



# ***UNISDR and Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action***

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**at FASID Seminar**

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**[www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org)**

# Overview

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**Global data and trends on “natural” disasters**

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**ISDR and implementation of the Hyogo Framework**

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# I

## Global data and trends on “natural” disasters

# The vision of disaster risk reduction: Building resilient communities towards sustainable development

The six principles of sustainability



# Global Trends of risk- disasters are NOT natural

Natural and human-induced hazards  
Climate change and variables

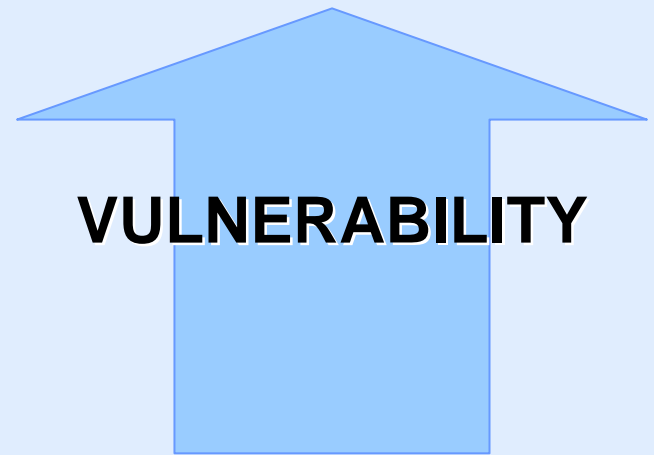
Socio-economic: poverty,  
unplanned urban growth, lack of  
awareness and institutional capacities...

Physical: insufficient land use planning,  
housing, infrastructures located in hazard  
prone areas...

Environmental degradation  
ecosystem degradation; coastal,  
watershed, marshland...), etc.



**HAZARDS +  
EXTREME EVENTS**



**VULNERABILITY**

Natural hazard	X	Vulnerability	=	Disaster Risk
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# What is Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)?

- A conceptual framework consisting of ways and means:
  - To minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks.
  - To avoid (prevent) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of natural phenomena or hazards within the context of sustainable development

Natural hazard

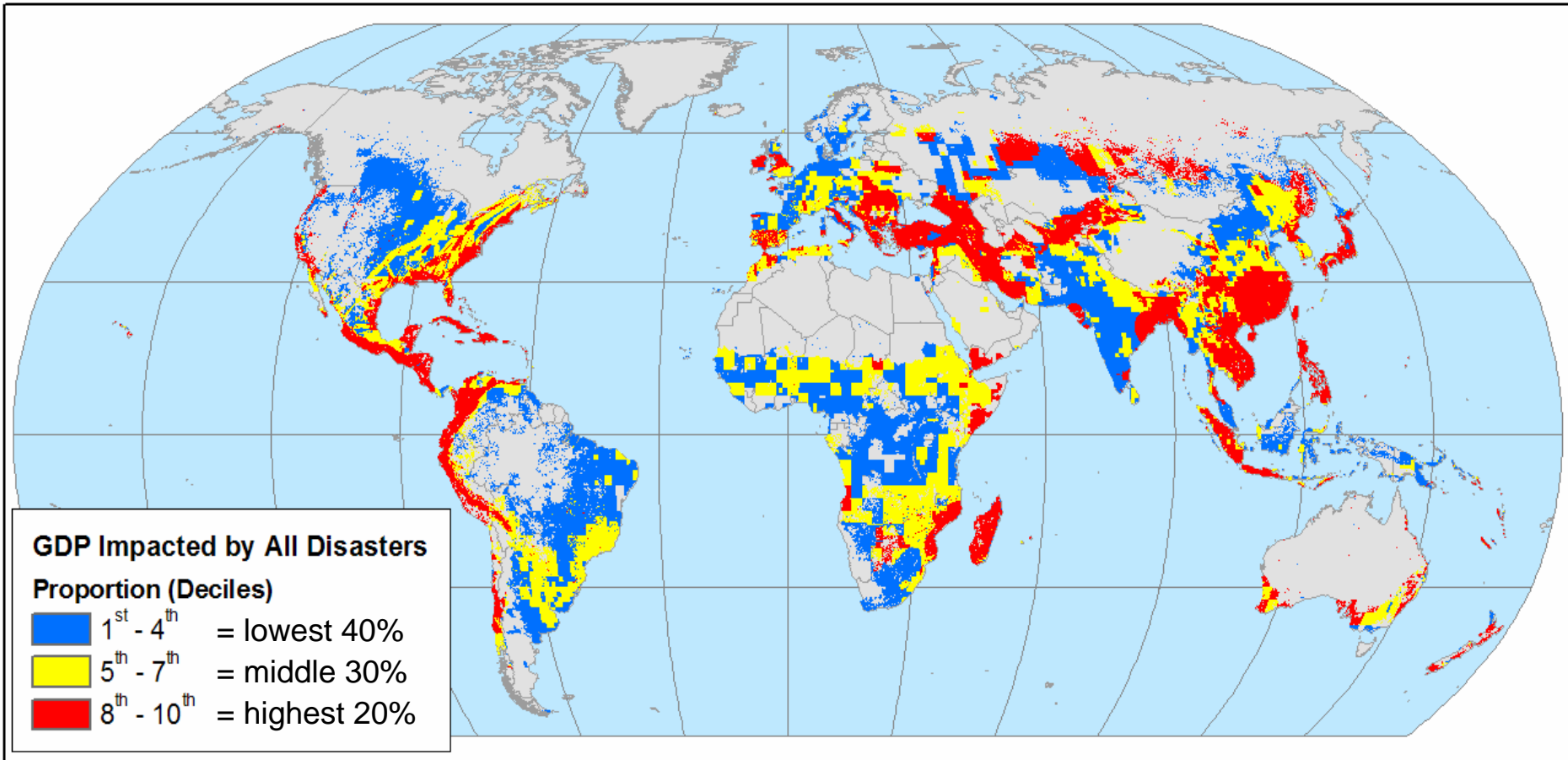
X

Vulnerability

=

Disaster Risk

# Global Hotspot study *(World Bank with ProVention Consortium)*



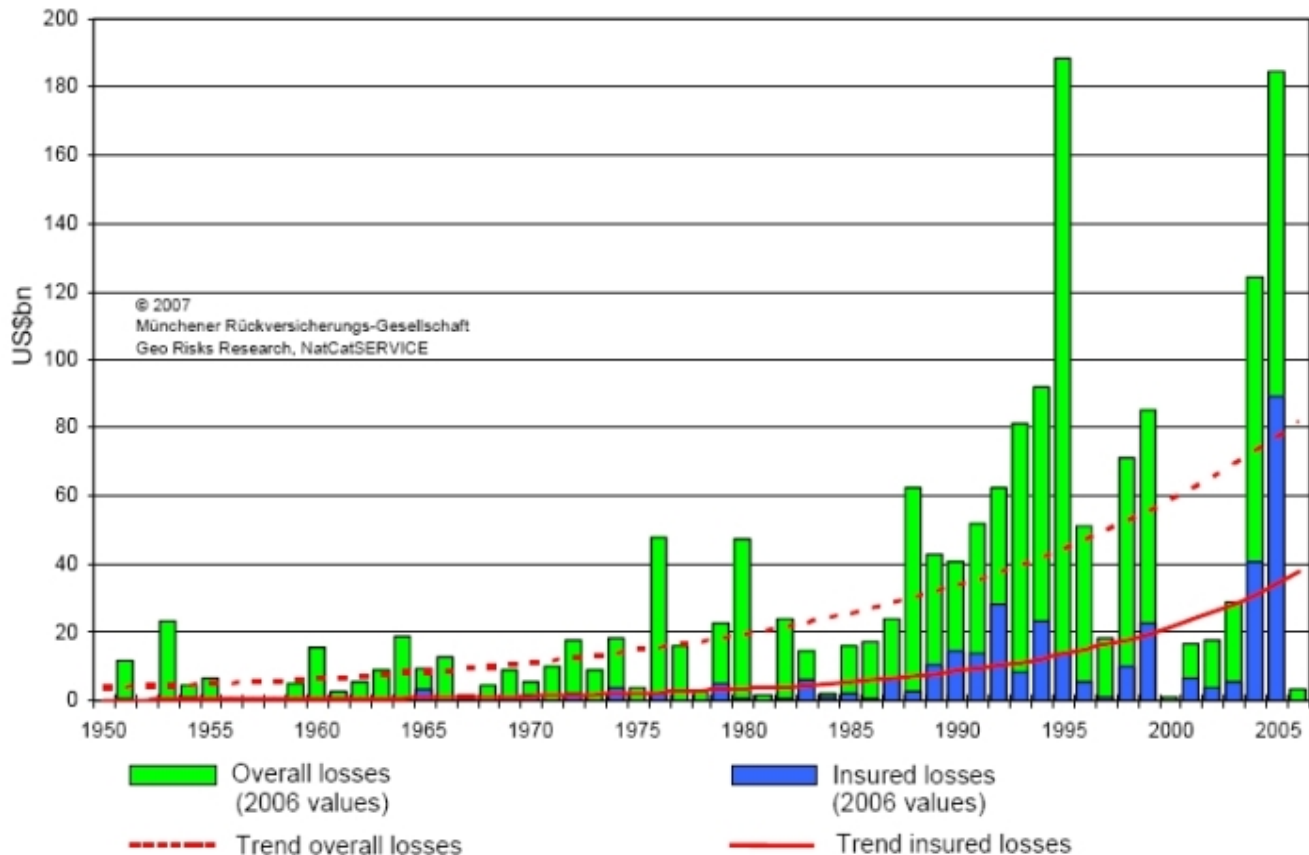
***35 countries are identified as relatively high in mortality risk from multiple hazards. Additional study by WB plus OECD on specific hotspots for and sea level rise with partners***

In 2006  
 Natural  
 catastrophes  
 resulted in  
 over 20,000  
 deaths, US\$  
 45b  
 economic  
 loss (**CRED  
 & Munich  
 Re**)

NatCatSERVICE

## Great natural disasters 1950 – 2006

Overall and insured losses





## II

## ISDR and implementation of the Hyogo Framework

# Disaster Reduction – An Agenda in Progress

**1989: IDNDR 1990-1999** – *promotion of disaster reduction, technical and scientific buy-in*

**1994: Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action** – *Mid-review IDNDR, first blueprint for disaster reduction policy guidance (social & community orientation)*

**2000: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)** - *increased public commitment and linkage to sustainable development, enlarged networking and partnerships. Mechanisms: IATF/DR, ISDR secretariat, UN Trust Fund*

**2002: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation- WSSD** *Includes a new section on “An integrated, multi-hazard, inclusive approach to address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management...”*

**2005: WCDR - Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015** *Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*

**2007: 1<sup>st</sup> session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction**  
*Monitor the progress of the HFA implementation, facilitate further actions and partnerships, take stocks and share lessons and good practices*

## International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

**Launched in 2000 by UN General Assembly Resolution A/54/219 as successor of the International Decade on Natural Disaster Reduction – IDNDR, 1990-1999:**

The ISDR aims at building disaster resilient communities by promoting increased awareness of the importance of disaster reduction as an integral component of sustainable development, with the goal of reducing human, social, economic and environmental losses due to natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters.



## ISDR secretariat's main functions:

- (a) **Policy and coordination** (*guide & monitor implementation of HFA*)
- (b) **Advocacy** (*high-level advocacy, annual awareness campaign, publications*)
- (c) **Information management and networks** (*website, clearinghouse*)
- (d) **Regional outreach- support to regional partners & countries** (*national platforms and action plans- policy, advocacy, information*)
- (e) **ISDR system and resource mobilization**



# **World Conference on Disaster Reduction**

## **Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA)**

- Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters

- ✓ **3 Strategic goals**
- ✓ **5 Priorities for action**
- ✓ **Implementation and follow-up**

- 168 Governments, 78 regional and int'l orgs, and 161 NGOs attended
- Integrate disaster risk reduction into policies, plans and programmes of sustainable development and poverty reduction
- Recognize risk reduction as both a humanitarian and development issue – in the context of sustainable development
- Focus on national and local implementation, with bilateral, multilateral, regional and international cooperation

## **Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015** (continued):

### **Three strategic goals:**

- **The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning**
- **The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards**
- **The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes**

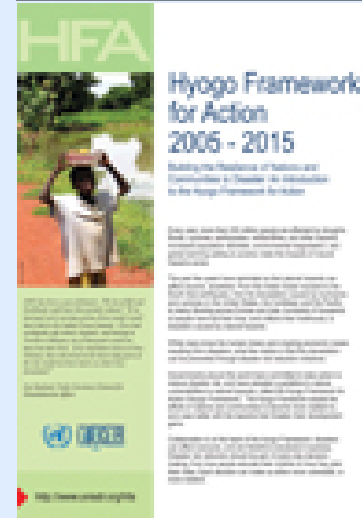
# Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (continued):

## Five priorities for action:

1. **Governance:** *ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with strong institutional basis for implementation*
2. **Risk identification:** *identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*
3. **Knowledge:** *use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels*
4. **Reducing the underlying risk factors** in various sectors (environment, health, construction, etc.)
5. **Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response**

# Build a disaster risk reduction movement – ISDR system

- ✓ Our objective: To reduce disaster risk, worldwide, focussing on nations and communities
- ✓ The instrument: Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015
- ✓ The vehicle: ISDR system - ‘movement’





# Main elements of the strengthened ISDR System in support of the Hyogo Framework for Action

Responsible for national strategies and programmes, baselines studies, reporting...

**Nations and communities**  
**National Platforms,**  
*Government agencies, local authorities, NGOs, CBOs, technical organisations, private sector , media...*

**Governance**  
 UN General Assembly,  
 ECOSOC

**Global coordination**  
**Global Platform for DRR**  
*USG Humanitarian Affairs Management Oversight Board*  
*ISDR secretariat*

**Supporting mechanisms**  
*ISDR regional and thematic platforms*  
*International and regional org.*  
 WB GFDRR  
 UNDP/BCPR functions  
*UN Country Teams, Red Cross/ Red Crescent*

Management, oversight, programme guidance, support, joint work programmes, monitoring

Support and technical advice to agencies, authorities, institutions and organizations

# ISDR system levels of action ("platforms")

## National implementation

National frameworks, multi-stakeholders, and multi disciplinary with  
Support from UN country team – when appropriate

## Regional

Based on existing regional and sub-regional strategies and mechanisms

## Thematic

Building on existing networks, clusters, programmes and other mechanisms

## Global

Annual sessions  
Subsidiary Programme Advisory/Committee

**ISDR programme**

coordinated international and regional  
efforts to support national and

local capacities



# Progress in implementation of HFA

## ✓ National level :

- **More actions by Governments. National Platforms for DRR established in more than 50 countries for its national HFA implementation, more than 120 countries designated HFA focal points, linked linked to PRSPs of World Bank**

## ✓ Regional level:

- **Regional strategies and action plans– Asia (Beijing Plan of Action), Africa (AU/NEPAD), Europe (Council of Europe), Pacific (Madang Framework) with Ministerial commitments, regional consultations in other regions**

- **Regional cooperation – ISDR Asia Partnership, collaborative centers, initiatives of drought (China), seismic risk (Iran), etc.**

## ✓ International level:

- **Engagement of different sectors i.e. development, environment, education, health...**

- **Increased commitment – UN agencies, WB/GFDRR, Regional Development Banks, EC, Other Donors...**

**More details at international level...**

## **International level**

- 1. Integration of DRR into development assistance and humanitarian frameworks**
- 2. Strengthened capacity of environmental and other technical areas of UN System to assist disaster-prone developing countries in mainstreaming DRR:**
- 3. Policy-related guidelines**
- 4. Thematic initiatives/platforms within the ISDR system**  
(early warning, recovery, education, drought, seismic risks, environment, climate change adaptation, urban risk, wildland fire, El Niño, landslide, gender, capacity building etc)
- 5. Support data collection, dissemination guidelines and tools, and sharing experiences**

**PreventionWeb <http://preventionweb.net>**

## International Level (more details)

### 4. Thematic platforms and initiatives within the ISDR system

- International Recovery Platform addressing knowledge and capacity building gaps in enhancing recovery operations
- Indian Ocean Consortium (UNESCO-IOC); national assessments; regional Indian Ocean TEW system launched July 2006; Consultation on human aspects, Bangkok, June 2006 (ISDR, ESCAP, IOC); Package offer by 7 ISDR system partners, endorsed by President Clinton, to assist development of tsunami EW action plans:
- Platform for Promotion of Early Warning - EWC-III, Bonn 27-29 March 2006, Checklist; Project portfolio, Global Survey of EWS (requested by UN SG); International EW Programme for HFA; Symposium on multi-hazard early warning (WMO) etc
- ISDR Campaign on Education and Safer Schools (2006-2007) and on health and safe hospitals (2008-2009)
- Education and DRR with UNESCO, Action Aid, ADRC, UNICEF, ISDR secretariat, and others –
- Working groups focusing on “DRR and Climate Change”, “DRR and environment” and “Urban Risk Reduction” etc

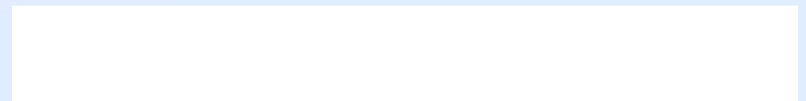


[www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org)

### III

## Climate change as a disaster reduction issue

**Better recovery has to consider climate change adaptation aspect**



## Disaster risks are heavy burden on the poor

1. Disasters affected 2.5 billion people in last decade; with costs of \$570 billion. Death toll was 889,000 people. Main hazards are climatic - floods, storms and droughts.
2. Poorest countries are 5 times more affected. Impacts can exceed GDP.
3. Vulnerability to natural hazards arises from land degradation, unplanned settlements, lack of awareness, lack of preparedness, poverty.

## Climate change and disaster risks

1. Evidence of more extreme events already found (IPCC Assessment) – temperatures rising, loss of glaciers and polar ice, drought, heavy rainfall, heat waves, stronger tropical cyclones, floods
2. Populated deltas of Asia, SIDS, and Africa most at risk.
3. Impacts in two ways (i) more extreme events (increased frequency and intensity) and (ii) greater vulnerability to hazards - from stresses on ecosystems and water.



## Climate policy to reduce disaster risks

1. Bali Action Plan proposes “*risk management and risk reduction strategies, including risk sharing and transfer mechanisms*” ... and ... “*disaster reduction strategies and means to address loss and damage in developing countries*”
2. UNFCCC Ad-hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action is organizing workshop on CC adaptation and DRR at COP 14 Poznan, December 2008.
3. Disaster risk reduction needs to be integrated in national cc adaptation plans, and criteria for adaptation funds.

## **Disaster risk reduction is a powerful tool for climate change adaptation**

- Vulnerability to climatic hazards is the common concern
- Reduced disaster risk means better adapted communities
- Use proven disaster reduction tools: e.g. risk assessment, early warning, land use planning, building codes, etc

## Key messages

1. Disaster risk reduction can be immediately acted on, as a no-regrets
2. Need to scale up the effort and funding for disaster risk reduction, to counter growing risks.
3. Various risk reduction methods are readily available.
4. UNGA-endorsed Hyogo Framework for Action is a core policy guide for supporting adaptation.

## ISDR approaches on climate change

1. Provide Member States with guidance and information on policies and methods, and support national-level linking CC and DRR agendas.
2. Support UNFCCC processes (COPs meetings, Nairobi Work Programme, workshops, reports) and Member States.
3. Support coordination and initiatives by UNGA, SG, UN-CEB, and ISDR system partners.
4. Joint Norway and ISDR proposal for IPCC Special Report on management of extreme events.
5. Develop and advocate clear messages for the importance of DRR and climate change adaptation

## Practical national priorities and measures

1. First priorities? (i) National Adaptation Plans. (ii) National risk assessments, focused on the vulnerable. (iii) Strengthened institutions, including to link climate change and risk reduction agendas.
2. Measures? (i) Risk-related zoning and building codes. (ii) Protection of environmental buffers. (iii) Management of floods and droughts. (iv) Protection of critical facilities e.g. hospitals. (v) Early warning and response systems. (vi) Public education and awareness raising.

## Along with Hyogo Framework for Action

UN/ISDR secretariat has identified and promoted the following three areas of action over 2008

- **Develop national coordination mechanisms to link disaster risk reduction and adaptation.**
- **Conduct a baseline assessment on the status of disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts.**
- **Prepare adaptation plans drawing on the Hyogo Framework.**

## **CC and DRR Conclusions**

- 1. Climate change and disaster risk are intertwined issues***
- 2. Important opportunity to achieve reductions in disaster risk***
- 3. HFA as an important existing tool for adaptation to climate change***
- 4. ISDR strategy and mechanisms in place. More partnership to take actions and work together***

## Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 :

the UN/ISDR secretariat has identified and promoted the following three areas of action over 2008

- **Develop national coordination mechanisms to link disaster risk reduction and adaptation.**
- **Conduct a baseline assessment on the status of disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts.**
- **Prepare adaptation plans drawing on the Hyogo Framework.**



## IV DRR Global Campaign



# The 2006-2007 UN/ISDR World Disaster Reduction Campaign: Disaster Resilient Schools

## A Brief Overview

[www.unisdr.org/iddr-2007](http://www.unisdr.org/iddr-2007)

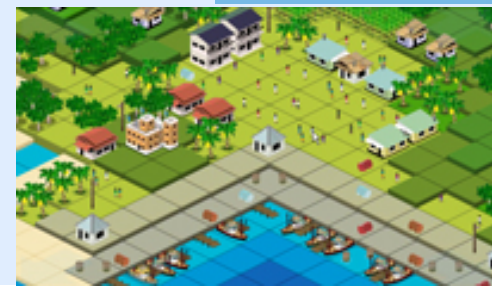
## Objectives

- Promote the integration of DRR education into school curricula in countries vulnerable to natural hazards
- Promote the safe construction and retrofitting of school buildings to withstand natural hazard
- Increase awareness of the importance of school safety and DRR education in school
- Encourage local and national governments to invest more in safer school facilities and DRR education
- Promote good practices to mobilize more attention to and actions in school safety and DRR education

***“Disaster Risk Reduction  
Begins at School”***

## Some results and impacts

- 55 countries participated actively in the World Disaster Reduction Campaign through awareness raising activities
- 22 other countries achieved highly visible success in school-oriented DRR initiatives
- Many good practices were received
- Selected good practices for the publication entitled *“Towards a Culture of Prevention: Disaster Risk Reduction Begins at School - Good Practices and Lessons Learned”*
- World campaign reinforces ongoing activities on DRR & Education in many countries
- ISDR Launched the on-line game «Stop Disasters » [www.stopdisastersgame.org](http://www.stopdisastersgame.org)



# ***ISDR Field Library for Disaster Risk Reduction***

## ***“Knowledge investment is a vital element for disaster reduction”***

***2006-2006: African organizations (IGAD, African Union etc), Bangladesh, Indonesia, India, Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Myanmar, Oman, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Yemen and Madagascar.***

***2007 - 2009 More countries***





2008-2009 World Disaster Reduction Campaign

# Hospitals Safe from Disasters

*Reduce Risk, Protect Health Facilities, Save Lives*

# Why focus on making hospitals safe from disaster?



# Key Messages

- **The most expensive hospital is the one that fails**
- **Disasters are a health and a social issue**
- **Protecting critical health facilities from disasters is not just possible, but cost effective**
- **The health workforce must be agents of disaster risk reduction**
- **This campaign is lead by the collaboration with WHO**



# Objectives

- **Protect the lives of patients and health workers by ensuring the structural resilience of health facilities**
- **Make sure health facilities and health services are able to function in the aftermath of emergencies and disasters, when they are most needed**
- **Improve the risk reduction capacity of health workers and institutions, including emergency management**



## **UNISDR Hyogo Office**

## UN/ISDR Hyogo Office established in October 2007

Why in Hyogo?

Hyogo is the place where

1. Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake hit on 17 January 1995 and experienced the recovery from the massive devastation, and accumulated experiences, expertise, and lessons which should be useful for other disaster prone countries to advance their DRR activities.
2. World Conference on Disaster Reduction was held in January in 2005 and the place of birth for the HFA.
3. Various DRR institutions and organizations have been gathered and is getting one of the important hubs for DRR





**Some of concrete initiatives driven from UN/ISDR Hyogo Office:**

**ISDR system thematic platforms/initiatives**

- 1. Asia Regional Task Force on Urban Risk Reduction (ADPC, ADRC, CityNet, DRI, EMI, IRP secretariat, JICA, Kobe University , Kyoto University, UNCRD, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UN/ISDR, UNU and WHO)**
- 2. International Programme for Landslide (UN/ISDR, ICL, UNU, JICA, Kyoto University... )**
- 3. International Recovery Platform (IRP secretariat in Kobe, UN/ISDR, UNDP, ILO, World Bank, SDC...)**
- 4. North East Asia collaboration programme**



# **Asia Regional Task Force On Urban Risk Reduction**

## **Current members:**

**ADPC, ADRC, CITYNET, EMI, IRP secretariat, JICA,  
Kobe University , Kyoto University, UNCRD, UNEP, UN-  
Habitat, UNISDR, UNU and WHO**



**Thank you very much**

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