are very poor.



Engaging Indigenous People in DRR

Organized by: Center for Public Service Communications

The side event indicated the need to engage leaders of indigenous peoples and their non-indigenous counterparts in a dialogue aimed at understanding and reducing disaster risks. This involves risks that are unique to indigenous peoples as well as those they have in common with other communities worldwide.

The panel highlighted that traditional indigenous knowledge, values and culture are, in themselves, important risk reduction tools and should be incorporated into disaster risk reduction strategies. Indigenous knowledge must be valued and widely disseminated.

The panel pointed to the fact that indigenous communities have a deep understanding of and respect for the environment. Outside development practices are adversely affecting their environment, leading to secondary disasters and at times, making traditional knowledge irrelevant. Indigenous peoples should have access to more information about the impact of these manmade situations in order to adapt their traditional knowledge, preparedness and response patterns and minimize the risk of a disaster.

The side event underscored the necessity for indigenous peoples to have a voice in order to reduce disaster risk and vulnerability. The practice of imposing centralized solutions to local problems (many of which already have successful local solutions) can lessen the community's capacity to reduce risk and save lives. Indigenous peoples should have opportunities to develop their own strategies as well as participate in the development of national and international policies.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Recognize and make better use of indigenous perspectives and knowledge by incorporating these in HFA2.
- Support the creation of regional indigenous networking to give voice to indigenous advocates for disaster risk reduction.
- Advocate, through respective National Platforms, for "a seat at the table" and for the inclusion of indigenous knowledge in national disaster risk reduction planning.
- Provide opportunities for indigenous participation in regional and international forums.

DRR: Building Community Resilience in a Changing Climate

Organized by: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, UNDP, Act Alliance, Zurich Insurance Company Ltd

The event underlined that the nature of climate risk is changing due to climate change and is introducing complexities and uncertainties. The panel agreed that this complexity requires a more integrated approach, as for example bringing together disaster risk reduction and climate change consideration, with respect to the type of information needed (seasonal forecasts, longer-term projections), actors (e.g. governments, humanitarian, environmental, development organizations, private sector, research institutions, etc.) and levels of decision-making (from local to national/regional).

The panellists detailed requirements essential to build community resilience including the necessity to institutionalise and mainstream the approach into long-term frameworks, and development policies as well as the need of greater and sustained levels of financing for longer-term programmes.

The panellists called for more inclusive decision-making processes as well as for new and stronger partnerships and for overcoming operational inefficiencies (e.g. lack of coordination on the ground).

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Urge governments to allocate a greater share of their humanitarian relief funds to disaster risk reduction work.
- Include concrete, ambitious yet achievable targets and action points to promote better integration between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.
- Promote resilience planning involving participatory approaches and accounting for community strengths and longer-term needs.
- Promote further early warning with timely, comprehensive and tailored climate information to assist with early action.

Ready-to-use Data: Risk Information where it is needed

Organized by: UNISDR and GAR global risk assessment partners (ACSAD, CIMA Foundation, CIMNE Consortium, FEWS NET, GEM Foundation, Geoscience Australia, NGI and UNEP-GRID)

The discussion underlined the importance of producing and sharing information on risk, as well as making this information transparent, free and easily accessible to different audiences. Many initiatives, such as the Global Assessment Report data platform, are going toward these principles.

The panel suggested that data sharing should include translating such information into different “languages” (i.e. terminology) that can be understood by all the stakeholders, as well as producing easy-to-access, simple tools for data sharing. More partnerships are requested between public sector, private sector, academia, NGOs and civil society to produce, share, and understand risk information. Panellists added that such tools need to be open and free, and have to be tailored to the specific needs and questions of the stakeholders.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Ensure robust, open, tailored, accessible risk information. To be “robust”, risk information should be forward looking (probabilistic) thus not based only on specific scenarios or recorded historical events.
- Underline the importance of producing scientifically sound risk information to be made freely available to all the stakeholders from both the public and private sector.
- Produce risk information to answer specific questions, at different scales, from global to local.
- Make the risk information accessible, understandable, to all the stakeholders.

Ecosystems, Resilience and DRR: Presenting Evidence

Organized by: Partnership on Environment and DRR (PEDRR)

The side event demonstrated the high value of ecosystems for disaster risk reduction. It highlighted that these solutions can be implemented in both developing countries and developed countries.

The panellists demonstrated that coastal ecosystems are efficient and cost-effective solutions for disaster risk reduction, even in densely populated areas. Forests provide efficient protection against rock fall and avalanches. Equivalent engineered protection would be much more expensive to implement and would require more maintenance. Given the surface to be protected, only ecosystem solutions can be considered. The panellists demonstrated that ecosystem decline is leading to even more rapid increase of financial losses from insurance as compared to impacts from climate change.

The panellists highlighted that HFA priority 4 has least progress, therefore efforts should continue to protect and restore ecosystems for disaster risk reduction.

Preventing environmental degradation and the additional risks associated with climate change is the way to promote ecosystem solutions based on biological measures. The side event concluded with the aim to reach a strong multidisciplinary team and design a response that matches the expectations with all the partners (economists, engineers, local authorities, decision-makers) in order to deliver at the local level the right information to the right people and put in perspective why and how the things can be done.

The Insurance Industry: Sustainable Solutions to Disaster Risk

Organized by: UNEP Finance Initiative, UNISDR-Private Sector Advisory Group

The side-event highlighted the need for understanding of the entire insurance process (risk understanding, prevention, reduction and transfer) and insurance industry value chain (insurers, reinsurers, intermediaries). This is important to unlocking the role of the insurance industry in disaster risk reduction.

The panellist agreed that building stronger relations between the insurance industry and disaster risk reduction community is critical. Opportunities are not maximised due to lack of trust between insurers and NGOs, communities and governments. The UNEP Finance Initiative (FI) Principles for Sustainable Insurance Initiative can help bridge the trust gap and galvanise greater action on disaster risk reduction.

Insurers' risk management expertise needs to be better understood and shared more widely. This contributes to risk transparency and better understanding of communities' vulnerability to disasters. The panellists emphasized that insurance solutions cannot be done solely by the insurance industry.

Greater disaster risk reduction investments from governments are vital, as are enabling policy frameworks that support insurance accessibility and affordability. Major opportunities for governments and insurers to work together include ecosystem-based adaptation, zoning, land use, flood and drainage systems, building codes, disaster planning, risk exposure data, insurance literacy, micro-insurance and catastrophe risk insurance. Examples of government-backed disaster risk reduction and insurance initiatives in the Philippines, the Caribbean, Japan and France were cited.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Harness the role of the insurance industry in disaster risk reduction, and provide the enabling environment needed for insurance-related solutions. The UNEP FI Principles for Sustainable Insurance Initiative can play a key role in fostering collaboration between the insurance industry and disaster risk reduction community.

EU Disaster Management: New Tools for Policy Making

Organized by: The European Commission

The panellists underlined that EU disaster risk management policy, including the strengthening of EU civil protection cooperation and the resilience agenda have the potential to offer very concrete deliverables for the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

The panellists presented in particular how disaster risk prevention and management considerations have been included in a number of key EU policies such as transport and energy, environmental impact assessment, or investment supported by EU structural funds.

The panellists emphasized also EU support to regional disaster risk reduction strategies and action plans (such as the ACP natural disaster facility) and the long-term strategic approach to integrating resilience as a major theme in both development cooperation and humanitarian assistance.

The panellists outlined where the EU, in partnership with other international actors, has been developing tools and actions to support policy-making on disaster risk reduction. The panellists focused their presentations inter alia on knowledge (European climate change adaptation platform), research (applying evidence from science and technology to EU disaster risk management policy making) and Global Climate Change Actions with a disaster risk reduction focus.

Recommendations for the HFA 2 included:

- Address the challenge of knowledge and data sharing, such as the recording of disaster losses, accessibility to data, or the promotion of international standards for data systems.

- Strengthen technology cooperation and research, in particular applying evidence from the science and technology community to policy making.

- Encourage integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in relevant major policies.

- Develop instruments to improve monitoring and implementation and strengthen governance tools such as peer reviews.

Tackling the Role of Governments, Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations in Fostering Comprehensive Risk and Disaster Management

Organized by: German Committee for Disaster Reduction [DKKV], Deutsch Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit [GIZ]

The side event emphasized that key success factors in establishing an effective national disaster risk management system includes a comprehensive legal framework addressing different types of hazardous situations, an effective administrative emergency structure from national to local level, including horizontal and vertical cooperation mechanisms and the setting of clear rules and responsibilities including sound and decentralized communication and decision lines.

The panellists supported the private sector to include disaster risks and investment planning and ensure that continuity planning is in place and linked to established preparedness and early warning services and systems. Governments should modify regulations, including incentives to the private sector in addressing and managing risks. The private sector could become an integral part within a collaborative preparedness approach and take an active role in reducing and transferring risks.

The side event reaffirmed that global trends in intensive and extensive risks require a collaborative and holistic risk management approach and political ownership. Government institutions, civil society and the private sector need to link and synchronize their expertise and strategies to manage and prepare for risks.

Recommendations for the HFA 2 included:

- Establish governmental effective mechanisms concerning disaster risk management systems to ensure that the public and private sector as well as civil society can use synergies, create ownership and work in a collaborative approach.
- Encourage proper risk behavior and emphasize capacity development and risk awareness.
- Encourage the private sector to acknowledge its different roles and responsibilities to be more of a provider of risk management capacities.
- Strengthen global and regional initiatives for knowledge sharing, best practice exchange and matching needs at all levels.



Safer Hospitals: Essential Priorities for Disaster Risk Management and Community Resilience

Organized by: WHO, International Union of Architects, UNOPs

The panellists acknowledged that critical care hospitals are the most vital assets in communities at risk, as they must remain functioning to provide health services in the immediate response to emergencies and in the aftermath. More than 50 countries have taken action to make hospitals safer from disasters. The panellists called for better communication on the progress of safer hospitals globally, particularly to leaders in national and international disaster risk management, health, infrastructure and financing communities.

The panellists recognized that, building on the Global Platform High Level Communiqué, a global plan of action on safer hospitals will strengthen the collaboration among all actors to assist countries, hospital managers and operators in public, private and community sectors to design, implement and report on actions to strengthen the safety (including security and preparedness) of hospitals.

The event underscored that it is the time to scale up and give higher priority to the investment by all stakeholders in safer hospitals, and to make resources available to implement plans of action at local, national and global levels to secure patient and staff safety, protect investments in buildings and equipment, and ensure services are available when most needed by communities.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Strengthen the resilience of health systems, services, and capacities for multisectoral Emergency Risk Management for Health, including safer hospitals.
- Keep safer hospitals (including preparedness and security) as a priority action for disaster risk reduction.
- Link environmental sustainability of hospitals, with action on safer hospitals, and build on existing initiatives for smart hospitals.

Real Time Flood Forecasting

Organized by: Government of France (Central Service for Hydrometeorology - SCHAPI - of the Ministry of Sustainable Development)

The side event recognized that real time observation data is essential to allow real time monitoring of rivers and flood modeling. Panellists underscored the importance for countries exposed to flood risk, to maintain or increase financial resources dedicated to surface measurement networks and remote sensing facilities (radars and satellites), to improve the information used for flood crisis preparedness and management. The panellists also focused on the quantification and reduction of uncertainty, which is also a key point to improve the sharpness of models for flood forecasting, and the accuracy and qualification of the information provided to end-users.

The panel underscored that a special effort must be made to move from flood forecasting to predicting the flooded areas, as accurately as possible, in connection with the work carried out in the framework of the European Directive for flood risk management.

Finally a call was made to strengthen the protection and recovery of old data, and capitalize as much information as possible on current floods, to better understand the impact of climate change on hydrological hazards and to make relevant projections for the future.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Improve integrated approaches to ensure a relevant combination of prevention, prediction and protection measures, at a basin scale and as part of a partnership approach between the State and local communities.
- Understand risk to improve public information on hazards, especially on coastal flooding and flash floods, especially in exposed areas.

THEY HAVE TWEETED DURING THE GP



WMO | OMM@WMOnews

MT@UNOCHA, only 3% of all #humanitarian aid went to disaster prevention & preparedness measures in 2012 - buzz.mw/-sqV_y

#gpdr13

The Role of Public Awareness and Education in Building Community Resilience

Organized by: the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), UNESCO, UNICEF, Save the Children, Plan International, UNISDR

The event showcased effective disaster risk reduction public awareness and education programmes, that help local communities acquire the skills and knowledge to make informed decisions to reduce their vulnerabilities and exposure to disaster risks. Panellists emphasised the role of Ministries of Education to collaborate; apply better policies; enhance the education system; and promote public awareness. reach out to the wider community, including out-of-school children and children with disabilities.

A comprehensive approach to educational continuity and child protection in the education sector is required, addressing safe school facilities, school disaster management, risk reduction and resilience education. Models for scaling up are needed, as well as dedicated resources.

The panellists highlighted the importance of developing and promoting nationally-adopted, evidencebased key messages, as a foundation for disaster risk reduction curriculum and public awareness education.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Prioritize and advocate for leadership and implementation of education and public awareness efforts.
- Promote education policies, plans and programmes to reduce risk and prepare communities for disasters.
- Ensure reporting and accountability of disaster risk reduction education and school safety indicators and goals at all levels of education and better data-gathering of impact of disasters on education.
- Engage private sector, teachers and the social and traditional media in this effort.
- Promote regional communication and collaboration on good practices and lessons for advancing disaster risk reduction in education, including existing platforms at regional level.

Animals: Build Community Resilience with Innovative Solutions

Organized by: World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) in partnership with the Aldama Municipality of Chihuahua on behalf of the Government of Mexico.

The side event underscored that animals play an essential role in the lives of people and communities across the world, many of them vulnerable to disasters. Panellists underscored the enormous contribution of animals to many development issues - such as nutrition, food security, agricultural output, financial and social functions. The panellists indicated that the inclusion of animal welfare into risk reduction measures and programming can allow for innovative and solution-focused approaches that meet the needs of communities. The side event provided demonstrable examples of this approach, including a partnership between the World Society for the Protection of Animals and the Government of Mexico.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Take into account the needs and perspectives of communities that rely on animals for their livelihoods.
- Recognize and reflect the importance of animals towards food security, economics, livelihoods, environmental sustainability and long-term resilience.
- Motivate local, national, and international governments and civil society to include animal welfare with disaster risk reduction policy and planning.

THEY HAVE TWEETED DURING THE GP



WSPA International @wspa

24 May

Thank you to @unisdr for organising a great event and helping to put animals in disasters on the map!! #gpdr13

Organized by: FAO and WFP in collaboration with IFRC, UNICEF, WHO

The panellists urged to shift the paradigm from disaster response to disaster risk reduction measures for food & nutrition security. In addition there is a need to support effective and transparent links between early warning and informed decision-making for timely action. Panellists called to mainstream disaster risk reduction in key food and nutrition security sectors such as agriculture, water and health and to adopt multi-sectoral approaches with a long-term vision.

The panellists highlighted the necessity to place people and their communities at the centre of interventions, and to enhance existing capacities by facilitating connections to expertise and technologies. This will help to address the multi hazard and complex nature of their environments and livelihoods. Furthermore the panellists suggested to increase and adjust investments and funding to support disaster risk reduction interventions for food and nutrition security.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Improve the linkages between humanitarian and development interventions to scale up risk management for agriculture, and food & nutrition security.
- Provide a clear framework to support resilience building, by better linking prevention, preparedness, mitigation, with response and recovery.
- Connect risk analysis, monitoring, early warning, and timely decision-making to target the most vulnerable to food & nutrition insecurity.
- Accelerate institutionalization of disaster risk reduction for food and nutrition security in key sectors such as agriculture, health and infrastructure.
- Improve the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in sectoral policies, investment plans, and programmes in order to reduce emerging risks associated to extreme climate events.

Organized by: Government of Hungary

The panellists underscored disaster risk assessment as essential to better prepare for climate change related natural hazards and to create resilient municipalities in South-East Europe. Just as important is the communication of risk assessments to decision makers. The panellists recommended to create a knowledge sharing mechanism to help develop policies by other stakeholders. The concept of disaster risk assessment should not be narrowed down to disaster management bodies but all authorities of administration and private sector actors need to be involved in the process.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Promote transnational cooperation and joint efforts in disaster risk reduction.
- Ensure the exchange/transfer of knowledge and best practices in disaster risk reduction.
- Coordinate action of different stakeholders (Government, private sector, NGOs) to better manage and reduce risks and to adapt to climate change.
- Facilitate harmonized regional disaster risk assessment methodologies.
- Create consistent risk assessment practices and regional plans which take into account the impacts of climate change.

Lessons on Recovery from Mega-Disasters

Organized by: Government of Japan, International Recovery Platform (IRP)

The panellists pointed out that political leadership is an essential factor for facilitating, coordinating, and implementing shared recovery vision. The experiences of Japan, USA, and Pakistan showed that challenges encountered during recovery can be reduced if a recovery framework, which outlines the system for institutional arrangements and recovery support functions, is put in place. The panellists highlighted that pre-disaster recovery planning can be a useful tool for effective recovery. It enables effective coordination of recovery activities as well as expedites unified recovery effort. Pre-disaster recovery planning is also useful in facilitating collaborative planning process that engages private sector, community, and other recovery stakeholders.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Engage the private sector in shelter recovery.
- Develop legal and social framework for recovery.
- Use the recovery framework to guide local action.
- Use pre disaster recovery planning to reduce post event costs of recovery.

Reducing Disaster Risk of Environmental Emergencies

Organized by: Green Cross International (GCI), UNEP/DTIE, Joint UNEP/OCHA Environment Unit (JEU) and UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Sponsored by the Swiss Government (SDC)

The side event highlighted the importance of integrating disaster risk reduction of environmental emergencies into policies, plans and programmes for sustainable development. The panellists believed that a key priority is the raising of awareness of all stakeholders for the risks of industrial accidents related to disaster risk reduction globally. They also recognized that reducing industrial risks at the local level is fundamental, considering the lessons learned from past environmental emergencies. The panellists suggested that close collaboration involve local governments, communities and industries in the design and implementation of environmental emergency prevention and preparedness measures.

There was also a need to increase the emphasis on engagement with industries, in particular in relation to local level prevention and preparedness for industrial/chemical accidents.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Integrate the notion of environmental emergencies and related hazards as a major challenge for disaster risk reduction.
- Underline local level preparedness for industrial and technological accidents as a key strategy.

SASAKAWA AWARD CEREMONY

More than 500 delegates gathered to celebrate the winners of the 2013 Sasakawa Award competition under the theme “Acting As One.” The award sponsor and chairman of the Nippon Foundation, Mr. Yohei Sasakawa, and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, Ms. Margareta Wahlström, presented awards to two laureates, the City Council of Belo Horizonte, the capital of Minas Gerais State, Brazil, and the National Alliance for Risk Reduction and Response Initiative (NARRI) from Bangladesh which comprises ten international NGOs.

With a population of 2.75 million, Belo Horizonte was named 2013 co-laureate for fostering cooperation between local residents, public utility companies and private businesses on regular inspection of these potential disaster zones. Co-laureate NARRI from Bangladesh was awarded the prize for demonstrating the scale of impact which can be achieved through working in collaboration. NARRI has notably developed mass media campaign materials, supported the HFA monitoring process and engaged with communities on disaster risk reduction. The Tehran Disaster Management and Mitigation Organization received a Letter of Distinction for its Amaken Project which encourages residents and office workers to take part in disaster training to mitigate risk at home and in the work-place. The Municipality of St. Bernard, Leyte Province, Philippines, was recognized with a Letter of Merit for an early warning system developed after 1,354 people lost their lives there in a landslide. Karlstad Municipality in Sweden and the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency were also recognized with a Letter of Merit for innovative use of social media to raise disaster awareness, particularly of flood threats.

The independent panel of judges comprised: Prof. Murat Balamir, Dr. Franklin McDonald, Ms. Rowena Hay and Ms. Samura Tioulong. The ceremony was hosted by renowned Senegales singer Ismael Lo.



Winners of the 2013 Sasakawa Award / Photo UNISDR

Watch the session online:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/ceremonies/view/543>

GAR AND TANGIBLE EARTH: THE GLOBAL RISK EXPERIENCE

Professor Shinichi Takemura demonstrated the Tangible Earth that graphically depicts the vulnerability of our planet to disasters. He challenged global policymakers to show more leadership in tackling the growing risks facing populations worldwide.

“What is important is not the technology but our vision for the future of the planet,” said Prof. Takemura, the inventor of the Tangible Earth as he showed how users of tablets can now link to an interactive digital version of UNISDR’s new Global Assessment Report. “We are in a time of new ways of communicating about disaster risk reduction. We need to change our mindset to understand more fully the risk we have created for ourselves, such as through the rapid urbanization of the developing world,” he added.

The Tangible Earth allowed users to view and understand the condition of the planet. It dynamically visualized scientific data such as earthquake and tsunami-prone zones, climate variations, global warming progression, biodiversity, and more. Tablet computer users can upload the Global Assessment Report (GAR) for Tangible Earth free application and then point their devices at various icons in the printed GAR13 report, which will link them to enhanced content providing access to dynamic maps, risk scenarios, disaster maps, videos, photos, and case studies.



Prof. Takemura presenting the Tangible Earth during Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction / Photo UNISDR

EDUCATION & COMMUNITY SPACE

As an innovation, the 4th Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction hosted a dedicated Education & Community Space that welcomed 25 interventions by education practitioners and communitybased organizations. Presentations at the Open Dialogue area included a variety of innovative publicawareness materials and educational approaches promoting disaster risk reduction knowledge and implementation at the community level.

Training courses and latest toolkits linked to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and poverty reduction integration were presented. Participatory videos, games and music for disaster risk reduction facilitated informal interaction among various stakeholders, including children and education practitioners. A fascinating puppet showed (“Tales of Disasters”) and a performance show with deaf children from Indonesia promoting innovative education and awareness-raising techniques for disaster risk reduction were also warmly welcomed.

Special thanks to all partners who committed their time to make the Education & Community Space a lively and interactive exchange area for disaster risk reduction, namely CARE Netherland, Red Cross Netherland, IFRC, Plan International, WHO, PEDRR, No String International, Pro-Planeta, RCRC Climate Centre, ASB Indonesia, Malteser International, Christian Blind Mission (CBM), the Nippon Foundation, Group URD, Wageningen University, University of Groningen, Alps Tyrol and UNISDR.

EDUCATION & COMMUNITY SPACE

Towards a Global
Culture of Resilience



UN LEADERSHIP MEETING ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR RESILIENCE

The UN Leadership Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience was held in the margins of the Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

UN Deputy Secretary-General (DSG) Jan Eliasson convened the meeting and invited Executive Heads of UN agencies, funds and programmes and UN Resident Coordinators, participating in the Global Platform, to contribute. The discussions were facilitated by Margareta Wahlström, UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG).

The meeting provided the opportunity to discuss amongst UN leadership, the steps required to implement the Chief Executives Board for Coordination, and High Level Committes on Programmes (CEB/HLCP) UN Plan of Action on Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience, endorsed by UN Executive Heads, in April 2013.

The UN Leadership Meeting made two suggestions for follow-up action:

1. The DSG invite the Special Representative for Disaster Risk Reduction and the UN Development Group, to provide the DSG with specific recommendations for operationalizing the UN Plan of Action.
2. UNISDR to capture commitments of actions made by partners in support of the UN Plan of Action in a matrix of actionable points with responsible agencies.

FIELD VISITS

Three field visits were organized by the Swiss Government on Friday 24 May 2013 with the aim to directly observe the threats, challenges and opportunities of living in a risk-prone environment and to experience the practical side of disaster risk reduction.

More than 230 participants attended the visits, which took place in the Rhone Valley and discovered measures and innovations in terms of risk management, including floods and seismic risk reduction.

Avalanche protection measures, early warning systems, evacuation schemes as well as preparedness and recovery plans were presented and described during these three day-long visits.



MARKETPLACE

The Conference Centre was stretched to welcome the increased number of booths accredited for this Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. In the end, 38 exhibitors from governments and organizations were accredited to present and showcase their projects, products or innovative ideas around disaster risk reduction.

In addition to the following list, a large number of information and key documents about the Marketplace exhibitors are available at this address:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/marketplace>

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|----|--|----|---|
| 1 | Global Risk Forum | 16 | Overseas Development Institute / Climate and Development Knowledge Network |
| 2 | Inclusive Resilience for Sustainable DRM | 17 | CEPRENAC |
| 3 | Economic Community of Central African States | 18 | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| 4 | Gender and Disaster Network | 19 | Lebanon |
| 5 | World Meteorological Organization | 20 | National Institute of Disaster Management, India |
| 6 | International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies | 21 | Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction / Partners for Resilience |
| 7 | Comité Andino para la Prevención y Atención de Desastres | 22 | France |
| 8 | Netherlands | 23 | Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency |
| 9 | Health and Disaster Risk Management | 24 | Environmental Systems Research Institute |
| 10 | Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction | 25 | Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership New-work |
| 11 | Kokusai Kogyo | 26 | European Commission |
| 12 | United Nations Development Programme | 27 | Switzerland |
| 13 | Indonesia | 28 | Bangladesh: Towards Resilience |
| 14 | IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre – IC PAC | 29 | World Bank – Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery |
| 15 | Emergency Capacity Building Project | 30 | Germany |
| | | 31 | Making Cities Resilient |
| | | 32 | UN Habitat |
| | | 33 | Children in a Changing Climate |
| | | 34 | African Centre for Disaster Studies |
| | | 35 | Food and Agricultural Organization |
| | | 36 | Luxembourg |
| | | 37 | Early warning technology for risk reduction |
| | | 38 | UNISDR |



IGNITE STAGE

Following the enthusiasm triggered by the Ignite Stage in 2011, this concept of dynamic 15 minutes presentations was confirmed at the Fourth Session of the Global Platform with 73 new topics focused on disaster risk reduction and related subjects including Resilience and Risk Programme by the Harvard School of Design, Persons with Disabilities in the Great East Japan earthquake, songs for resilience and many others.

All the presentations are listed below and also available on video recording at:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/ignitestage>

TUESDAY, 21 MAY

11:00 Assessing community resilience in the face of natural hazards

Léo Muller, French High Committee for Civil Defense

11:15 Costa Rica: Building community resilience to floods

Juan Carlos Fallas, National Meteorological Institute, Costa Rica

11:30 Flood monitoring for ungauged rivers

Beatriz Revilla Romero, EC Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability

11:45 Tsunami evacuation park in Padang, Indonesia

Brian Tucker, GeoHazard International

12:00 Super-high resolution global climate model: flood risk in Vietnam

Nam Do Hoai, Tohoku University, Japan

12:15 Confronting the two-headed dragon in the case of AIDS

Jaroslav Mysiak, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Italy

12:30 GCOS Switzerland, a model for a national coordination mechanism

Gabriela Seiz, MeteoSwiss

12:45 The One Health approach in the post-HFA process

Marc Stal, Global Risk Forum

13:00 Climate Support Facility: customized short-term technical assistance available for African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries

Manuel Harchies, Climate Support Facility, Belgium

13:15 Barcelona's Resilience Board for Infrastructure and Services Supply [TISU]

Margarita Fernández-Armesto, Barcelona City Council

13:30 Indonesia Safe Schools

13:45 Ground motion measurements derived from space borne data for DRR

Alain Arnaud, Altamira Information Spain

14:00 Social media and disaster management

Tom Obey Measor, National Emergency Management Agency, Nigeria

14:15 Competitive and disaster resilient business enterprises

Lorenzo Carrera, Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Climate Change, Italy

14:30 Why disasters must be part of the post-2015 development agenda

Tom Obey Measor, National Emergency Management Agency, Nigeria

14:45 Toward resilience – a practical guide

Anne Castleton, Emergency Capacity Building Project

15:00 Enhancing risk management partnerships in Europe

Jeroen Aerts, VU University Amsterdam

15:15 Mind Your Risk – Premiering an interactive risk reduction game from Austria

Maximilian Riede, AlpS Austria

15:30 Harvard Graduate School of Design, Risk and Resilience Program

Joyce Klein Rosenthal, Harvard Graduate School of Design

15:45 DRR Can Be Fun: the role of games in DRR programming

Kelly Hawrylshyn, Plan UK

16:00 Including persons with disability in community-based DRR

Valérie Scherrer, Disability-inclusive DRR Network Belgium

16:15 A network of DRR trainers for local authorities

Evelyne Allain, Institut Français des Formateurs, Risques Majeurs et protection de l'Environnement

16:30 Scientific weather information for effective community preparedness

Tchaka Kamanga, Christian Aid Malawi

16:45 Creating a resilient community with public-private partnership and the power of sports – Lessons learned from the Japan earthquake Sakura Sato, Michio Shito, Toshiaki Murasato & Wataru Kitahora, NPO Folder, Japan

17:00 Crowd sourcing for security

Richard Guillande, SIGNALERT, France

17:15 Lao PDR: national disaster database and national assessment report on DRR

Vilayphong Sisomvang, National Disaster Management Office, Lao PDR & Aslam Perwaiz, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre

WEDNESDAY, 22 MAY

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| <p>9:15 KULTURISK – evaluating the benefits of risk prevention
Pierpaolo Campostrini, Consortium for Coordination of Research Activities - CORILA, Venice</p> <hr/> <p>9:30 Fire/ disaster management: prevention over recovery
Christopher Marrion, Marrion Fire & Risk Consulting PE LLC</p> <hr/> <p>9:45 Traditional preventive earthquake risk reduction measures in the Casbah of Algiers
Djillali Benouar, University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene, Algeria</p> <hr/> <p>10:00 Vulnerability assessments and decision support systems for climate risk management
Rodney Martínez, Centro Internacional para la Investigación del Fenómeno de El Niño, Ecuador</p> <hr/> <p>10:15 Local citizen platform for responsive states
Mihir Joshi, SEEDs India / Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network</p> <hr/> <p>10:30 Deaf and hard of hearing persons and accessibility – Japan earthquake
Joe Matsuzaki, Miyagi University of Education, Japan</p> <hr/> <p>10:45 Global exposure maps for global risk assessments
Daniele Ehrlich, European Commission, Joint Research Centre</p> <hr/> <p>11:00 GIN – a professional joint information platform for natural hazards in Switzerland
Sabina Steiner, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation</p> <hr/> <p>11:15 No one left behind: Practical non-verbal DRR for people with hearing impairments
Alex Robinson, Disability-inclusive Network for DRR for Asia and Pacific</p> <hr/> <p>11:30 Bio-rights: incentives for community and ecosystem-based approaches to DRR
Anne te Molder, Partners for Resilience Alliance</p> <hr/> <p>11:45 Child-centered DRR in Andhra Pradesh, India
Gurudutt Prasad Meda, Coastal Area Disaster Mitigation Efforts, India</p> <hr/> <p>12:00 Persons with disabilities in the Great East Japan earthquake
Kiyoshi Harada, Japan Disability Forum</p> <hr/> <p>12:15 Linking science to policy for disaster risk management
Jane Rovins, Integrated Research on Disaster Risk, China</p> <hr/> <p>12:30 Open Data for Resilience Initiative
John Crowley, World Bank</p> <hr/> <p>12:45 Songs for resilience
Charlotte Floors, Partners for Resilience</p> <hr/> <p>13:00 Global Earthquake Model: Collaboratively building a knowledge base & tools for DRR
Nicole Keller, Global Earthquake Model Foundation</p> | <p>13:15 Governance and DRR
UNISDR Advisory Group of Parliamentarians</p> <hr/> <p>13:30 Connectivity solutions for relief workers on the frontline
Marianne Donven, Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, Luxembourg</p> <hr/> <p>13:45 Towards an objective, transparent, and evidence-based global humanitarian risk index
Anthony Craig, World Food Programme & Tom De Groeve, EC Joint Research Center</p> <hr/> <p>14:00 Academic-business-NGO partnerships for science-based DRR
Kate Crowley, CAFOD, on behalf of Melanie Duncan, Aon Benfield UCL Hazard Centre, UK</p> <hr/> <p>14:15 Myanmar: developing a disaster management training curriculum
Sudhir Kumar, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center</p> <hr/> <p>14:30 PERIPERI U – Partners Enhancing Resilience to People Exposed to Risks in Africa
Djillali Benouar, University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene, Algeria</p> <hr/> <p>14:45 Integration of DRR and CCA through knowledge management
Dilruba Haider, United Nations Development Programme</p> <hr/> <p>15:00 What makes smallholder farmers resilient?
Harjeet Singh & Jessica Faleiro, ActionAid International</p> <hr/> <p>15:15 Using global datasets to focus disaster risk management
Emily White, Maplecroft</p> <hr/> <p>15:30 African hub of new knowledge on disaster risk management
African Center for Disaster Risk Management</p> <hr/> <p>15:45 Network for Safety School Clubs
Anggi Nurqonita, SchoolaTourRahmi, Indonesia</p> <hr/> <p>16:00 DRR can be fun!
Bruno Haghebaert, Red Cross Netherlands</p> <hr/> <p>16:15 Resilient construction: laminated glass for increased safety and protection
Jonathan Cohen, DuPont</p> <hr/> <p>16:30 Road map of Indian cities
Piyush Rout, Local Governance Network</p> <hr/> <p>16:45 Activities of Khorasan Razavi and Mashhad Province - Measures, impacts and DRR
Mohammad Reza Akhavan Abdollahian, Construction Engineering Organization of Khorassan Razavi Province</p> <hr/> <p>17:00 Acciones emprendidas al cumplir los 10 años de la inundación en la ciudad de Santa Fe, Argentina
Andrea Valsagna, Gobierno de la Ciudad de Santa Fe, Argentina</p> |
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THURSDAY, 23 MAY

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| <p>9:15 DRR Initiatives and MDGs in the Arab region
Fadi Hamdan, Disaster Risk Management Centre, Lebanon</p> <hr/> <p>9:30 Managing displacement induced by natural hazards
Nuno Nunes, International Organization for Migration</p> <hr/> <p>9:45 How forest soil compression impacts climate change
Stefan Valo, Gratax, Slovakia</p> <hr/> <p>10:00 Local innovations: the future of DRR
Kate Crowley, CAFOD UK</p> <hr/> <p>10:15 Civil society's lessons from the Great East Japan earthquake
Takeshi Komino, Church World Service, Japan</p> <hr/> <p>10:30 Krisoker Sor – Farmers' Voice, Bangladesh
Zakir Md. Hossain, Farmers' Voice, Bangladesh</p> <hr/> <p>10:45 Local preparedness for environmental emergencies
Vladimir Sakharov, Green Cross International</p> <hr/> <p>11:00 Children and DRR
Jazmin Burgess, Children in a Changing Climate Coalition</p> <hr/> <p>11:15 Interdisciplinary research for risk identification and assessment – case study Guatemala
Manuela Fernández, University of Lausanne</p> | <p>11:30 Partnerships and DRR: A view from the Pacific
Michael Hartfield, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, New Zealand</p> <hr/> <p>11:45 UNEP/ OCHA present the Environmental Emergencies Centre
Renée Christensen, UNEP/ OCHA Joint Environment Unit</p> <hr/> <p>12:00 Information and Knowledge Management for Disaster Risk Reduction
Jutta May, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Applied Geoscience and Technology Division</p> <hr/> <p>13:30 East Asia and the Pacific – Building successful country-led DRM programs
Jolanta Kryspin-Watson, World Bank</p> <hr/> <p>13:45 Wellington – role model city
Chris Cameron, Wellington City Council, New Zealand</p> <hr/> <p>12:45 Songs for resilience
Charlotte Floors, Partners for Resilience</p> <hr/> <p>14:00 Knowledge Transfer through the GFDRR City-to-City Sharing Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction amongst Makati, Quito, and Kathmandu
Violeta Somero-Seva, Makati City, Philippines</p> |
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Children delivered key messages on the Ignite Stage / Photo UNISDR

CONSULTATION MEETINGS

During two days, more than 40 consultation and preparatory meetings were held to tackle the wide array of topics linked to disaster risk reduction and the post-2015 framework (HFA2). The reports of the stakeholder consultations with the mayors and local governments, communities, IGOs, national platforms, NGOs, CSOs, as well as private sector on the HFA2 follows.

Consultation with Mayors and Local Governments

I. Introduction

The following reflects inputs from local governments attending the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction as members of the Making Cities Resilient Campaign. These observations are taken from Consultations, bi-laterals, and the meeting with the UN Deputy Secretary General. More than 200 Mayors and local governments were represented at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

II. Main observations

HFA2 Must reflect urban development and political challenges: For cities in developing countries, where the rate of urbanization is the fastest, and those experiencing conflict and social unrest, it is difficult to define a disaster risk reduction agenda. Likewise, growing urban populations brings additional governance challenges. Youth unemployment, a lack of access to basic services (water, sanitation, etc), compound the social pressures on cities.

Recommendation: The HFA and future frameworks should, therefore, consider the broader 'Resilience' agenda, which reflects the growing challenges that urban populations and local governments will face. There is a need to think beyond a 'disaster risk' agenda.

HFA2 should focus on long-term planning (20-30 years): Informal settlement (slum) growth is the biggest challenge facing cities in the world's most rapidly urbanizing nations. The vast majority (75%) of city governments in Africa cite informal settlements as their biggest problem. The challenges linked to slum growth mean that disaster risk reduction often takes a backseat to development, because the two are viewed as separate challenges requiring separate solutions. Local governments need to balance the demand from people to deliver immediate solutions to big problems, while also taking a longer view that will avoid repeating the same mistakes and compounding existing challenges. The solutions needed are: development of safe land and housing; natural resource management, building of schools, medical and health facilities, availability of

sanitation, piped water, and other municipal services. All these require time and sound planning guidance.

Recommendation: HFA2 should emphasize a long-term planning and development process. A 10-year framework is too short. It should be more like 20-30 years.

Drivers of disaster risk reduction—it's not always about the money: The notion of mainstreaming is not a concept, it is a way to work and distribute resources efficiently. To mainstream, you must work at different levels. Local governments need to get away from the idea of the disaster management cycle.

Sectoral approaches: transport, waste management, land-use planning etc. are one way to incorporate disaster risk reduction into municipal plans and budgets. Overall, local governments see the main needs on disaster risk reduction as:

- Sectoral approaches: such as transport and land-use planning.
- Access to more effective tools and methods of assessing, measuring disaster risk reduction and resilience efforts.
- Scaling-up knowledge sharing and training especially between local governments and technical experts.

Recommendation: National and international community should look at the Philippines as an example (5% of national budget on disaster risk reduction), but also a focus on building technical capacity—especially at local level, where human resource and technical expertise is often limited.

Community engagement is critical: Engage and empower communities by providing resources from central and local government to support them in developing ideas for appropriate responses to reduce risk or increase resilience, which are compatible with their unique situation. There are resources and funds available if you cast the net very wide. We need to adapt and learn from other communities.

Recommendation: Enhance resilience in the community while simultaneously ensuring local government is operationally ready to respond.

The future is only getting riskier – HFA2 must reflect climate change, land and environmental degradation, and threats to natural resources:

Further key issues that we recognize include the wide range and type of risks being faced, the level of risk awareness, and the changing perception of risk over time. Many communities do not recover economically and many must relocate. Climate change will worsen conditions. Cities living on or near coastlines are facing risks. The implications for all urban areas are more extreme flooding and droughts, which compromise water supplies and puts people in unlivable circumstances. We must concentrate on building resilience into urban planning practices and infrastructure such as building dykes, dams and other infrastructure.

Recommendation: Any new international framework must reflect climate change and in the context of urban areas, since the most extreme effects of climate change will be felt within the next 30 years-- when 80% of the world's population is projected to be living in cities.

III. Overview of Key Recommendations:

- Create opportunities to engage and empower local communities to make decisions that improve disaster risk reduction outcomes.
- Carry out updated and adequate local and regional diagnostics and information systems to identify all types of vulnerabilities and risk scenarios to be included in local policies and projects.
- Promote decentralized cooperation and strategic alliances among local and regional governments to exchange good practices and experience on disaster risk reduction and resilience.
- Promote a culture of resilience through education at all levels and include this subject on the agenda of public debate with the participation of mass media.

In support of the above, Local Governments recognize the need to:

- Move to practical guidance and benchmarking as aspirational standards, including for urban design and building.
- Create a methodology for municipalities to engage with community groups and public and private institutions.
- Seek solutions internally. Resources for resilience should not be only expected from the outside but also from national or international sources. Local governments should also seek to generate and provide innovation for endogenous sources.
- Systematically promote a culture of transparency and good governance.
- Reiterate UNISDR Making Cities Resilient Campaign by not only engaging cities, but seeking commitment to action and ensuring local assessments are implemented across regions.
- Engage academic institutions to support the cities campaign.
- Ensure political commitments to support local level implementation.
- Promote best practices of cities at the global level.
- Engage the private sector in disaster risk reduction projects at the local level
- Ensure concerns of local level authorities are reflected post 2015 negotiations.
- Re-energize the [regional] cities' networks through increased commitment by local actors.
- Promote disaster risk reduction focused capacity building across all levels of local administration, including for high-level officials.
- Facilitate and participate in city-to-city learning and sharing experiences.

Consultation with Communities

On May 19th and 20th of 2013, the first Community Practitioners Academy held a preparatory meeting to the UNISDR Global Platform in Geneva, Switzerland. Convened by GROOTS International, Huairou Commission, UNISDR, World Bank GNFDRR, Act Alliance, Action Aid, JANIC, Cordaid and Oxfam the Academy was planned in partnership with the community practitioners from their respective networks.

Forty five community practitioners from 17 countries — Japan, Indonesia, India, Bangladesh, Philippines, Samoa, Haiti, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Peru, Chile, Venezuela, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and the USA — met for 1.5 days. at the first ever Community Practitioners' Academy at a UNISDR Global Platform. Our aim is to strongly bring the voice of communities into a place that traditionally has not invited us as experts. In the academy we shared our experiences and good practices in building community resilience and disaster risk reduction through local, national and regional actions. We mapped how we have been coping with drought, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, land grabbing, tropical storms, floods, tsunamis, nuclear explosions, environmental degradation, climate change, conflict and epidemics among people, livestock and crops, often in combination and on an ongoing basis. Through our exchange, we noted how we have been building community resilience through our organizing and community development, decades before it became a buzzword and long before disasters struck our communities.

As UN SRSR Margareta Wahlström noted at the opening of our Academy: “Communities already come well organized.” Indeed, academy participants have organized in small farmers associations, informal settlement resident associations, village risk reduction committees, federations of savings and credit groups, national and international church networks as well as regional and global practitioner platforms. Through these associations, we have initiated savings and loans programmes for environmental protection, led community waste and water management, cash cropping and drought resistant food production and new forms of land management. We also collect and distribute community funds, mitigate drought through sand dam water storage and redirect national disaster risk reduction policies and national reforestation policies to facilitate community participation. **In short we are working not only for disaster risk reduction, but to change the way development is done—from the grassroots level [bottom up].**

With the support of local and national government officials, academics, development professionals, donors, and facilitating NGOs, we committed at the Academy as community practitioners to the following over the next year:

We agreed to continue to meet to strengthen our linkages to other communities and develop strategic partnerships in the regions. We have our eyes set on building community practitioner platforms at national and regional levels as a strategy for amplifying our networks, voices, practices and impacts. These community-driven platforms will lay the infrastructure for peer learning and exchange of knowledge across stakeholder groups. Collectively, we agreed to continue to invest in strengthening the connection between grassroots women's groups and decision-making because grassroots women are often the designers and builders of community resilience in poor communities. We also pledged to build leaders towards growing our movement for community driven resilience.

We are moving together to partner and explore cooperating as a global Community Practitioners Platform over time to enable the local implementation of HFA and the formulation of HFA 2 in order to let communities lead and to:

- Better addresses the localized, recurrent “everyday” disasters as well as the man-made disasters that are the bi-products of development;
- Move away from the broken system of emergency response and towards prevention and community resilience building;
- Recognize that communities have experience, expertise and indigenous knowledge that should be built upon rather than overlooked;
- Contradict the constant turnover in public administration and political leadership through global/national policies that require and incentivize community participation in disaster risk reduction and resilient development;
- Resource communities' disaster risk reduction and resilience building activities directly, through collaboration with local authorities and facilitating NGOs.



1. The key drivers for enhancing IGOs' support to disaster risk reduction implementation at the sub-regional level are:

- Raising awareness of the Heads of States (for example, disaster risk reduction is vital for physical stability)
- Establishment of specialized institutional mechanisms/bodies in IGOs for disaster risk management and the need for disaster risk management programmes / projects to support Member States (African Union).
- Encourage Member States to have common development agendas that integrate disaster risk reduction.
- Create legal foundation for IGO to strengthen disaster risk reduction (SAARC).
- Promote cross-sectoral implementation and synergies (ASEAN).
- Cross regional networking, learning and sharing of good practices will be instrumental for IGOs to enhance their support to countries.

2. IGOs can optimize and support the legitimacy of Regional Platforms/ Ministerial Conferences for disaster risk reduction and linkage with Host Governments:

- Platforms are for networking, communicating and coordination. This approach needs to be consistently applied at all levels: national, regional and global.
- Regional Platforms are owned by the governments. There is the need to strengthen ownership of Regional Platforms at national level. First ensure governments take actions on disaster risk reduction. It is important that IGO actions are demand-driven.
- A wider partnership is required: the need to reach out to other stakeholders and ensure their voices (private sector, civil society, etc); together countries, especially smaller ones have stronger voice and joint networks have proved success (Pacific).
- An Advisory Council comprising countries, UN, technical bodies, civil society and so on to guide Regional Platforms has proved useful.

3. How to enhance the awareness of the Heads of States?

- Need to demonstrate what is the success and failure of with or without disaster risk reduction. Make a case that disaster risk reduction is an investment, not a cost with some cost-benefit. There is enough evidence that must be utilized.
- Ensure that the issue of disaster risk reduction is brought before the Heads of State Summit. In advance, try to convince critical ministries: especially finance.

4. What would be IGOs' key priorities in HFA2?

- Continue implementing HFA. HFA 2 must fill the gaps.
- Important issues for HFA2 include: improve governance, resources, capacity development, urban risk, drought and desertification, man-made disaster, transboundary disaster risk assessment and management, engaging private sector is key (which must go beyond corporate social responsibility).
- HFA2 should not be considered as a document, rather a development framework to attract other non-traditional development sectors.
- The role of stakeholders needs to be more prominent and be treated separately in the document. More involvement of academic and other stakeholders.
- HFA2 needs more accountability mechanisms not only for governments but also for other stakeholders. HFA2 should have more robust indicators. The regional and national indicators of current HFA monitoring should be reviewed. HFA2 can be target based. HFA2 needs to address sustainable development goals as well as strategies and improve on standardized monitoring and evaluation. Peer review needs to be prominently figured in the HFA2 monitoring process.

Consultation with National Platforms

The meeting recognized the need to increase the number of National Platforms by 2015. To do so, the following urgent priorities were identified for integration as part of HFA2:

Governance

- Need to urgently clarify the role, mandate and terms of references of National Platforms for better accountability and governance.
- Promote a legal foundation for National Platforms to enhance their legitimacy and leadership for disaster risk reduction coordination at the national level.
- National platforms represent a hub for horizontal and vertical coordination.
- They represent effective tools to address multi-sectoral challenges.
- HFA2 should remain a flexible framework.
- National Platforms represent crucial mechanisms to support national-level disaster risk reduction implementation, in close coordination and cooperation with UN Country Teams.

National Platforms' role and activities by 2015 and in HFA2

- Enhance national platforms' advocacy capacity for disaster risk reduction.
- National platforms should be a central point for sharing experiences and good practices on disaster risk reduction. They are encouraged to campaign for disaster risk reduction (in support of global disaster risk reduction campaigns) and to better use the material (guidelines, good practices, reviews) made available at the global and regional levels to enhance their expertise and know-how for effective disaster risk reduction implementation.
- Promote the application of science and technology and social science research to disaster risk reduction policy decision-making.
- Better mainstream and integrate climate adaptation work at the national level.

- National platforms should take a leading role in coordination of national progress review processes as well as peer-reviewing.

- National Platforms should help promote and strengthen women's leadership in disaster risk reduction.

Partnership building

- International in-country partners call for a better recognition of National Platforms as unique mechanisms for disaster risk reduction coordination. Only national platforms have the capacity to facilitate a better coordination and overview of disaster risk reduction activities for more effective planning through reduced duplication of projects and financial allocation.
- National Platforms also represent unique mechanisms to bridge the gap between national and local levels. Their engagement with local communities should be strengthened.
- Their engagement with the private sector also requires development. Too few National Platforms integrate the private sector.
- Encourage stronger partnerships at the national and local levels but also at the regional and international level through networking for example, through the setting up of regional networks of national platforms or twinning initiatives.
- Peer-reviewing processes of progress is strongly encouraged to better identify and overcome challenges.

Consultation with Parliamentarians

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and UNISDR jointly organized the session of legislators and governance for disaster risk reduction. The discussion gathered parliamentarians from 26 countries and four regional parliamentary assemblies. The focus of the discussion was very much on governance for disaster risk reduction and to obtain the commitment of parliamentarians to the HFA2.

It was agreed that as climate change and disaster risk reduction are profoundly human issues, parliamentarians, who are the only stakeholders constitutionally mandated to speak on behalf of the people, are uniquely placed to have an immediate impact on the lives of those who have elected them. Community-based actions should be the starting point of disaster risk reduction. So by acting with and on behalf of their constituents, the world's 45,000 parliamentarians can take the lessons learned at ground level and use them to create legislation, allocate resources and ensure that legislation is implemented.

There is an urgent need for such immediate action, with many countries seeing a changing pattern of disasters, from high frequency-low impact or low frequency-high impact to high frequency-high impact. The rate of economic growth in some countries cannot keep pace with expenditure on disaster recovery, so money spent on prevention, resilience building and risk reduction must be seen as an investment rather than a cost.

To bring about the necessary coherence to achieve this, **governance for risk reduction must be strengthened at local, national or regional levels so that committed individuals and groups can work together to apply science and knowledge to policy makings.**

Education and planning are essential in preventing natural hazards from becoming natural disasters, especially in areas affected by overpopulation and urbanization. Parliamentarians are well placed to ensure that this ground-level action is taken, and that care is given to all aspects of planning, including education, health, agriculture and zoning.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- The year 2015 is a key date for HFA, post MDGs, sustainable development and climate change.
- Parliamentarians should be recognized as important stakeholders. The current HFA only called on governments; HFA should be a broad-based engagement.
- Parliamentarians have a critical role to contribute to the consultations and to implement the HFA2.

- Governance for disaster risk reduction should be strengthened at local, regional, national and international levels. Networking is essential especially for trans-boundary issues.

- Governance for disaster risk reduction and sustainable development are closely interlinked; special attention should be paid to the vulnerable, including those with disabilities, children, and women. The importance of science and technology in developing evidence-based policies must be recognized.

- Parliamentarians have the direct mandate of the people, and must use the tools available to them to raise their understanding of disaster risk reduction and promote governance.

- The key drivers for governance for disaster risk reduction include: institutional framework, regulatory framework, legislation, oversight, transparency and accountability, and empowerment and inclusion.

- The role of IPU is essential to have a database on best practices and experience, to create modalities, adopt resolutions in order to develop and share together our ideas and techniques.

Consultation with NGOs and CSOs

1. National policies to strengthen community resilience with a strong focus on small-scale recurrent "everyday" disasters.
2. Scope: Post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction to reflect the multi-dimensional interdependent nature of risk (multi-hazard approach to include natural and human-derived, such as conflict).
3. Promote integrated comprehensive approaches and strategic links in addressing underlying causes of vulnerability with other sectors and the post-2015 development agenda (multi-sector, trans-boundary).
4. Strengthen political commitment through greater accountability and transparency across all levels
 - a. National and local baselines, targets, monitoring and compliance mechanisms.
 - b. Disaster risk reduction framework legally binding through explicit links to human rights frameworks and other national legislation.
5. Prioritise the most at-risk groups and marginalised people, including addressing causes of differential vulnerability.
6. Promote multi-stakeholder partnerships and participation of affected populations in decisionmaking processes.

Questions:

1. How do we build on the HFA and yet ensure that we capture and formulate ideas to reduce disaster losses over the next 30+ years?

a. Companies expressed their hope for the HFA to be not only a global framework, but also a guide for practical implementation. It was highlighted that global resilience starts with local actions. The private sector is an important stakeholder that can specifically contribute to practical implementation on a local scale.

2. What are your views on how best to encourage commitment among stakeholders? Whose engagement is essential? What are the most effective and appropriate mechanisms to ensure a new decision-taking model?

a. The private sector stressed that there is a need for increased coordination of private sector engagement in DRR. This engagement has to be facilitated on a regional level.

b. private sector can and has to play a more active role to raise awareness around disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Raising awareness among peers in the industry and the public sector and communities is recognized as the first step towards resilience.

c. There is a need for an enabling environment for all actors contributing to community resilience. Businesses, as one of these essential stakeholders, highlighted that the private sector would go a lot further in contributing to DRR and CCA with the right incentives. The focus should be on the identification of win-win scenarios.

3. There is a need to improve implementation of disaster risk reduction actions within HFA2. What mechanisms, tools or methods would you consider are the best means of creating this enabling environment for DRR implementation, especially at the local level?

a. There is a need for increased public-private dialogue and long-term partnerships to increase resilience of public and private sectors and incentivize long-term investments. With clearly defined roles and responsibilities it is possible to bridge the gap between short-term and long-term return on investment.

b. Social media has been highlighted as an important tool with untapped potential that can be used to raise awareness on DRR and CCA in communities - including the businesses.

c. Stimulation of pro-active and forward thinking business continuity planning by means of policy incentives, guidelines, checklists and the creation of 'common practice'.

A number of stakeholders expressed that HFA2 should address the issue of transboundary challenges, as well as reducing social inequalities and poverty alleviation through financial support for local communities.

A call was made to increase the number of National Platforms by 2015. They should be able to mainstream adaptation issues integrating the private sector into efforts. Peer review processes for National Platforms could be a useful tool. Disaster resilience agencies need to address communities and women in particular. Indicators should be monitored by the communities.

The private sector needs to invest resiliently; an enabling environment pays off better than a regulatory approach. Encourage states to enhance cross-regional networking and adopting best practices. There is a need to transform risk management by bringing in the private sector and other non-traditional development actors. All these needs to be done while retaining a focus on communities.

Science and technology need to be more demand-driven, integrating social sciences, addressing a multisectoral approach at all level, e.g. research, education and training. Science and technology should play a bigger role in data collection. Consider redress mechanisms for not implementing disaster risk reduction.

Need to focus on small-scale recurrent disasters that are under reported and to consider how to make disaster risk reduction accountable in terms of legal responsibilities and regulations.

Recommendations for the HFA2 included:

- Need for monitoring mechanisms, targets.
- Inclusion of vulnerable people.
- Specific goal for all stakeholders, specific goal for persons with disabilities, elderly people, women and children. Accessibility for disabled people.
- Linking climate change with disaster risk reduction.
- Decentralization to communities with financial resources to deliver.
- Disaster risk reduction an obligation under the national law to ensure accountability.

The regional, consultation and preparatory meetings are listed below and summarized on the Global Platform website at the following address:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/2013/programme/consultation>

Consultation and preparatory meetings

- Asia Pacific Regional Briefing
- Arab Region Consultation Meeting
- European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR)
- Americas Region Consultation Meeting
- Regional Consultation with African Delegate

Consultation and preparatory meetings

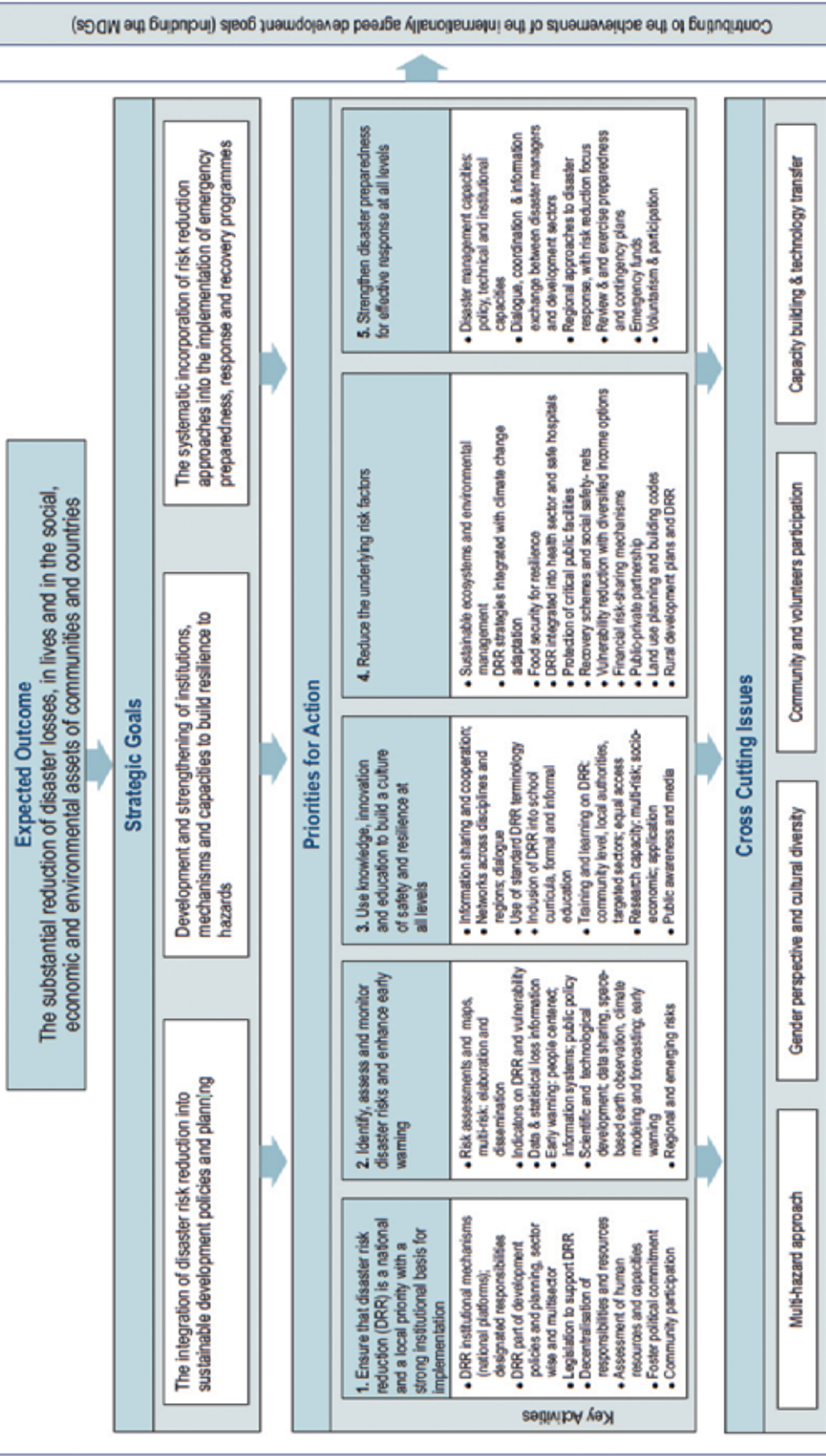
- IRDR 9th Science Committee Meeting
- Disabilities and DRR
- Save the Children - Preparation Meeting
- Demystifying Grassroots Partnerships: Building Community Resilience
- Improved Earthquake Risk Management for Governments
- SAARC/SDMC Preparatory Meeting
- Scientific and Technical Platforms / Networks: Achievements and future goals
- ASEAN Consultation Meeting
- Private Sector Partnerships for DRR: Annual General Meeting
- The Towards a Safer World Network of Pandemic Preparedness Practitioners
- Information and Knowledge Management for DRR
- Effective Normative Frameworks to Reduce Disaster Risk
- DRR in the Post-2015 Development Agenda
- Launch of the Guide for Governments: Actions for Resilience centered on Child and Youth
- Adaptation and DRR: Creating a Coherent Approach to Climate Change [Norway]
- CDEMA [Caribbean] Consultation Meeting
- The Power of the Peer Review - HFA Implementation through Government Eyes
- Lusophone Platform on DRR
- The Role of Disaster Prone Countries in Prevention and Preparedness [Germany, Poland, UNDP]
- Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on City Resilience Profiling Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- Islands talk to Islands on Risk Transfer Mechanisms (Indian Ocean Commission)
- CAPRADE [Andean Region] Consultation Meeting
- Business Continuity and Crisis Simulation
- Thematic Platform on Emergency and DRM for Health [WHO]
- Asian Regional Platforms Heads Consultation
- CEPREDENAC [Central America] Consultation Meeting
- CATALYST: Capacity Development for Hazard Risk Reduction and Adaptation
- Central Africa Roundtable on Yaoundé Action Plan [ECCAS, OCHA, ROWCA/EPS]
- Turning Risks into Opportunities - Mainstreaming Ecosystem Management, DRR and CCA

ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION



SUMMARY of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (Hyogo Framework)

Expected outcome, strategic goals and priorities for action 2005-2015



DRR= disaster risk reduction

www.unisdr.org

ANNEX 2: OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Two years ago at the 3rd Global Platform, members of the private sector, representing a variety of businesses of various sizes and multiple geographies, came together under the aegis of the UNISDR to organize as the Private Sector Advisory Group (PSAG). PSAG aimed to serve as an action-oriented catalyst to galvanize private sector engagement and collaboration in disaster risk reduction and resilience building.

At that event, a 'Statement of Commitment by the Private Sector for Disaster Prevention, Resilience and Risk Reduction' (Statement) was introduced. With this, the private sector was invited to acknowledge the Hyogo Framework for Action and adopt three commitments to disaster prevention, resilience and risk reduction.

It also contained a voluntary call to action with five essentials, the headlines of which are:

1. Promote and develop public-private partnerships.
2. Leverage private sector expertise and strengths.
3. Foster a collaborative exchange and dissemination of data.
4. Support national and local risk assessments.
5. Support the development and strengthening of national and local laws, regulations, policies and programmes.

To date, 40 signatories have committed to the Statement, forming the Private Sector Partnership (PSP), a growing global forum for action.

During the past two years private sector members engaged in a variety of initiatives including the following:

- Communication and awareness building via regional and international conferences and forums such as the Rio+20 forum on sustainability, the 5th Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction and the African Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Partnerships and collaborative dialogue with the public sector in the areas of disaster prevention and resilient investment.
- Development of support and sponsorship resources of both in-kind and monetary contributions. For example, sponsorship to organize this Global Platform and contributions to the Global Assessment Report and the Making Cities Resilient Campaign.

As a result, at this 4th Global Platform, the private sector was granted an enlarged participation and engagement role in the proceedings, a nod of approval from the UN that is much appreciated.

In return, the private sector reaffirms, through the Statement, its commitment to disaster risk reduction and resilience building in the coming years.

Specifically:

- To constructively contribute to a post-2015 framework for Disaster Risk Reduction / HFA2 that will focus on implementation.
- To be action-oriented: locally, nationally and internationally.
- To enlarge PSP membership and engagement.
- To promote partnership and dialogue with the public sector on making resilient investment mainstream.
- To expand the understanding, assessment and measurement of hazard risk.
- To collect and disseminate best practices on business resilience to natural hazards.
- To raise awareness and educate on natural hazards and ways to reduce, manage and share these risks.
- To promote resilience capacity as a way towards achieving sustainability goals.

All private sector businesses, trade organizations or government-owned business enterprises committed to these goals are welcome to join the Private Sector Partnership.

The need for building resilience capacity is greater than ever. Besides social responsibility and creating goodwill, there is a strong business case that the private sector heavily shares in the losses of disasters and has a vital interest in resilience. For example, the Global Assessment Report highlighted New Zealand electricity distributor, Orion, that invested \$6 million in seismic strengthening and saved \$65 million in potential losses in the Christchurch Earthquakes.

Without stability and functional continuity, the economic foundation of security, prosperity and growth, on which private sector investment is based, is endangered. The same public that suffer from disasters are our employees, our customers and our suppliers. Who is not in at least one of those categories?

We, the private sector, want to engage in an honest dialogue with national and local governments, regional organizations and civil society, to advance the Disaster Risk Reduction Agenda. It is time to move from global and national frameworks and platforms to local implementation and action.

The private sector today is committed to make the difference in creating a safer and more resilient future for the benefit of all peoples.

ANNEX 3: ACHIEVEMENTS AND FUTURE GOALS FROM THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL PLATFORMS

A total of 19 platforms and networks presented their achievements in the past years and their future plans and perspectives in supporting HFA2. This first gathering and exchange of information was highly appreciated by all participants. The UNISDR Scientific and Technological Advisory Group (STAG) took stock of the achievements of these networks and platforms, which cover a broad range in disaster risk reduction: some focusing on science and technology, others on education and training, and the remainder on implementation and awareness raising.

In line with the STAG report prepared for the Global Platform for Disaster Risk reduction 2013 with a focus on "Science: useful, useable and used", the presentations and discussions resulted in the consensus that scientific and technological platforms have proven science to be useful, useable and used in disaster risk management. However, there was also consensus that the available research output is not yet fully used.

To improve that situation one possibility is to encourage users to clearly express their needs, so that research can become more demand driven. It was agreed that the Science and Technology platforms and networks provide added value to this process and should be encouraged to continue their work.

Mechanisms as well as some standards should be developed on how future collaboration and coordination can be facilitated and more synergies gained. A strong will and need for future gatherings was expressed. Participants also expressed their concern and commitment for the following issues:

- Science should further develop and strengthen the multi-sectorial and multi-disciplinary approach, especially including social science, and addressing all local, national and international levels.

- Also, a gap in knowledge and data management was highlighted, therefore mechanisms for the collection, access and sharing of knowledge and data on national and international level should be improved.

Based on the stock taking event, the organizers of the event will follow up with the platforms and networks with a more detailed questionnaire. The STAG will evaluate these questionnaires, share the results with the members of the platforms and networks and make suggestions for strengthening future collaboration.

ANNEX 4: SUMMARY OF THE MAKING CITIES RESILIENT CAMPAIGN MAYORS' MEETING WITH MR. JAN ELIASSON, UNITED NATIONS DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

The purpose of the meeting was to exchange views among cities from all regions and between the Mayors and UN leadership on how local governments could be more firmly represented in the global discussions to define the HFA2, and the broader post-2015 development agenda.

Particularly, the Mayors discussed the following:

1. How can local governments influence the architecture of the post-2015 disaster risk reduction and the post-2015 development agenda frameworks and how can they be empowered to implement the goals that these frameworks define?

2. How can the UN, through these new frameworks and other initiatives such as the Making Cities Resilient Campaign, transmit local governments' needs and ensure that mandates to protect their communities are reflected in national development and disaster risk reduction plans, policies, and investments?

The Deputy Secretary-General recognized that Local Governments have an important role in disaster risk reduction and sustainable development by virtue of their proximity to the "realities" in their communities. They are the "doers" at the centre of a major international trend: urbanization. Already more than 50% of the world lives in urban areas and the pressure on cities will continue to grow. He also recognized the need to bridge the gap between the global and local levels through involvement in networks such as the Making Cities Resilient Campaign.

The Campaign is generating great momentum, with over 1,400 local governments (as of May 2013) using this network to support strategic planning and organization to reduce disaster risk and improve the lives and livelihoods of urban residents. The Deputy Secretary-General further suggested that Mayors who address disasters before they erupt should be rewarded.

Creating standards of excellence is important and something local governments should own together with their communities and governments. Local governments must identify common interests and make them socially acceptable to address major challenges of rapid urbanization, including financing of infrastructure.

Governments at all levels must be aware of the longer-term consequences of climate change, which can exacerbate current and future challenges linked to urbanization.

The most effective solutions will be found by working in a transparent and collaborative way, involving: different organizations both within and outside of the UN system; all levels of government; and multiple stakeholder groups, particularly those which represent the most vulnerable and poorest communities and are committed to improving the equity and social and economic quality of life of urban residents.

Without the essentials—such as access to clean water, sanitation and, employment, particularly among youth—there will be great tensions for the whole fabric of government. We need strong, trustworthy institutions and good infrastructure and education systems. In this way, disaster risk reduction efforts can be a vital instrument of sustainable development.

ANNEX 5: LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	OHRLLS	United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
CAPRADE	Comité Andino para la Prevencion y Atencion de Desastres (Andean Committee for Disaster Prevention and Relief)	PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation	PEDRR	Partnership on Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
CEPREDENAC	Centro de Coordinacion para la Prevencion de los Desastres Naturales en America Central (Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America)	SADC	South African Development Community
CSO	Civil Society Organization	SEERISK	Joint Disaster Management Risk Assessment and Preparedness in the Danube Macro-region
DKKV	German Committee for Disast Reduction	SIDS	Small Island Developing States
DRM	Disaster Risk Management	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ECCAS	Economic Community for Central African States	UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
EU	European Union	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
GAR	Global Assessment Report	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services	UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	WHO	World Health Organization
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	WSPA	World Society for the Protection of Animals
IDA	International Disability Alliance		
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies		
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization		
ILO	International Labour Organization		
INTOSAI	International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions		
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union		
IRDR	Integrated Research on Disaster Risk		
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction		
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency		
MDG	Millennium Development Goals		
NGO	Non Governmental Organization		
NCDR	China National Committee for Disaster Reduction		
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs		

ANNEX 6: PARTICIPATING STATES, TERRITORIES, ENTITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia, Plurinational State of
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China, People's Rep of
Colombia
Comoros
Congo, Dem Rep of the
Congo, Rep of the
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Estonia

Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabon
Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Holy See
Honduras
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran, Islamic Rep of
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kiribati
Korea, Rep of
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lao, People's Democratic Rep
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Libya
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Marshall Islands
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Moldova, Republic of
Mongolia
Montenegro

Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal Netherlands, the
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Palestine, State of
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Saint Lucia
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands

South Africa
South Sudan
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
Tanzania, United Rep of
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Republic
of Macedonia
Timor-Leste
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern
Ireland
United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia



Regional Intergovernmental Organizations

African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development
African Union
Andean Parliament
Applied Geoscience and Technology Division of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community
Association of Caribbean States
Association of South East Asian Nations
Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central
Commonwealth Secretariat
Council of Europe
Disaster Management Department of Qom City
Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Initiative for South Eastern Europe
East African Community Secretariat
Economic Community of Central African States
Economic Community of West African States
EuroLatin American Parliamentary Assembly
EUROLAT
European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement
European Court of Auditors
European Union
IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre
Indian Ocean Commission
Inter-Parliamentary Union
Intergovernmental Authority on Development
International Council on Monuments and Sites,
International Comm on Risk Preparedness
Latin America Parliament (Parlatino)
League of Arab States
Organization of American States
Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development
SAARC Disaster Management Centre
Secretariat of the Pacific Community
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries

UN & International Organizations

African Development Bank
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
Asian Development Bank
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
Asian Disaster Reduction Centre
CANEUS
European Space Agency
Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations: Headquarters, Kenya, Switzerland
Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) - Intra- ACP Programme (African Caribbean and Pacific Countries) - Climate Support Facility
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
Group of Fifteen
Grupo Consultivo De Parlamentarios Pro-rrd Lac
Inter-Agency Standing Committee
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

International Air Transport Association
International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property
International Civil Aviation Organisation
International Federation of Medical Students Associations
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies: Headquarters, America, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, Central Africa, Brazil, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Georgia, Germany, Great Britain, Iraq, Madagascar, Malaysia, Republic of Maldives, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, State of Palestine, Philippines, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand Uganda, Zimbabwe, Climate Centre
International Labour Organization
International Ocean Institute
International Organization for Migration
International Organization for Standardization
International Organisation of Employers
International Planned Parenthood Federation
International Research Centre on El Niño
International Telecommunication Union
International Trade Centre
International Union for the Conservation of Nature
North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ONU/ECE
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Pan American Health Organization
Permanent Mission of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Geneva
Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
UN Univ, the - Inst for Environ and Human Security
UN-HABITAT Liason and Humanitarian Affairs Office
UNEP Finance Initiative
UNEP Post-Conflict and Disaster Management Branch
UNISDR Office for Northeast Asia and Global Education and Training Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction at Incheon
United Nations Children's Fund Middle East and North Africa Regional Office
United Nations Centre for Regional Development
United Nations Children's Fund: Headquarters, Thailand, Brazil, Cuba, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Regional Office – Eastern and Southern Africa, The Americas and Caribbean, United Kingdom, West and Central Africa
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
United Nations Department of Public Information

United Nations Development Programme: Headquarters, Algeria, Armenia, Bangladesh, Barbados and the OECS, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bratislava Regional Center, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Georgia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgystan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Niger, Philippines, Rwanda, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Switzerland,

United Nations Economic and Social Commission: Asia and the Pacific, Europe, United Nations Economic and Social Council

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: Headquarters, Switzerland,

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

United Nations Environment Programme: Headquarters, Ethiopia, DEWA/GRID-Europe

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

United Nations Human Settlements Programme: Headquarters, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, Switzerland,

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

United Nations International Law Commission

United Nations Office at Geneva, Information Service

United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs

United Nations Office for Project Services: Headquarters, South Sudan, Switzerland

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs: Headquarters, Geneva Office, Kazakhstan, Regional Office for West & Central Africa

United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and the Small Island Developing States

United Nations Operational Satellite Applications Programme

United Nations Population Fund

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

United Nations Secretariat - Business Continuity Management Unit

United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition

United Nations System Influenza Coordination

United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security

United Nations Volunteers

Universal Postal Union

World Bank: Headquarters, Cairo Office, Geneva Office

World Food Programme, Headquarters, Geneva Office

World Health Organization, Headquarters, Pakistan, Regional Office for Europe, Centre for Health Development-WHO Kobe Centre

World Intellectual Property Organization

World Meteorological Organization: Headquarters, Costa Rica

World Organisation for Animal Health

World Tourism Organization

Non-Governmental Organizations

786 Disability Awareness Organization

Acción contra el Hambre - Spain

ACT Alliance

ACTED

Action Against Hunger International

Action Contre La Faim - France

Action Secours Ambulance

ActionAid, International, Afghanistan, Bangladesh

Agape Rural Program

Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development

Alliance Development Trust

Anne Ray Charitable Trust

Arab Network for Environment and Development

Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland e.V.

Area Disaster Mitigation Efforts

Asia Pacific Alliance for Disaster Management

Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network

Asociación Chilena Pro Naciones Unidas

Asociacion de Organismos No Gubernamentales, ASONOG

Asociación Nacional de Bomberos Municipales departamentales de Guatemala

Asociación Territorios Solidarios Chile

Assessment Capacities Project

Association de Formation et d'Appui au Développement

Association of Risk and Crisis Communication

Association Territoires Solidaires

Ayuntamiento sabana de la mar

Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Center

Bread for all (Brot für alle)

Business Innovation Research Development

Canadian Hunger Foundation

CARE, Netherlands, Nepal, USA

Caritas, Armenia, Indonesia

Catholic Agency for Overseas Development

Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid

Catholic Relief Services

CAUX- Initiatives of Change

CBM, European Union Liaison Office, Thailand

Center of Advocacy for Women, People with Disabilities, and Children

Centre Européen de Prévention du Risque d'Inondation

Centre for Disability in Development

Centre for Environment and Economic Development

Centro al Servicio de la Acción Popular, Red Global de ONG para la RRD

Centro de Desarrollo Sostenible

Childfund International

Christian Aid

Church World Service: Japan, Thailand

Civil Society Coalition on Disaster Risk Reduction

Comité de Emergencia Garifuna

Concern Worldwide

Consorcio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregión Andina

Cooperazione Internazionale

Cornerstone Foundation

Crossroads Foundation	Iranian Construction Engineering Organization, Khorasan Razavi Province
Danish Refugee Council	J/P Haitian Relief Organization
DARA - Spain	Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation
Development Gateway	Jaringan Rakyat Berdaya dan Siaga Indonesia
Disaster Management Center - Dompot Dhuafa	Kalvi Kendra
Earth Literacy Program	Krisoker Sor (Farmers' Voice)
Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative (EMI)	Local Governance Network
Ecological Christian Organisation	Local Governments for Sustainability - Oceania
Emmanuel Hospital Association	Lutheran World Federation
Estonia Civil Society	Mahila Partnership
Estrategia	Malteser International, Headquarters, Vietnam
European Volcanological Society	Medair
Finn Church Aid	Médecins du Monde/Doctors of the World
Focus Humanitarian Assistance: Afghanistan, India, International Coordinating Committee Secretariat, Pakistan, Tajikistan,	International Network
Food for the Hungry	Mercy Corps
French High Committee for Civil Defence	Mesa Permanente para la Gestión del Riesgo El Salvador/ Fundación Salvadoreña para la Promoción Social y el Desarrollo Económico
Fundación Guatemala	Mothers Legacy Project
Fundación Social Equipo Metodista de Ayuda Humanitaria	Munich Re Foundation
Gana Unnayan Kendra	National Rural Development Program
GEO Secretariat	National Society for Earthquake Technology - Nepal
GeoExpertise	Nature Conservancy, the
GeoHazards International	Nigerian Institute of Town Planners
Geotechnology, Environmental Assessment and Disaster Risk Reduction	No Strings International
German Committee for Disaster Reduction	Norwegian Refugee Council
Germanwatch	Oak Foundation
Global Climate Forum	Observatorio Sismológico del Suroccidente
Global Hand, UK	Oxfam: America, Australia, Great Britain, Solidarité, International Secrétariat
Global Risk Forum	Pacific Disability Forum
Good Neighbors International	Partner Aid International, e.V.
Green Cross, International: Côte d'Ivoire	Pattan Development Organisation
Habitat for Humanity International	Peace Boat
Handicap International	Plan International: Cambodia, Philippines
Heritage Foundation of Pakistan	Poverty Eradication Society
Huairou Commission	Practical Action
Human Rights House Foundation	ProAct Network
Humanitarian Forum Indonesia	Public Services International
ICVolunteers	RDRS Bangladesh
IMPACT Initiatives	Refugees International
Indian Council of South America	RET, Protecting through Education
InterAction	Rural Uplift Centre
Intermón Oxfam - Spain	Sadhana Welfare Association
Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	Save the Children International: Denmark, Finland, Japan, Mozambique, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America
International Center of Seismic Retrofitting	Save the Earth Cambodia
International Chamber of Commerce	Serviço Nacional de Capelania Pós-Desastre
International Council on Monuments and Sites, International Committee on Risk Preparedness	Shalom International
International Council on Monuments and Sites, Korea National Committee	Shapla Borokhata Union Federation
International Disability Alliance Secretariat	Shelter Centre
International Hospital Federation	Sociedad Amigos del Viento
International Institute for Sustainable Development	Solidarites International - Pakistan
International Medical Corps	Soluciones Prácticas - Oficina Regional para América Latina
International Missing People Group	Special Talent Exchange Program
International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance	Sustainable Rural Growth and Development Initiative
International Rescue Committee	
International Society of City and Regional Planners	
International Tunnelling and Underground Space Association	

Swayam Shikshan Prayog
 Swiss Development Cooperation
 Swiss NGO DRR Platform
 Tearfund
 Terre des Hommes
 Thomson Reuters Foundation, AlertNet
 Trócaire
 United Cities and Local Governments
 United Religions Initiative
 United States Fund for UNICEF
 UrbaMonde
 WaterLex
 Wetlands International
 Women's Refugee Commission
 World Agency of Planetary Monitoring and Earthquake Risk Reduction
 World Business Council for Sustainable Development
 World Economic Forum
 World Federation of Engineering Organizations
 World Society for the Protection of Animals
 World Vision International
 World Wide Fund For Nature
 Y Care International
 YAKKUM Emergency Unit member of ACT Alliance
 Yang'at community development organization
 Yuki Village Council of Building Towa Home Village
 Zoï Environment Network

Academic & Research Institutions

African Centre for Disaster Studies
 An-Najah National University, Earth Sciences and Seismic Engineering Center
 Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands
 Ardhi University
 Assistive Technology Development Organization
 Bahir Dar University, College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, Department of Disaster Risk Management & Sustainable Development
 Beijing Normal University
 Bournemouth University Disaster Management Centre
 BRAC University
 British Geological Survey
 Business School Lausanne
 Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology
 Center for Disaster Risk Management and Development Studies, Ahmadu Bello University
 Center for Disaster Risk Reduction
 Center for Earth Observation and Digital Earth, Chinese Academy of Sciences
 Center for Rebuilding Sustainable Communities after Disasters
 Center for Refugee and Disaster Response, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
 Center for Sustainability Center, Academia Sinica, Taipei
 Centre d'étude des risques géologiques
 Centre for Disaster Risk Management and Development Studies, Federal University of Technology, Minna
 Centre for Natural Disaster Science
 Centro de Apoio Científico em Desastres, Universidade Federal do Paraná
 Centro Internacional de Métodos Numéricos en Ingeniería

Centro Internazionale in Monitoraggio Ambientale
 Chinese University of Hong Kong, the
 Colegio de Administradores de Desastre Caracas
 Collaborating Centre for Oxford University and CUHK for Disaster and Medical Humanitarian Response
 Columbia Water Center, Columbia University
 Czech Hydrometeorological Institute
 CzechGlobe - Global Change Research Centre
 David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies
 Delft University of Technology
 Development Initiatives
 Disaster and Development Centre Online
 Disaster and Development Centre, Northumbria University
 Disaster Risk Management Centre
 Durban University of Technology
 Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne
 Economist Intelligence Unit
 Energy and Resources Institute, the
 European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
 Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales
 Feinstein International Center
 Fiji National University
 Florida International University
 Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei
 Fraunhofer Gesellschaft / Fraunhofer Brussels / Sustainability Network and Cultural Heritage
 Funvisis
 Geneva Centre for Education and Research in Humanitarian Action
 Geological survey of Denmark and Greenland
 George Washington University
 Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies
 Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, Kyoto University
 Griffith University, Australia
 Hawaii Pacific University
 Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research GmbH - UFZ, Department of Urban and Environmental Sociology
 Humanitarian Futures Programme
 Inova Health System
 Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique de Montpellier
 Institute for Disaster Management and Reconstruction, Sichuan University - Hong Kong Polytechnic University, China
 Institute for Environmental Studies
 Institute of Agricultural Resources and Regional Planning, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences
 Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development, Banaras Hindu University
 Institute of Medicine, USA
 Institute of Societal Security
 Instituto Hondureño de Ciencias de la Tierra
 Integrated Research on Disaster Risk
 International Center for Numerical Methods in Engineering

International Centre for Earth Construction
 International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management
 IQS - Universitat Ramon Llull
 Joint Centre for Disaster Research, GNS Science/Massey University
 Khavaran Higher Education Institute
 King's College London
 Kobe University
 Kyoto University
 Kyushu University
 Lincoln University
 London School of Tropical Medicine
 Lund University
 Makerere University
 Manila Observatory, the
 Middle East Technical University
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 National Academies, the
 National Academy for Mayors of China
 National Centre for Research on Europe, University of Canterbury
 National Institute for Educational Policy Research of Japan
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Université de Genève, Institut des Sciences de l'Environnement
 Université de Neuchâtel, Institut de Géographie
 Université de Savoie
 Université Gaston Berger
 Université de Paris, Gestion Globale des Risques et des Crises
 Université Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallee
 University Center for Studies and Research on Disaster
 University College London
 University of California, Davis
 University of Canberra
 University of Canterbury
 University of Chile
 University of Djibouti
 University of Dongguk
 University of East Anglia
 University of Geneva
 University of Ghana
 University of Groningen
 University of Hawaii Social Science Research Institute
 University of Lausanne
 University of Maiduguri
 University of Montreal
 University of Moratuwa
 University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences - Vienna
 University of Oran
 University of Salford, Centre for Disaster Resilience
 University of San Carlos of Guatemala
 University of South Carolina
 University of Tehran
 University of Tokyo
 University of Washington
 University of Wuerzburg, Institute of Geography and Geology
 Uppsala University Centre for Natural Disaster Science
 Uppsala University
 Utrecht University
 Vila Velha University
 VU University Amsterdam
 Wageningen University Research
 Xarokopeion
 Yonsei University
 York University

Private Sector

Achmea
 AECOM
 Altamira Information
 Approche Innovante
 Arik Airlines Ltd
 Asea Brown Boveri Ltd
 Association for Channeling Bioknowledge
 AXA Group
 Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
 Bio Economic Research Associates LLC (bioera)
 BJD Reinsurance Consulting, LLC
 Blended Capital Group, the
 BWCS

Children for Peace
Citi
Citibank N.A.
COSMOTE Mobile Telecommunications S.A.
Credit Suisse
CTI Engineering Co., Ltd.
Deloitte & Touche LLP
Deloitte SA
Det Norske Veritas
Development Bank of Japan
Disaster Resilience, L.L.C.
Dupont
Elsevier Limited
Environmental Monitoring System Consultant
Enviroplus+ Associates Limited
EQECAT Sarl
Espace Pur
Esri, Esri Suisse SA
Euroconsult International
F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd.
FeBAF- Italian Banking, Insurance and Finance Federation
Folder
Freelance sign language interpreter
Gens de rivières
GITEC Consult GmbH
Glaxo Smith Kline
Gratax
Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd
IMC Worldwide Ltd
Indus Motor Company Limited
Innovation Network Corporation of Japan
Insurance Europe
Keyfiat Sazan
KfW Bankengruppe
Kindunos
Knowledge Agency Europe AB
Kokusai Kogyo Co, Ltd
KPMG
Lend Lease
LM Risk Management
Maplecroft
Marsh - United Kingdom
MASA Group
Mena Strategies
Motorola Solutions
Munich Reinsurance Company
Nestlé
Perspectives Climate Change
Precorp Ltda
PricewaterhouseCoopers: Switzerland, UK
RATP
Risk Management Solutions
Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, the
Scitek s.a.r.l.
Seeconsult GmbH
SETEC Engineering
Signalert Sarl
Silkroad Consulting
SkyLife
SM Prime Holdings, Inc.

Soluzion Systems
South Pole Carbon Asset Management Ltd.
Spadia-Copernicus
SRG Consulting Inc.
Sure House Consulting Ltd.
Sustainability Pty Ltd
Swiss Institute
Swiss Reinsurance Company
Swiss Telecommunications Association
The Nippon Foundation
Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co./Ltd.
UMVOTO
United Parcel Services (UPS)
Urbisup Consulting, S.L.
WeatherRisk Explore Inc.
Willis Group Holdings plc
Winjit Technologies
Zurich Insurance Company

News & Media

AFP
Al Jazeera Satellite Network
BBC
Bloomberg.com
Crisis Response Journal
Economist, the
El Comercio
Grupo Cerca - Mercados & Tendencias Magazine
Humanitarian Productions S.C.
Inquirer.net, Philippine Daily Inquirer
Intergovernmental Tv&rv Company Mir
Jakarta Post, the
Jordan Times, the
Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
Los Tiempos
Middle East News Agency
Myanmar Times, the; Myanmar Consolidated Media Co. Ltd
Nigerian Compass Newspaper, Compass Media
PACNEWS
Performing Artistes
Rockhopper TV
Science and Development Network
Sociedade do Noticias, Jornal Domingo
Supreme Master Television
Televisora Nacional S.A
Thai Public Broadcasting Service
Times of India Group, the
Venezolana de Televisión

Networks & Other

1st German-Netherlands Corps (military organisation)
Asia Regional Task Force on Urban Risk Reduction
Briac sàrl
Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative
Caspian Sea Environmental Information Center
CEDRALIS
Climate and Development Knowledge Network - Africa

Climate and Development Knowledge Network - Asia
ClimateWise
Coalition for Global School Safety and Disaster
Prevention Education
Coastal Area Disaster Mitigation Efforts
Community Resilience Alliance of Southern California
Deaf Art Community
Development Network Of Voluntary Indigenous
Association
Duryog Nivaran
Enriesgo
Fundepro
Gender and Disaster Network, the
Geospatial Media and Communications Pvt Ltd
German National Committee for the Committee
on Data for Science and Technology
Global Earthquake Model
Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for
Disaster Reduction
Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in
Sisterhood
HelpAge International
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability
Initiative Commune de Plaidoyer sur la Réduction des
Risques de Catastrophes à Madagascar
Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies
International Association for the Study of Insurance
Economics
International Association for Wind Engineering
International Council for Science
International Council of Voluntary Agencies
International Recovery Platform
International Union of Architects
La Casa del Voluntario Chihuahua
Mancomunidad Cuenca Río Telica
Morier Communications
Municipality of Pristina
National Association for Disaster Relief - Korea
Disaster Relief Association
Parliamentarian Advisory Group for Disaster
Risk Reduction
Periperi U consortium, University of Science and
Technology Houari Boumediene
Proplaneta
Radical Interpretations of Disasters and Radical
Solutions
Royal Society, the
SchoolaTourRahmi
Sphere Project, the
UK Collaborative on Development Sciences
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Weber Shandwick
Wehrlen



Government of Japan announced the third UN World conference for disaster risk reduction to be held in Sendai city in March 2015 / Photo UNISDR



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