

Local and National Level Actions		Our Actions	UI ²
01	National governments to mainstream and integrate disaster potential assessment and risk reduction within their development plans to promote economic growth.	Ask UN Secretary-General to invite member states to undertake the proposed action.	01
02	National governments to promptly develop people centered warning systems, comprehensive flood risk maps and assessments linked to communication systems such as cell phone networks. These systems to include observation and warnings for flash floods.	Request WMO and UNESCO (via the International Flood Initiative) to assist governments in undertaking the proposed actions and invite international financial institutions to support the fulfillment of the proposed actions.	02
03	National governments and key research institutes to verify and communicate the social and economic cost effectiveness of disaster risk reduction measures.	Identify and request interested national governments and key research institutes to conduct the proposed study.	04
04	National governments to establish or strengthen national coordination committees in charge of water, sanitation and hygiene emergency responses during and after disasters. UN-WASH cluster, WWC and IWA to identify and promote the best tools including database of experts and taskforce for quick assessment of the WASH needs after disasters/conflicts.	Invite UN-WASH cluster to investigate the effectiveness of national coordination committees and to make recommendations. Where such committees do not exist, member states to be invited to create them. Invite the Heads of the UN-WASH cluster, WWC and IWA to request the proposed action.	05
05	Local governments and associations to design programmes for capacity development, greater awareness of water-related hazard risks, most vulnerable communities/groups, educational programmes for young people.	Approach local government groups such as UCLG, ICLEI and CITYNET to urge its members to realize the proposed actions.	01

Regional Level Actions		Our Actions	UI
06	Regional UN organizations to approach member states to arrange among neighboring countries mechanisms to help each other sharing information and experiences, conduct disaster preparedness drills, and dispatch human resources and urgent supplies when needed.	Approach UN Secretary-General to ask UN regional bodies to facilitate the proposed actions by member states.	04
07	Regional Climate Centers are needed and should provide outputs to national hydro climatic agencies which link users with early warnings, climate predictions, risk assessments and climate change scenarios.	Invite WMO to take the lead in strengthening and, where necessary, establishing Regional Climate Centers.	03
08	The World Bank country offices, UN resident coordinators, and national governments to hold regular meetings on disaster preparedness and risk reduction.	Ask the World Bank president and UN Secretary-General to request their country offices and resident coordinators to hold the proposed meetings.	04
09	UN regional organizations and regional development banks to co-organize a workshop designed to increase public outreach and awareness of water-related risks.	Ask UN regional organizations and regional development banks to organize the proposed workshop.	01
10	Regional development banks to convene regional seminars on how effective disaster planning can contribute to economic growth. Banks to propose incorporation of disaster preparedness in development plans.	Request regional development banks to invite water-related disasters and planning ministries and convene proposed seminars.	01

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11	International River Basin Organizations to develop early warning systems in transboundary river basins and secure assistance from international financial institutions for their implementation.	Invite international financial institutions and River Basin Organization networks to help river basin organizations to develop proposed plans.	02
12	Regional organizations to call for the establishment of networks of ministers for water disasters.	Approach regional organizations such as ESCAP, ECLAC to call for the establishment of the proposed networks.	01
13	Heads of regional organizations to identify gaps in existing provision of disaster insurance. This to be achieved via regional conferences in which insurance companies report on the benefits, potential and experience of different types of insurance cover.	Approach heads of regional organizations such as SADC, ASEAN and UN regional economic commissions to realize the proposed action.	01
14	Regional networks to organize regional Water Summits with a special focus on disaster prevention.	Approach regional networks to realize the proposed action.	01
15	Emergency relief bodies to organize regional workshops to promote better understanding of the current gap between emergency response, recovery and development plans.	Invite WASH cluster, ICRC, Early Recovery Cluster, ECHO and the World Bank to organize the regional workshops.	05

	Global level Actions	Our Actions	UI
16	ECOSOC to dedicate a substantial proportion of a future session to disaster management.	Approach the head of ECOSOC to realize the proposed action.	01
17	UNFCCC to embed disaster potential assessment and risk reduction in adaptation to the impacts of climate change, and to urge Member States to promote disaster risk reduction within their national adaptation plans.	Recommend through the UNFCCC process that member states realize proposed actions within appropriate conferences and negotiations.	03
18	IPCC and World Climate Conference to produce specific recommendations on the topic of water and disasters in their 2009 events and the follow-up processes.	Request IPCC and WMO respectively to include water and disasters as a key topic in the preparatory processes for the IPCC Special Report on the Management of Extreme Events and the programme and recommendations of the World Climate Conference.	03
19	WMO/GWP/UNESCO to create a database on best practice in responding to early warnings, and to approach NGOs and local authorities active in community-based flood risk management to register their experience.	Ask WMO/GWP/UNESCO to create the proposed database.	02
20	UN regional organizations and regional development banks to organize workshops on how international financing institutions and donors can help enhance adaptation to climate change.	Approach UN regional organizations and regional development banks to organize proposed workshops.	03
21	OCHA to create a mechanism whereby funds unused in emergency appeals can be used for resilience and early recovery.	Ask UN Secretary-General to suggest OCHA to create the proposed mechanism.	03
22	World Economic Forum, UN Global Compact, UN and international business associations to organize a workshop to encourage the business sector to include awareness-raising activities on disaster reduction and preparedness in their CSR activities.	Lobby the World Economic Forum, UN Global Compact, and UN and international business associations to organize proposed workshop.	01
23	Existing handbooks on water and sanitation responses by relief agencies to be appraised and existing data exchanges and platforms to be reviewed. Gaps to be filled in new handbooks to be identified.	Invite the UN-WASH Cluster and the WWC to undertake this task.	05
24	All organizations involved in post-disaster provision of WASH to adopt and respect a Code of Conduct.	Request WWC, UN-WASH cluster and ICRC to examine the existing Code(s) of Conduct and to prepare a new one.	04

25	World Bank to conduct a study to assess the relative merits of structural and non-structural measures for water-related disaster risk reduction.	Ask the World Bank to conduct the proposed study.	04
26	World Bank to request that countries add disaster potential assessment and risk reduction and management in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers.	Approach the World Bank to request countries to realize the proposed action.	03
27	The G8 states and the OECD to initiate a North-South dialogue on the role of disaster risk reduction as part of adaptation to climate change.	Approach G8 states and OECD to call for proposed dialogue process.	03
28	OECD/DAC to no longer consider disaster risk reduction solely a humanitarian task. This would enable donors to increase their investment in preventative measures for disaster risk reduction.	Request OECD/DAC to realize the proposed action.	03
29	National and international hydrological institutes must take the initiative to identify underlying analytical and data requirements to meet climate changes that are likely to be highly uncertain and so as to support structural and non-structural measures for disaster risk deduction.	Call key international hydrological and hydraulic institutes to realize proposed actions.	06
30	The International Flood Initiative and international hydrological and hydraulic institutes to examine the efficiency and effectiveness of disaster prevention measures and develop disaster preparedness indices for implementation by local authorities.	Request International Flood Initiative and international hydrological and hydraulic research institutes to conduct the proposed studies.	04
31	International Chamber of Commerce to urge private sector companies to incorporate disaster potential assessment and risk reduction into their management policies.	Invite the International Chamber of Commerce to undertake the proposed action.	01
32	Local government associations to urge members to integrate disaster potential assessment and risk reduction into their economic development planning and policy.	Contact local government associations such as UCLG, ICLEI and CITYNET inviting them to urge their members to undertake the proposed action.	01
33	Local government groups such as UCLG, ICLEI and CITYNET to help establish an international network of local governments for promoting disaster preparedness and response including flood fighting and drills.	Contact local government groups such as UCLG, ICLEI and CITYNET to help establish the proposed network.	02
34	National governments to declare hydro-climatic data as public goods to be shared at all levels (regional, national and local) in order to assist in disaster risk reduction.	Appeal to heads of state by UNGA to make a declaration endorsing this claim.	06
35	National governments to report to UN/ISDR on the current status of early warning systems in their country/region including a map of areas covered by these systems.	Approach UN/ISDR to realize the proposed action.	02
36	Delta states to call for the establishment of a Large Delta States Network to jointly tackle the negative impacts of sea level rise associated with ongoing climate change.	Identify and approach core member countries to call for the establishment of the proposed network.	06
37	UN to declare an "International Year" on water and disaster reduction in conjunction with related international organizations.	Appeal to heads of state for establishing an "International Year" on water and disaster reduction.	01
38	Inter parliamentary organizations and associations such as IPU and Globe to request Parliaments around the world to create a Day to discuss economic growth and water-related disasters.	Approach inter parliamentary organizations and associations such as IPU and Globe to realize the proposed action.	01
39	Reinsurance companies, governments, and international financing institutions to create new funding mechanisms for preventing water-related disasters.	Invite reinsurance companies, governments, international financing institutions to create the proposed mechanisms.	04
40	International professional engineering societies to develop guidelines for water-resistant buildings.	Identify and approach appropriate international professional engineering societies to develop the proposed guideline.	03