

Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA2)

Consultation Report

**8TH ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER
MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE**

17:00-19:00, 3 December 2013,
Hanover Room, Hilton Rose Resort and Spa
Montego Bay, Jamaica



Report



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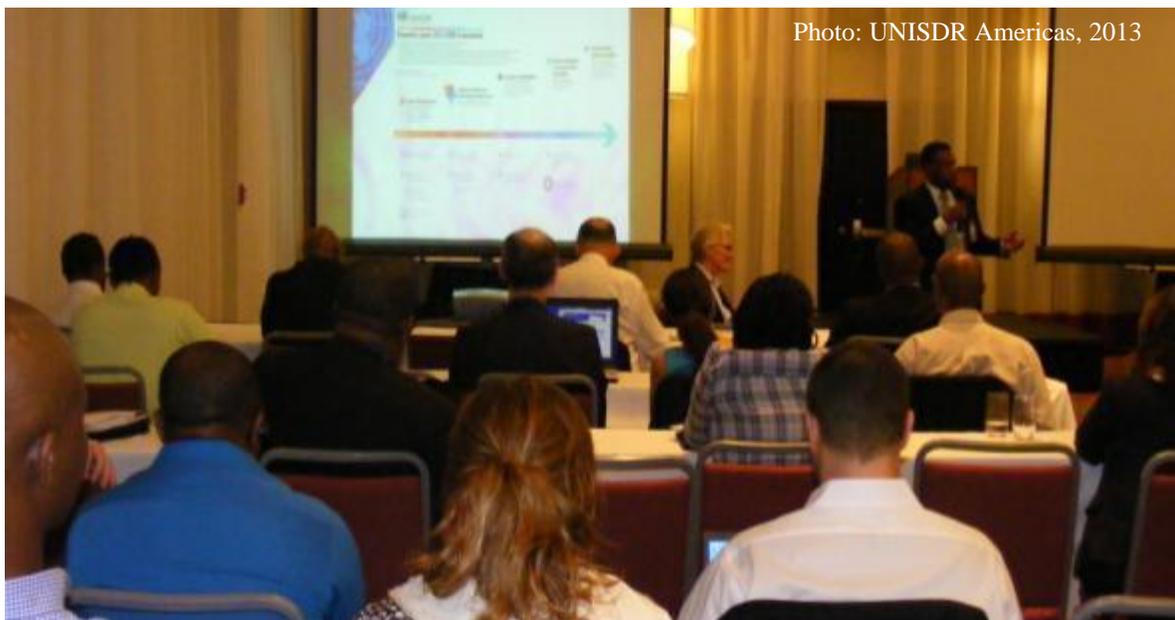


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This report is made possible by the support of the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery and the European Commission's Humanitarian aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO). The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of CDEMA and do not necessarily reflect the views of donors.

Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA2) Consultation Report

8TH ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE



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Date: April 30, 2014



Introduction

Framed within the global effort to define post-2015 international framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA 2), a consultation in the Caribbean took place on 3 December 2013 in Montego Bay, Jamaica during the 8th Annual Caribbean conference on Comprehensive Disaster Management. The consultation was convened by the UNISDR in collaboration with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA).

This consultation is one of a series of consultations which will feed into processes at regional and global levels which will inform the regional consultation to be held during the Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Guayaquil, Ecuador from 27 to 29 May 2014, as well as the intergovernmental preparatory meetings in July and November 2014 to be held in Geneva, Switzerland. In these meetings the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction will be defined and the new DRR framework will be presented during the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and will be adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at the end of 2015.

Between March 2012 and May 2013, the first phase of the worldwide consultations on the new DRR framework was carried out. In December 2012, the Caribbean region contributed¹ to this phase in the consultation held during the 7th Annual Caribbean conference on Comprehensive Disaster Management.

The outcomes of this 1st phase are summarized in a synthesis report² which was presented during the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2013. This report was basis for the consultation which took place during the Global Platform 2013³. 12 themes had been identified in this consultation and will be therefore used in the 2nd phase of the consultations that looks at identifying related indicators and in-depth analysis of themes.

Participants

70 Caribbean disaster risk management stakeholders participated in the consultation. Representatives from National Disaster and Emergency Management Offices, Regional, United Nations, Non-governmental as well as International Cooperation Organizations participated in the event.

Methodology

¹ http://www.preventionweb.net/files/30311_30311posthfaconsultation7thannualca.pdf

² <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/publications/v.php?id=32535>

³ <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/publications/v.php?id=35070>

Out of the 12 themes identified during the first consultation phase (see introduction), six have been selected to be addressed during the HFA2 Consultation in the Caribbean region based on the themes identified in the CDM 2014-2024 strategy:

- The importance of community-level involvement
- Targeting and including the Most Vulnerable Populations)
- Integration of Climate Change Adaptation, Development and DRR
- The Role of the Science
- Capacity Building: Financing, Risk Assessment, Preparedness and Early Warning
- Private Sector Involvement in DRR

During the consultation the participants were invited to identify possible indicators for the post-2015 international DRR framework. A matrix of indicators was provided to the working group for each theme. This matrix was compiled of core indicators from the Hyogo Framework for Action and the indicators from the CDM strategy 2014-2024 draft Performance Measurement Framework relating to these six themes (see Annex 2 for the matrix of indicators).

During the consultation three (3) of the six themes were discussed in working groups:

- The importance of community-level involvement
(Facilitator: Ricardo Mena, UNISDR & Stephen Ramroop, ODPM Trinidad & Tobago)
- Integration of Climate Change Adaptation, Development and DRR
(Facilitator: Jacinda Fairholm, UNDP Regional Centre Panama & Ian King, UNDP Barbados)
- Capacity Building: Financing, Risk Assessment, Preparedness and Early Warning
(Facilitator: Ronald Jackson and Saudia Rahat, CDEMA)

Results of the consultation

The results of the discussions and indicators for a new HFA framework are summarized in the following pages:

Theme 1: The Importance of Community Level Involvement



Key Discussion Points:

1. **Noted** that this theme should be focusing on capacity development.
2. **Recommended** the revisiting of the theme to stream line better. The sub-components financing, risk assessment, preparedness and early warning can be separated.
3. **Noted** the importance of information sharing as it relates to the generation of hazard maps. There is need for a common standard for data collection. This is a key capacity gap existing in countries. There is need for a policy on the data collection issue.
4. **Recommended** that consideration be given to establishing of a standard for data collection and protocols for data sharing.

Indicator suggested for HFA2 (2015-2025)

- Risk reduction units established at sub national level that have tools and mechanisms that ensure participation of local levels.
- Number of communities that have community based VCA, plans and hazard maps. Community development plans are informed by community based VCA. Number of communities that have a disaster risk management plans that is updated and tested on an annual basis.
- Number of families that have developed family disaster plans based on DRR and CCA awareness campaigns and/ or programs.

- Number of communities that manage and or participate in EWS.

Theme 2: Integration of Climate Change Adaptation, Development and DRR



Indicator suggested for HFA2 (2015-2025)

- Extent to which national policy and legal frameworks for DRR and CCA are integrated/harmonised.
- Extent to which sector specific policy and strategy for DRR and CCA are integrated/harmonised.

Theme 3: Capacity Building: Financing, Risk Assessment, Preparedness and Early Warnings



Key Discussion Points:

1. Noted that this theme should be focusing on capacity development.

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2. Recommended the revisiting of the theme to stream line better. The sub-components financing, risk assessment, preparedness and early warning can be separated.
3. Noted the importance of information sharing as it relates to the generation of hazard maps.
4. Need for a common standard for data collection. This is a key capacity gap existing in countries. There if need for a policy on the data collection issue.
5. Recommended that consideration be given to establishing of a standard for data collection and protocols for data sharing.

EWS Indicator

1. Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities
2. Evidence of effective emergency communications system, which supports the national EWS, response and recovery
3. Noted that community should be focused at the community level and should be hazard specific. Important at examining early warning at the national level.
- 4. Final Indicator - Early warning systems are in place nationally for major hazards, with outreach to communities**
5. Consideration to be given to disaggregating the indicator since it assesses two different things.

Risk Assessment Indicator

1. Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened
2. Validated research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed, strengthened and applied

Final Indicators to be kept-

3. Evidence of the incorporation of HVRA into sectoral development agenda and programming
4. Evidence of incorporation of HVA into environmental impact assessments and land use planning
5. Extent to which country has mapped hazards and vulnerability at the national and community levels.

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Indicator suggested for HFA2 (2015-2025)

- Early warning systems are in place nationally for major hazards, with outreach to communities
- Evidence of the incorporation of HVRA into sectoral development agenda and programming
- Evidence of incorporation of HVA into environmental impact assessments and land use planning
- Extent to which country has mapped hazards and vulnerability at the national and community levels.
- Degree to which countries have human and technical capacities for addressing the functional areas related to DRM implementation
- # of groups/community programmes that utilize the standardized community DRR tools and instruments
- Evidence of the application of DRR tools for planning and decision making at the community level
- Financial mechanisms are in place to support ex-ante investments in disaster management.

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Annex 1: Agenda

Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA2) Consultation
8th Annual Comprehensive Disaster Management Conference
 17:00-19:00, 3 December 2013, Hilton Rose Resort Hotel, Room Hanover

17:00-17:10 Presentation on the Post-2015 framework for DRR consultation process
Margareta Wahlström, United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General
 for Disaster Risk Reduction

17:10-17:20 Presentation of Consultation Methodology and Indicators to be discussed in groups
Ricardo Mena, Head of the UNISDR Regional Office for the Americas

17:20-18:20 Working Groups

Participants of the consultation will be divided into six groups. Each group will be assigned one theme.

Each group is requested to identify a

- 1) Reporter, who will take notes of the group discussion and will be responsible of the correct wording of the indicator; and*
- 2) Presenter that will report back to the whole group presenting the main findings from the group discussion.*

Themes for the group work and facilitator:

- The importance of community-level involvement
(Facilitator: Ricardo Mena, UNISDR)
- Targeting and including the Most Vulnerable Populations
(Facilitator: CDEMA)
- Integration of Climate Change Adaptation, Development and DRR
(Facilitator: Jacinda Fairholm, UNDP Regional Centre Panama)
- The Role of the Science
(Facilitator: CDEMA)
- Capacity Building: Financing, Risk Assessment, Preparedness and Early Warning
(Facilitator: Ian King, UNDP Barbados)
- Private Sector Involvement in DRR
(Facilitator: Margareta Wahlström, UN SRSR DRR)

18:20-19:00 Groups present their indicators
Each group will be given 5 min to report back to the whole group presenting the main findings from the group discussion.

Time will be given for a short session on questions and answers related to the findings.

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Annex 2: Matrix of indicators

The importance of community-level involvement

Existing HFA Core indicators (2005-2015) - HFA1	Suggested Performance indicators for CDM (2014-2024)	Indicator suggested for HFA2 (2015-2025)
Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels. (1.3)	Evidence of community level Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment (HVA) processes that incorporate the use of local knowledge with disaggregated data (2.3.1)	Risk reduction units established at sub national level that have tools and mechanisms that ensure participation of local levels.
Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc). (3.1)	Quality of community level Hazard and Vulnerability Assessment (HVA) processes that incorporate the use of local and sectoral knowledge (2.3.2)	Number of communities that have community based VCA, plans and hazard maps. Community development plans are informed by community based VCA. Number of communities that have a disaster risk management plans that is updated and tested on an annual basis.
Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities. (3.4)	Extent to which country has mapped hazard and vulnerability at the national and community levels (2.3.3)	Number of families that have developed family disaster plans based on DRR and CCA awareness campaigns and/ or programs.
	Evidence of the integration of local and sector knowledge into the physical planning processes (2.3.4)	
	Evidence of a training needs analysis in PS which incorporates local, community, sectoral and national knowledge (2.3.6)	
	Evidence of the application of DRR tools for CDM planning and decision-making at the community level (4.2.4)	
	Number of national EWS that incorporate community level EWS (4.3.1)	Number of communities that manage and or participate in EWS.
	Evidence of the application of a multi-hazard communication strategy applied at the community level (4.3.2)	
	Number of financial mechanisms to support effective response and recovery targeted at the community (4.4.1)	
	Degree to which the restoration of economic activity is incorporated into recovery and rehabilitation at the community level (4.4.2)	

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Integration of Climate Change Adaptation, Development and DRR

Existing HFA Core indicators (2005-2015) - HFA1	Suggested Performance indicators for CDM (2014-2024)	Indicator suggested for HFA2 (2015-2025)
National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels. (1.1)	Extent to which national policy advances CCA within DRR framework (1.1.8)	Extent to which national policy and legal frameworks for DRR and CCA are intergrated/harmonised.
Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change (4.1)	Extent to which climate change, gender, ICT and environmental sustainability considerations have been advanced within the national strategy/CWP (1.2.3)	Extent to which sector specific policy and strateg for DRR and CCA are intergrated/harmonised.
	Extent to which climate change, gender, ICT and environmental sustainability have been advanced within the national policy (1.2.4)	
	Congruence of CDM Strategy/CWP and Climate Change policies with CDM Sector Work Plans (3.1.6)	
	Evidence of sector specific standards that reflect DRM/CCA (3.3.3)	
	Number of sectors that have integrated DRM/CCA incentives for promotion of public /private partnerships (3.3.4)	
	Degree to which hazard, risk and CCA knowledge is applied into effective DRR activities at the community level (4.1.3)	



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Capacity Building: Financing, Risk Assessment, Preparedness and Early Warning

Existing HFA Core indicators (2005-2015) - HFA1	Suggested Performance indicators for CDM (2014-2024)	Indicator suggested for HFA2 (2015-2025)
Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities (2.3)	Extent to which national CDM training programme has been effective in building capacity to deliver CDM (1.1.6)	Early warning systems are in place nationally for major hazards, with outreach to communities
Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened. (3.3)	Degree to which PS have human and technical capacity in the NDO or NDMO to address the functional areas related to CDM implementation (1.5.1)	Evidence of the incorporation of HVRA into sectoral development agenda and programming
Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes. (4.4)	Number of groups/community programmes that utilise the standardised community DRR tools & instruments (4.2.2)	Evidence of incorporation of HVA into environmental impact assessments and land use planning
Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place. (5.1)	Evidence of the application of DRR tools for CDM planning and decision-making at the community level (4.2.4)	Extent to which country has mapped hazards and vulnerability at the national and community levels.
Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes. (5.2)	Evidence of effective emergency communications system, which supports the national EWS, response and recovery (1.4.5)	Degree to which countries have human and technical capacities for addressing the functional areas related to DRM implementation
Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required. (5.3)	Extent to which country has mapped hazard and vulnerability at the national and community levels (2.3.3)	# of groups/community programmes that utilize the standardized community DRR tools and instruments
	Degree to which training materials and modules are incorporated into CDM/DRM programming at all levels (2.4.2)	Evidence of the application of DRR tools for planning and decision making at the community level
	# of regional standardized CDM training courses and educational materials (2.4.3)	Financial mechanisms are in place to support ex-ante investments in disaster management.
	Evidence of the incorporation of HVRA into sectoral development agenda and programming (3.2.2)	
	Evidence of incorporation of HVA into Environmental Impact Assessments and land use planning (3.2.1)	