

## Hohenkammer Charter

### The 10 most important challenges for optimised risk prevention

1. **Poverty:** People living in poverty are especially vulnerable; poverty relief is therefore a key element.
2. **People:** Disaster prevention efforts must reach or start with the people in the areas at risk.
3. **Decision-makers:** The swift implementation of viable preventative measures presupposes the committed involvement of decision-makers from communal to national government level.
4. **Dialogue:** The exchange of views between those concerned must be actively pursued in order to achieve a common understanding of the problems and solutions.
5. **Partnerships:** Politicians, trade and industry, scientists and those affected have to cooperate better and more efficiently. Alliances – public-private partnerships – have to be infused with life.
6. **Development policy:** Risk prevention has to be singled out as one of the central components of development cooperation and national programmes, and implemented accordingly.
7. **Propagation:** Promising risk prevention initiatives that currently exist at communal level must be transmitted and propagated worldwide.
8. **Incentives:** Political, legal and economic incentives are called for, to support investment in disaster prevention, and to accelerate the processes involved.
9. **Insurance:** Risk transfer, such as insurance and solidarity networks, helps reduce the vulnerability of governments and people in risk situations.
10. **Awareness development:** Developing awareness is the key to the implementation of adequate measures before disaster strikes.