

H F A

Implementing
**THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK
FOR ACTION IN EUROPE:**
Advances and Challenges

2005 - 2015



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Preface

The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters emphasizes the need to monitor and review progress in disaster risk reduction to both document the implementation of the HFA and to inform disaster risk reduction planning and programming at national and regional levels. Responsibilities for monitoring the HFA are assigned mainly to governments, but they are also identified for regional organizations and institutions, international organizations and partners in the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.

The first major agreement of the post-2015 development agenda, the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030*, was endorsed by the UN General Assembly following the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan in March 2015. The Sendai Framework is the outcome of stakeholder consultations initiated in March 2012 and inter-governmental negotiations held from July 2014 to March 2015, which were supported by the United Nations Offices for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) upon the request of the UN General Assembly.

The main objective of this regional synthesis report is to identify key trends in terms of progress made and challenges faced at both national and regional levels through the implementation of the HFA in Europe over the past ten years with a view towards informing the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework.

This synthesis report is based on reports submitted by countries and regional organizations that responded to the HFA monitoring requirements. While in some countries consultation exercises were conducted as part of the review process, the reports are self-assessments by national authorities prepared by the designated HFA Focal Points.

In addition, this report presents the findings of the European cities that completed the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool, an effort to benchmark and report progress made in building resilient cities. It is hoped that the lessons learned and challenges identified over the course of the HFA will inform the best approaches to the implementation of the Sendai Framework to achieve a safer, more resilient society.

Acknowledgements

UNISDR gratefully acknowledges the countries and regional organizations of Europe that have reported on the implementation of the HFA.

The countries are: Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Monaco, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and the United Kingdom. Special thanks are offered to the HFA Focal Points of those countries who facilitated, coordinated and presented the reports.

The regional organizations and initiatives are: the Council of Europe (EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement), the European Commission, the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe and the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Special thanks are extended to Ms. Donna Childs of Prisere LLC (UNISDR Consultant) who developed the report, Ms. Stefanie Dannenmann-Di Palma (UNISDR) who consolidated and commented the reports and to Ms. Biljana Markova and Ms. Mette Lindahl-Olsson (both UNISDR) for their thoughtful contributions. Jonathan Fowler (UNISDR) for his editing support.

Ms. Paola Albrito (UNISDR) guided the development of this report.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States Natural Disaster Facility
CIMA	International Centre on Environmental Monitoring
CMEPC	Civil Military Emergency Planning Council for SEE
CRR	Community Risk Register
CoE	Council of Europe
DG	Directorate General
DIPECHO	Disaster Preparedness ECHO
DKKV	Deutsches Komitee Katastrophenvorsorge e.V. (German Committee for Disaster Reduction)
DPP	Disaster Preparedness and Prevention
DPPI SEE	Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRI	Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative
EC	European Commission
ECHO	DG Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (European Commission)
EENA	European Emergency Number Association
EU	European Union
EUR-OPA	Council of Europe European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement
EWS	Early Warning Systems
FP7	Seventh Framework Programme
GMES	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters
IDNR	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
LRF	Local Resilience Forum
LRRD	Linking Relief Rehabilitation and Development
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NP	National Platform
PPRD	Programme for the Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Natural and Man-made Disasters
RCC SEE	Regional Cooperation Council of South East Europe
SEE	South Eastern Europe
SEEDRMAP	South Eastern Europe Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Programme
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNU-EHS	United Nations University, Institute for Environment and Human Security
WCDR	World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Kobe & Hyogo/Japan, 2005
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Executive Summary

In January 2005, at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Japan, Member States of the United Nations adopted the *Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*, as an ambitious programme of action to significantly reduce disaster risk¹. The HFA's expected outcomes, strategic goals and priorities served as a guiding framework for disaster reduction for the decade that followed.

On 20 December 2013, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 68/211 calling for a Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction to be held in Japan in 2015 with the following objectives:

- To complete the assessment and review of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action;
- To consider the experience gained at regional and national levels within the implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action;
- To adopt a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction (“Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction”);
- To identify modalities of cooperation based on commitments to implement a Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; and
- To determine modalities to periodically review the implementation of the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) is the focal point within the United Nations system for coordination of disaster risk reduction activities. The UNISDR Regional Office for Europe is responsible for coverage and support of 49 countries. There is, overall, a high level of engagement in Europe for implement-

ing the HFA. Since 2005, broader Europe, including both European Union Member States and European countries that are not part of the EU, made substantial progress in raising the profile of the disaster risk reduction agenda. Europe advanced in positioning disaster risk reduction at the highest political levels, as evidenced by five ministerial meetings². The European Union has further advanced this commitment by making disaster risk reduction measures legally binding within the Member States, thereby ensuring continuity of the commitment to disaster resilience beyond 2015.

This report draws on the HFA Monitor, prepared by HFA Focal Points, a tool used to monitor progress and identify challenges remaining in the implementation of the HFA, as well as other available reports on disaster risk reduction within the current framework; in particular, the 2013–2015 national HFA progress reports, the 2011–2013 HFA Monitoring Report for Europe and the reflections of countries and stakeholders through the consultation process for the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. A complete list of documents consulted in this analysis is presented in the “References” section at the end of this report.

The report further aims to summarize disaster risk reduction goals anticipated in the HFA that were not achieved in the time period, identify what was missing in the HFA to provide a more robust framework for disaster risk reduction, highlight the areas for improvement in the HFA instrument and present conclusions that were fed into the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. This report is intended as a contribution to the Global Ten-Year Review of HFA and the objectives of the Sendai Framework.

Much appreciation is expressed to the HFA Focal Points, the parties responsible for coordinating, reporting and administering the disaster risk reduction work done in-country to achieve the goals of the HFA. Since 2005, 40 HFA

Reporting Countries and Organizations	Reporting Period			
	2007/2009	2009/2011	2011/2013	2013/2015
Countries				
Albania		X	X	
Armenia	X	X	X	
Austria				X
Belarus			X	X
Bulgaria	X	X	X	X
Croatia	X	X	X	X

¹ Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters: <http://www.unisdr.org/hfa>

² <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/regional/ministerial/?pid:262&pid:1>

Czech Republic	X	X	X	X
Denmark				
Finland		X	X	X
France	X	X	X	X
Georgia		X	X	X
Germany	X	X	X	X
Greece		X	X	X
Hungary	X	X	X	X
Italy	X	X	X	X
Moldova		X		
Monaco		X	X	X
Montenegro	X			
The Netherlands			X	X
Norway	X	X	X	X
Poland		X	X	X
Portugal		X	X	X
Romania		X	X	X
Russian Federation				X
Serbia	X	X	X	X
Slovakia				X
Slovenia	X		X	X
Spain		X		
Sweden	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	X	X	X	X
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	X	X	X	X
Turkey	X	X	X	X
United Kingdom	X		X	X
Total	17	22	26	29

Regional Organizations				
Council of Europe (EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement)	X	X	X	X
European Commission	X	X	X	X
Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe	X	X	X	
Regional Cooperation Council for South Eastern Europe	X			

2005

- 17 HFA Monitor Reports
- 11 HFA Focal Points
- 9 National Platforms
- 3 Countries robust legal framework on DRR
- 9 Countries DRR integrated into national strategy plans
- 32 cities part of MCR campaign (2010)

2015

- 29 HFA Monitor Reports
- 40 HFA Focal Points
- 27 National Platforms
- 32 Countries robust legal framework on DRR
- 27 Countries DRR integrated into national strategy plans
- 650 cities part of MCR campaign (2015)

The Numbers Confirm the Growing Commitment to the HFA in Europe

Focal Points have been appointed by the national governments in Europe. Their commitment to the HFA is underlined by their increased undertaking of reporting responsibilities with the HFA Monitor, showing a steady increase over each reporting cycle and the consistent engagement of the regional platforms.

In the 2013–2015 HFA reporting cycle, four countries are participating for the first time: Austria, Denmark, Russian Federation and Slovakia. Twelve countries participated in all four reporting cycles: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey. One country, Israel, has just joined UNISDR's regional coverage for Europe.

Europe has made substantial contributions to disaster risk reduction since 2005. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation are now mainstreamed within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, supported and advanced by United Nations Country Teams in the European region, such as The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This report summarises these achievements and more as Europe reflects on ten years of participation in the HFA and the expectations for the Sendai Framework.

Part 1. **HFA Expected Outcomes**

Disaster risk reduction is a key priority as the European continent is exposed to a wide range of natural hazards such as floods, earthquakes, wild fires, storms, droughts, heat waves, avalanches and landslides. Most of the damages in Europe are due to climatological and hydro-meteorological events.

While proactive measures have minimised the loss of human life from disasters, economic losses due to disasters

continue to rise in Europe. In her remarks³ to the fifth meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, held in Madrid on 6 October 2014, Special Representative of the Secretary-General Margareta Wahlström stated the case for continued investment in disaster risk reduction:

“Nevertheless, while considerable progress has been made to protect lives, economic losses due to disasters continue to rise and indeed have never been so high. Europe’s 10-year average of disaster losses of US\$13.4 billion makes it the third most affected region in the world after the Americas and Asia. Recent floods in the Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia and Serbia, the United Kingdom and Germany have shown the need for Europe to prioritize risk reduction. Even worse, the frequency of such severe flooding across Europe is set to double by 2050. Over the same period, in a business-as-usual scenario, there could be a nearly fivefold increase in the annual economic losses resulting from floods.”

In 2014, approximately 160 events in Europe caused losses of US\$18 billion, with five events each causing losses in excess of US\$1 billion. A total of 350 deaths were due to natural catastrophes in Europe in 2014⁴.

A detailed analysis⁵ of three disasters in Europe demonstrates that extreme economic and insured losses may result from successive, more moderate events that can be just as devastating as single catastrophes. The analysis published by Munich Re finds that the winter of 2014 was the most severe the United Kingdom had experienced in at least twenty years, with a total of twelve major storms causing economic losses of US\$1.5 billion, principally due to flooding.

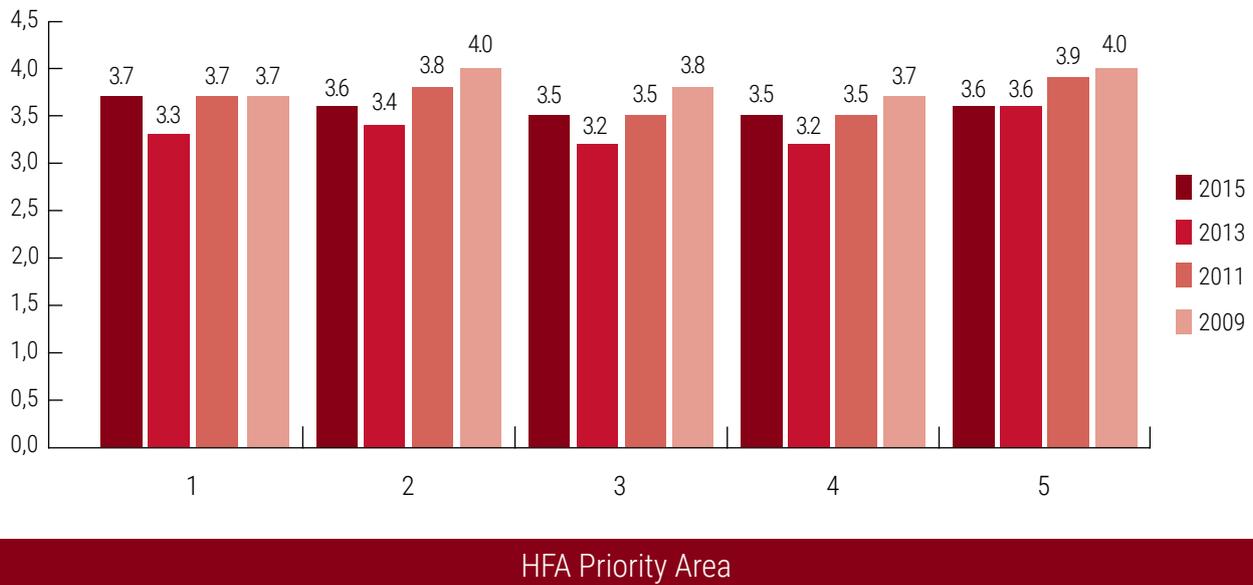
The May 2014 floods in the Balkans were the result of the heaviest rainfall recorded since records began almost 120 years ago. Flash floods, landslides and river flooding caused

³ <http://www.unisdr.org/archive/39689>

⁴ Source: Munich Re.

⁵ Munich Re, Topics Geo Series, *Natural Catastrophes 2014: Analyses, Assessments, Positions, 2015 Issue*.

Average Progress in Each Priority Area



the death of 86 people and economic losses of more than US\$3 billion, of which 98 percent was uninsured. Tens of thousands of homes in Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina were destroyed.

In June 2014, the low pressure system Ela caused storms across France, Belgium and Germany, with insured losses of US\$2.8 billion, the third-highest insured loss event for the global insurance industry in 2014. However, many disasters are not captured in insurance loss data.

The real impact of “silent” disasters such as droughts has not been quantified, but is believed to be substantial and thus available estimates of disaster-related economic losses in Europe are conservative. As a consequence of both development patterns and the increasing impacts of climate change, the trend of economic losses tends to challenge both sustainability and economic growth. Thankfully, human casualties caused by these events have been minimized. In working towards building a culture of resilience in Europe, these are sobering figures to keep in mind.

Part 2. Main Achievements of the HFA

With the adoption of the HFA in 2005, three strategic goals were outlined to guide activities on disaster risk reduction and recovery on all levels. To accomplish these strategic goals, the HFA identifies five Priorities for Action. Countries assessed their progress against each priority with a quantitative indicator of progress and qualitative self-assessments. Four of the five HFA Priorities for Action show quantitative measures of progress and the fifth remained even over the ten years. However, the reader must also bear in mind that over this time period, new emerging

risks have challenged sustained resilience. In other words, countries must work hard to remain in place, let alone to make progress.

Strategic Goal Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction

Legislation

At national level, countries developed or evolved legal frameworks for implementation of the HFA. Serbia was a pivotal example, having successfully adopted disaster risk reduction legislation modelled directly on the HFA. Among those countries with existing legal frameworks, further work was done to update them, ensuring that they reflect emerging risks and newly-identified hazards. The baseline measure at the beginning of the HFA shows that only three countries reported robust legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction. At present, 32 countries have legal frameworks in place for disaster risk reduction as shown in the map. One additional country, Albania, reports that its civil protection law exists in the draft version and is awaiting approval by Parliament.

A leading achievement of the HFA in Europe is the inclusion of measures to build resilience to disasters recognized as a legally-binding element in European Union legislation, effectively making it compulsory for European Union countries to practice disaster risk reduction.



Map: European Countries Reporting Legal Frameworks for Disaster Risk Reduction. The map shows the names of the countries that since 2005 reported to the HFA Monitor and that they had established legal frameworks for disaster risk reduction or had strengthened existing frameworks to ensure that they remain relevant in the current environment, particularly as regards responses to emerging hazards.

The new European Union Civil Protection Mechanism legislation adopted by the European Parliament on 10 December 2013 marked a breakthrough in disaster risk reduction in Europe, as it solidifies disaster risk reduction considerations within the law of the European Union. The legislation includes a strong emphasis on building a culture of disaster prevention, with particular focus on risk assessment, risk management planning and Peer Reviews. UNISDR's Regional Office for Europe, together with European HFA Focal Points, provided technical support, background information and evidence to obtain buy-in at the highest political level.

In addition to these visible, high-level commitments of support, subtle changes have taken place that are profound and are revealed in the texts of the country and regional partner HFA monitoring reports prepared since 2005. The reports show Europe moving from a culture of reactive response to one of proactive risk reduction and safety. The subtle change in mentality is also visible in policy instruments; the European Union has mainstreamed disaster risk reduction in its financial and legislative instruments. Resilience measures

are explicitly considered in public investment throughout Europe and this proactive approach is now a pillar of European development partnerships.

Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction in Strategies and Plans

The period in which the HFA was in effect showed significant growth in the commitment to integrate disaster risk reduction measures into various aspects of national strategies and plans, growing from three or fewer in each of the following areas to 9 to 27, as shown in the table below.

In particular, there has been significant growth, 25 percent on average, in the integration of disaster risk reduction into national development plans, sector strategies, climate adaptation strategies, poverty reduction strategies and civil defence from the most recent HFA reporting cycle. (For the countries that did not submit reports for the 2013–2015 reporting cycle, the information was obtained from their 2011–2013 reports.)

Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction ⁶					
Reporting Countries	National Development Plans	Sector Strategy	Climate Adaptation Strategy	Poverty Reduction Strategy	Civil Defence
Albania					
Armenia	√	√	√	√	√
Austria		√	√		√
Belarus				√	√
Bulgaria	√	√		√	
Croatia	√	√			√
Czech Republic	√	√	√		
Denmark		√	√		√
Finland	√	√	√	√	√
France		√	√		√
Georgia	√	√	√	√	√
Germany		√	√	√	
Greece	√	√	√	√	√
Hungary	√	√	√		√
Italy	√	√	√		√
Moldova					
Monaco		√			
Montenegro					
The Netherlands	√	√	√	√	√
Norway		√	√		√
Poland	√	√	√		√
Portugal	√	√	√		√
Romania	√	√	√		√
Russian Federation					√
Serbia				√	√
Slovakia	√	√	√		√
Slovenia	√	√	√	√	√
Spain	√	√	√	√	√
Sweden	√	√	√	√	√
Switzerland	√	√	√	√	√
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		√	√	√	
Turkey	√	√	√	√	√
United Kingdom	√	√	√	√	√
Total (2015 Reporting)	20	27	23	16	25
Total (2013 Reporting)	16	22	19	9	19

⁶ Source: National HFA Reports, 2007 – 2015.

Linking Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development

Recognizing the important link between disaster risk reduction and sustainable development, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the South East Europe Cooperation Process (SEEC) agreed on the Joint Statement *Solidarity in Action* in May 2013. Serving also as a Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction consultation, the outcome of the Ministerial Session highlighted the need to invest in disaster resilience and requested the enhancement of regional cooperation to further strengthen the capabilities of SEEC participating states in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

A report submitted by Gay Mitchell, Member of the European Parliament, highlighted the role of the HFA in advancing progress to strengthen institutional and legislative support for disaster risk reduction and resilience building and called for the incorporations of such measures in a Post-2015 Framework⁷. The report noted that, "Despite escalating losses from disasters, more than 95 per cent of humanitarian finance is still spent on responding to disasters and their aftermath, with less than 5 per cent spent on reducing the risk of disasters." The Mitchell Report was well received by the European Parliament and resulted in a number of ministerial consultations to follow up on its findings.

In response to the Mitchell Report, over 80 Members of the European Parliament from 27 European Union Member Countries participated in the plenary session and expressed views on the topic of disaster risk reduction. With the adoption of the "Own Initiative" *Report on the EU Approach to Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction in Developing Countries: Learning from Food Security Crises* [2013/2110(INI)], Members of the European Parliament permanently integrated disaster risk reduction into their working agenda.

The European Ministerial Meeting in Milan on 8 July 2014 resulted in a statement⁸ highlighting the ministers' concerns with the increasing economic impact of disasters and climate change in Europe and further confirmed their commitment to play an active and constructive role in the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Because of its importance, the Milan Statement is presented in its entirety in Annex II.

Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation Measures to Enable Disaster Resilience

Only one of the 22 HFA core indicators explicitly mentions climate risks and yet the success of climate change adaptation measures influences, directly or indirectly, progress against all other indicators. In the context of the HFA, climate change adaptation might have been better considered as a driver of progress, given its cross-cutting nature. Successful climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction are each the result of long-term strategies, implemented with targeted investments towards risk mitigation. Both require proactive, systematic approaches rather than ad hoc responses to current emergencies. It is therefore critical to align disaster risk reduction policies and programmes with climate change adaptation strategies at all levels, from local to national and regional.

In April 2013, the European Union adopted a regional *Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation*, which prominently features disaster risk reduction and provides a direct link between the climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction agendas. The Strategy has three key objectives, one of which focuses on "climate-proofing" – or building climate and disaster resilience – thus putting disaster risk reduction at the forefront of the climate change adaptation discussion. In its Green Paper⁹, the EC provides a broad outline of Community action to be taken for EU adaptation to climate change and sets forth the case for climate change action while launching consultation on the future direction of EU policy.

In April 2009, the European Commission adopted its White Paper *Adapting to Climate Change – Towards a European Framework for Action*¹⁰, which recognises the importance of ecosystem resilience and encourages the development of "measures which address biodiversity loss and climate change in an integrated manner to fully exploit co-benefits and avoid ecosystem feedbacks that accelerate global warming".

In 2012, the Working Group on Climate Change Adaptation of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction undertook a survey¹¹ to determine to what extent European countries incorporate climate change adaptation measures into disaster resilience strategies. More than half of the countries (19 out of 24)¹² responding to the survey reported that they had national strategies or policy documents that facilitate disaster risk reduction being part of national work

⁷ European Parliament, Committee on Development, Reported by Gay Mitchell, Report on the EU Approach to Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction in Developing Countries: Learning from Food Security Crises, November 11, 2013.

⁸ http://www.preventionweb.net/files/38378_europeandrministerialstatement.pdf

⁹ COM (2007) 354 final, Green Paper From the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions

¹⁰ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52009DC0147>

¹¹ European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction, Working Paper: How Does Europe Link Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation?, 2013.

¹² The countries are Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.

on climate change adaptation. The survey also found that many countries had included climate change adaptation as part of their disaster risk reduction agenda, independent of such strategies. Specifically, 19 countries reported that their National Platforms/HFA Focal Points had climate change adaptation in their agenda, as an essential part of resilience strategies including vulnerability assessment in a range of sectors, including health, water and sanitation infrastructure, building and construction, agriculture and land use planning.

The 2012 IPCC Special Report, *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation*, identified for Europe the risks of a changing climate and in April 2013, the EU adopted a regional *Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation*.

The UNISDR/World Meteorological Organization Project *Building Resilience to Disasters in the Western Balkans and Turkey* embeds disaster risk reduction within the context of a changing climate. The project began in May 2012 with the support of the European Commission (DG Enlargement) under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA). The project was implemented in partnership with the national agencies responsible for disaster risk management and hydrometeorology of the IPA beneficiaries in South-

East Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99)¹³. The project supported the resilience of IPA beneficiaries to disaster caused by the impact of natural hazards in line with the priorities of the HFA. Specifically, the project aims at:

- Enhancing the regional cooperation and capacity in developing and implementing disaster risk reduction measures;
- Addressing emerging disaster risks posted by the changing climate;
- Strengthening the cross-border cooperation in disaster risk management; and
- Enhancing the national and regional capacity to monitor and predict hazardous conditions and share respective data and products to enable a regional approach to disaster risk reduction.

In addition, the Council of Europe is working to address, within the context of the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement, the consequences that climate change may have on the frequency and intensity of disasters and the measures to strengthen societies' adaptation and resilience.

THIS MAP HIGHLIGHTS THE COUNTRIES THAT HAVE AN ESTABLISHED NATIONAL PLATFORM

■ Countries with National Platform Established
 ■ Countries without National Platform Established

**UNISDR
 Regional Office
 for Europe coverage:**

47 countries +
 observer country Holy
 See + territory Kosovo
 (under UNSCR 1244/99)

40 HFA Focal Points

27 National Platforms

29 country reports in
 2015



¹³ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/99 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

National Platforms and HFA Focal Points Established in Europe

National Platforms	HFA Focal Points	
Armenia	Albania	Malta
Belarus	Armenia	Moldova
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Austria	Monaco
Bulgaria	Belarus	Montenegro
Croatia	Bosnia & Herzegovina	The Netherlands
Czech Republic	Bulgaria	Norway
Finland	Croatia	Poland
France	Cyprus	Portugal
Germany	Czech Republic	Romania
Greece	Denmark	Russian Federation
Hungary	Finland	Serbia
Italy	France	Slovakia
Monaco	Georgia	Slovenia
Montenegro	Germany	Spain
The Netherlands	Greece	Sweden
Norway	Hungary	Switzerland
Poland	Iceland	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Portugal	Italy	Turkey
Russian Federation	Latvia	United Kingdom
Serbia	Liechtenstein	
Slovenia	Lithuania	
Spain		
Sweden		
Switzerland		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		
Turkey		
United Kingdom		

Strategic Goal Area 2

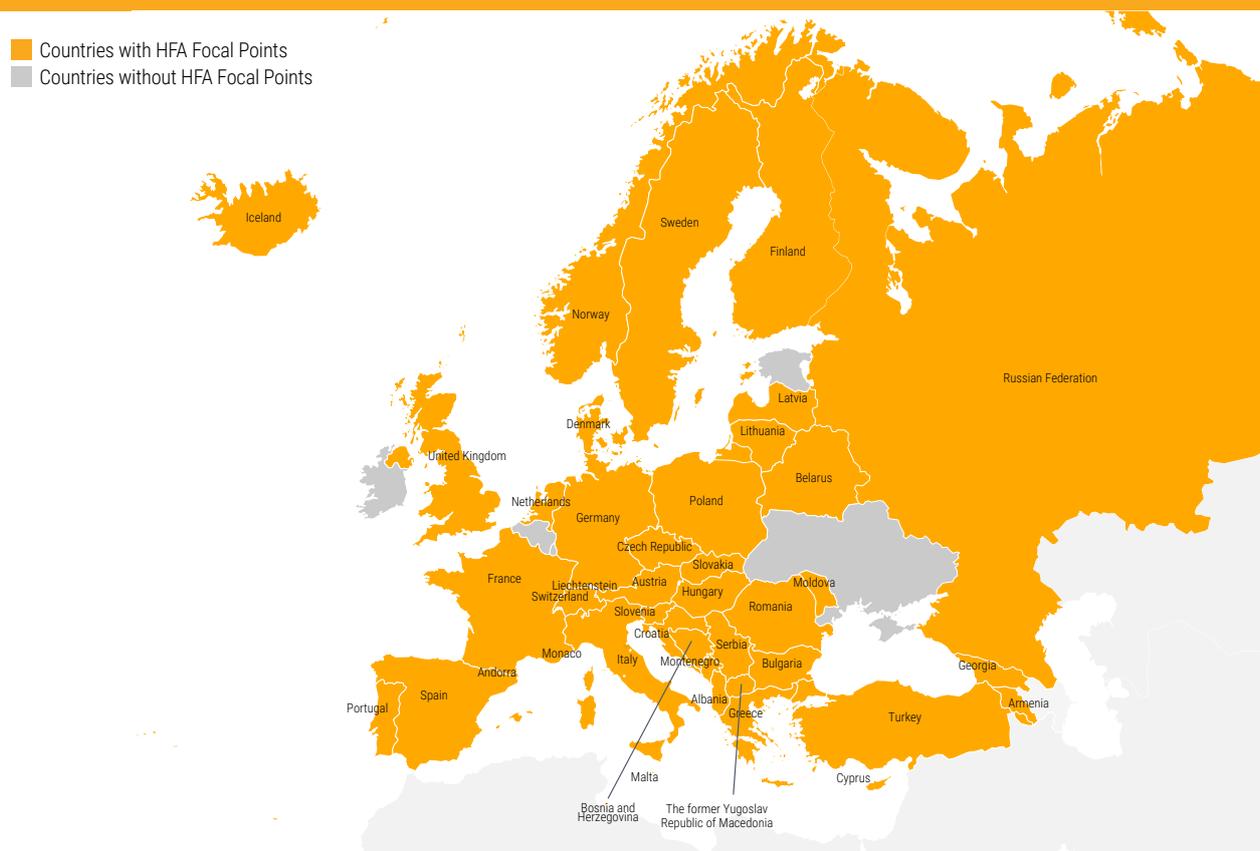
The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

National Platforms

A multi-sectoral National Platform for disaster risk reduction is a nationally-owned and led mechanism facilitating the interaction of key development players around the national disaster risk reduction agenda. The National

COUNTRIES WITH OFFICIALLY APPOINTED HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION FOCAL POINTS

- Countries with HFA Focal Points
- Countries without HFA Focal Points



Platform serves as an advocate for adopting disaster risk reduction measures at all levels.

Over the ten-year period of the HFA, Europe has substantially increased its capacity for disaster risk reduction work as evidenced by the growth in the number of National Platforms from 9 to 27, a more than fourfold increase. Over the same period, there has been a consistent increase in the number of European countries reporting progress for the HFA: 17 in 2009, 22 in 2011, 26 in 2013 and 29 in 2015. In other words, a 50 percent increase in participation over six years. The commitment to measuring and monitoring progress is further evidence of building capacity and improving practices to develop disaster resilience.

The HFA reports have consistently found that National Platforms improve the efficacy of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction efforts at national levels. Having a National Platform in place increases the likelihood that a country will report results to the HFA Monitor, enabling key benchmarking of goals attained and sharing of best practices in disaster risk reduction.

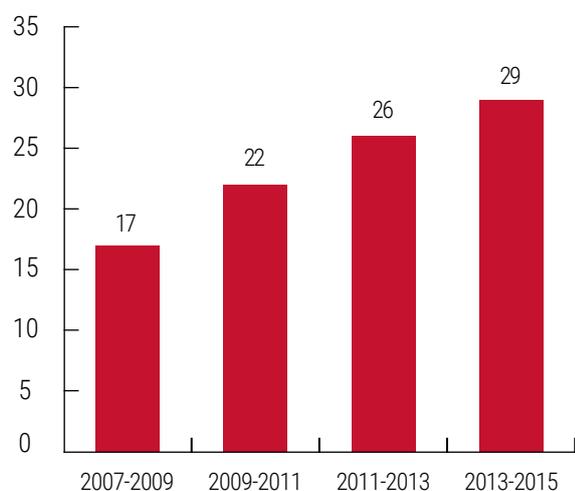
For example, the HFA national reports identify factors believed to be drivers or catalysts for achieving substantial progress in disaster risk reduction and sustainable recovery from disasters, so-called “approaches to cross-cutting challenges”. These factors vary across national and local

contexts, but five approaches have been identified as being particularly important:

- Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development
- Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized
- Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened
- Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities
- Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors, civil society and private sector, among others, have been fostered at all levels

An examination of the findings reported to the HFA Monitor show very different results for countries with National Platforms. Nearly all countries reporting significant and ongoing reliance on the approaches believed to be the most effective to achieving substantial progress in disaster risk reduction have National Platforms. Of those countries reporting significant and ongoing reliance on the engagement approach to disaster risk reduction, 85 percent have national platforms all the way to 100 percent for those reporting significant and ongoing reliance on the multi-

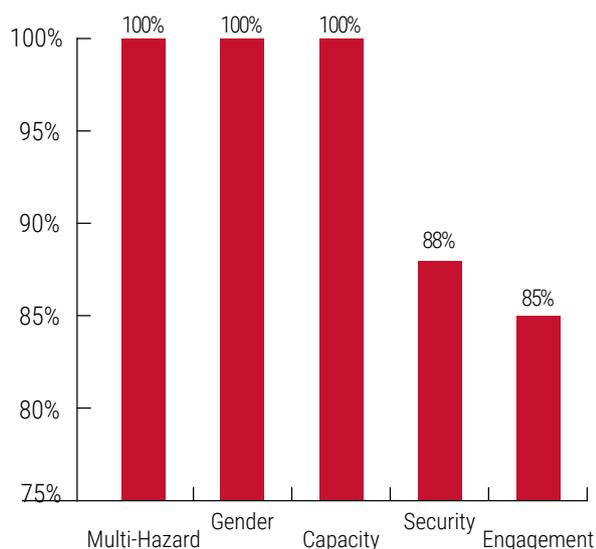
Numbers of Countries Submitting Reports to the HFA Monitor



hazard, gender and capacity approaches. Clearly National Platforms have an impact on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction approaches.

Building Capacity for Resilience

Stakeholders throughout the region attained significant progress in building capacity for disaster resilience. As an example, in 2013, UNISDR offices in Europe and Central Asia and the Caucasus supported institutional capacity-building on disaster risk reduction coordination mecha-



nisms in Armenia, Belarus and Moldova by co-organizing and facilitating the EU-funded *Programme for the Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Man-made and Natural Disasters in the ENPI East Region [PPRD East] Sub-regional*

workshop on establishment of National Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction in Yerevan, Armenia. The event enhanced the capacities of eastern European countries to establish and operate national coordination mechanisms for disaster risk reduction.

Governance

Improving governance mechanisms is critical to capacity building at all levels. The European Forum on Disaster Risk



Photograph: Swedish National Platform visiting northern Sweden, close to Sollefteå; Source: Åke Svensson, Coordinator, Swedish National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, MSB.

Reduction Working Group on Governance and Accountability aims to enhance the accountability mechanisms for disaster risk reduction. This working group led the development of a report benchmarking best practices within the European region for effective governance of disaster risk reduction work.

Turkey provides an example of the measures countries may take to strengthen governance and accountability. In 2012, Turkey passed legislation to determine the procedures and principles regarding the rehabilitation, clearance and renovation of areas and building for disaster risks in accordance with relevant standards with a view towards creating a healthy and safe living environment. Turkey also undertook policies to enable access to earthquake insurance for the population. Turkey also made a substantial political and financial commitment in supporting the Worldwide Initiative on Safe Schools. This support includes both technical assistance to build disaster-resilient schools in South Eastern European countries, neighbouring countries and regional organizations and a platform for sharing best practices in school safety.

Resilient Cities

The Making Cities Resilient: My City is Getting Ready! campaign, launched in May 2010, addresses issues of local governance and disaster risk. As of August 2015, about 650 European cities had joined the campaign, which had by then brought together a total of more than 2,700 cities worldwide. Fifteen European cities have been designated



Source: <http://www.unisdr.org/campaign/resilientcities/home/cities> Role Models¹⁴. Annex Three provides a complete list of European cities participating in the campaign.

In 2012, UNISDR and the City of Venice jointly organized an event entitled *Building cities' resilience to disasters: protecting cultural heritage and adapting to climate change*. Mayors and their representatives, national government officials, the private sector, the media, the European Commission, the European Parliament, regional organizations and UN agencies participated in the event. The event concluded with the signing of the *Venice Declaration on building resilience at the local level towards protected cultural heritage and climate change adaptation strategies*.

What is especially noteworthy about the Making Cities Resilient campaign is its success in raising public awareness at extremely low cost, illustrating what creativity and enthusiasm can accomplish even as resources at local levels are limited. The critical nature of resilience work at the local level was highlighted in the previously cited Committee of the Regions work.

The Council of Europe Resolution 339

Resolution 339 urged the Council of Europe, mayors and local authorities to address urban resilience by embracing the “Ten Essentials” of the Making Cities Resilient campaign. The Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, Council of Europe adopted the Resolution, at its 22nd session, in Strasbourg, on 20–22 March 2012.

The resolution affirms its commitment to disaster risk reduction and calls on local and regional authorities in Council of Europe Member States:

- a. To sign up to the Making Cities Resilient campaign and thereby share best practices with other cities;
- b. To adopt an integrated approach to the issues of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- c. To boost their capacity in terms of building resilience to climate change and natural disasters, disaster risk management and climate change adaptation;
- d. To develop and implement strategic programmes and action plans based on the integrated management system.

The Congress also encouraged the sharing of knowledge between national authorities of the Council of Europe Member States and their cities and the development of sharing platforms, assigning high value to traditional knowledge; and called for the development of an overarching, equitable multilevel governance framework for disaster risk management and resilience.

The Council of Europe Advances Social Inclusion in Disaster Risk Reduction

In January 2014, the Council of Europe developed a report and guidelines¹⁵ in regards to the inclusion of people with disabilities in disaster risk management in the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The report provides an overview of the state of the art in disaster risk reduction for persons with disabilities. The guidelines are intended to ensure that national governments, their counterparts at regional and local level, civil society organizations and relevant offices in both the public and private sector obtain a clear idea of how to proceed with the provision of disaster risk reduction for persons with disabilities.

These efforts build on the Council of Europe Action Plan to support persons with disabilities in Europe 2006–2015. That plan aimed to serve as a practical tool to guide Member States in developing strategies to bring about the full participation of persons with disabilities in society. Its ultimate goal is to mainstream disability throughout all policy areas and programmes, including disaster risk reduction measures, such as taking into consideration the needs of persons with disabilities in designing facilities and evacuation and safety plans.

In June 2014, the Council of Europe took up the issue of inclusion of migrants in disaster risk reduction in European

¹⁴ The Role Model Cities in Europe are in Austria (Lienz); France (Nice, Sommières); Germany (Bonn); Italy (Province of Potenza, Venice, Viggiano); Spain (Barcelona); Sweden (Jönköping, Karlstad, Malmö, Kristianstad, Gothenburg, Arvika Municipality) and the United Kingdom (Greater Manchester).

¹⁵ Council of Europe and EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement, Guidelines for Assisting People with Disabilities During Emergencies, Crises and Disasters, January 2014.

cities. At that time, the Council of Europe held a workshop that explored the access and participation of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in disaster risk management and their contribution to making mechanisms more adequate in relation to their needs. The outcomes of the workshop were synthesized in a report to inform the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in an area where more needs to be done to ensure the safety of migrant communities.

European Commission's Committee of the Regions Report on Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

The European Commission's Committee of the Regions, the European Union's assembly of regional and local representatives, developed an opinion on the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, adopted by the European Commission on 08 April 2014 (COM (2014) 216). The opinion was presented in a report¹⁶ presented by rapporteur Harvey Siggs, Councillor, Somerset County Council (UK/ECR), to the European Parliament with policy recommendations on how to mitigate the impact of natural and man-made disasters and to build the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The report focuses on local level engagement as it (i) recognises the institutional and political role of local and regional authorities (LRAs) at the frontline of disaster management, responsible for prevention and immediate response and rescue operations; (ii) calls on LRAs to fully apply open data policy for public safety and wellbeing; (iii) recommends further collaboration and investment in information systems and working with the private sector; and (iv) calls for further studies on the increasing role of mobile technology, the internet and social media in communicating disaster information.

European Cities Adopt the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool

To assist in the implementation of the HFA at local levels, the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) provides key questions and measurements against the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient and builds upon the priorities and national indicators of the Hyogo Framework for Action. Using the LGSAT will help cities and local actors to set baselines, identify gaps and have comparable data across local governments, within the country and globally, to measure advancements over time. The main purpose of the LGSAT is to:

- Help local governments engage with different stakeholders to map and understand existing gaps and

challenges in disaster risk reduction in their city or locality.

- Set a baseline and develop status reports for cities and municipalities that have committed to the Making Cities Resilient campaign and its Ten Essentials.
- Complement information gathered through the national HFA Monitor by providing local level information. Cities can choose to share their results with national HFA Focal Points as part of the national reporting process.

European cities have been quick to adopt the LGSAT to develop greater insight about the risks they face. During the first cycle of reporting 2012-2013, nine European cities (Amadora and Lisbon, Portugal; Arvika, Gothenburg, Karlstad and Jönköping, Sweden; Barcelona, Spain; Casarza Ligure and Venice, Italy) contributed to the LGSAT. Some of the results of the assessment were captured in the UNISDR 2012 Making Cities Resilient report. For the second cycle of reporting, 2013-2015, 115 European cities reported results

Strategic Goal Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Developing Disaster Loss Databases¹⁷

Accounting for disaster losses is one of the most important arguments for investment in DRR, be it on the regional, national or local level or within the private sector. The UNISDR Regional Office for Europe has been promoting the establishment of disaster losses data collection within the European Union, South Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans and Turkey through diverse projects and focused advocacy work.

Aligned with the expressed need to systematically collect and record disaster losses for risk-informed public policy investments, the European Union has advanced in reviewing and agreeing on providing support to European countries to ensure standardized disaster losses accounting. Developed as part of the European Union disaster prevention framework, the 2013 report *Recording Disaster Losses: Recommendations for a European Approach¹⁸* recommends a conceptual approach based on disaster loss accounting, disaster forensics, and risk modelling. The report analyses the state-of-the-art tools and methods that are internationally available in this area, including UNISDR-supported meth-

¹⁶ <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/publications/v.php?id=38054>

¹⁷ Six European countries are building out national disaster loss databases: Albania, Croatia, France, Italy, Serbia and Turkey. Many more are assessing the resources necessary to undertake such an effort.

¹⁸ <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/professional/publications/v.php?id=35060>

odologies such as DesInventar. Following the report, the Directorate General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) of the European Commission and the EU's Joint Research Centre (JRC) promoted the establishment of a working group composed of EU member states and partners, such as UNISDR, with the aim of proposing standards for recording disaster economic losses for the EU.

The study's recommended conceptual model takes account of existing EU policies and the HFA, which includes a priority of action to identify, assess and monitor disaster risks. DG ECHO tasked the JRC to present recommendations for a European approach to standardize loss databases. The three-month study represented a preliminary step requiring significant follow-up, including the establishment of a forum to build consensus on the exact approach to be taken by Member States. Overall, the engagement will allow for European countries to record losses data locally and to manage records across the region. Recording losses at regional and national levels and managing them globally would ensure coherence with other international databases.

Throughout 2014, the Swiss-funded OSCE-UNISDR *Project Strengthening the capacity of national coordination mechanisms for disaster risk reduction in the OSCE Region* allowed for more evidence-based national platform actions towards increased financial investments in disaster risk reduction. Addressing the development of disaster losses data collection, the ongoing project has achieved wide adoption of the use of the system amongst beneficiary countries due to increased engagement with the UNISDR Regional Office for Europe. Disaster loss data collections were formally launched on the national level in Belarus and Kosovo (under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99). Additional engagements include high-level training events in Kosovo (under UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99; September 2014), Belarus (October 2014) and Serbia (December 2014) that identified disaster loss accounting to be crucial to address future investments on prevention measures. The project allowed a significant increase in disaster loss accounting for risk informed public policy and investments for the broader European region.

Accounting for disaster losses and damage is crucial in building a case for financial investments and appropriate public policies in disaster risk reduction, as resulting cost-benefits analyses can demonstrate the financial feasibility of such investments. With funding support from UNISDR to the Italian Centro Internazionale in Monitoraggio Ambientale foundation (CIMA) and UNDP through funding received from the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR), Albania and Serbia joined efforts with CIMA and UNDP Serbia to establish national disaster loss databases in the context of the South Eastern Europe Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Programme (SEEDRMAP) in their respective countries. Besides the establishment of disaster loss data necessary to measure the national impact of extensive and intensive

disasters, the development of these disaster databases itself allowed for strong national ownership due to the multi-stakeholder involvement of participating institutions. The databases represent a unique source of publically available official data that is accessible to all interested parties and that can improve general understanding of disaster trends, reoccurrences and their impacts in the country-specific context. In the case of Serbia, a significant novelty introduced in this disaster risk reduction data collection process was the collection of gender-disaggregated data. The data on gender and disaster losses was picked up by the Sector for Emergency Management of the Ministry of Interior, meaning that gender-sensitive data will be part of the national discussion on disaster risk reduction.

The Turkish Disaster Data Bank (TABB) aims to build capacity for disaster preparedness and mitigation work by collecting disaster and hazard data. In its analysis module, TABB enables statistical analysis of the data, mapping and reporting. In 2012, Turkey established a National Disaster Archive within TABB to help both policymakers and the public better understand the risks they face.

Germany reports that one of the world's largest loss databases for natural disasters is the NatCatService of the Munich Reinsurance Group, a private reinsurance company that has more than 26,000 data set entries. The service detects and analyses between 700 and 900 events annually, allowing for the analysis of risk and development of trend forecasts. In addition, Germany's Helmholtz Research Network provides the country's National Platform with data on disasters caused by natural hazards.

The European Commission funded ConHaz, an application to synthesize current cost assessment methods for damages, prevention and response to natural hazards, thereby providing crucial information to support decisions and policymaking in the areas of natural hazard management and climate change adaptation planning. The ConHaz methodology establishes costs across hazards (droughts, floods, coastal and alpine hazards) and impacted sectors. The outputs of the ConHaz research will also include the costs of intangible effects and the costs of mitigation of the identified hazards.

South Eastern Europe Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation Programme (SEEDRMAP)

The predictable and flexible nature of the financing provided by the GFDRR allowed UNISDR to invest in activities relating to its core mandate, complementing those of the regional priorities of the World Bank. This worked best when UNISDR and GFDRR regional coordinators invested in building relations based on complementarities and coordinated work programmes. Achievements have included, amongst others, SEEDRMAP, which is aimed at helping the countries of South Eastern Europe reduce their vulnerability to natural hazards and adapt to climate

change¹⁹.

The World Bank and UNISDR initiated SEEDRMAP in 2009 in collaboration with regional and international partners. This initiative contributed to regional and country-specific investment priorities (projects) in the areas of early warning, disaster risk reduction and financing. SEEDRMAP's objective is to reduce the vulnerability of participating countries to disasters, including the loss of life, property and economic productivity caused by extreme weather and other natural hazards.

SEEDRMAP contributed to the creation of the South Eastern European and Caucasus Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (SEEC CRIF). This facility, aims at building effective private- public partnerships in South Eastern Europe and Caucasus for homeowners' access to insurance and reinsurance products for disaster risk transfer. The Europa Reinsurance Facility Ltd. (Europa Re) is a catastrophe risk insurance service and reinsurance company owned by countries of South Eastern Europe. It offers insurance market infrastructure services and technology solutions to local insurance companies, enabling them to provide homeowners, farmers, enterprises and government organizations in South Eastern Europe with affordable insurance products against weather-risk and geo-related perils. Europa Re's services also include optional reinsurance support to local insurers for Europa Re-designed catastrophe- and weather-risk products. Europa Re was established to increase the level of catastrophe insurance penetration among households and small and medium enterprises in the region.

Furthermore, SEEDRMAP was successful in mobilizing resources in disaster risk reduction at the regional level. The European Commission (EC) supported disaster risk reduction in South Eastern European countries building on SEEDRMAP areas of operation (especially the hydro meteorological and insurance components) by mobilizing over two million euros in 2011 to support UNISDR- and WMO-coordinated actions. By pursuing the strategic goals laid out in the HFA, South Eastern European countries have increasingly engaged in a long-term process to address risk prevention within national policies and programmes. This has involved upgrading risk governance systems and operational mechanisms for disaster management, by mainstreaming DRR and climate change adaptation into national development planning and regulatory provisions, as well as promoting nationally-owned mechanisms for advocacy and coordination in DRR across sectors (i.e. National Platforms). SEEDRMAP was critical in changing the paradigm in South Eastern Europe, a region with little disaster risk reduction knowledge but a shared history. It secured political support through the establishment of six multi-stakeholder platforms, out of eight SEEDRMAP member countries, and the support of the UN and regional organizations.

Since the adoption of the HFA, strengthening of national disaster management strategies with a stronger focus on mitigation and preparedness for response has progressed considerably in the South Eastern European region. Most governments showed a genuine will to increasingly engage in upgrading governance systems and operational mechanisms for disaster reduction and gradually incorporating DRR into national development planning and regulatory provisions across sectors.

SEEDRMAP facilitated contributions to global and regional discussions on disaster risk reduction by government officials and HFA Focal Points within the programme, particularly by participation in the annual meetings of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. SEEDRMAP also enabled capacity building in the region.

Part 3: Drivers of Progress

The HFA online monitoring tool gives countries the opportunity to report on their approaches to five factors believed to be drivers, or catalysts, for achieving substantial progress in disaster risk reduction and sustainable recovery from disasters:

- Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development
- Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized
- Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened
- Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities
- Engagement and partnerships with nongovernmental actors, civil society and the private sector, among others, fostered at all levels

Three levels of reliance are identified to provide a measure of the progress countries are making towards the implementation of the HFA, while relying on the particular drivers of progress outlined above:

1. No/little reliance: no acknowledgement of the issue in policy or practice; or some acknowledgement but nothing/little done to address it;
2. Partial/some reliance: full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy-in not achieved from key stakeholders; and
3. Significant and on-going reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

¹⁹ <https://www.gfdr.org/sites/gfdr/files/GFDRR%20Track%201%20Evaluation%20Report%20.pdf>

Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

A multi-hazard approach can improve efficacy in DRR. Communities face risk exposures from a variety of hazards, both natural and man-made in origin, which can stem from hydro-meteorological, geological, technological or environmental forces. The resulting cumulative risks cannot be addressed properly if actors plan merely for selective hazardous events. A multi-hazard approach involves translating and linking knowledge of the full range of hazards into risk management approaches, strategies, assessments and analysis, leading to greater effectiveness and cost efficiency.

The national reports show a consistent increase (typically 20 percent from one reporting cycle to the next) in a significant and ongoing reliance on the multi-hazard approach as a driver of progress. In the European context, much of this shift appears to be driven by European Union projects for national and regional risk assessments. **Romania**, for example, reported that in 2013 it began an integrated risk assessment considering a range of hazards and threats to safety. **Belarus** reported a significant commitment to data collection and analysis to assess multiple hazards. Increased availability and sharing of these risk assessments and their supporting methodologies can only improve the accuracy and usability of these processes.

A number of countries addressed their adoption of multi-hazard approaches in the context of climate change adaptation strategies, as climate change is a cross-cutting issue representing a range of hazards. **Poland**, for example, reported that it is undertaking a “Klimat” project to address



Photograph: Earthquake preparedness exercise in Monaco's schools; Source: Bureau Prévention Prévision. Corps des sapeurs-pompiers de Monaco.

these threats, while **Germany** is undertaking a comprehensive review of the impacts of climate change on a range of sectors. **France** has developed the website Georisque for the purposes of evaluating multiple hazards across geographic



Source: Bureau Prévention Prévision. Corps des sapeurs-pompiers de Monaco.

Level of reliance on the multi-hazard approach as a driver of progress

Reporting Cycle	1. No or little reliance	2. Partial or some reliance	3. Significant and on-going reliance
2013-2015	Croatia	Austria Belarus Bulgaria Georgia Greece Monaco Poland Romania Serbia	Czech Republic Denmark Finland France Germany Hungary Italy The Netherlands Norway Portugal Slovakia Slovenia Switzerland The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Turkey United Kingdom
2013-2015	4%	33%	63%
2011-2013	0%	52%	48%
2009-2011	5%	55%	40%
2007-2009	0%	64%	36%

areas. **Romania** is developing a national risk assessment through a European Union Project, RO-RISK 2013 – 2016 to offer a set of tools to local authorities for multi-hazard analysis to inform sustainable land use policies.

Monaco reported that its risk analysis driven by a multi-hazard approach is a significant catalyst for progress in disaster risk reduction. To inform a multi-hazard approach, the National Platform of **The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** engages 42 national federations of NGOs, 9 humanitarian organizations and 79 institutes and research bodies. The breadth and depth of experience represented by

the different disciplines in the National Platform allows for a more comprehensive approach to hazards. Since its establishment in 2011, the Natural Hazards Partnership in the United Kingdom brings together 17 public bodies to provide a timely, common and consistent source of advice to government and emergency responders for civil contingencies and disaster response. This model has led to the establishment of the European Commission's Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre, launched in 2015 to enhance EU and Member State resilience to disasters and their capacity to prevent, prepare and respond to emergencies through a strengthened interface between science and policy.

Level of reliance on the gender approach as a driver of progress			
Reporting Cycle	1. No or little reliance	2. Partial or some reliance	3. Significant and on-going reliance
2013-2015	Belarus Bulgaria France Georgia Monaco Poland Romania	Austria Croatia Hungary Italy The Netherlands Serbia Slovakia Switzerland The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Czech Republic Denmark Finland Germany Greece Norway Portugal Slovenia Sweden Turkey United Kingdom
2013-2015	22%	37%	41%
2011-2013	22%	30%	48%
2009-2011	30%	40%	30%
2007-2009	7%	57%	36%

Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized.

Gender is a core factor to be considered in the implementation of disaster risk reduction measures. Gender is a central organizing principle in all societies, and therefore women and men may experience different disaster-related risks. Gender also shapes the capacities and resources of individuals to build resilience, adapt to hazards and to respond to disasters. It is thus necessary to identify and use gender-differentiated information, to ensure that risk reduction strategies are correctly targeted at the most vulnerable groups and are effectively implemented through the roles of both women and men. Reliance on gender perspectives has remained even over the past two HFA reporting cycles. A common theme emerges from the country reports that gender equality is addressed in terms of legal rights of women and girls, without regard to the unique needs of these groups for inclusion into DRR programmes.

In **Norway**, gender equality is regulated by law. The United Nations Development Reports rank Norway as number one for gender equality, and gender considerations are mainstreamed in disaster risk reduction policies and programmes.

Sweden has developed methods for and worked actively with a gender perspective in the following disaster risk reduction project components: gender/risk analysis, contingency planning, early warning systems, gender awareness facilitation in disaster risk reduction training, urban search and rescue, and flooding. The goal is to include a gender analysis and a subsequent gender action plan and specific reporting in all international long-term disaster risk reduction projects.

Turkey has adopted a strategy to address the needs of particular vulnerable groups by 2023. This plan calls for work to address disaster management needs of women, children, the elderly and other vulnerable groups. Gender-based data are being integrated into plans, projects and activities of all DRR work.

In the **United Kingdom**, the International Development Act (Gender Equality) 2014 makes consideration of gender equality a legal requirement as part of the International Development Act, and therefore dictates the inclusion of this priority in a range of development projects funded by the United Kingdom.

Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened.

Capacity development is a central strategy for reducing disaster risk. It is sustained through institutions that support capacity development and capacity maintenance as dedicated, on-going objectives at all levels. Capacity approaches for risk reduction at local and regional levels are increasing, with 80 percent reporting significant and on-going reliance (level 3), as compared with 48 percent in 2013. A common theme emerges from the country reports that lack of capacity development, particularly in human resources, is a serious constraint to DRR at local levels.

Hungary reported that it invested in capacity development by building a system of volunteer rescue organizations during the 2013–2014 period, and that this now covers the entire country. **Greece** reported that it considers capacity

building a priority for its civil protection system as well as for the European Civil Protection Mechanisms in which Greece participates.

Research performed by the OECD revealed a lack of awareness about flood risks within Dutch civil society. **The Netherlands** addressed this gap in understanding with a campaign titled “Am I flood-affected?” along with the existing risk map. The campaign was supported by a website and an app to make information broadly available about flood risks.

Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities.

One of the key challenges in disaster risk management is to ensure that the most vulnerable are protected from existing

Level of reliance on the capacities approach as a driver of progress			
Reporting Cycle	1. No or little reliance	2. Partial or some reliance	3. Significant and on-going reliance
2013-2015	Monaco	Belarus	Austria
	Romania	Bulgaria	Denmark
		Croatia	Finland
		Czech Republic	Germany
		France	Greece
		Georgia	Hungary
		Serbia	Italy
		Slovakia	The Netherlands
		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Norway
			Poland
			Portugal
			Slovenia
			Sweden
			Switzerland
			Turkey
			United Kingdom
2013-2015	10%	10%	80%
2011-2013	0%	50%	48%
2009-2011	0%	65%	35%
2007-2009	0%	57%	43%

Level of reliance on the security approach as a driver of progress			
Reporting Cycle	1. No or little reliance	2. Partial or some reliance	3. Significant and on-going reliance
2013-2015	Monaco	Belarus	Austria
		Croatia	Bulgaria
		France	Czech Republic
		Serbia	Denmark
		The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Finland
			Germany
			Greece
			Hungary
			Italy
			The Netherlands
			Norway
			Poland
			Portugal
			Slovakia
			Slovenia
			Sweden
			Switzerland
			Turkey
			United Kingdom
2013-2015	4%	23%	73%
2011-2013	0%	42%	58%
2009-2011	5%	55%	40%
2007-2009	0%	50%	50%

and emerging environmental risks, and that those most affected are reached through disaster response and recovery programmes. Often, the most vulnerable belong to socio-economic and demographic “minority” groups. A focus on meeting the special needs of socio-economically vulnerable and/or isolated groups must be ensured through risk reduction and recovery plans and programmes.

Meaningful progress was made from the 2013 to 2015 reporting cycles with nearly a one-third increase in the number of countries indicating significant and on-going reliance on human security and social equity approaches. In recognition that vulnerable groups suffer disproportionately large

impacts from disasters, **Slovakia** has taken an inclusive approach to disaster risk reduction programming. In **Serbia** the disaster preparedness and response programmes of the national Red Cross addresses the unique needs of marginalized groups.

Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors, civil society and the private sector, amongst others, fostered at all levels.

Effective disaster risk reduction requires effective community participation. Participatory approaches can more efficiently capitalize on existing coping mechanisms and

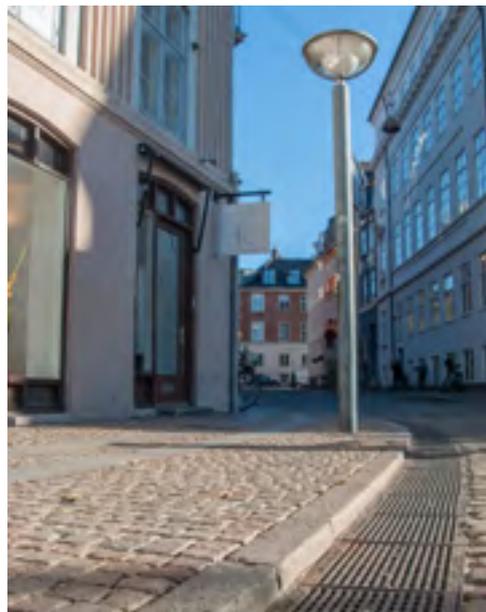
strengthen community knowledge and capacities. Public-private partnerships are also an important tool for disaster risk reduction.

Such voluntary associations may involve public organizations such as government agencies, professional and/or academic institutions and NGOs, together with business organizations such as companies, industry associations and private foundations. Public-private partnerships can offer opportunities to combine resources and expertise to act jointly to reduce risks and potential losses. They can, in turn, improve the resilience of communities.

A similar trend is seen with the engagement/partnership approach as in the security/social equity approach: increasing levels of reliance on engagement.

This trend appears to be driven by the prolonged economic downturn in Europe as governments seek to mobilize limited resources wherever available, from the volunteer workforce of NGOs to in-kind and monetary contributions from the private sector.

Portugal, for example, reported successful engagement of its insurance sector as the Portuguese Insurance Association developed flood risk maps under various climate change scenarios to support urban risk assessments. **Denmark's** system for disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response relies heavily on partnerships across the public and private sectors, as well as with non-profits and volunteers. In **Italy**, all actors involved in disaster risk reduction are part of the National Civil Protection Service, which includes institutions, public agencies, research centres, private companies and volunteer associations. The partnership facilitates engagement by bilateral and multilateral agreements, mainly by the National Commission for the Forecasting and Prevention of Major Risks and the Civil Protection Operational Committee.



Photograph: Since the 2011 cloudburst, more than 300 projects have been initiated to prevent or mitigate weather-induced urban flash floods. Here, additional drain capacity has been installed in downtown Copenhagen, leading excess rainwater into the drains; Source: Mia Holmbo Lind, The Danish Nature Agency.

Contextual drivers of progress

Contextual drivers of progress are those factors specific to individual countries believed to be effective in advancing disaster risk reduction. In the last HFA reporting cycle, eleven countries cited specific examples of drivers of progress unique to their experience. The **United Kingdom** believes a key driver of its progress is the first-ever peer review, completed in September 2012. The peer review team, con-



Photograph: Recovering from flash floods following the 4 July 2011 cloudburst in the greater Copenhagen area; Source: DEMA.

Level of reliance on the engagement approach as a driver of progress

Reporting Cycle	1. No or little reliance	2. Partial or some reliance	3. Significant and on-going reliance
2013-2015	Monaco	Belarus	Austria
		Bulgaria	Denmark
		Croatia	Finland
		Czech Republic	France
		Germany	Greece
		Portugal	Hungary
		Serbia	Italy
		Slovakia	The Netherlands
		Switzerland	Norway
			Poland
			Slovenia
			Sweden
			The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
			Turkey
			United Kingdom
2013-2015	4%	38%	58%
2011-2013	0%	38%	63%
2009-2011	0%	60%	40%
2007-2009	0%	57%	43%

sisting of representatives from Finland, Italy and Sweden and a joint Secretariat (formed by UNISDR, the European Commission and OECD), carried out the peer review mission, interviewing some 90 people including representatives from 45 entities such as government departments, NGOs and businesses across the UK. The Peer Review was suggested as a tool at the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction meeting in 2011 and the United Kingdom volunteered as first country to be evaluated. The Peer Review has been carried out with financial support from the European Commission, and with in-kind contributions from the OECD and UNISDR, and the dedicated time and expertise of the participating peers. It is envisioned that such a review will help improve the varying quality of the infor-

mation and subjectivity in national self-assessments, as well as strengthen national strategies for policy implementation.

Finland identified a key driver of its progress as the continued training of ministry staff and experts to better integrate DRR issues into development policy and cooperation. **Austria's** programme of protecting critical infrastructure is a key driver of its progress towards disaster risk reduction. **Slovenia** credits the establishment of its National Platform as critical to its success in coordinating the work of the diverse stakeholders to achieve meaningful progress. **Spain's** contextual driver of progress is its work in engaging actors at the local level to develop appropriate regulations. The **Czech Republic** regards general public awareness to en-

gage all groups in DRR as critical to its progress.

Bulgaria reported that its main priority for achieving progress is developing precise risk analysis and assessments and delivering further education and training for relevant staff at all levels. **Croatia's** strategy aims to raise awareness about DRR issues to secure stronger commitment for resources and institutional capacities. **Switzerland** reports that public funding for DRR has substantially increased in recent years and is not based on effect- and risk-oriented principles. The result is the development of tools for better coordination and collaboration between federal and cantonal entities.

Germany identified the challenges of adapting to climate change as a driver of progress as it is a cross cutting issue where different DRR themes interact. In addition, Germany's DKKV convenes actors from all DRR disciplines in its conferences and projects and therefore plays an important role in this process. **Belarus** reported that its work on fire prevention was also a key vector for progress in recent years.

In 2014, **Georgia**, together with the UN Country Team, undertook a DRR capacity assessment. The assessment combined interviews, field visits and analysis of existing documentation (legislation, strategies, policies, action plans, and programme and project documents). The assessment revealed that there is a "high Government willingness and potential to move from a reactive approach of disaster response to a more proactive DRR approach". DRR is identified as one of three pillars of Georgia's UN Development Assistance Framework, but lacks sufficient funding for implementation.

The contextual drivers of progress vary from one reporting cycle to the next, such that no particular trends could be detected. The value is in the sharing and reporting of the individual drivers to facilitate the exchange of best practices. The experience of the United Kingdom, for example, encouraged other countries to plan their future participation in the peer review process.

Part 4. Regional Collaboration and Advances

The European region benefits from a strong network of partners committed to advancing the disaster resilience agenda. Since 2005, significant advances have been made at the regional level both to implement the HFA and to prepare for the Sendai Framework era.

The European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction

The European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, established in London in 2009, serves as a forum for exchanging information and knowledge, coordinating efforts throughout the Europe region, and for providing advocacy for effective action to reduce disaster risk. It is devoted to contemporary issues of importance that are needed to promote a good political climate for the implementation of the HFA.

In addition to European Union Member States, the Council of Europe, the European Commission, the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe and UNISDR participate in the EFDRR. Evidence of the strength of the platform is seen in the senior-level attendance of delegates at each of the EFDRR meetings:

1. First meeting, 6–8 October 2010, Gothenburg, Sweden
2. Second meeting, 10–12 October 2011, Skopje, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
3. Third meeting, 1–3 October 2012, Dubrovnik, Republic of Croatia
4. Fourth meeting, 23–25 September 2013, Oslo, Norway
5. Fifth meeting, 6–8 October 2014, Madrid, Spain
6. Sixth meeting, 7–9 October 2015, Paris, France

Working groups were established to assist in planning core topics of the EFDRR meetings:

- Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction (2010-2015)
- Information Sharing and Exchange and Using Financial Instruments (2010-2012)
- Local Level Implementation of HFA (DRR Campaign) (2011-2014)
- Governance and Accountability (2014-ongoing)
- EFDRR Fit for Purpose (2014-ongoing)
- EFDRR Road Map (identifying priorities and key actions to the Sendai Implementation in Europe) (2015-ongoing)

The EFDRR shaped its contribution towards the development of the Sendai Framework in the form of three pub-



Photograph: Second Swedish national dialogue meeting on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction; Source: Åke Svensson, Coordinator, Swedish National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

lications capturing good practices and recommendations. The EFDRR Working Group on Local Level Implementation of the HFA made recommendations on the relevance of experience-sharing among municipalities, such as twinning activities, integrating disaster risk reduction in land-use and urban planning, and using the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) to evaluate local progress in disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, the working group produced a video highlighting Europe's activities and good practices linked to the local level. The EFDRR Working Group on Governance and Accountability focused on recommendations on the peer review, national strategies on disaster risk reduction, and economics of disasters.

The EFDRR Working Group on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction developed a pan-European survey on how governments include disaster risk reduction measures into their national climate change adaptation strategies. Twenty-three countries completed the survey, with an analysis of the findings supporting recommendations for adaptation strategies.

In March 2014, the EFDRR held its "Fit for Purpose" Meeting in order to review its core criteria and objectives and determine if it was correctly placed to achieve its aims in 2015 and beyond. Germany, France, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Council of Europe, EC DG ECHO, and UNISDR attended the meeting. The EFDRR members agreed to hold an open forum meeting biennially, hosted by the European Commission, to allow for the participation of multi-stakeholder actors and major groups in order to increase the sharing of knowledge, experiences and best practices among all disaster risk reduction actors. Furthermore, the EFDRR members agreed to develop a road map along common ar-

reas of engagement in addressing the disaster risk reduction agenda. The EFDRR Fit for Purpose Group reconvene after the adoption of the Sendai Framework to address the agreed long-term issues.

The EFDRR advocates for disaster risk reduction initiatives and raises awareness of successful work in this area by a number of means, including the European "Damir Čemerin Award for Local Change", which recognises individual achievement towards creating a safer, more resilient society. To date, four recipients have received the award: Ms. Sunčana Jokić, Croatian educator (2012); Dr. Ilan Kelman, Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research, Oslo (2013); Mr. Francisco Jódar Alonso, Mayor of Lorca (2014), and TENEVIA, a French business working on flood early warning (2015).

Peer Reviews of the HFA in the United Kingdom and Finland

Initiated through the discussions of the Working Group on Information Sharing and Exchange and Using Financial Instruments, the second meeting of the EFDRR that took place 2011 in Skopje resulted in a commitment to undertake peer reviews of the HFA in European countries. A pilot peer review process was developed through collaboration between the European Commission, UNISDR Regional Office for Europe and the OECD. The United Kingdom was the first country to undergo a peer review, in 2012, conducted by Italy, Finland, and Sweden. The country's former Minister for Political and Constitutional Reform, Ms. Chloe Smith, received the report from the Peer Review Secretariat in May 2013. The review confirmed that the United Kingdom had achieved a high level of preparedness at both national and local level to respond to natu-

ral hazards and that it was continuing to build the resilience of society to mitigate the impact of disaster events. The review also noted the United Kingdom had achieved a strong interface between policy development and high-level independent scientific advice through the Chief Scientific Adviser system. Peer reviewing effectively addresses subjectivity issues present in many self-reporting tools. The process also provides a forum for exchange among the peers themselves.

Following the successful undertaking of the peer review of the United Kingdom, Finland volunteered to be the second country to undergo the process. Its review was conducted in October 2013 in Helsinki with Austria, France, Georgia and the United Kingdom acting as the peers. Over 37 stakeholders from 20 different organizations were interviewed, including central government authorities and agencies, non-governmental organizations, volunteer organizations, academia and business.

Since the pilot reviews in the United Kingdom and Finland, a European programme for peer reviews within the framework of EU cooperation on civil protection and disaster risk management has been developed. The programme includes peer reviews on disaster risk management in six countries over the two-year period, 2015–2016. Three reviews have already taken place in Bulgaria (Disaster Risk Management: 22 June - 1 July 2015), Georgia (Risk Assessment and Early Warning Systems: 22–28 Nov 2015), and Turkey (General Disaster Risk Management: 30 Nov–11 Dec 2015).

Ministerial Conference of 2014

The EFDRR set the path for the July 2014 Ministerial Conference in Milan which issued a statement that²⁰ highlighted the ministers' concerns with the increasing economic impact of disasters and climate change in Europe and further confirmed their commitment to play an active and constructive role in what was to become the Sendai Framework.

The European Commission

Building on the existing cooperation in disaster response and preparedness, the EU is developing a cross-sectoral risk management policy that promotes national risk assessments and planning, sharing of good practices between countries including through peer reviews, “disaster proofed” investments supported by EU funds and awareness raising. Innovative solutions for financing disaster prevention are high on the agenda, including the use of insurance as a tool for disaster management and as an incentive to promote risk awareness, prevention and mitigation.

Disaster risk prevention and management considerations have also been included in a number of key EU policies

and legislation (e.g. cohesion policy, health, environmental impact assessment, climate change adaptation, ecosystems, agriculture, food and nutrition security, water, flood risk management, major industrial accident prevention risk financing, nuclear safety, transport and energy, research and innovation). Furthermore, resilience building is an integral part of EU development and humanitarian policies.

Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation Measures

In April 2013, the European Commission adopted a climate change adaptation strategy, promoting strong linkages between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. In particular, the European Commission encourages Member States to adopt comprehensive adaptation strategies by providing funding to help Member States build up their adaptation capacities and take action. The strategy also supports adaptation in cities by launching a voluntary commitment based on the Covenant of Mayors initiative. The strategy drives “climate-proofing” action at EU level by further promoting adaptation in key vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, fisheries and cohesion policy, ensuring that Europe’s infrastructure is made more resilient, and promoting the use of insurance against natural and man-made disasters. The strategy also addresses gaps in knowledge about adaptation and further develops the European climate adaptation platform (Climate-ADAPT).

Using Knowledge to Build a Culture of Resilience

In 2012, the European Commission approved a project on *Building capacities for increased public investment in integrated climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction: 2012 – 2015*. The project is co-funded by the EU under the thematic programme for environment and sustainable management of natural resources (ENRTP). The project aims inter alia at supporting up to 40 developing countries to account for disaster losses and to develop probabilistic estimations of future risks, with an emphasis on weather and climate change-related hazards.

The web-based platform Climate-ADAPT was launched in March 2012. It incorporates the latest data on adaptation action in the EU (such as data from the European Environment Agency 2012 report on climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe), together with several useful policy support tools.

Exchange of good practice

The European Commission supports exchange of good practices to develop a prevention culture: the work has included the collection and analysis of more than 400 examples of good practices across a variety of hazards. Based on the good practices, the Commission has started work on guidelines for disaster prevention, focusing on five crosscutting themes: governance, planning, disaster data, risk communication and information, and research and technology

²⁰ http://www.preventionweb.net/files/38378_europeandrrministerialstatement.pdf

transfer.

Providing Guidance in the Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction in Climate Risk Management and Sustainable Development Plans, Policies and Strategies

In June 2014, the European Commission adopted a Communication on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), making strong reference to building resilience to disasters and underlining the need to respond to new challenges that were not sufficiently covered by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), such as disaster resilience and risk management. The Communication recommends an enabling policy environment, mobilizing necessary financial resources, and monitoring progress and accountability. It stresses the European Union's commitment to a strengthened global partnership, including its role as a one of the driving forces behind mobilizing action internally and worldwide. Following discussion of the Communication by the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament, the Communication contributed to the EU position at the UN General Assembly's Open Working Group on SDG.

Further Deepening Capacity at Local Level

The European Commission Project on Prevention and Preparedness, called the U-SCORE Project, will support six European cities in Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom in conducting the UNISDR Disaster Resilience Scorecard. Besides the benefits that this exercise brings to the cities, the testing of the Scorecard will provide recommendations for the tool itself. Furthermore, the six pilot cities will be able to become "master users" of the Scorecard and share their experiences and expertise worldwide. Other cities that desire to assess their disaster resilience will be able to build on the outcome of this project.

Research

Since the late 1980s, through successive framework programmes, the European Commission supported research in the field related to natural hazards and disasters. The Horizon 2020 Research Project, a focus area of high growth and innovation, includes disaster resilience and safeguarding a secure society (including innovation and technological development)

The Council of Europe – European and Mediterranean Major Hazards Agreement (EUR-OPA)

In 1987 the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe established an inter-governmental Open Partial Agreement called the EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement, which comprises 26 countries²¹. The main objective of the Agreement is "to reinforce and promote cooperation

between Member States in a multi-disciplinary context to ensure better prevention, protection and organization of relief in the event of major natural or technological disasters by calling upon present day resources and knowledge to ensure efficient and interdependent management of major disasters."The Agreement's work plan reflects the priorities for action in the field of disaster reduction in the European and Mediterranean area within the context of the HFA.

As an international cooperation group, the Agreement has continuously promoted within its Member States the importance of disaster risk reduction mainly through recommendations adopted by its Committee of Permanent Correspondents. It has adopted resolutions on forest fires, radiological hazards, and environment-based disaster risk reduction, as well as a recommendation addressing the specific needs of the most vulnerable people.

The involvement of local and regional authorities in major hazard management motivated the 2008 launch of a comparative study on this topic. After an initial phase based on 7 member countries, it was extended to three others and led to a revised report highlighting the importance of smooth cooperation between the various levels at all stages of risk management and consequently the need to avoid information gaps between them. Several proposals based on good practices were identified. An electronic version of the data already collected is available at www.ispu.net to allow online information updates and an easier contribution by other countries scheduled to join the project.

In order to cope with the broader competencies among multiple stakeholders, the Agreement supports the National Platforms to better coordinate their actions and maintain efficiencies. The Agreement supports the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction and its working groups.

Under the terms of the Agreement, a network of 27 specialised centres has continued its extensive work in such diverse fields as landslides, coastal hazards or risk education, thereby contributing to a better knowledge of the phenomena. As the Agreement focusses on the comparability of risk issues between countries, it has actively supported transnational projects, including:

- Working with the Strasbourg Centre, in collaboration with the Tbilisi Centre, on pan-European landslide susceptibility mapping
- Supporting studies of Mediterranean coastal hazards with regards to tsunamis and rising sea levels, leading to the production of local vulnerability maps
- Partnering on initiatives on forest fires led by the Freiburg Centre and the Athens Centre to craft common guidelines on defence of rural zones against

²¹ Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Georgia, Greece, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine and three Mediterranean countries which are not member States of the Council of Europe: Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco.

wildfires and, together with UNECE, developing a reference document on transboundary cooperation in fire management

Following the 2006 recommendation on disaster risk reduction through education at school, the Agreement has continued to develop the BeSafeNet initiative, a multilingual web-based project providing teachers with material on main hazards to raise students' awareness.

The Agreement supported two major technical initiatives concerning data dissemination: the European Warning System, operated by the Bruyères-le-Châtel Centre, which provides real-time alerts on earthquakes higher than 6 on the Richter scale within the Euro-Mediterranean area; and the Extremum Project, operated by the Moscow Centre, which complements the former with an early estimation of the possible consequences of the reported earthquake. Based on the information obtained, the Agreement collects possible needs expressed by the affected country to disseminate them among the other Member States.

Alongside these technical tools, the Agreement has also stressed the human dimension in disaster preparedness as a major factor for successful response. Regarding psychosocial assistance to victims, cooperation with the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations was initiated in 2010 by the definition of the structure of a training course for psychologists and dissemination of first aid reference works.

This focus on the human dimension has also driven the Agreement to address a relatively innovative issue, namely the ethical implications of DRR-related activities. It gave rise in 2011 to the publication of ethical principles for disaster risk reduction and people's resilience, recalling major international commitments applying to the various phases of the risk cycle. The natural follow up to this somewhat conceptual work is to define concrete actions, with special attention devoted to the specific case of most vulnerable populations such as disabled persons.

In short, the Agreement's activities since 2005 addressed the sources of possible disasters, at the same time acknowledging the disaster response mechanisms in place at various levels.

Over the period 2013-15, the EUR-OPA Agreement pursued its dual mandate of formulating recommendations addressed primarily to Member States' authorities and developing knowledge to facilitate the implementation of such recommendations. Its more recent activities have been defined by a new two-year work plan for 2014-15, which implemented the general guidelines defined by its Medium Term Plan for 2011-15 adopted at the Agreement's 12th Ministerial Session in 2010. The 2014-15 work plan reflects the priorities for action in the field of disaster reduction in the European and Mediterranean area within the context of the HFA, taking into account previous activities devel-

oped by EUR-OPA in the five HFA priority areas.

HFA 1: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

As an international cooperation group, the Agreement has continuously promoted within its 26 Member States the importance of disaster risk reduction mainly through recommendations adopted by its Committee of Permanent Correspondents. In 2013, a recommendation on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in disaster preparedness and response was adopted, while in 2014 a resolution was adopted to support the Sendai Framework. A recommendation addressing the specific needs of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees was prepared for 2015.

In order to cope with the spread of competencies among multiple stakeholders, the Agreement confirmed its commitment to support the creation of National Platforms to better coordinate their actions and maintain efficiencies. The Agreement has continued to support the EFDRR as a privileged tool of reinforcement and cooperation among these National Platforms. Through its involvement in the EFDRR working groups, the Agreement also contributed actively to the success of the fifth EFDRR meeting in Paris in October 2015.

HFA 2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

The Agreement is mainly interested in the comparability of risk issues between countries and consequently favours such transnational projects. Along this line of action, and based on a study of the different methodologies used in mapping landslides and their possible harmonisation, the Strasbourg Centre, in collaboration with the Tbilisi Centre, has worked since 2013 on pan-European landslide susceptibility mapping based on landslide types in three different countries, incorporating data on triggering factors.

The definition of common methodologies to handle major hazards is also important for the Agreement. Initiatives on forest fires, led by the Freiburg Centre, produced in 2013 common guidelines on the defence of rural zones against wildfires, while an evaluation of the vulnerability of cultural and natural heritage to wildfires was completed in 2014. A study on vulnerability of selected coastal cities in Portugal and Morocco with regard to tsunamis and earthquakes, leading to the production of local vulnerability risk maps, has also been coordinated by the Lisbon Centre.

HFA 3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

The network of centres has continued its extensive work in such diverse fields as landslides, coastal hazards or risk

education, and has thus contributed to better knowledge of the phenomena. Disaster risk reduction through education at school has continued to be developed through the multilingual, web-based BeSafeNet initiative, which provides teaching material to help raise awareness among. After its official launch in 2012, the website content was improved during 2013 and 2014.

The link between risks and climate change has motivated the organisation of short-term specialised courses at master level: *Cultural heritage and climate change impact* (2013, 2014 and 2015), coordinated by Italy's Ravello Centre, and *Climatic risks management* (2013), organised by the Biskra Centre of Algeria. In 2014, two related projects on droughts and heat waves were launched to assess the growth of such hazards in the face of climate change. Finally, the commitment to promote eco-system based disaster risk reduction has continued through the Agreement's participation in the initiatives of the Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction (PEDRR).

HFA 4: Reduce the underlying risk factors

The collaboration of some Centres with their national authorities must be highlighted as an example of greater synergy between scientists and decision makers to reduce vulnerability. The Moscow Centre's work on emerging risks in the Arctic was considered by Russian authorities in their redefinition of needs in terms of prevention, preparedness and response in the region. The Rabat Centre continued its collaboration with local authorities on assessing the seismic vulnerability of public infrastructures, focusing in 2014 in the case of a hospital and a school in Tangier.

The involvement of citizens themselves in disaster risk reduction must be highlighted as another key element in reducing their vulnerability. Taking into account the lessons learned from past nuclear accidents, a project coordinated by the Kiev Centre has produced a booklet, now available in 8 languages, on basic knowledge on radiological hazards in order foster public awareness on how best to react in such situations. The particular importance of the involvement of people with special needs in their preparedness has underlined the importance of citizens' commitment in the success of disaster management systems.

HFA 5: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

The Agreement has continued its support to a major technical initiative concerning data dissemination: the Extremum Project, operated by the Moscow Centre. It completes existing real-time alerts on earthquakes – such as those provided by the European Warning System operated by the European-Mediterranean Seismological Centre (EMSC) – with an early estimation of the possible consequences of the reported earthquake. Based on that information, the Agreement can pool details of the possible needs of the affected

country in order to disseminate them among the other Member States to facilitate bilateral assistance.

Alongside more technical tools, the Agreement has in particular stressed the human dimension in disaster preparedness as a major factor for successful response. Following the publication of ethical principles for DRR and people's resilience, the Agreement has since 2013 devoted special attention to the specific case of most vulnerable populations, notably disabled persons. After a first workshop on the topic in Paris in 2013, a book entitled *Major Hazards and People with Disabilities: their Involvement in Disaster Preparedness and Response* was published in 2014 and a conference in Brussels the same year led to the production of a *Toolkit for Civil Protection professionals on Major Hazards and People with Disabilities* in 2015.

In short, the Agreement's activities over the past two years have continued to focus on addressing the sources of possible disasters but have also stressed the disaster response mechanisms needed at various levels. As economic and death tolls paid by societies to disasters remain high, it is important to continue to work not only on actual sources of vulnerability but also on potential vulnerabilities related to increasing hazards, in particular those linked to climate change, and to the socio-economic context, in particular the exposure of the most vulnerable groups.

The Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe (DPPI SEE)

The Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative South Eastern Europe (DPPI SEE) contributes to the development of a cohesive regional strategy for disaster preparedness and prevention for its 10 members (Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey) and partnering countries (Greece and Hungary). DPPI SEE is an effective partnership to manage transboundary risks by means of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in drills to ensure that responders are prepared.

The goal of the DPPI SEE is to foster regional cooperation and coordination in disaster preparedness and prevention in South Eastern Europe, as well as to:

- Strengthen good neighbourly relations and improvement through the exchange of information, lessons learned and best practices in the field of disaster management
- Enhance cooperation between DPPI SEE partners in view of EU enlargement and the process of Euro-Atlantic integration
- Support and encourage countries in the region to develop, adopt and/or enforce state-of-the-art disaster emergency legislation, environmental regulations and codes designed to prevent and mitigate disasters

in line with guidelines and common practices accepted in the international community

- Assist and encourage countries in the region to implement the HFA.

Among DPPI SEE's contributions to the implementation of the HFA since 2005 is its Disaster Management Training Programme curricula. The Programme aimed to build capacity in disaster risk reduction by a variety of means, including developing training tailored to the needs of the region, by leveraging human resources through a train-the-trainer approach, improving capacity for risk identification and assessment and building familiarity with the framework for disaster risk reduction in the HFA. Gender awareness was a significant element of the programme curricula.

Part 5. HFA Implementation at Local Level – Ten Essentials for Resilient Cities

Local governments are the institutional and politically responsible bodies at community level. They are often the first to respond to citizens' needs, provide basic services and oversight, engage in urban development and manage emergencies and disaster risk. They need knowledge, tools, capacities and resources to meet their responsibilities. It is critical that the national and international communities consider local governments when policies are set and resources made available.

As stated earlier in this report, the Making Cities Resilient – My City is Getting Ready! campaign, launched in May 2010, addresses issues of local governance and urban risk. With the support and recommendation of many partners and participants, and a Mayors' Statement made during the 2011 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the campaign entered its second phase in 2012 and continued throughout 2015.

The campaign focus areas for 2012–2015 were:

1. Know More and Commit: sign up more local governments and national government support for resilient cities.
2. Invest Wisely, Build Safer: Implement city-to-city learning exchanges and promote capacity building, handbooks and guidelines.
3. Benchmark and Report: Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT) and Resilient Cities Report.
4. Emphasis on partnerships and UNISDR capacity as a platform and knowledge management hub.

In connection with the third focus area, benchmarking and reporting, nine European cities concluded the LGSAT in the 2011–2013 reporting cycle and 115 cities in the 2013–2015 cycle.

The LGSAT provides key questions and measurements against the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient and builds upon the priorities and national indicators of the Hyogo Framework for Action. It helps cities and local actors to set baselines, identify gaps and have comparable data across local governments, within the country and globally, to measure advancements over time.

The main purposes of the LGSAT are to:

- Help local governments engage with different stakeholders to map and understand existing gaps and challenges in disaster risk reduction in their city or locality.
- Set a baseline and develop status reports for cities and municipalities that have committed to the Making Cities Resilient campaign and its Ten Essentials.
- Complement information gathered through national HFA monitoring by providing local-level information. Cities can choose to share their results with national HFA Focal Points as part of the national reporting process.

The online system and template were developed by UNISDR, in consultation with partners, including representatives of local and national governments. To be effective, the self-assessment should be undertaken as a multi-stakeholder process, led by local governments. The main actors include local government authorities, civil society organizations, local academia, the business community and community-based organizations, with the support of national entities as needed. The involvement of civil society organizations and community-based organizations is essential to the success of this process. The online version of the LGSAT includes local context indicators, presented as "key questions", each of which is assessed on a scale from 1 to 5.

The key questions are aligned with the HFA priority areas and core indicators as well as to the Ten Essentials. Self-assessment enriches the national HFA review process and the online profile of local governments participating in the Making Cities Resilient campaign. It is suggested that self-assessment coincide with the national HFA monitoring cycle, undertaken every two years. The Ten Essentials is a ten-point checklist and the building block for disaster risk reduction, developed in line with the five priorities of the HFA.

In the 2011–2013 HFA monitoring cycle, nine European cities completed the LGSAT:

- Italy: Casarza Ligure, Venice
- Portugal: Amadora, Lisbon
- Spain: Barcelona
- Sweden: Arvika, Jönköping, Gothenburg, Karlstad

LEVEL PROGRESS	Description of Level of Progress for Overall Ranking for each question
5	Comprehensive achievement has been attained, with the commitment and capacities to sustain efforts at all levels.
4	Substantial achievement has been attained, but with some recognised deficiencies in commitment, financial resources or operational capacities.
3	There is some institutional commitment and capacities to achieving DRR, but progress is not comprehensive or substantial.
2	Achievements have been made but are incomplete, and while improvements are planned, the commitment and capacities are limited.
1	Achievements are minor and there are few signs of planning or forward action to improve the situation.

Europe has enthusiastically participated in local level disaster risk resilience, as evidenced by the fact that 115 cities submitted their LGSAT reports in the second local reporting cycle, 2013–2015. In addition, national governments report that the local level reporting and the Making Cities Resilient campaign supports linkages for sharing best practices. In its 2013–2015 HFA report, Sweden, for example, reported that it had established a national Making Cities Resilient Network and had established linkages with Copenhagen and Oslo, and also transcontinental with New Orleans, Hobokon and Baltimore in USA. National and European Union funds are used for inter-city field trips to host cities to share expertise on disaster resilience. Portugal reported that it had included members of its Making Cities Resilient campaign in its National Platform. In Austria, more than 200 cities are participating in the campaign and the country has mobilized 300,000 volunteers for disaster response. In 2015, the European cities that submitted local reports are:

Italy: Abriola, Acerenza, Albano di Lucania, Anzi, Armento, Atella, Avigliano, Balvano, Banzi, Baragiano, Barile, Bella, Brienza, Brindisi di Montagna, Calvello, Calvera, Campomaggiore, Cancellara, Carbone, Castelgrande, Castelluccio Inferiore, Castelluccio Superiore, Castelmezzano, Castelsaraceno, Castronuovo di Sant’Andrea, Cersosimo, Chiaromonte, Corleto Perticara, Episcopia, Filiano, Forenza, Francavilla in Sinni, Gallicchio, Ginestra, Grumento Nova, Lagonegro, Latronico, Laurenzana, Lauria, Lavello, Maratea, Marsicovetere, Maschito, Melfi, Missanello, Moliterno, Montemilone, Montemurro, Nemoli, Noepoli, Oppido Lucano, Palazzo San Gervasio, Paterno, Pescopagano, Picerno, Pietragalla, Pietrapertosa, Rapolla, Rapone, Rionero in Vulture, Ripacandida, Rivello, Rotonda, Ruoti, Ruvo del Monte, San Chirico Nuovo, San Chirico Raparo, San Fele, San Martino d’Agri, San Paolo Albanese, San Severino Lucano, Sant’Angelo le Fratte, Sant’Arcangelo, Sarconi, Sasso di Castalda, Satriano di Lucania, Savoia di Lucania, Senise, Spinoso, Teana, Tito, Tramutola, Trecchina, Vaglio di Basilicata, Venosa, Vietri di Potenza, Avigliano, Banzi,

Fardella, Forenza, Guardia Perticara, Maratea, Marisco Nuovo, Muro Lucano, Potenza City, Roccanova, Rome, San Costantino Albanese, Savona, Terranova di Pollino, Tolve, Trivigno, Viggiano

The Netherlands: Delft, Dordrecht

Portugal: Amador, Lisbon, Torres Vedras

Serbia: Niš

Spain: Cabildo Insular de Tenerife, Güímar, La Garrotxa-Olot, La Laguna Tenerife

Sweden: Arvika, Karlstad, Malmö

United Kingdom: Greater Manchester, Stoke-on-Trent

Essential 1: Average result: 2.5

TEN ESSENTIALS	KEY QUESTIONS PER ESSENTIAL [Numbers following each question indicate references to HFA Core Indicators]
ESSENTIAL 1: Put in place organization and coordination to clarify everyone's roles and responsibilities [HFA PRIORITY 1]	1. How well are local organizations (including local government) equipped with capacities (knowledge, experience, official mandate) for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation? [1.1]
	2. To what extent do partnerships exist between communities, private sector and local authorities to reduce risk? [1.1]
	3. How much does the local government support vulnerable local communities (particularly women, elderly, infirmed, children) to actively participate in risk reduction decision making, policy making, planning and implementation processes? [1.3]
	4. To what extent does the local government participate in national DRR planning? [1.4]

The cities made significant efforts to put organizational structures in place. Each reported different approaches to organization and coordination. Within Essential 1, Question 2 was the area of greatest challenge, with an average indicator for the 115 reporting cities of 1.7. **Amadora** (Portugal) was an exception with a reported indicator of achievement of 5.0. Amadora credits its participation in the Making Cities Resilient campaign as a catalyst for developing partnerships for risk reduction.

The Swedish disaster management system is based on a decentralized structure with responsibility remaining during a crisis with whichever entity had that responsibility during normal, pre-crisis operations. As such, the Swedish cities that completed the assessments (**Arvika, Karlstad, Malmö**) all reported established organizational structures for DRR. In Abrida, Italy, the municipality has periodic meetings with agricultural entrepreneurs to agree on actions for hydro-geological risk mitigation. In Serbia, **Niš** reported a very high achievement (5.0) with respect to active participation in national planning.

Essential 2: Average result: 1.7

ESSENTIAL 2: Assign a budget and provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families and the private sector to invest in risk reduction [HFA PRIORITY 1 AND 4]	5. To what extent does the local government have access to adequate financial resources to carry out risk reduction activities? [1.2]
	6. To what degree does the local government allocate sufficient financial resources to carry out DRR activities, including effective disaster response and recovery? [1.2]
	7. What is the scope of financial services (e.g. saving and credit schemes, macro and microinsurance) available to vulnerable and marginalised households for pre-disaster times? [4.2]
	8. To what extent are microfinancing, cash aid, soft loans, loan guarantees, etc. available to affected households after disasters to restart livelihoods? [4.2]
	9. How well establische are economic incentives for investing in disaster risk reduction for households and business (e.g. reduce insurance premiums for households, tax holidays for business)? [4.3]
	10. To what extent do local business associations, such as chambers of commerce and similar, support efforts of small enterprises for business continuity duringand after disasters? [4.3]

Essential 2, which concerns the availability of financial resources, was the area where the cities reported the least progress, a finding consistent with the results of the 2011–2013 reporting cycle. Typical of the responses was that of **Chiaromonte** (Italy) which responded to Question 7 “There are no services” and Question 8 “There are no benefits”. Within Essential 2, Question 10 represents the greatest overall challenge with an average indicator of achievement of 1.2, one of the lowest of the Ten Essentials. **Greater Manchester** (United Kingdom) was an exception to the trend with a 4 of achievement. The city regards the private sector as a key partner in civil contingency work. As an example, the Manchester Business Continuity Forum supports businesses in preparing for disasters through business continuity planning. The Forum operates an award-winning buddy scheme whereby larger organizations with more established business continuity arrangements support smaller businesses to review the measures they have in place.

Sweden has instruments that provide for investment and operational budgets for DRR. These fund general flood and landslide risk mapping and grants for which municipalities may apply to pay for permanent prevention work, such as the construction of flood barriers. A challenge remains in that Swedish insurance companies do not apply higher risk premiums for construction in flood-prone areas.

Essential 3: Average result: 2.7

<p>ESSENTIAL 3: Update data on hazards and vulnerabilities, prepare and share risk assessments</p> <p>[HFA PRIORITY 2 AND 3 AND 4]</p>	11. To what degree does the local government conduct thorough disaster risk assessments for key vulnerable development sectors in your local authority? [2.1]
	12. To what extent are these risk assessments regularly updated, e.g. annually or on a bi annual basis? [2.1]
	13. How regularly does the local government communicate to the community information on local hazard trends and risk reduction measures (e.g. using a Risk Communications Plan), including early warnings of likely hazard impact? [3.1]
	14. How well are local government risk assessments linked to, and supportive of, risk assessments from neighbouring local authorities and state or provincial government risk management plans? [2.4]
	15. How well are disaster risk assessments incorporated into all relevant local development planning on a consistent basis? [2.1]

The Essential 3, risk assessments, was an area of high achievement. Each of the cities reported specific accomplishments in conducting risk assessments and disseminating the findings. At the same time, the cities face challenges given that the increasing frequency and severity of hazards means that risk assessments can become obsolete rapidly. **Dordrecht** (The Netherlands) provided an example of high achievement in the area of risk assessment and reported that “advanced, complete and recent flood risks assessments exist for the Island of Dordrecht.” The government has developed maps that display the likelihood of flooding, the exposure level (water depth and minimal arrival time), the potential number of casualties and economic damage. **San Chirico Raparo** (Italy) reported that local risk assessments are carried out and, in addition, higher-level authorities conduct risk assessments within their specific competencies (province, region, river basin, etc.). **Cabildo Insular De Tenerife** (Spain) reported a challenge in being able to update its risk assessments annually, owing to the complexity of the effort involved, with the result that risk assessments are occasionally out-of-date.

Essential 4: Average result: 2.7

Progress against Essential 4 would appear at first glance to be dependent on progress against Essential 2: availability of financial resources. Closer examination of the city reports reveals that this was not always the case. Certain participants in the Making Cities Resilient campaign, such as Lisbon, have succeeded in providing in-kind resources to conduct risk assessments even if the financing is not available to correct the identified gaps. Progress measured against Question 17 was among the highest, with an average indicator of achievement of 2.9. Cities reported that regional and national requirements to assess critical infrastructure were a key driver of progress in this area.

<p>ESSENTIAL 4: Invest in and maintain risk reducing infrastructure, such as storm drainage</p> <p>[HFA PRIORITY 4]</p>	<p>16. How far do land use policies and planning regulations for housing and development infrastructure take current and projected disaster risk (including climate related risks) into account? [4.1]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> housing <input type="checkbox"/> communication <input type="checkbox"/> transportation <input type="checkbox"/> energy</p>
	<p>17. How adequately are critical public facilities and infrastructure located in high-risk areas assessed for all hazard risks and safety? [4.4]</p>
	<p>18. How adequate are the measures being taken to protect critical public facilities and infrastructure from damage during disasters? [4.4]</p>

Essential 5: Average result: 3.0

<p>ESSENTIAL 5: Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities and upgrade these as necessary</p> <p>[HFA PRIORITY 2, 4 AND 5]</p>	<p>19. To what extent have local schools, hospitals and health facilities received special attention for 'all hazard' risk assessments in your local authority? [2.1]</p> <p>Tick Boxes: <input type="checkbox"/> Schools <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals/ health facilities</p>
	<p>20. How safe are all main schools, hospitals and health facilities from disasters so that they have the ability to remain operational during emergencies [2.1]</p> <p>Tick Boxes: <input type="checkbox"/> Schools <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals/ health facilities</p>
	<p>21. To what degree do local government or other levels of government have special programs in place to regularly assess schools, hospitals and health facilities for maintenance, compliance with building codes, general safety, weather-related risks etc.? [4.6]</p> <p>Tick Boxes: <input type="checkbox"/> Schools <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals/ health facilities</p>
	<p>22. How far are regular disaster preparedness drills undertaken in schools, hospitals and health facilities? [5.2]</p> <p>Tick Boxes: <input type="checkbox"/> Schools <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals/ health facilities</p>

Progress made against the Essential 5 reveals that cities attach a high priority to protecting critical social infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals and health facilities. They have invested considerable effort in undertaking drills to rehearse emergency responses and assess and mitigate risks. The cities report that they share certain challenges: in some cases, responsibility for the facilities in their municipalities resides at county or higher levels, for example. Another common challenge was that safety plans and drills tend to focus on single known hazards, such as fires or, less frequently, floods, leaving many risks unaddressed.

However, where the cities have authority to do so, they have taken measures to assess the safety of their schools and health facilities and taken corrective action to remedy vulnerabilities. Question 22, which addresses progress in risk assessments for schools and hospitals, was the area of highest relative achievement with five cities, including **La Garrotxa-Olot** (Spain) reporting a level of 5.0 levels, while the average for the entire group was 4.0.

Essential 6: Average result: 2.5

<p>ESSENTIAL 6: Enforce risk-compliant building regulations and land use planning, identify safe land for low-income citizens</p> <p>[HFA PRIORITY 4]</p>	29. How well enforced are risk-sensitive land use regulations, building codes, and health and safety codes across all development zones and building types? [4.1]
	30. How strong are existing regulations (e.g. land use plans, building codes, etc.) to support disaster risk reduction in your local authority? [4.1]

Progress against Essential 6 is documented by work on building codes, land use regulation and other means of providing regulatory oversight at the local level. All of the cities report achievement in establishing codes and regulations to support disaster risk reduction. However, a consistent theme emerges from the city reports: strengthening structural codes does not automatically translate into enhanced disaster resilience. The challenges arise from the difficulty in enforcing codes and the perceived inability to impose higher safety standards retroactively on existing structures or mandating that existing structures be retrofitted to comply with new building safety codes.

Essential 7: Average result: 2.6

<p>ESSENTIAL 7: Ensure education programmes and training on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools and communities</p> <p>[HFA PRIORITIES 1, 3 AND 5]</p>	25. How regularly does the local government conduct awareness-building or education programs on DRR and disaster preparedness for local communities? [1.3]
	Tick Boxes: <input type="checkbox"/> programs include cultural diversity issues <input type="checkbox"/> programs are sensitive to gender perspectives
	26. To what extent does the local government provide training in risk reduction for local officials and community leaders? [1.3]
	27. To what degree do local schools and colleges include courses, education or training in disaster risk reduction (including climate-related risks) as part of the educational curriculum? [3.2]
	28. How aware are citizens of evacuation plans or drills for evacuations when necessary? [5.2]

Progress against Essential 7 is significant in that each of the cities have undertaken educational programming and training on disaster risk reduction in schools and communities. However, the reports reveal that the efforts are not always comprehensive or consistent. One city that reported very high achievement (5.0) was **Karlstad** (Sweden), which addresses flood risks by working hard to communicate the risk to citizens both through the media and through the municipal website. Officials give lectures to different organizations and there are brochures about safety. The rescue services visit schools to educate about different risks and how to protect against them. Every school employee takes courses in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and first response. Students are also taught CPR.

Delft (The Netherlands) reports the work it has done in its participation in the National Water Coalition, which focusses on bringing private and civil society organizations together. Delft has conducted a pilot for this project to raise its inhabitants' awareness of the possibilities to make the city greener and more flood resilient.



Photograph: Swedish National Platform visiting the Netherlands under the leadership of HFA focal point Corsmas Goemans; Source: Åke Svensson, MSB, Sweden.

Essential 8: Average result: 2.2

<p>ESSENTIAL 8: Protect ecosystems and natural buffers to mitigate hazards, adapt to climate change</p> <p>[HFA PRIORITIES 4]</p>	<p>31. How well integrated are the DRR policies, strategies and implementation plans of local government into existing environmental development and natural resource management plans? [4.1]</p>
	<p>32. To what degree does the local government support the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services? [4.1]</p> <p>Tick Boxes: <input type="checkbox"/> coastal zones <input type="checkbox"/> wetlands <input type="checkbox"/> water resources <input type="checkbox"/> river basins <input type="checkbox"/> fisheries</p>
	<p>33. To what degree do civil society organizations and citizens participate in the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services? [4.1]</p>
	<p>34. To what degree does the private sector participate in the implementation of environmental and ecosystems management plans in your local authority? [4.1]</p>

Progress against Essential 8 is uneven in that each of the cities reports high levels of awareness of the impacts of climate change and the urgency to develop adaptive responses. However, this awareness does not always translate into tangible actions or, in the examples of cities that have undertaken specific programmes, actions that can be measured in quantifiable outcomes. Awareness and commitment at the city level are not always commensurate with outcome-oriented programmes. The indicators of achievement given for Question 31, with many cities reporting 1.0, were among the lowest of the Ten Essentials, showing significant obstacles to engaging civil society organizations and citizens in critical work.

An exception to this trend is **Lisbon** which is among the 100 signatories of the European cities *Mayors Adapt* charter, promoted by the European Commission, pledging to come up with measures to combat climate change. The Building Energy Decision Support Systems for Smart Cities (BESOS) project began in **Barcelona** in October 2013, under the coordination of the Spanish Group ETRA. The strategic objective of BESOS is to enhance neighbourhoods and existing zones with a decision support system to provide coordinated management of public infrastructure, while offering information to the public to promote sustainability and energy efficiency. Lisbon is part of the consortium of 10 European countries that joined the project.

Although it did not participate in the local reporting, **Copenhagen** noted in the context of Denmark’s HFA report that it had adopted a Climate Change Adaptation Plan²² in 2011, following a 2010 survey carried out among the country’s 98 municipalities. The survey concluded that climate change adaptation is very high on the municipal agenda.



Photograph: The modern urban planning of Ørestaden features open water basins that can absorb precipitation and also have a recreational value; Source: Mia Holmbo Lind, The Danish Nature Agency.

Essential 9: Average result: 2.3

<p>ESSENTIAL 9: Install early warning systems and emergency management capacities</p> <p>[HFA PRIORITIES 2 AND 5]</p>	35. To what degree do local institutions have access to financial reserves to support effective disaster response and early recovery? [5.3]
	36. To what extent are early warning centres established, adequately staffed (or on-call personnel) and well resourced (power back ups, equipment redundancy etc) at all times? [2.3]
	37. How much do warning systems allow for adequate community participation? [2.3]
	38. To what extent does the local government have an emergency operations centre (EOC) and/or an emergency communication system? [5.2]
	39. How regularly are training drills and rehearsals carried out with the participation of relevant government, non-governmental, local leaders and volunteers? [5.2]
	40. How available are key resources for effective response, such as emergency supplies, emergency shelters, identified evacuation routes and contingency plans at all times? [5.2]
	<p>Tick Boxes: <input type="checkbox"/> Stockpiles of relief supplies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Emergency shelters</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Safe evacuation routes identified</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Contingency plan or community disaster preparedness plan for all major hazards</p>

In the first reporting cycle (2011–2013), Essential 9 was an area of strong achievement, with the cities all reporting the on installation of early warning systems and management capabilities. In the 2013–2015 reporting cycle, cities underlined the strong challenges to having early warning centres established, adequately staffed and well resourced, with an average indicator of achievement of 1.5, among the lowest for the Ten Essentials. This is not likely to be evidence of deteriorating performance, but rather the result of a very different sample of reporting cities over the two periods. Significantly, many

²² <http://subsite.kk.dk/sitecore/content/Subsites/CityOfCopenhagen/SubsiteFrontpage/LivingInCopenhagen/ClimateAndEnvironment/ClimateAdaptation/CopenhagenClimateAdaptionPlan.aspx>

cities, such as **Stoke-on-Trent** (United Kingdom) report that they are examining ways to use social media to communicate disaster risk reduction information and emergency alerts.

Essential 10: Average result: 2.3

ESSENTIAL 10: Ensure that the needs and participation of the affected population are at the centre of reconstruction [HFA PRIORITIES 4 AND 5]	41. How much access does the local government have to resources and expertise to assist victims of psycho-social (psychological, emotional) impacts of disasters? [5.3]
	42. How well are disaster risk reduction measures integrated into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities (i.e. build back better, livelihoods rehabilitation)? [4.5]
	43. To what degree does the Contingency Plan (or similar plan) include an outline strategy for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, including needs assessments and livelihoods rehabilitation? [5.2]

The results reported in Essential 10 are fairly even with that of the last reporting cycle. Significantly, the responses to Question 41, relating to available strategies for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, indicate the strongest challenges, with an average indicator of 1.6, among the lowest within all Ten Essentials. Many of the cities reporting low levels of achievement in this area are within countries that, in their national reports, found high levels of achievements in this area as regards their development work. With regard to Question 39, most cities recognise the importance of providing psycho-social support to disaster victims and are developing future plans to deliver such services but have made modest progress to date.

Integrating Local Assessment Tools into the HFA Core Indicators

To better comprehend how the Ten Essentials correspond to the five HFA Priorities for Action, the following table maps local key questions for the LGSAT against HFA core indicators.

HFA Priority for Action 1: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation	
CI 1.1 National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.	1, 2, 3, 4
CI 1.2 Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels.	5, 6
CI 1.3 Community participation and decenttalisation are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.	3, 25, 26
CI 1.4 A national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.	4
HFA Priority for Action 2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning	
CI 2.1 National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability Inlormauon are available and include risk.	11, 12, 15, 19, 20
CI 2.2 Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.	

CI 2.3 Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.	34, 35
CI 2.4 National and local risk assessments take account of regional and trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.	14
HFA Priority for Action 3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels	
CI 3.1. Relevant information on disaster: is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc).	13
CI 3.2. School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.	27
CI 3.3. Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.	
CI 3.4. Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.	
HFA Priority for Action 4: Reduce the underlying risk factors	
CI 4.1 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.	16, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31, 32
CI 4.2 Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.	7, 8
CI 4.3 Economic and productive sectoral policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.	9, 10
CI 4.4 Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.	17, 18
HFA Priority for Action 5: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels	
CI 5.1. Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective, are in place.	1
CI 5.2. 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.	22, 28, 36, 37, 38, 41
CI 5.3. Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.	33, 39
CI 5.4. Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.	

Lessons Learned

The LGSAT reports are not strictly comparable to the national HFA reports of the same reporting cycle, in the sense that they are not structured around progress achieved and challenges remaining. Rather, the reports are descriptive in nature, as they are baseline measures with participation of only nine cities within four countries in the first reporting cycle 2011–2013.

As an initial effort, the reports provide insight into achievements for DRR at the local level, particularly organizational structures for engaging a diverse set of actors with different DRR responsibilities, early warning systems and alerts, measures for protecting critical social infrastructure, such as schools and hospitals, and approaches to the risks brought on by climate change.

The reports also identify common challenges, suggesting that an area for future work may be more city-to-city peer exchanges to share experiences and lessons learned. One of the common challenges reported was that while building codes address the need for greater resilience for new structures, it is unclear how to mandate that existing properties be retrofitted to withstand new hazards. Another common challenge was the need for more financial resources.

The past ten years have witnessed the gradual evolution of a culture of resilience in the European region impacting all facets of society, from cultural heritage to development partnerships. A tangible product of this emerging culture is the work on heritage and resilience. Cities as engines of cultural life are hosts of important cultural heritage capital, serving as a source of identity, which needs to be protected and managed for future generations. A diverse group of stakeholders collaborated to present²³ the current thinking in the field as well as various examples, including those in the European context, of how heritage can be better protected from disasters while contributing to the resilience of societies.

Part 6. Remaining Challenges

The challenges identified through a review of the national and regional reports from 2005 to 2015 are found in three key areas.

The first is climate risk adaptation. The EFDRR found that 19 of 47 reporting countries have a national strategy, or at least “policy documents” that facilitate the link between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (CCA). While good practices exist for the development of DRR-CCA integrated approaches, no systematic lessons have been learned that could be replicated. A contribution from the EFDRR is needed, working with UNISDR and partners to develop guidance for the implementation of the Sendai Framework. There is also a need to extract elements of the EU regional CCA strategy for implementation within the Sendai Framework.

The second key challenge is governance, including such issues as the need to support the development of disaster loss databases and to develop a basic training plan for robust analyses of financial and social returns on public DRR investment. The region is looking towards the next implementation phase of national peer reviews.

The third key challenge is addressing local action for a more resilient future. To date, 650 European cities have joined the Making Cities Resilient campaign. The next phase of the work programme will be how to scale the success and engagement of participating cities. Another area for future work is scaling up programmes for the safety of critical infrastructure; to date, schools have been a priority, but this effort must be expanded to other areas. Another issue is identifying the gaps between the reported progress in strengthened building codes for public safety and the actual performance in terms of increased resilience. Finally, efforts to engage the public have had mixed results. More work remains to be done to create a local culture of prevention and resilience.

²³ Heritage and Resilience: Issues and Opportunities for Reducing Disaster Risk, developed by the International Scientific Committee of ICOMOS for Risk Preparedness, UNESCO and ICCROM on the occasion of the Fourth Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction [Geneva, 18 – 23 May 2013]. It includes contributions from a wide range of committed leaders and organizations, including Marsh International, a global reinsurance company, and a group of European Mayors who have committed to work together to protect heritage and build resilience in their cities.

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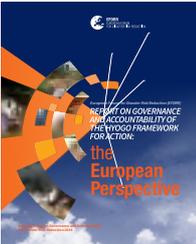
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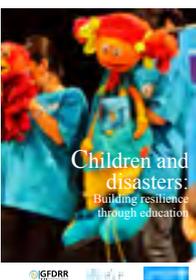
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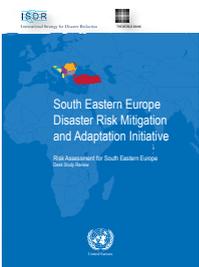
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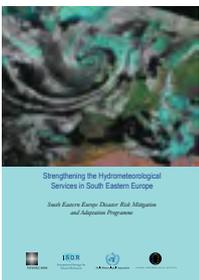
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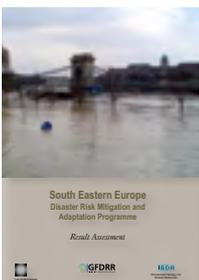
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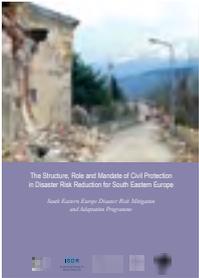
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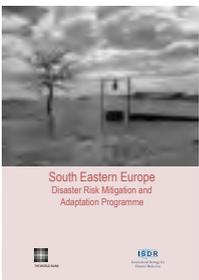
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HFA Monitor

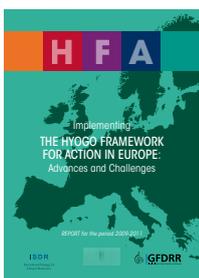
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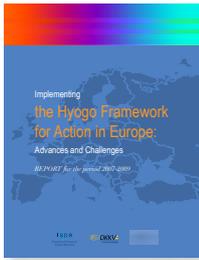
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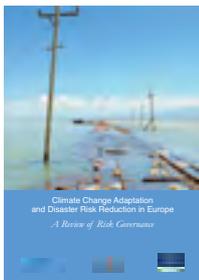
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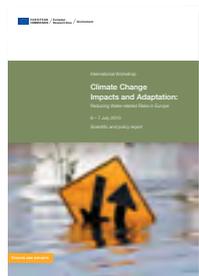
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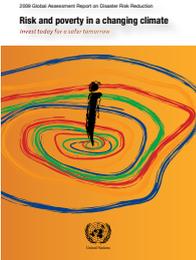
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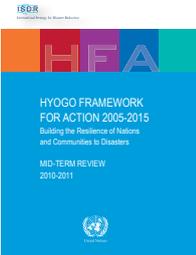
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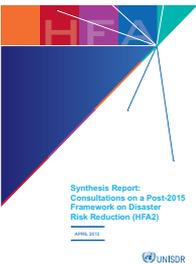
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Annex 1: Commitment to the HFA in Europe

The national and regional reports for each of the HFA reporting cycles document the increasing recognition among European governments of the need to raise the priority for disaster risk reduction. There is clear evidence of strong commitment in Europe to the HFA:

- UNISDR coverage in Europe includes 49 countries.
- HFA Focal Points have been designated in 40 European countries: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and the United Kingdom.
- Over the ten-year period of the HFA, Europe has substantially increased its capacity for disaster risk reduction work, as evidenced by the growth in the number of National Platforms from 6 to 27, a more than fourfold increase. A National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is a nationally owned and nationally led forum or committee for advocacy, coordination, analysis and advice on disaster risk reduction. National Platforms for disaster risk reduction have been established in 27 European countries: Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and the United Kingdom. Countries that do not have officially recognized National Platforms often utilize other mechanisms to convene the stakeholders in disaster risk reduction.
- There has been a consistent increase in the number of European countries reporting progress for the HFA: in 17 in 2009, 22 in 2011, 26 in 2013, and 29 in 2015; a 50 percent increase in participation over six years. In the 2013–2015 HFA reporting cycle, four European countries have participated for the first time: Austria, Denmark, Russian Federation and Slovakia. In 2015, Israel joined the UNISDR Regional Office for Europe's zone of coverage.

Several ministerial-level regional agreements, arrangements and strategies have been developed in sub-regions of Europe that include disaster risk reduction in their programmes and projects.

UNISDR, the ISDR system, governments and regional organizations have systematically promoted and advanced the implementation of the HFA, such as within the European Union, where a number of initiatives are being developed aimed at reducing vulnerability to disasters. The country reports show a desire to anchor a culture of risk and safety, instead of reactive emergency responses. In addition, they underline increasing concern about adaptation to climate change challenges relative to what had been reported in 2009.

Annex 2: Outcome of the European Union Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction

Towards a Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

8 July 2014, Milan, Italy

1. We, the European Ministers, present at the European Ministerial Meeting in Milan, Italy on 8 July 2014, express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Government and people of Italy for their gracious hospitality in hosting and organising the European Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction.
2. Highlight with concern the increasing economic impact of disasters and climate change in Europe. Despite the fact that much progress has been made in reducing mortality from disasters, much remains to be done. Express our solidarity for the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Serbia and Romania for the recent floods that caused life losses and destruction of social and economic assets as well as Germany for the recent deadly storm.
3. Take note of the consultations on Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction conducted at local, national, sub-regional and regional level, inter alia the 3rd Annual Meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (1-3 October 2012, Dubrovnik, Croatia), Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction (19-23 May 2013, Geneva, Switzerland), the 4th Annual Meeting of the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (23-25 September 2013, Oslo, Norway).
4. Further take note of the conclusions of the Council of the European Union under the Hellenic Presidency, adopted following the Communication from the European Commission on “The Post- 2015 Hyogo Framework for Action: Managing risks to achieve resilience”.
5. Acknowledge the substantial contributions of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 to the formulation of strategies and policies for disaster risk management. In order to progress towards sustainable, inclusive development and smart growth, it is necessary to assess progress and challenges in implementing disaster risk management policies at all territorial and sectoral levels and suggest the necessary adjustments of the Post-2015 Framework for Action.
6. Acknowledge the continued efforts of European countries, including the contribution of local governments, practitioners and civil society, in the transformation of the legal and institutional frameworks and practices with the aim of consolidating from response-oriented towards development-oriented approaches.
7. Recognise disaster risk reduction as an effective means to achieve resilience through prevention, mitigation and preparedness to enable nations and communities to absorb loss and damage, minimise impacts and move forward.
8. Appreciate the role of National Platforms on disaster risk reduction as an effective coordination mechanism that brings governments and different stakeholders together towards coordinated resilience efforts.
9. Recognize the critical role of local governments in building resilience to disasters and strategic management of sustainable development.
10. Acknowledge the contributions of the “Making Cities Resilient: My city is getting ready” Global Campaign and the achievements obtained in local risk management and urban resilience.
11. Recognize the importance of the regional and sub-regional cooperation and the contribution of regional organizations in Europe, in particular the European Union and its strong engagement and support for the disaster risk reduction and management as well as the Council of Europe. Appreciate the role of the regional platforms for disaster risk reduction and the achievements accomplished by the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction in meeting resilience synergies in Europe.
12. Recognize the role of science and technology and the complementarity of disaster risk reduction and Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation as policy goals and approaches to prevent and address risk, vulnerability, and the impacts of hazard events and climate change on people and society.
13. Express commitment to promoting a coordinated and mutually reinforcing approach to the three international agreements in 2015 – the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the post-2015 development agenda and the post-2015 agreement on climate change.
14. Express appreciation to United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction in supporting countries, regional and sub-regional organizations in implementing the HFA through policy guidance and technical support in its functions as coordinator and synergy “insurer” across fields and stakeholders.

Recommendations for the Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction:

15. Confirming our commitment to play an active and constructive role in the ongoing negotiations with a view to contributing to an ambitious outcome of the Conference, we make the following recommendations for the Post-2015 HFA, while fully respecting its non-binding nature
 - a. Recognise the relevance of preventing new risks as well as reducing existing ones.
 - b. Improve accountability, transparency and governance.
 - c. Develop a set of non-binding standards and/or guidelines and mechanisms to support implementation.
 - d. Establish voluntary peer reviews mechanisms as a helpful instrument for improving policy making, sharing experience and increasing accountability, for instance peer reviews successfully conducted in the EU context.
 - e. Encourage the collection and sharing of non-sensitive data on disaster losses, hazards, and vulnerabilities, in an open data policy.
 - f. Develop systematic actions to raise public awareness of risk and improve risk and crisis communication (education, involvement of media, networks), and develop a culture of risk management and disaster resilience.
 - g. Enhance governance for disaster risk management at all levels and across all sectors, building effective coordination mechanisms and sustainable partnerships between different public authorities and relevant stakeholders, including local level actors, such as civil society, academia and research institutions and private sector.
 - h. Encourage that regional inter-governmental organisations support the national authorities to implement the new framework, including the Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction.
 - i. Deliver results, measure progress and encourage implementation by setting targets at the appropriate level (global, national, regional and local) and with an appropriate timeframe. The targets need to be politically acceptable and operationally feasible, measurable, achievable and result-oriented.
 - j. Revise and enhance the current HFA Monitor in order to effectively measure progress. A simplified new monitoring system should become a more effective tool for encouraging implementation at different levels, sharing successes and measuring progress, including through indicators that measure the changes in the impact of disasters over time and contribute to the tracking of progress towards building resilience to disasters and reducing vulnerabilities.
 - k. Strengthen the contribution of disaster risk management to smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.
 - l. Promote disaster and climate proofing in economic and financial decisions and strategies, in both public and private sectors. Special attention should be paid to cost benefit analysis of disaster prevention measures including climate change to help support resource allocation. All major infrastructure and projects should be risk sensitive and climate and disaster resilient.
 - m. Promote disaster risk assessment and scenario-based capability analyses.
 - n. Develop and implement the new framework in close partnership with the private sector, international financial institutions and major investors as well as promote new initiatives for the engagement of all businesses, including encouraging the use of the insurance/reinsurance value chain.
 - o. Promote the use of innovative technologies and instruments to support disaster risk management, such as information and communication technologies, early-warning systems, resilient infrastructure and buildings, green infrastructure, climate and integrated disaster risk modelling, ecosystem-based approaches, communication, knowledge management. This will also lead to increased business opportunities and contribute to green growth.
 - p. Encourage the work and contributions of community-based civil society organizations and networks in comprehensively building resilient communities, including academic, scientific and technological institutions, and other international organisations, community practitioners, persons with disabilities, youth, women's groups, private sector, and media to enhance and strengthen their active and joint collaboration with governments, and parliamentarians.
 - q. Encourage a more systematic and reinforced science-policy interface, including foresight to address future risks and challenges.
 - r. Ensure long-term sustainable, inclusive and green growth through a joint approach with climate change mitigation and adaptation as part of a risk management approach to address the risks of climate change and other environmental policies, with a strengthened focus on the reduction of the underlying risk drivers in ecosystem

management and on building the resilience of ecosystems for adaptation, as well as on resource efficiency, land use, spatial planning including urbanisation, environmental monitoring and promoting impact assessment. s)

Promote the implementation of disaster risk management measures and strengthen the capacity at local level through the application of horizontal and vertical approach in developing sectoral policies.

- s. Address vulnerabilities and needs where it matters most in an overarching framework, factoring in conflict and fragility as well as technological risks alongside natural hazards, including slow-onset natural disasters, local disasters, as well as global shocks and stresses.
 - t. Target and empower the poorest and most vulnerable, harness the important potential of civil society and the private sector to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development objectives, and have a specific focus on the local level and on building urban resilience.
 - u. Develop the new framework in close coherence with related ongoing international processes, in particular with discussions on the post 2015 development agenda and on the design of the 2015 agreement on climate change. The latter provides another opportunity to enhance adaptation efforts in the poorest and most vulnerable countries where the needs are greatest and to integrate disaster risk management. Policies, goals and targets, as well as related monitoring arrangements which are the subject of discussion in the respective aforementioned fora, and the Post 2015 HFA should be mutually supportive and reinforcing.
 - v. Establish the development and implementation of safe school and hospital policies and programmes as a priority for action at the local, national and regional levels in order to protect and guarantee access to education and health services before, during and after disaster situations, as a contribution towards the achievement of the millennium development goals.
 - w. Acknowledge women as a force in resilience building. The way forward to women leadership integration requires a shift in approach capturing the mutually reinforcing relationship between disaster and climate risk, choice of development pathways and gender equality towards transformation in policy and practice.
24. Call upon UNISDR to continue providing its institutional support for regional and sub-regional coordination, monitoring of disaster risk reduction implementation, review of regional strategies, coordination of the work of the United Nations system in disaster risk reduction, risk modelling, disaster loss databases as well as to lead the review of terminology and support the implementation of the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. To this end, we support the United Nations General Assembly resolution (A/RES/68/211 paragraph 25) request to the Secretary-General to ensure adequate resources for UNISDR operations.
25. Urge the UNISDR, as the secretariat of the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (14 – 18 March 2015, Sendai, Japan), to ensure incorporation of European Union and wider Europe's contribution into the global post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, following the formal process adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, through Resolution A/RES/68/211 on 20 December 2013.

Annex 3: Making Cities Resilient Campaign Participating Cities

Albania: Lezhë, Tirana

Armenia: Agarak, Akhtala, Alaverdi, Aparan, Dilijan, Kajaran, Eghegnadzor, Gyumri, Ijevan, Kajaran, Kapan, Meghri, Sisian, Spitak, Stepanavan, Tashir, Vanadzor, Yerevan

Austria: Abfaltersbach, Absam, Achenkirch, Ainet, Aldrans, Alpbach, Amlach, Ampass, Angath, Angerberg, Anras, Arzl in Pitztal, Aschau im Zillertal, Assling, Aurach, Ausservillgraten, Axams, Bach, Bad Haering, Baumkirchen, Berwang, Biberwier, Bichlbach, Birgitz, Brandberg, Brandenburg, Breitenbach am Inn, Breitenwang, Brixen im Thale, Brixlegg, Bruck am Ziller, Buch bei Jenbach, Doelsach, Ebbs, Eben am Achensee, Ehenbichl, Ehrwald, Elbigenalp, Ellboegen, Ellmau, Elmen, Erl, Faggen, Fendels, Fieberbrunn, Finkerberg, Fiss, Flauring, Fliess, Flirsch, Forchach, Fritzens, Fügen, Fügenberg, Fulpmes, Gaimberg, Gallzein, Galtuer, Gerlos, Gerlosberg, Gnadenwald, Goetzens, Going am Wilden Kaiser, Graen, Gramais, Gries am Brenner, Gries im Sellrain, Grins, Grinzenz, Gschnitz, Haeselgehr, Haiming, Hainzenberg, Hall in Tirol, Hart im Zillertal, Hatting, Heinfels, Heiterwang, Hinterhornbach, Hippach, Hochfilzen, Hoefen, Holzgau, Hopfgarten im Brixental, Hofgarten in Deferegggen, Imst, Imsterberg, Innervillgraten, Innsbruck, Inzing, Ischgl, Iselsberg-Stronach, Itter, Jenbach, Jerzens, Jochberg, Jungholz, Kaisers, Kals am Großglockner, Kaltenbach, Kappl, Karres, Karroesten, Kartitsch, Kaunerberg, Kaunertal, Kauns, Kematen in Tirol, Kirchberg in Tirol, Kirchbichl, Kirchdorf in Tirol, Kitzbuehel, Kitzbühel, Kolsass, Kolsassberg, Kössen, Kramsach, Kufstein, Kundl, Ladis, Laengenfeld, Landeck, Langkampfen, Lans, Lavant, Lechauschau, Leisach, Lermoos, Leutasch, Lienz, Mariastein, Matrie am Brenner, Matrie in Osttirol, Mayrhofen, Mieders, Mieming, Mils, Mils bei Imst, Moetz, Muehlbachl, Muenster, Musau, Mutters, Namlos, Nassereith, Natters, Nauders, Navis, Nesselwaengle, Neustift im Stubaital, Niederndorf, Niederndorferberg, Nikolsdorf, Nussdorf-Debant, Oberlienz, Obernberg am Brenner, Obernhof in Inntal, Oberperfuss, Obertilliach, Obsteig, Oetz, Patsch, Pettnau, Pettnau am Arlberg, Pfaffenhofen, Pfafflar, Pflach, Pfons, Pfunds, Pians, Pill, Pinswang, Polling in Tirol, Praegraten am Großvenediger, Prutz, Radfeld, Ramsau im Zillertal, Ranggen, Rattenberg, Reith bei Seefeld, Reith im Alpbachtal, Reith im Kitzbühel, Rettenschoess, Reutte, Ried im Oberinntal, Ried im Zillertal, Rietz, Rinn, Rohrberg, Roppen, Rum, Sautens, Scharnitz, Schattwald, Scheffau am Wilden Kaiser, Schlaiten Lienz, Schlitters, Schmirn, Schoenberg in Stubaital, Schoenwies, Schwaz, Schwendau, Schwendt, Schwoich, See, Seefeld in Tirol, Sellrain, Serfaus, Sillian, Silz, Sistrans, Soelden, Soell, Spiss, St. Anton am Arlberg, St. Jakob in Deferegggen, St. Jakob in Haus, St. Johann im Walde, St. Johann in Tirol, St. Leonhard im Pitztal, St. Sigmund im Sellrain, St. Ulrich am Pillersee, St. Veit in Deferegggen, Stams, Stans, Stanz bei Landeck, Stanzach, Steeg, Steinbach am Brenner, Steinberg am Rofan, Stras im Zillertal, Strassen, Stengen, Stumm, Stummerberg, Tannheim, Tarrenz, Telfes im Stubai, Telfs, Terfens, Thaur, Thiersee, Thun, Tobadill, Toesens, Trins, Tristach, Tulfes, Tux, Uderns, Umhausen, Unterperfuss, Untertilliach, Vals/St. Jodok, Vils, Virgen, Voels, Volders, Vomp, Vorderhornbach, Waengle, Waidring, Walchsee, Wattenberg, Wattens, Weer, Weerberg, Weissenbach am Lech, Wenns, Westendorf, Wiesing, Wildermieming, Wildschoenau, Woergl, Zams, Zell am Ziller, Zellberg, Zirl, Zoeblen.

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Brčko, Gračanica, Sarajevo

Croatia: Bjelovar, Dubrovnik, Pula, Varaždin, Zagreb

Denmark: Copenhagen

France: Amiens, Communauté Urbaine de Lyon, Feyzin, La Grand Croix, Lyon, Nice, Nievroz, Sommières, Tarascon

Georgia: Telavi, Tbilisi, Gori

Germany: Bonn

Greece: Igoumenitsa, Patras

Iceland: Árborg

Ireland: Dublin

Israel: Jerusalem, Akko, Lehavim

Italy: Abriola, Acerenza, Albano di Lucania, Ancona, Anzi, Armento, Atella, Avigliano, Balvano, Banzi, Baragiano, Barile, Bella, Brienza, Brindisi di Montagna, Calvello, Calvera, Campomaggiore, Cancellara, Carbone, Casarza Ligure, Castelgrande, Castelluccio Inferiore, Castelluccio Superiore, Castelmezzano, Castelsaraceno, Castronuovo di Sant'Andrea, Cersosimo, Chiaromonte, Colobraro, Comunità Montana Vallo di Diano, Corleto Perticara, Episcopia, Fardella, Filiano, Florence, Forenza, Francavilla in Sinni, Gallicchio, Genzano di Lucania, Ginestra, Grassano,

Grumento Nova, Guardia Perticara, Lagonegro, Latronico, Laurenzana, Lauria, Lavello, Maratea, Marisco Nuovo, Marsicovetere, Maschito, Melfi, Milan, Missanello, Moliterno, Montemilone, Montemurro, Montescaglioso, Muro Lucano, Nemoli, Noepoli, Oppido Lucano, Palazzo San Gervasio, Palmanova, Paterno, Pescopagano, Picerno, Pietragalla, Pietrapertosa, Pignola, Potenza City, Provincia di Potenza, Povero, Pozzuolo del Friuli, Rapolla, Rapone, Rionero in Vulture, Ripacandida, Rivello, Roccanova, Rome, Rotonda, Rotondella, Ruoti, Ruvo del Monte, Salandra, San Chirico Nuovo, San Chirico Raparo, San Costantino Albanese, San Fele, San Giovanni a Piro, San Martino d'Agri, San Paolo Albanese, San Severino Lucano, Sant'Angelo le Fratte, Sant'Arcangelo, Sarconi, Sasso di Castalda, Satriano di Lucania, Savoia di Lucania, Savona, Scanzano Jonico, Senise, Spinoso, Spotorno, Teana, Terranova di Pollino, Tito, Tolve, Tramutola, Trecchina, Trivigno, Tursi, Vaglio di Basilicata, Valdera, Varazze, Venice, Venosa, Vietri di Potenza, Viggianello, Viggiano.

Kosovo (as defined by UNSCR 1244): Pristina

Montenegro: Old Royal Capital Cetinje, Podgorica

Netherlands, the: Delft, Dordrecht

Norway: Oslo

Portugal: Amadora, Cascais, Funchal (Madeira), Lisbon, Odivelas, Setúbal, Torres Vedras

Romania: Romania, Avrig, Roman

Serbia: Ada, Aleksandrovac, Arilje, Backa Topola, Becej, Blace, Bonjnik, Despotovac, Dimitrovgrad, Golubac, Kanjiza, Vojvodina, Knjazevac, Koceljeva, Kovacica, Kragujevac, Kraljevo, Krupanj, Krusevac, Kula, Lapovo, Leksovac, Ljubovija, Loznica, Mali Zvornik, Medveda, Nis, Nova Varos, Novi Pazar, Petrovac na Mlavi, Pirot, Plandiste, Pozarevac, Presevo, Rekovac, Secanj, Senta, Sjenica, Central Region, Sombor, Svrlijig, Titel, Trgoviste, Tutin, Ub, Uzice, Veliko Gradiste, Vlas-toince, Vranje, Zagubica, Zitiste, Zrenjanin

Slovenia: Kamnik, Murska Sobota

Spain: Districts: Cabildo Insular de Tenerife

Cities: Agulo, Ayuntamiento de Adeje, Barcelona, Bullas, Candelaria, El Sauzal, El Sauzal Tenerife, Fasnia, Güímar, La Garrotxa-Olot, La Laguna Tenerife, Las Palmas (Canary Islands), Los Realejos, Lugo, Madrid, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Torrevieja, Tremp

Sweden: Ängelholm, Arvika, Gothenburg, Jokkmokk, Jönköping, Karlstad, Kristianstad, Malmö, Vansbro, Värnamo, Vellinge

Switzerland: Davos, Geneva

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: Strumica

Turkey: Antalya, Istanbul, Yalova

United Kingdom: Kirklees Council, Greater Manchester, Stoke-on-Trent

Ukraine: Ivano-Frankivsk, Grabovetska, Rosilna, Yablunka

Role Model Cities:

Austria: Lienz

France: Nice, Sommières

Germany: Bonn

Italy: Province of Potenza, Venice, Viggiano

Spain: Barcelona

Sweden: Arvika, Gothenburg, Jönköping, Karlstad, Kristianstad, Malmö

United Kingdom: Greater Manchester

Annex 4: Reflecting on How to Best Continue Progress in DRR

As the HFA concluded in 2015, countries reflected on how best to continue the progress they had made in disaster risk reduction. In the 2011–2013 HFA country reports, governments had the opportunity to express their views on key elements of the HFA's post-2015 successor. Many agreed on the need to make disaster risk reduction the responsibility of every individual through more effective public engagement. In its national report, Slovenia emphasized the importance of systematically contributing to disaster resilience by introducing a disaster risk reduction culture as a way of life in which the actions of each individual are key. Armenia stated the need for focus on the responsibilities of all segments of society by building a “relevant living culture” for disaster risk reduction. Portugal suggested better public information and citizen participation. Finland put it succinctly: “To promote the slogan: Disaster risk reduction is not a job of somebody, it is the job of everybody.” Poland recommended that the new framework provide for the incorporation of a risk culture into daily practice. Greece favoured a framework that developed better policies for risk awareness. Croatia identified the need for raising awareness of disaster risk reduction. Norway and Serbia said it was essential that the new framework better address disaster risk reduction at local levels where the effects of disasters are first experienced.

A number of countries, including Monaco and the United Kingdom, proposed embedding a disaster risk reduction framework within the Millennium Development Goals. France supported better integration of the protection of cultural heritage within the new framework. Sweden stated its preference that the new framework should provide for the continuation of the National Platforms, for clear indicators for progress, for better adaptation from the national to the local level, for clearer integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and for broader participation in the peer review process. Belarus viewed the new framework as an effective mechanism to facilitate international cooperation.

Countries such as Bulgaria and the United Kingdom pointed out that more work remained to be done within the HFA and that the framework should perhaps continue as it is, with the United Kingdom suggesting a more flexible reporting instrument than the HFA Monitor. Italy and Turkey, among other countries, favoured better engagement of the private sector in the successor to the HFA. Switzerland expressed a preference for better understanding of risks, through assessments, and Georgia favoured a focus on addressing the underlying causes of disasters. Croatia identified the need to ensure disaster risk reduction funding was explicitly sourced to ensure that the new framework could be sustained.

In addition to individual points raised in the national reports, several themes emerged in the consultations and workshops that suggested a path towards the successor framework to the HFA. UNISDR began a process of consultations in March 2012 which included a variety of forums, including relevant existing international meetings, dedicated events, Global and Regional Platforms for disaster risk reduction, meetings of intergovernmental organizations, national level dialogues, stakeholder meetings and input from other networks. The themes that emerged were consistent with, but more broadly stated, with the views expressed by governments in their HFA country reports.

Together with the national HFA reports, there many consultations in the run up to the agreement on the Sendai Framework were held in Europe at the regional, national and local level, as well as among different actors and with different thematic focuses. For example, the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR) developed three publications on governance²⁴, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction²⁵ and a survey report of local level implementation of the HFA to contribute to the post-2015 framework.

The regional consultation process on the new framework began with the third annual meeting of the EFDRR, held in Croatia in October 2012. Delegates were asked to reflect on the key achievements and outstanding challenges in disaster risk reduction since 2005 and to consider the needs for the post-2015 framework.

In April 2013, the European Commission and the European Parliament held consultations on the new framework at the highest level, hosted by the European Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response (DG ECHO) engaging an unusually high number of six Commissioners and the majority of the European Commission Directorates General.

Providing additional recognition of the important link between disaster risk reduction and sustainable development, in May 2013, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the South East Europe Cooperation Process (SEECP) agreed on the Joint Statement “Solidarity in Action”. The Statement, itself the outcome of the Ministerial Session, also served as a post-2015 framework consultation.

²⁴ European Forum on Disaster Risk Reduction, Report on Governance and Accountability of the Hyogo Framework for Action: the European Perspective, 2014.

²⁵ <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/35277>

The key elements of the post-2015 framework were the focus of the fourth annual meeting of the EFDRR, held in Norway in September 2013. The consultations engaged 28 countries, the Council of Europe (EUR-OPA), the DG ECHO, the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe (DPPI-SEE) and UNISDR. The meeting also produced two working papers that directly contributed to the consultations on the post-2015 framework: one addressing the linkages of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the European context and the other a survey report on local level implementation of the HFA in 18 European countries.

In addition to thematic consultations, such as the EFDRR's consideration of climate change adaptation, UNISDR also linked ongoing major international processes such as Rio+20, the post-2015 development agenda and other key events to the ongoing consideration of the post-2015 framework.

In October 2013, the Council of Europe (EUR-OPA) featured the post-2015 framework consultation within its Permanent Correspondence meeting. The consultations set out a path for the Council of Europe to collaborate with its partners towards the organization of the European Ministerial Session on the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

In December 2013, DG ECHO and UNISDR hosted a consultative multi-stakeholder meeting, engaging HFA Focal Points, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, local level representatives, international organizations, the scientific community and academia, to assist in the development of a Commission Communication on the post-2015 framework. The Communication, issued in the six months following the consultation, addressed progress in implementing the HFA and the emerging challenges from the European Commission's perspective. It also examined the contribution of the European Union disaster management policy and other policies to the implementation of the HFA and the guiding principles of the successor framework, including accountability and governance, the role of targets and indicators, addressing the needs of the most vulnerable, integration into the sustainable development and growth agendas, recognising the role of the private sector and coherence with the international agenda.

In addition to the regional consultations on the post-2015 framework, national consultations were held in France, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In France, the Second *Assises Nationales des Risques Naturels*, held in December 2013, engaged over 700 participants from different sectors to explore their views on the forthcoming framework. The German Committee for Disaster Reduction held two consultations, in March and December 2013, by engaging stakeholders from the German National Platform and representatives from government. Participants focused on the key aspects of a future framework identified at the annual meeting of the EFDRR: climate change adaptation, local level action and governance and accountability.

In April 2013, the Norwegian National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction held a consultation on the post-2015 framework. In August 2013, the Swiss National Platform undertook several consultations with a particular emphasis on the application of a multi-stakeholder approach and the demands of local engagement. In 2012 and 2014, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, which serves as Sweden's HFA Focal Point, organised national consultations. In 2013, the United Kingdom Cabinet Office organised two National Policy Dialogues on the post-2015 framework, in London and Manchester. The result owes stronger endorsement on all levels in the United Kingdom for disaster preparedness and a possible revision of national action plans.

In 2013, separate consultations on the post-2015 framework were held at the local level, one by the European Commission for Environment, Climate Change and Energy and the other by the European Commission for Natural Resources. Each of the consultations engaged local level leaders alongside representatives of the European Commission. Earlier, in October 2012, participants from civil protection and other local authorities had gathered in Lisbon, Portugal to discuss the post-2015 framework.

The consultations culminated with the July 2014 Ministerial Conference in Milan which issued a statement²⁶ highlighting the ministers' concerns with the increasing economic impact of disasters and climate change in Europe and further confirming their commitment to play an active and constructive role in the post-2015 framework. The statement is presented in its entirety in Annex 2.

Informing and Empowering Local Actions; Fostering Social Inclusion

The feedback has been positive in that the HFA encompassed different actors at the global, regional and national levels. However, there was also an implementation gap below the national level. The consultations revealed a preference for the

²⁶ http://www.preventionweb.net/files/38378_europeandrrministerialstatement.pdf

successor framework to encourage stronger linkages between national and local governments, including the alignment of national policies with local needs. Equally important is to ensure more reliable financial resources for disaster risk reduction work at local level as, too often, local communities are tasked with “first response” actions without appropriate resources to fulfil those responsibilities.

Participants in the consultations emphasized the related issues of community engagement; specifically, the development of mechanisms to ensure community involvement in decision making processes and access to relevant data and information. Stakeholders also urged more support for capacity building and awareness at local level for the post-2015 framework, including further training of local governments and communities and ensuring access to available tools and knowledge.

It was also recognized that effective engagement at local levels requires a greater degree of social inclusion, with a particular emphasis on at-risk groups, such as disabled persons, the elderly, women and children. The role of gender in disaster risk reduction, for example, elicited a recognition that women suffer disproportionate losses following natural hazards, have fewer financial resources to cushion the disruption in earnings that often follows disasters and are frequently under-represented in agencies responsible for disaster risk reduction planning and implementation. The Council of Europe, with its January 2014 report and guidelines to address the needs of persons with disabilities, underlined the need for greater social inclusion.

Better Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction Frameworks into Development Policies

A consistent theme emerging from governments and other stakeholders has been the need to ensure that disaster risk reduction frameworks are integrated and fully aligned with policies for sustainable economies. Such approaches include:

- Coherence for disaster risk reduction in sector ministries (health, education, agriculture, environment, housing) in addition to the more traditional focus within civil defence ministries;
- Integration of disaster risk reduction approaches into decision making at all levels and with all sectors including the private sector;
- Adoption of disaster risk reduction-focused analytical tools in finance and planning for existing and future investments in public infrastructure, capital investments and social protection programmes;
- Alignment of disaster risk reduction approaches with measures linked to land-use planning, building codes, agricultural and ecosystem oversight and water management;
- Integration of climate change adaptation, particularly as regards reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, into the post-2015 framework;
- Consideration of disaster risk reduction implications of management of environmental and natural resources, especially for the significance of transboundary cooperation of shared water systems and deltas; and
- Explicit inclusion of disaster risk reduction concerns in social protection schemes to serve the unique needs of vulnerable communities, in order to provide basic services, promote equity and advance sustainable livelihoods.

In effect, the stakeholders concluded that disaster risk reduction approaches should be mainstreamed into government ministries, policies and programmes, that National Platforms can advocate for such integration and that the post-2015 framework could be a helpful instrument to measure progress against this goal.

Developing Risk Literacy to Inform Evidence-Based Policies and Actions

The consultation process resulted in calls to collect and publish risk data, widely share and disseminate such data and provide technical assistance as to its appropriate use. The consultations emphasized the importance of risk assessments and analyses to inform decisions on disaster risk reduction investment, policies and programmes. In addition, it was noted that the post-2015 framework should address compatibility of data management systems to ensure that data may be shared, particularly for transboundary and emerging risks. Early warning systems continue to be a concern for governments with calls for strengthening such systems, both for physical hazards and health/pandemic risks.

Mobilizing resources to invest in disaster risk reduction, including the data to inform disaster risk reduction decision-making, is a challenge requiring better financial analysis on return on disaster risk reduction investment, the type commonly used in the insurance industry for underwriting and risk mitigation. And, consistent with the theme of integrating disaster risk reduction frameworks into development policies, the consultations called for building capacity to facilitate exchanges between risk and data experts in the public and private sectors, particularly those with expertise in finance and insurance.

Developing risk literacy requires public awareness and advocacy for disaster risk reduction with the aims of building a culture of safety, motivating appropriate behaviours and accountability, and supporting public investment in disaster risk reduction work. It was noted that the post-2015 framework could address programmes for better communications on risk issues, particularly with enabling technology for wide outreach.

Of course, the value of risk literacy is dependent of its implementation in the form of policies and programmes. Accordingly, diverse stakeholders called for capacity building targeting HFA Focal Points and National Platforms for disaster risk reduction. Investment in building capacity can include such measures as enhancing school and university curricula, facilitating exchanges across risk professionals, and expanding professional career training in disaster risk reduction. Capacity building should also include low cost, but effective messages, such as twinning among cities, partners and National Platforms to share information, experiences and best practices.

Governance and Accountability

More transparency and access to information on risk requires a system of governance to ensure accountability in the use of that information for tangible results. Ownership of disaster risk reduction roles and responsibilities was identified as a key issue to be addressed in the post-2015 framework. The stakeholders particularly emphasized the roles of the national and regional platforms and greater coordination between international organizations for improved governance. They also called for the post-2015 framework to address the need for clear lines of authority at all levels: global, regional, national and local. Effective governance also requires an accountability framework enshrined in law and regulation. The stakeholders also called for attention to the need for coherence between existing legislative frameworks and new laws across all sectors, such as land use and environment, for example.

There were many calls for measurable outcomes with the overall objective of achieving measurable reductions in disaster risks. These included a desire by many for enhanced monitoring systems for the post-2015 framework and monitoring of progress on disaster risk reduction objectives at the local level. The existing Local Government Self-Assessment Tool was seen as the basis of a future measurement tool to establish baselines and continued monitoring over time.

Nearly all stakeholders stressed the need for reliable, predictable funding for disaster risk reduction work to ensure that actors entrusted with responsibility for it have the resources to perform their work. This need was expressed alongside the requirement for financial analysis to support investment in disaster risk reduction and decision making for optimal allocation of resources. In the European context, the work done on disaster risk financing pools should be examined with a view towards replicating risk pools to provide coverage across a greater range of hazards and communities, enhancing the sustainability of communities at lower capital costs.

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