1st Preparatory Committee Meeting of the 3rd UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
14-15 July 2014, Geneva (Switzerland)

Report/minutes by Jauad El Kharraz (GYA)

The Delegation of the Science & Technology Major Group at the 1st Preparatory Committee Meeting of the 3rd United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 14-15/07/2014, Geneva (Switzerland)

Context:

Scientific research and practitioner experience have revealed that disasters, development and poverty are intimately linked. Destruction of assets and livelihoods in disasters set back hard-won development gains and worsen poverty, often for extended periods of years. Progress in ending extreme poverty may be reversed in the face of a disaster event and poverty re-entrenched. Disaster impacts are growing, amplified by rapid growth and unsustainable development practices that increase the exposure and vulnerabilities of communities and capital assets. Governments increasingly recognize that the reduction of disaster risks is a foundation for successful sustainable development, and that disaster risk is a crosscutting issue requiring action across multiple sectors.

This conference has been attended by around 1500 participants (countries representatives & observers, Intergovernmental organizations: African Union, CDEMA/CARICOM, CEPREDENAC/SICA, COI, Council of Europe, EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, EU, GWPO, IGAD, IHO, IUCN, LAS, OECD, OSCE, OIC, SADC, Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean; UNICEF, UNDP, UN WOMEN, UNEP, UNHCHR, UN-HABITAT, UNITAR, UNOOSA, UNOCHA, UNOPS, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNS, UNSIC, UNU, WFP, CBD, FAO, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNESCO, UNFCCC, WHO, WMO, UNECE, ESCAP, as well as civil society organisations among others: International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), International Federation of Medical Students' Associations, Organisation des Jeunes pour le Monde d'Avenir, Oxfam International, etc.)

There was a plenary session under the title: Considerations on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction, I attended especially its final session, as well as technical sessions: technical workshop 1 on indicators, monitoring and review process for the post-2015 framework and technical workshop 2 on investing in disaster risk reduction as well as technical workshop 3 on mutual reinforcement of DRR, SDGs and climate change agreements. In addition there were sessions for the chair's dialogue with major groups, in which we as major group (Science & Technology) attended and made some statements (see annex). We also organized a meeting with another major group (Business & Industry)..

The main statement presented by the major group (Science & Technology) led by ICSU was the statement on establishing an international science advisory mechanism for disaster risk reduction to strengthen resilience (see annex 2).

In the final session, the preparatory committee approved the request for special accreditation of the intergovernmental organisation, Group on Earth Observations (GEO), to participate as observer in the work of the preparatory committee and the 3rd World conference on disaster risk reduction.

Main points:

The two-day meeting was intended to prepare for the March 2015 conference in Sendai, Japan, where governments are due to approve a new global framework to reduce disaster risk to replace the current Hyogo Framework. The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 sought to build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters.

The Science and Technology delegation (see annex 3) brought together a broad coalition of organizations including the Inter Academy Partnership (IAP), the Global Young Academy (represented by Jauad El Kharraz), the UKCDS, Public Health England and the Science and Technical Advisory Group of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) as well as experts from Latin America, Africa and the Asia-Pacific region.

The Science and Technology Major Group focused its interventions on a statement agreed in March 2014 on establishing an international science advisory mechanism for disaster risk reduction to strengthen resilience for the post-2015 agenda.

Rüdiger Klein, Executive Director of Integrated Research on Disaster Risk programme (IRDR) (co-sponsored by ICSU, ISSC and UNISDR), represented ICSU as organizing partner of the Major Group Science and Technology. When delivering a statement to the plenary on behalf of the Major Group he highlighted the importance of mutual reinforcement of strategies for disaster risk reduction and sustainable development, as well as the critical need for capacity building in SIDS and LDCs, without, neglecting the exposure of middle and high income countries.

Many of the country statements – from both developed and developing countries – emphasized the need for science and technology at the local and national levels. They

requested more capacity building, better knowledge transfer and accessibility to data; more comprehensive multi-hazard risk assessment and monitoring that would contribute more strongly to deliver innovative solutions for disaster risk reduction, a government and civil society requirement.

In a joint statement, the UN said it "supports the proposed creation of an international science advisory mechanism to strengthen the evidence base for the implementation and monitoring of the new framework. On the other hand, the European Union, in its statement, said the new Hyogo framework "should also encourage a more systematic and reinforced science-policy interface, including foresight to address future risks and challenges."

A first draft of the Second Hyogo Framework is expected to be available later this summer for comment, and will be taken forward to the 2nd preparatory committee meeting, Nov 17-18 in Geneva, in preparation for the 3rd World Conference in Sendai, Japan.

In the agreed zero draft, hereafter the points involving science and science community:

Guiding principles i) Sound disaster risk management is based on risk-informed decision-making, which requires freely available, publicly accessible, simple and easy-to-understand, science-based, non-sensitive risk information, including on disaster losses, socio-economic impact, hazards' characteristics, and people and assets' exposure and vulnerability, at every level. Relevant, local, traditional and indigenous knowledge, culture and practices are to be taken into account.

h) Promote and improve dialogue and cooperation among scientific communities, including social and economic sciences, and practitioners working on disaster risk management.

Understanding disaster risk (global and regional context): d) The Scientific and Technical Committee, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/236 of 22 December 1989, should be revitalized as an international science advisory mechanism, built on networks of national and regional institutions, in order to strengthen the evidence base in support of the implementation and monitoring of this framework; promote scientific research into risk patterns and trends and the causes and effects of disaster risk in society; to promote and support the availability and application of science to decision-making; and to use post-disaster reviews as opportunities to learn and enhance public policy.

Preparedness for response, recovery and reconstruction: 21. Investments are needed to strengthen the capacity to record, analyze, summarize, disseminate, and exchange statistical information and data on hazards mapping, disaster risks, impacts, and losses. In that connection: a) Access to and transfer of environmentally sound technology, science and innovation as well as knowledge and information sharing should be enhanced further through existing mechanisms, including the United Nations, and other relevant bodies, in order to support countries to manage disaster risk.

Some indicators may include:

- Academia and research are encouraged to: focus on the evolving nature of risk and scenarios in the medium and long terms; increase research for local application and support to local communities and authorities' action; and support the interface policy-science for effective decision making.
- Media are encouraged to: take an active role at local, national, regional and global levels to contribute to raising public awareness and understanding and to disseminate risk, hazards and disaster information, including that relating to small-scale disasters, in a simple, easy to understand and accessible manner, in close cooperation with science and academia; and stimulate a culture of prevention and strong community involvement in sustained public education campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society.

General Minutes:

Points raised by the different countries representatives and the participants:

Workshop on indicators: the monitoring system needs to be revised. The countries are using HFA.
Prioritiesl: 1- Institutional basis, 2- early warning, 3- knowledge, 4- underlying risk factors (risks-adjacent), 5- disaster preparedness

22 core indicators→ 5 priorities
They must be provided each two years

HFA system has some limits. The new system of indicators myst be adapted in the next conference in Sendai (Japan), Mar'2015.
We need to assess the risk level of countries to know the degree of progress (compare to a state of art at a moment X)
All data collected in last 20-30 years

Need to know if results are improving or not
Need of indicators more targeted to national context, with links to SDGs and CC (climate change) in the new framework
Use of new data sets (UN & World Bank) that are insufficient

We need to provide synergies as much as possible with the climate change and SDGs.

Mozambique: Approach at 3 levels: they measure periodically data/indicators

Japan: Economic considerations

Progress statistics must improve

Armenia: National strategy since March 2012: policy of risk reduction

I met the representative of Ecuador (Secretariado de Reduccion de Riesgos): HFA are linked to MDGs & CC

EC-JRC: presented the systems INFORM (an indicators system)
InfoRM: project collecting data to serve various purposes
Using InfoRM→ internalization process ongoing

It gives also coutry profile + results/trends → Pilot national models
Local level too
Index for Risk Management –

InfoRM is:
Global - InfoRM covers 191 countries at the national level and techniques for local level analysis are being developed.
Open - All the data used in InfoRM is in the public domain and the InfoRM partnership includes many source organisations.
Continuous - InfoRM is always available, regularly updated and includes at least five years of data to allow for trend analysis.
Transparent - InfoRM's methodology and sources are published.
Flexible - InfoRM is a stand-alone risk index, but the methodology can be adapted to incorporate additional local or user-specific risks.
Reliable - InfoRM is based on published scientific concepts and methods, and the data used is the best available.

What is the year reference for all those indicators?
JRC: 5 years of data (2013 and for some others 2008)

Civil society: WG to work on coherent indicators HFA
Moderator: agreed

What link between floods indicators (frequent) and indicators of other phenomena less frequent (nuclear accidents)?
Japan Ambassador: We don't look for enlarging the list of indicators (that is already large enough)

Ecuador: How to measure the vulnerability of the local governments
JRC: socio-economic vulnerability (indigenous, uprooted, vulnerable groups) to be taken into account in the new framework which will have more data

Canada: Indicators should be adapted to the context of each country. Are we going to start with the international or national objectives? There is a feeling that it is not well oriented?

Switzerland: HFA tool: technologies /knowledge transfer?

Sweden: Propose reporting each 4 years instead of 2 years which needs much work/ How can we tackle more practical action plan?

Australia: insurance (Australian experience/success story), ready to share it with the other countries

ICSU: Early warning systems, how to assure that this system will be adapted

WHO: who is responsible/who will pay for this monitoring and who will carry it out?

Togo: afraid that the international indicators will mask the national indicators → while there is a certain absence of reference data!
Moderator: A decision must be taken/ level of details of data to be given

Small disasters→ cumulative effect
Local databases: necessary decisions..

Brazil: how can private sector be more involved in fighting against risks and avoid creating new risks?

UNICEF: comprehensive school/WOMEN: how can we drive those policies to the local level?

Proposed set of indicators to be adopted in Sendai

Social and fiscal impact of disasters

UK: MDGs to join SDGs

SAARC DMC: benchmark (indicators)
IADB (Suarez) indicators—integrate them in a general DRM (risk identification, risk reduction, risk preparedness, risk recovery planning, and financial protection)

Transparency, flexibility, relevance of an aggregated index for decision makers

Is there any mechanism/linkage with existing information systems (Jauad)? How coordination is carried out if any?

Algeria: periodic evaluations (4 years instead of 2 years), a need of a coordination platform

Sudan called for a mechanism of assessment of the new post-2015 framework with common indicators and benchmark exercise.

GEO proposed their data to facilitate the decision making in all kind of disasters

Trade Union: mentioned water & sanitation,

Children & Youth: mentioned water and sanitation as targets
Indigenous people: industrial activity contributes to disasters

Timetable will be given by sep/start of October 2014-08-11 by mid October: EN version draft → to be published at the website and to be translated to all UN languages for the 17-18/11/2014 Geneva meeting

Mid-October: Japan government will prepare all documents for governments' representatives
Mexico proposed this 0-paper (draft) as a work paper

The new framework should be local adapted and actions oriented

Partnership between all stakeholders and accountability are required

There is an agreement/consensus on the use of common indicators to assess and compare policy gaps to support decision makers

Need of WGs for cross-cutting issues (DRR, CC, SDGs, etc)

Indicators should reflect the national and local context

Some indicators are not comparable between countries, but results should be comparable

Economic and fiscal impacts of disasters were highlighted
Lack of national capacities and technical knowledge
How data should be analysed?
WGs on how to integrate all those data/indicators?

Chair of WG2:
New risk models are available/ make them compatible
How to engage business community
Public/private investment should be encouraged

Disasters are seen now as an opportunity! (building bad situation to repair)
Need of right risk information
Potential disaster impact
Natural capital accountability

UK: potential flood impacts
Integrate DRR objectives in SDGs

Capacity of international stakeholders to assess DRR & CC

The need to increase connectivity between international stakeholders

Engage sectoral ministries
Ensuring sustainability

Switzerland sponsored November meeting (17-18)
How to account for differences between countries and regions

Water and education and good health should not be forgotten and so we can work on cohesions with other international initiatives

Support research programmes on early warning systems in developing countries and joint actions between international initiatives and mechanisms such as GEO, International framework of climate services (IFCS,) and provide common programmes with no conditions on researches on disasters and early warning systems.

S&T Major Group organized a meeting with another Major Group: Business & Industry, and discussed how they can coordinate their efforts: financial analysis on a yearly basis, looking for a compromise for a joint-action between both groups (measuring, monitoring..) on knowledge and actions, how to communicate our science (need to be specific). A dialogue will be initiated to converge views and make common recommendations.

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ANNEXES

First Session of the Preparatory Committee on 14-15 July 2014 concluded
The First Preparatory Committee considered the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction and announced atimeline for consultation on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.
The Committee heard 105 statements. It recommended for adoption by the World Conference the draft provisional rules of procedures and the draft provisional agenda of the World Conference.
The co-Chair convened three dialogues with Major Groups and three technical workshops
Read PrepCom1 Draft report
More information

Annex1

Non-paper by the co-chairs of the Preparatory Committee, presented at the end of the meeting

Timeline for consultations on the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction

Timing	**Action and deliverable**
14-15 July 2014	Prepcom1: Member States and other stakeholders express views and proposals for the content of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction
8 August 2014	English-language version of Co-chair's pre-zero draft posted on the WCDRR website. At the same time, draft is submitted for translation in all UN languages (available by first week of September).
September until early October	Informal consultative meetings held
Mid-October 2014	English-language version of the co-chair's zero draft posted on the WCDRR website. At the same time, final revised consultation draft is submitted for translation in all UN languages
17-18 November 2014	Prepcom2: Member States negotiate the zero draft, in accordance with GA resolution A/RES/68/211, and decide upon future negotiating modalities as appropriate, taking into account the contribution of stakeholders.
14-18 March 2015	Sendai, Japan

Annex 2:

Statement on establishing an international science advisory mechanism for disaster risk reduction (DRR) to strengthen resilience
http://www.icsu.org/news-centre/news/pdf/Statement_on_an_enhanced_DRR_international_science_advisory_mechanism.pdf

The imperative now

The role and value of scientific information in disaster risk reduction and resilience has long been recognised. However, it is vital that research becomes more directly actionable, coupled with more effective ways of providing evidence-based advice to support disaster policy and practice. Given the coalescence in 2015 of three major international instruments[1] under discussion,there needs to be an immediate step change in the use of science in these international efforts. In particular:

- We[2] call upon governments and other stakeholders engaged in preparations for the post 2015 international discussions on the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action and the post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals to support the implementation of an Action Agenda for an international science advisory mechanism for disaster risk reduction to strengthen resilience.

- We invite scientists, scientific organisations, science networks and other entities around the world to share ideas and actions for advancing this Statement. Further details can be found here: http://preventionweb.net http://www.unisdr.org/partners/academia-research and www.icsu.org

An Action Agenda

1. Champion and reinforce existing and future programmes and initiatives for integrated
research and the scientific assessment of disaster risk. To strengthen the provision of actionable research, we particularly emphasise the importance of co-design, production and delivery of research with public, private and civil society stakeholders, engagement of scientists from across the world and that all the necessary natural, social and health sciences, engineering,and humanities disciplines needed are deployed to conduct research and to connect research, policy and practice on disaster risk reduction and resilience across sectors and scales.

2. Establish and promote an international science advisory mechanism for disaster risk reduction to strengthen the evidence base to effectively reduce disaster risk and enhance

resilience. The mechanism will provide scientific information and evidence to support countries and other stakeholders to implement and monitor progress on disaster risk reduction in the context of the post 2015 sustainable development agenda and the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action. The mechanism will draw on existing programmes, initiatives and resources and introduce new elements where appropriate. These could include, but not necessarily be limited to:

(a) producing periodic reports on current and future disaster risks and on the status of efforts to manage such risks at global, regional, national and local scales.
(b) monitoring progress toward internationally-agreed targets for reducing disaster losses and buildingresilience to disasters.
(c) providing guidance on terminology, methodologies and standards for risk assessments, risk modelling, taxonomies and the use of data.
(d) convening stakeholders to identify and address demands for scientific research, information and evidence on disaster risk and resilience.
(e) enhancing the communication of complex scientific information and evidence to support the decision-making of policy makers and other stakeholders.

1. The gravity of disaster risk facing many high, middle and low income countries is escalating. The prospect for disaster losses in the future is increasing as a result of greater human and physical exposure to hazards and the impacts of climate change on extreme events and sea-level rise.
2. Disaster risk reduction is important in achieving Sustainable Development Goals, in tackling the impacts of climate change, and in building resilience to extreme events. Accordingly, we support the prominent inclusion of disaster risk reduction in the post-2015 sustainable development agenda, the agreement of an ambitious successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action, and for these policy frameworks to be mutually reinforcing.
3. The role of science and education is central in supporting the efforts of governments and other stakeholders. Science and education across the natural, socio-economic, health and engineering sciences are critical in raising awareness of disaster risk, pursuing disaster risk reduction, and strengthening resilience from local to global levels. We recognise the value that evidence plays in tracking progress towards internationally -agreed goals, targets, indicators and commitments, and its role in improving the human condition, including protecting cultural heritage.
4. Existing efforts to strengthen scientific information and evidence should be utilised in supporting disaster risk reduction.
These include, but are not limited to, the important work ofthe (i) United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) Science and Technical

Advisory Group, (ii) the Integrated Research on Disaster Risk programme of the International Council for Science (ICSU), the International Social Science Counciland UNISDR, (iii) the Group of Experts on Disaster Risk Assessment, working under ICSU sponsorship toprovide expert assessments on disaster risk reduction science, (iv) UNESCO's intergovernmental scientific and research programmes related to DRR in water (such as the International Flood and Drought Initiatives), oceans (Tsunami Early Warning Systems) and geohazards (IGCP) (v) theUNISDR Biannual Global Assessment Report, (vi) the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters for Advancing Climate Change Adaptation and the 5th Assessment Report, and (vii) current and existing programmes and initiatives of specialised UN agencies and other international agencies.

5. Co-ordinated, consolidated approaches to scientific information and evidence in the management of present and future disaster risks are important. These are required for the effective implementation and monitoring of disaster risk reduction and resilience in the post 2015 sustainable development agreement and in the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action, and in meeting the demands for such information from communities, governments and other stakeholders.

6. The diversity, representation, and independence of science are important to disaster risk reduction and resilience. Existing initiatives, groups, networks and organisations need to be supported, in particular in developing countries, to ensure global coverage and visibility withnational and local governments, and to be responsive to needs, particularly of those most at risk. Providing scientific information and evidence, recognising the importance of gender, on a fullrange of issues and functions is critical for successful disaster risk reduction and in strengthening resilience.

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1 the Hyogo Framework for Action on building resilience to disasters; the Sustainable Development Goals; and the 2015 climate agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change

2 This Statement was developed by a number of DRR experts and stakeholders at a meeting hosted at the Wellcome Trust, London, 27-28 March 2014, see Annex 1 (in PDF)

Download this statement as a PDF

Annex 3:

The Science and Technology delegation members

MAJOR GROUP PRE-REGISTRATION
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Annex 4:

Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
Preparatory Committee – First Session (Geneva, 14-15 July 2014)

Science and Technology Major Group Statement (delivered by R. Klein, ICSU-IRDR)

This statement seeks to synthesize research and reflections produced by programmes and policy initiatives led by members of the S&T Major Group, in the context of HFA, but in part also independently as expression of the scientific quest for new knowledge in interaction with society. In the run-up to the first session of the preparatory committee meeting, the Organising Partner for the S&T Major Group, ICSU (the International Council for Science), had organized an open consultation process that generated further input from S&T communities worldwide, across fields of knowledge as diverse as the natural, engineering, and health sciences as well as the socio-economic and human sciences. The resulting statement focuses on an over-arching mechanism to improve the usefulness, usability and use of S&T knowledge in and by society as key action point for the post-2015 HFA-II agenda.

Scientific research and practitioner experience have revealed that disasters, sustainable development and poverty are intimately linked. It has become clear that the economic impact of disasters exceeds the costs of mitigation and preparedness, and that disasters can turn back successes in poverty alleviation. At the same time, integrated disaster risk science, that draws on the natural, engineering, and health sciences as well as on the socio-economic, and human sciences, and that works closely with affected communities, produce insights and tools that allow societies to better prepare for, mitigate and react to disasters, possibly even prevent some of them. Science is evolving rapidly and continuously so that regular reviewing and peer learning experiences are needed, across sectors and at different scales, to make best use of cutting-edge S&T in the pursuit of resilient societies.

For this to occur, we need to work towards new forms of interaction bringing together S&T knowledge, political decision-making and community involvement. New data sharing technologies, advanced observatory and ICT (Information and Communication Technology) capabilities, complex risk modeling and the development of predictive analytics, adaptation technologies, as well as the deeper engagement of communities through new communication tools, to name but a few areas, have revolutionized the ways in which S&T can help societies strengthen their resilience. Socio-economic and cultural analysis helps us to understand the root causes of disasters, assess the weight of socio-economic differentials, enhance awareness for the need to ensure business continuity in the face of disaster risk, gender-sensitive approaches, and the consideration of cultural patterns, ethnic diversity and local institutional specificities among the factors influencing of risk literacy. The specific vulnerabilities of groups such as migrants, the elderly, different groups of disabled persons, children, etc should also be included. Already, the S&T community has demonstrated their commitment to bring about real change in disaster risk reduction, with initiatives such as the IRDR research programme and its June 2014 Beijing conference on integrated disaster risk science as a tool for sustainability. Another example is the upcoming global S&T conference in January 2015 in Tokyo, which will highlight the importance of capacity building, global education, training, and knowledge co-production worldwide.

Given the multiple factors related to DRR and the increase of disaster impacts, advancing our predictive capabilities is critical. Yet, whilst we must accept that knowledge gaps continue to exist and that not all needs for data, tools and methodologies are fulfilled, we cannot accept that the knowledge that we already have remains unused in policies and practices that aim at effective disaster risk management and prevention. This is why we

advocate, as a key element for an action agenda for the post-2015 world, the establishment of a mechanism that would enhance closer interaction between the S&T actors and decision-makers in the public domain. In line with the recommendations of the 2013 Global Platform for DRR, and with support from the regional consultative platforms in Africa, Asia and the Americas, we invite all governments and all stakeholders involved in the 3rd World Conference on DRR, to support our call for an international science advisory mechanism that will result in more evidence-based DRR strategies and better-informed DRR investments by governments, donors, and businesses alike. We believe that such a mechanism will make it easier for the S&T communities to understand specific knowledge gaps that address unevenly distributed vulnerabilities. We propose to make use of inclusive, consultative platforms at different levels such as the existing DRR national and regional platforms that would allow all partners to work jointly towards articulating knowledge needs that we can address together in a process of co-design and co-production of knowledge for action. The resulting integrated disaster risk science will produce better scientific assessments of disaster risk at all levels and enable a more meaningful monitoring of progress towards resilience.

The international science advisory mechanism for disaster risk reduction here proposed seeks to enhance the resilience of communities by recognising: (1) the growing and increasingly uneven incidence of disaster risk that demands special attention for capacity building in SIDS and LDC's without, however, neglecting the exposure of middle and high-income countries; (2) the need for mutual reinforcement of DRR and SDG's in strategies for development cooperation, notably through capacity building and education at all levels; (3) the role of awareness-raising and transparency in the use of evidence with the help of educational, and monitoring efforts and cross-sectoral engagement, as well as, very pragmatically, (4) that best use be made of the existing programmes and instruments that already generate and communicate S&T evidence for DRR.

The S&T community is eager to assist in developing and strengthening science with a view to building resilient societies through curbing disaster losses. We look forward to working closely with you in the next eight months, which will be critical for the success of HFA-2.

Composition of the Major Group Delegation Science and Technology (PrepCom I, Geneva 14-15 July 2014)

Centre for Climate Change and Environmental Study, Abuja, Nigeria
Global Young Academy, Berlin, Germany / Nice, France / Japan
InterAcademy Partnership (IAP), Trieste, Italy
Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR), Beijing, China
International Council for Science (ICSU), Paris / Regional Office, Pretoria
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Laxenburg, Austria
International Tunnelling Association
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG), Potsdam, Germany
National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), Mexico City, Mexico
Natural Environment Research Council (NERC), Swindon, United Kingdom
Public Health England, United Kingdom
United Kingdom Collaborative on Development Sciences (UKCDS), London, UK
UNISDR Science and Technical Advisory Group (STAG)
University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica

Annex 5:

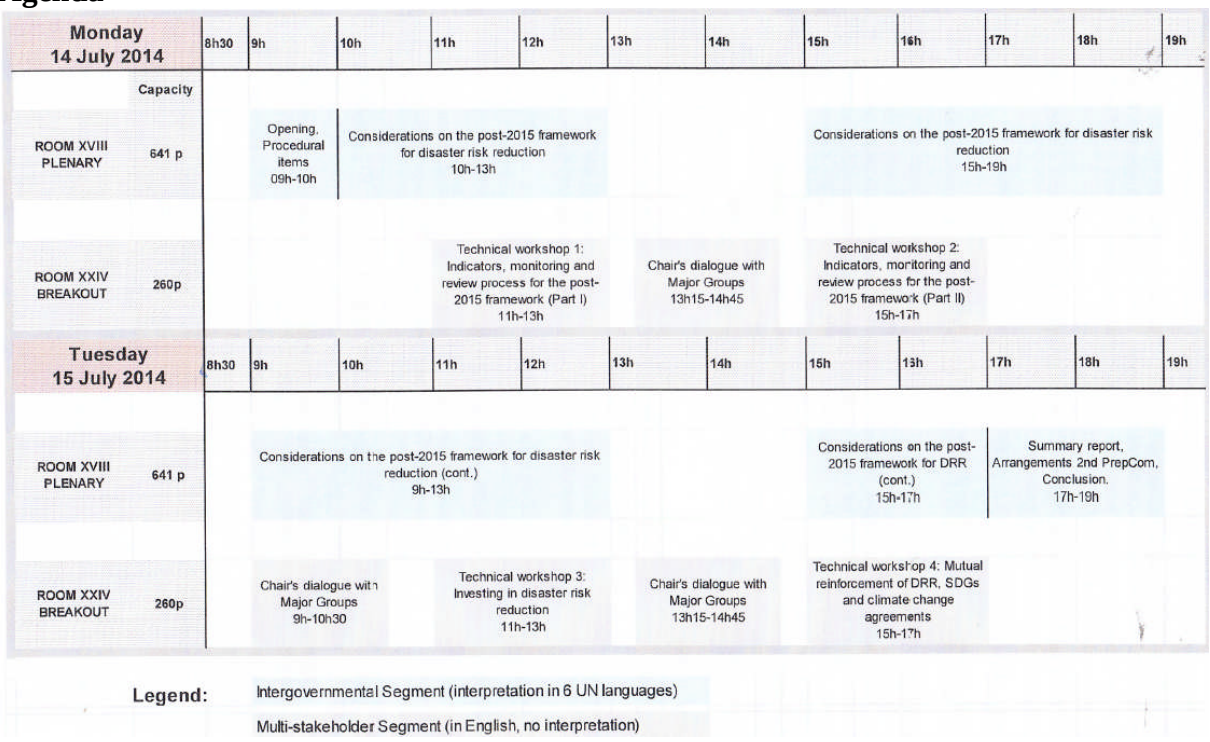
Next Steps
On 8 August 2014, the co-Chairs of the Preparatory Committee for the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Ambassadors Päivi Kairamo (Finland) and Thani Thongphakdi (Thailand) released the pre-zero draft of the post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction . **The pre-zero draft** will be translated into the six United Nations languages and will be available by first week of September 2014.

The co-Chairs wish to advise (refer to the Letter from the co-Chairs) that the pre-zero draft serves as the basis for the open-ended informal consultative meetings in September and October 2014.

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
More on WCDRR: http://www.wcdrr.org

Annex 6:

Agenda



Annex 7:

The meeting to develop this statement involved the following participants:

UKCDS wellcome trust *in collaboration with* UNISDR ICSU

Annex 1. The meeting to develop this statement involved the following participants:

First name	Last name	Organisation
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Adrian	Alsop	ESRC
Colin	Armstrong	UKCDS
Pedro	Basabe	UNISDR
Sam	Bickersteth	CDKN
Julie	Calkins	NERC KE Fellow, Public Health England
Andrée	Carter	UKCDS
William	Castell	Wellcome Trust
Erin	Coughlan	Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre
Susan	Cutter	University of South Carolina, USA & IRDR
Rowan	Douglas	Willis Research Network
Tracey	Elliott	Royal Society
Belinda	Gordon	Royal Society
Lisa	Guppy	Elrha
Alexandros	Makarigakis	UNESCO
Tom	Mitchell	ODI, CDKN
Howard	Moore	ICSU
Virginia	Murray	Public Health England
Mark	Pelling	Kings College London & IRDR
John	Rees	Research Councils UK
Cathy	Roth	World Health Organization
Antonio	Sgamellotti	IAP-the global network of science academies
Kimio	Takeya	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Margareta	Wahlström	UNISDR
Torsten	Welle	UNU-EHS
Dennis	Wenger	United States' National Science Foundation
Steven	Wilson	ICSU