



Progress on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015:

Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

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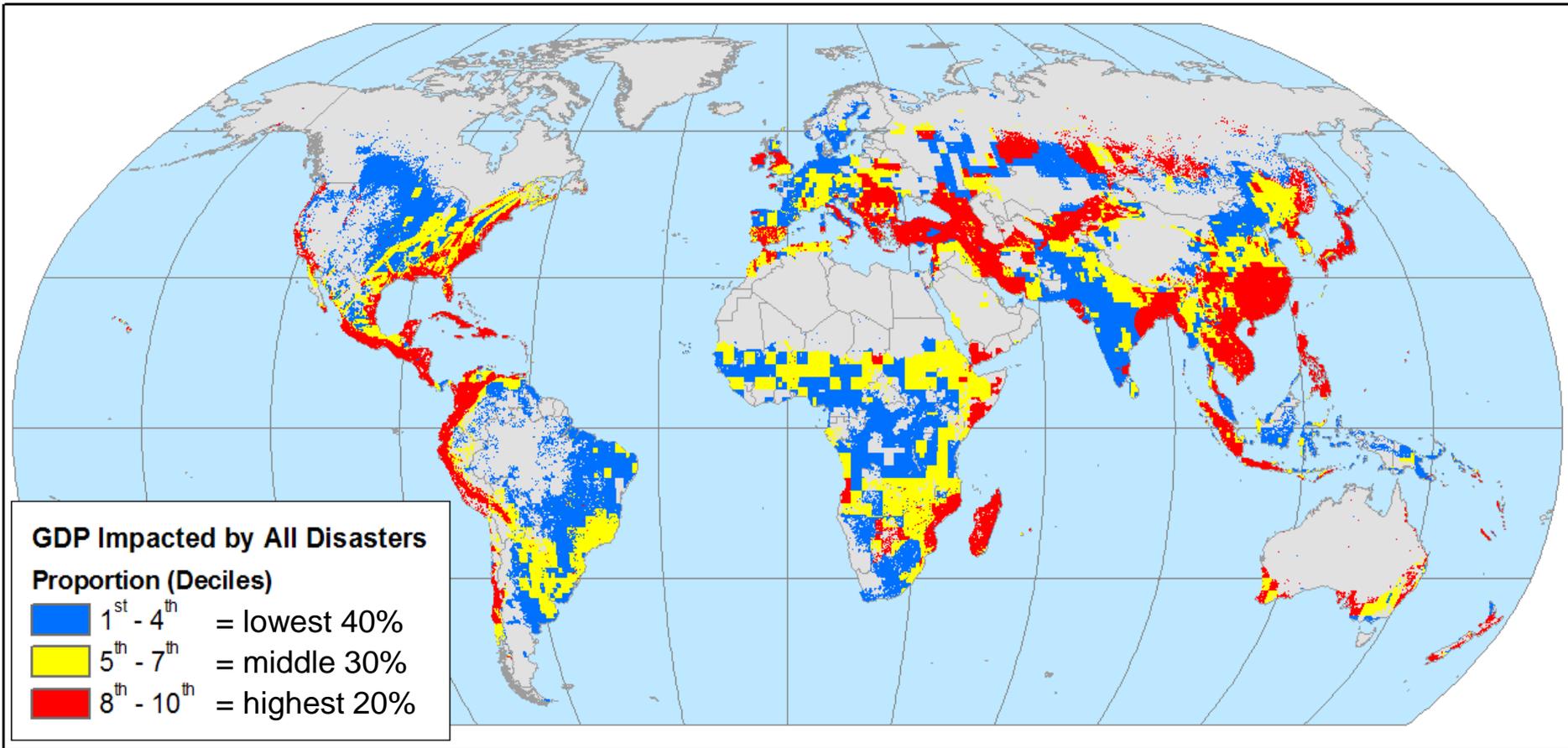
(UN/ISDR)

Southern Africa Disaster Management Seminar

Thursday, 27 July 2006

www.unisdr.org

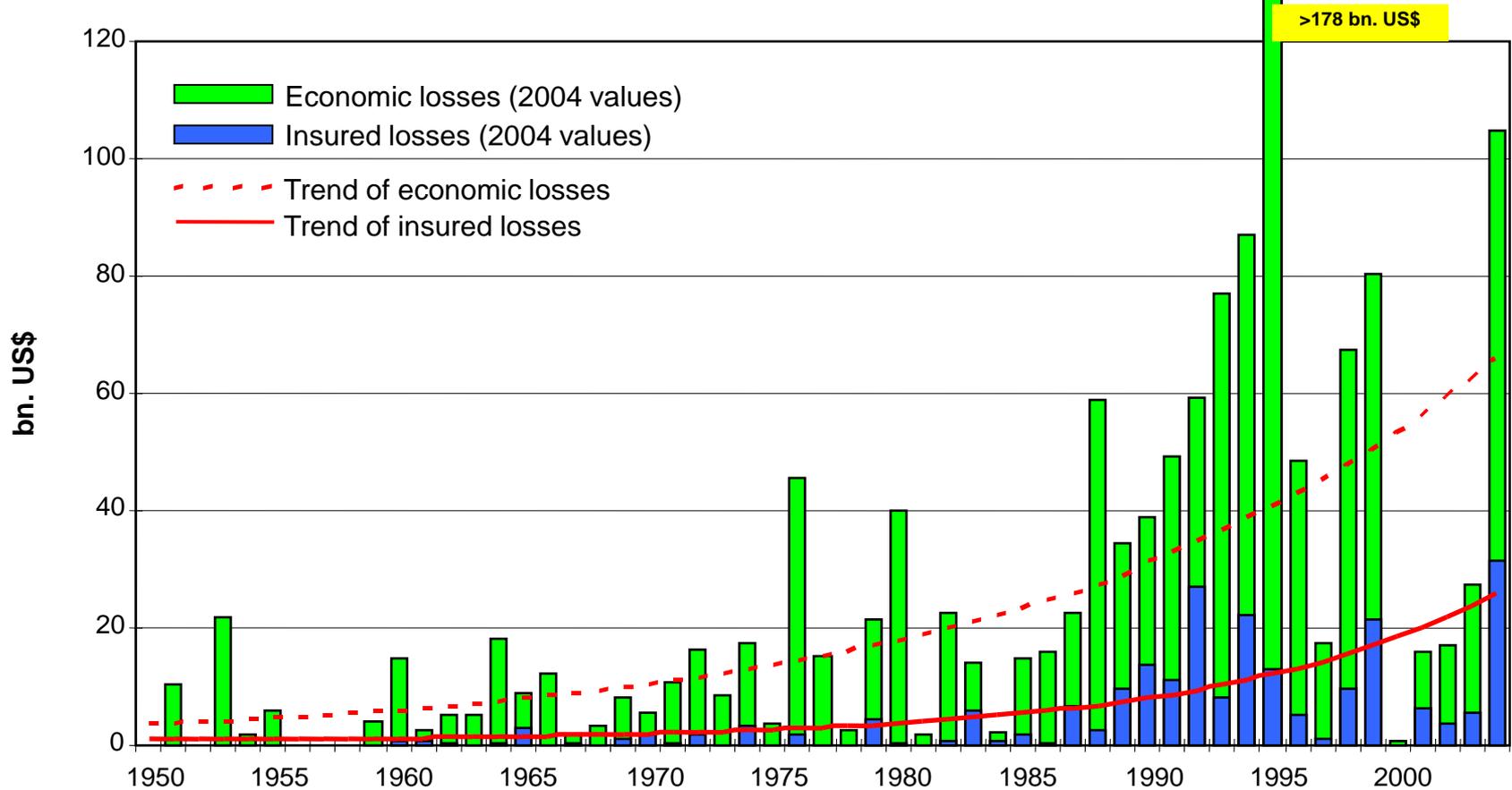
Global Hotspot study *(World Bank with ProVention Consortium)*



35 countries are identified as relatively high in mortality risk from multiple hazards.

Great Natural Disasters 1950-2004

Economic and insured losses with trends



Global Trends (risk)- Disasters are NOT natural

Natural and human-induced hazards
 Climate change and variables
 (global warming and global dimming)

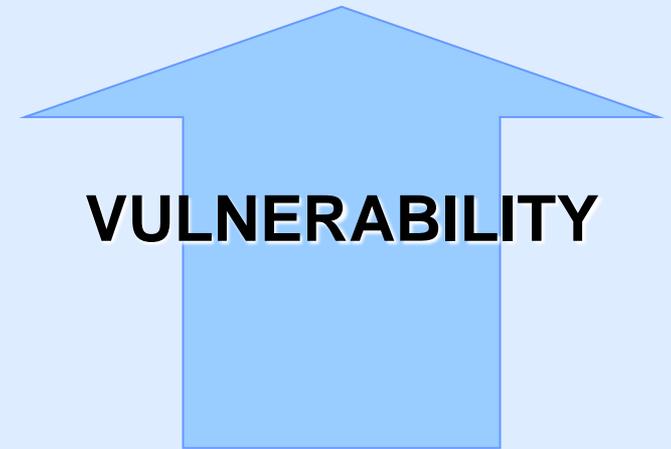
Socio-economic: poverty,
 unplanned urban growth, lack of
 awareness and institutional capacities...

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

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



**HAZARDS +
EXTREME EVENTS**



VULNERABILITY

Anatomy of “natural” disasters

Natural hazard	X	Vulnerability	=	Disaster Risk
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WCDR outcome-

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA)

- ✓ **3 Strategic goals**
 - ✓ **5 Priorities for action**
 - ✓ **Implementation and follow-up**
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- 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 implementation**, with bilateral, multilateral, regional and international cooperation
 - Targets and indicators to be developed according to needs

Overview and challenges in the implementation of the HFA

Seventeen months after the World Conference of Disaster Reduction and launch of the HFA....

- Vulnerability increases more rapidly than expected, disasters also
- Countries are taking concrete action, possibly not enough
- ISDR System is being strengthened
- Greater focus on more explicit, systematic approaches to support implementation of HFA

Progress in the implementation of HFA at National Levels

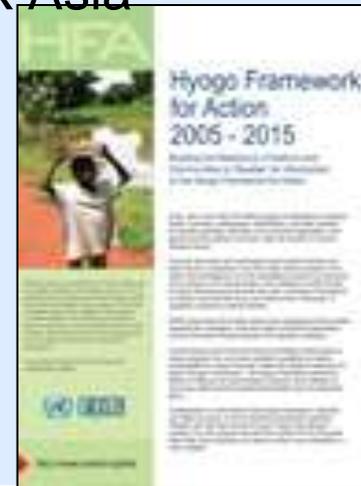
As reported to ISDR secretariat

- At least 55 Countries have designated National Focal Points for implementation of the HFA
- Over 40 countries have taken concrete action to address DRR in the 5 HFA priority areas
- More than 35 countries have developed and established a National Platform for DRR coordination

... facilitating the shift in emphasis from disaster response to disaster risk reduction and mainstreaming DRR into sustainable development initiatives

Progress in the implementation of the HFA at Regional Levels

- Regional coordination is being strengthened through cooperation among UN, non-UN and regional organizations.
- Inter-governmental strategies adopted (Africa, Asia, Andean region, Pacific)
- Collaborative Centres (HFA): Initiatives of China (drought), and Iran (seismic risk)
- AU Ministerial Conference and forum of NFP for DRR, ISDR Asia Partnership, and others
- In the Indian Ocean, tsunami early warning and recovery has stimulated a wider risk reduction agenda. 9 African countries are developing DRR students and teachers hand books.



Region	Initiative	Status
Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Africa Regional Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction - Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2006-2010 -Biennial meeting of African National Platforms -Annual conference of Ministers responsible for DRR -IGAD,ECOWAS,SADC Subregional DRR strategic plans -16 National Platforms for DRR -UNeDRA,PeriPeri U, Knowledge Network on Drought in Africa AAG, AWG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopted by African Ministers of Environment (AMCEN), June 2004. - Adopted at Ministerial Conference, December 2005, Addis Ababa (convened by the African Union Commission) 15-17 March and November 2006 July 2005, October 2006 IGAD being implemented, ECOWAS to validate 8-9 August 2006, SADC to review 2006

Region	Initiative	Status
Africa	<p>Developed a training programme for DRR</p> <p>Publishes for young school children hazards (drought, floods, earthquakes etc), awareness booklets under “Safari series”</p> <p>-Promotes mass media interest in DRR</p>	<p>-First edition already tested in a two week training</p> <p>-Booklets printed and distributed</p> <p>-Two meetings of Journalists and Editors from a number of African Countries held</p>
Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beijing Action for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia - Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2006 in Seoul - Regional Central Asian Consultative Meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adopted at the 2nd Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction, Beijing, September 2005, and India to host the 3rd Ministerial Conference in November 2007 - The next Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction to be held in Kazakhstan in June 2007 - Kyrgyzstan, June 2006

Region	Initiative	Status
Pacific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Madang Framework for Action for Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disaster, 2005-2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Endorsed by leaders at the Pacific Islands Forum, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, October 2005
Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement 	<p>Next Ministerial Session in November 2006 will have as its main issue the political support of the HFA implementation in Agreement's States through adoption of an Medium Term Plan for the Agreement</p>
LAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Andean Community: CAPRADE/PREDECAN - Central America: CEPREDENAC - Caribbean: ACS and CDERA - Inter-american context: OAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LAC Ministerial Conference 2007

Progress in the implementation of the HFA at International Level

1. Integration of DRR into development assistance and humanitarian frameworks:

- Mainstreaming in development identified - 25 high disaster prone countries targeted by UNDP (in CCA/UNDAF); over 30 countries targeted by the World Bank (mainly through PRSPs).
 - Humanitarian policy support for building disaster risk resilience
 - EC/ECHO policy dialogue to support mainstreaming efforts
 - DFID allocation 10% of humanitarian budgets to DRR
 - IFRC has adopted HFA as guiding principle in their work
- Humanitarian Flash Appeals and ISDR system:
- Tsunami Early Warning System and follow up, Indian Ocean
 - Overcoming gaps in risk reduction knowledge and awareness in the Champion initiatives, Pakistan

International Level continued

2. Strengthened capacity of environmental and other technical areas of UN System to assist disaster-prone developing countries in mainstreaming DRR:

- **DRR in environmental policies and management (lead by UNEP)**
- **DRR and climate change adaptation: how to use NAPAs to reduce disaster risk and other on going discussions with the UNFCCC and IPCC**
- **DRR in other sectors gradually being developed: health (WHO, PAHO), agriculture (FAO, IFAD and WFP), water (UN Water), desertification (UNCCD), telecommunications (ITU), space applications (UN/OOSA, GEO), oceans (UN Oceans)...**

International Level

3. Other policy-related

- Climate change adaptation: Using NAPAs to reduce disaster risk
- CCA/UNDAF draft guidelines developed on disaster risk reduction and links to MDGs (UNDP and ISDR secretariat for UNDG)
- PRSPs and disaster risk reduction guidance notes underway (WB, ProVention, ISDR system and UN Millennium Office)
- “Getting Started” guide to implementing risk reduction under the HFA (ISDR secretariat with IATF/DR members and experts)
- Reshaping initiatives for UN/DMTP
- Matrix of commitment and initiatives in support to the HFA being updated, is on the ISDR website
- Consultation on development of indicators of disaster risk reduction, via on-line dialogue, expert consultation July-August 2006

International Level

4. Platforms, clusters, partnerships

- International Recovery Platform (Kobe) addressing knowledge and capacity building gaps in enhancing recovery operations.
- Indian Ocean regional tsunami early warning system (UNESCO-IOC); 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. Much interest, e.g. from Madagascar, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Somalia.
- Early warning - EWC-III, Bonn 27-29 March 2006, Checklist; Project portfolio, Global Survey of EWS (requested by UN SG); ISDR Platform for Promotion of Early Warning; International EW Programme for HFA; Symposium on multi-hazard early warning (WMO hosted).
- ISDR 2006-2007 Media Campaign on Education and Safer Schools
- Education “cluster” planning (UNESCO, Action Aid, ADRC, UNICEF, ISDR secretariat, and others)

International Level continued

5. Adapt and strengthening inter-agency disaster management training for DRR and capacity building:

- Reshaping of the UN Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP)

6. Support data collection, sharing of experiences – building disaster risk reduction into post-disaster recovery and other ISDR platforms

- International Recovery Platform: addressing knowledge and capacity building gaps in enhancing recovery operations (lead by UNDP)
- Global Risk Indexing Programme formulated (lead by UNDP)
- Platform for Promotion of Early Warning and International EW Programme: follow up on EWC-III project compendium and Global EW Survey (lead by UN/ISDR)
- Tsunami EW Systems: (lead by IOC-UNESCO)
- Reducing risk and vulnerability to El Niño (lead by CIIFEN and WMO)
- Reducing risk and vulnerability to Wildland Fires (lead by GFMC and FAO)

Progress in Resource Mobilization for DRR

- **Increased commitment and resources** – World Bank, regional and other development banks (IADB, AsDB, AfDB, CDB, CAF, BCIE, IDB, IFAD), European Commission, G8, and bilateral donors
- **Multilateral:** “Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery” in support of HFA implementation was recently approved by World Bank in June
- **Bilateral:** Launch of new UK-DFID Policy: 10% of funds spent on disaster relief would be invested in initiatives to reduce the impact of disasters
- **Review of ISDR Trust Fund:** potential role in support of ISDR system

Strengthening the ISDR system

**Towards increased capacity to support
the implementation of HFA- to build a
disaster risk reduction movement**

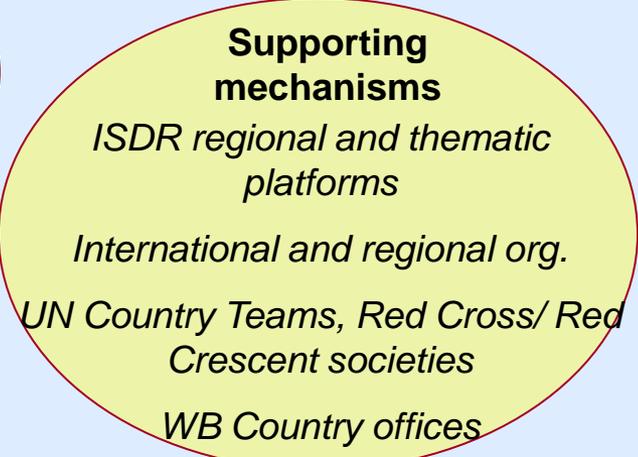
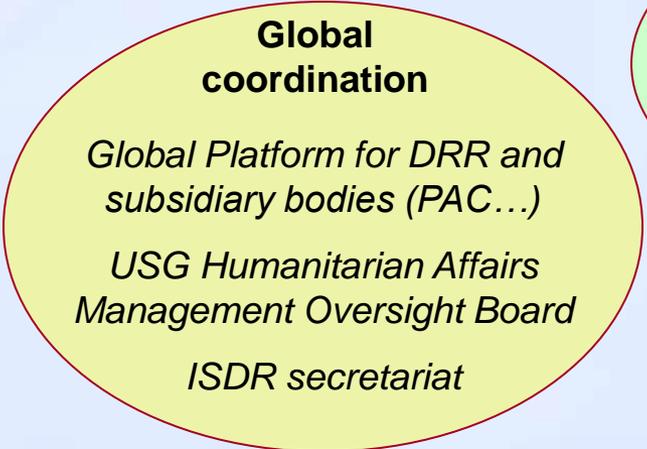
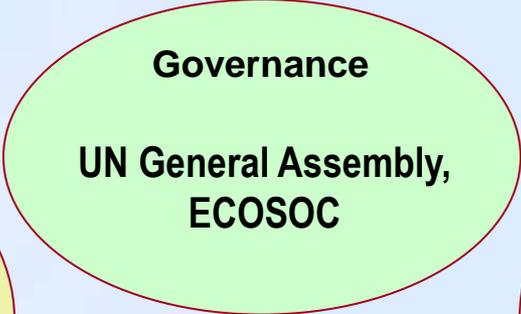
Build a disaster risk reduction movement – ISDR system

- ✓ 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...



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

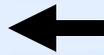
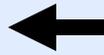
Global

Annual sessions
Subsidiary Programme Advisory/Committee

ISDR programme

coordinated international and regional
efforts to support national and

local capacities



Strengthened ISDR system and secretariat

- ❑ **Revamped IATF model** – wider membership, government participation, joint work programme, systematic commitments, monitoring and reporting

- ❑ **New system is a “work in progress”**
 - broad outline of design in place; but many details to decide.
 - need endorsement of UN General Assembly
 - ISDR Reference Group, advising on joint work programme and preparations for Global Platform

- ❑ **Secretariat reorganised and strengthened**
 - New structure, new hires
 - 1) Policy and inter-agency coordination (policy tools, reporting, ISDR System mechanisms)
 - 2) Advocacy and outreach (both stronger, better support in Asia)
 - 3) Information (PreventionWeb initiative)
 - New units for DRR resource monitoring and resource mobilization

ISDR IATF/DR and secretariat

- ✓ **IATF/DR Strategic Framework for support to HFA** implementation to guide action of ISDR system and secretariat- including ISDR reform process (May 2005)

- ✓ **Matrix of commitment & initiatives in support to the HFA:**
 - Currently being updated and available on the ISDR website

- ✓ **Broad consultation for the development of generic, realistic and measurable indicators to assist states monitoring achievements:**
 - On line dialogue reflecting national and community perception;
 - Draft guidelines prepared, expert consultation July-August 2006;
 - Publishing of draft and pilot countries to test (October 2006-2007)

- ✓ **Support to national platforms and regional coordination:**
 - Regional national platforms meetings- networking and sharing of experience: Asia, Latin America, Africa (2) , Europe (scheduled in October 2006);
 - Support package to develop National Action plans under development (inter-agency, ISDR system wide)- document and circulate good practice
 - National application of Information Platform and website resources (PreventionWeb) to be developed 2006-2007: information support facility for knowledge management

ISDR IATF/DR and secretariat continued

✓ **Global Information Platform (PreventionWeb):**

Implementation phase of PreventionWeb. A first prototype of the PreventionWeb is expected to be launched by end of 2006

✓ **Launching of 2006-2007 Campaign on Education and Safer Schools, June 2006** followed by campaign Safe Hospitals and Health sector disaster risk reduction (2008-2009)

✓ **Knowledge and Education Cluster active**

Focusing on enhanced school curricula on disaster risk reduction and pilot projects in 8 countries (UNESCO, ActionAid, IFRC, UNICEF...)

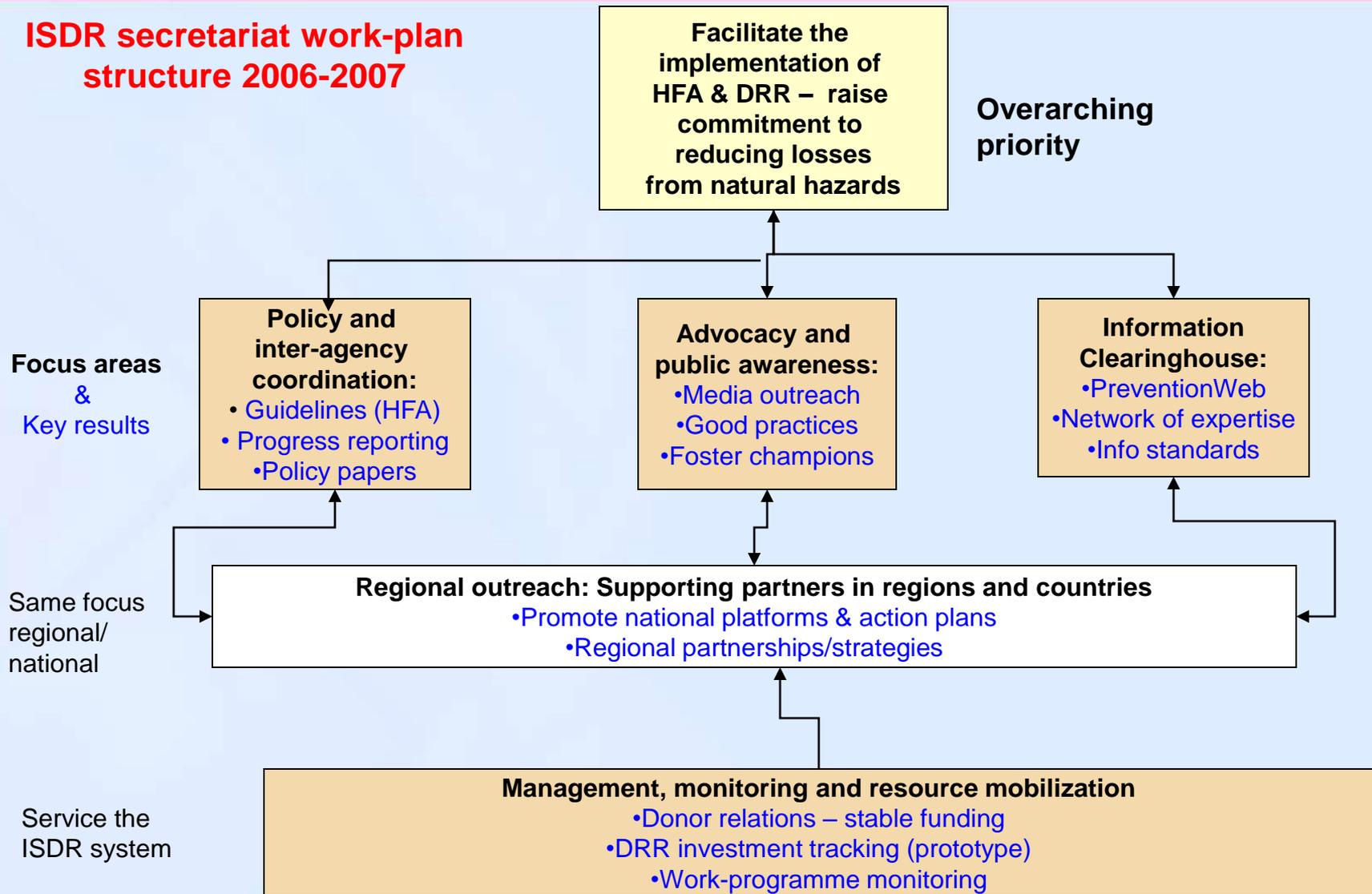
✓ **Reporting on progress on the implementation of the ISDR:**

- **SG report for UNGA (draft in July 2006)**

- **Progress reporting process:**

Methodology still to be finalized. Use of targets and indicators. Link to ISDR system joint work-programming and Global Platform for DRR

ISDR secretariat work-plan structure 2006-2007



" More effective prevention strategies would save not only tens of billions of dollars, but save tens of thousands of lives. Funds currently spent on intervention and relief could be devoted to enhancing equitable and sustainable development instead, which would further reduce the risk for war and disaster. Building a culture of prevention is not easy. While the costs of prevention have to be paid in the present, its benefits lie in a distant future. Moreover, the benefits are not tangible; they are the disasters that did NOT happen. "

**Kofi Annan, “Facing the Humanitarian Challenge:
Towards a Culture of Prevention”, UNGA, A/54/1**