



United Nations
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Chairman's summary- second session on the Global Platform for DRR

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I. Achievements¹

Significant progress has been achieved since the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005

- Dramatic increase in political will in all regions since 2007, across both developed and developing nations, by Governments and Civil society organizations
- Drive from the bottom up - communities recognize the dangers they face and the need for action.
- The energy and leadership in DRR are increasingly coming from the South.

Achievements²

- Measures such as improved disaster preparedness and response
- Unity in Governments, NGOs and other partners in addressing underlying factors in the increase in disaster risk -rural poverty and vulnerability, unplanned and poorly managed urban growth and declining ecosystems.
- Innovative approaches and tools developed and applied in many key areas such as:
 - management of urban risks;
 - application of cost benefit analysis;
 - community-based and local level strategies;
 - early warning;
 - security of facilities such as schools and hospitals.

Highlighted

- Importance of education and sharing knowledge, including indigenous and traditional knowledge;
- Ensuring easy and systematic access to best practice and tools and international standards tailored to specific sectors, and to necessary cross-border data;
- Need to maintain momentum in Millennium Development Goal achievement, including poverty reduction, adaptation to climate change and better health outcomes;
- Necessity for investment in research and development and higher education;
- More effective integration of science and technical information into policy and practice.

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Noted

- High priority given to DRR in in risk – prone countries particularly from the vulnerable developing countries and wish to move ahead in the design and adoption of policies and strategies to address their risks
- A variety of national and regional platforms and organizations are being rapidly developed or strengthened to guide and coordinate this action
- The need for the international community to support these initiatives and facilitate better access to resources, assistance and expertise as a matter of urgency.

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Critical areas to future progress

- Climate Change
- Reduced Risk for all
- Setting targets for DRR
- Financing DRR

Climate Change

Message:

Climate Change magnifies the disaster risks undermining development gains
Triple win- adaptation, DRR and poverty reduction

urgent action to harmonise and link the frameworks and policies for DRR and CCA within the broader context of poverty reduction and sustainable development

DRR and CCA to be incorporated as core policy and programmatic objectives in national development plans, poverty reduction strategies and country assistance plans

- DRR must be a concrete part of the deal on climate change that is sealed at the United Nations Climate Conference in Copenhagen in December 2009.

Reduced risks for all/1

Emphasis:

Women as drivers and leaders of change

Children as strong agents for change

- participatory and grassroots processes are not adequately supported by central or local governments
- methods, knowledge and tools generated are not adequately brought into the mainstream of policy and implementation.

Reduced risks for all/2

- Triple win requires extensive collaboration and partnerships that reflect the mutual dependence of central and local governments and civil society actors.
- These should provide necessary resources at the local level, involve civil society in monitoring progress on disaster risk reduction, and include mechanisms for increased accountability

Setting Targets for DRR- 1

Gaining momentum: moving from isolated actions and pilot projects to comprehensive programmes of action with the setting of targets

Specific proposals:

- by 2011 national assessments of the safety of existing education and health facilities should be undertaken
- by 2015 concrete action plans for safer schools and hospitals should be developed and implemented in all disaster prone countries.
- disaster risk reduction should be included in all school curricula by the same year.

Setting Targets for DRR- 2

- by 2015, all major cities in disaster-prone areas should include and enforce disaster risk reduction measures in their building and land use codes
- national risk assessments, municipal disaster recovery plans, early warning systems, enforcement of building codes.

Financing DRR/1

Need for scaling up

Mismatch between the resources required to address disaster risk in developing countries and those actually available

Many countries must dedicate substantially more funds from national budgets – or increasingly suffer the consequences

Message to the international community: Strengthen the countries who suffer from institutional and capacity weaknesses for the success of implementation.

Financing DRR /2

Specific proposals

- incentives for retrofitting, risk transfer tools, risk sensitive development, private sector involvement, debt swaps to finance disaster reduction measures and linkages with adaptation financing
- target the equivalent of 10% of humanitarian relief funds to disaster risk reduction work
- 10% as a target share of post-disaster reconstruction and recovery projects and national preparedness and response plan
- at least 1% of all national development funding and all development assistance funding to be allocated to risk reduction measures

Financing DRR /3

Institutional innovations proposed

more direct resourcing of local initiatives and groups that are effective in reducing risks, such as grassroots women's organizations

Specific requirements:

- More explicit information is needed on the effectiveness and cost of specific measures and on the patterns of current investments in disaster risk reduction

The future/1

- A Mid-Term Review is being planned to address strategic and fundamental matters concerning its implementation to 2015 and beyond
- Require the leadership of the Govts, involvement of Civil society, strengthened regional capacities for coordination and program support, support from the UNISDR and ISDR system partners

The future/2

Clear and simple message

Disaster risk can be readily reduced through practical action. Solutions exist and are being put into action in many countries

We can invest today for a safer tomorrow

Thank you for your attention

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