The Hyogo Framework for Action – five priority areas
This table shows the key strategic goals and activities needed to implement the Hyogo Framework. Obviously, implementation will depend on specific national and local context, but highlighted in **blue** are the key activities and policy changes that will need to occur at a local level, if implementation is to be successful.

1. Ensure that DRR is a national and local priority, with a strong institutional basis for implementation	2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning	3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels	4. Reduce the underlying risk factors	5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels
• DRR institutional mechanisms (national platform), designated responsibilities. • **DRR part of development policies and planning, within a sector and multi-sector.** • Legislation to support DRR. • **Decentralisation of responsibilities and resources**. • Assessment of human resources and capacities. • **Foster political commitment.** • **Community participation.**	• **Risk assessments and maps, elaboration and dissemination** . • Indicators on DRR and vulnerability. • **Data and statistical loss information.** • **Early-warning, people-centred** information systems, public policy. • Scientific and technological development. • Regional and emerging risks.	• **Information-sharing and cooperation.** • Networks across disciplines and regions and dialogue between them. • Use of standard DRR terminology. • **Inclusion of DRR into school curricula, formal and informal education.** • **Training and learning on DRR, community level, local authorities,** targeted sectors, equal access. • Research capacity to study multiple risks, socio-economic.links. etc. • **Public awareness and media.**	• **Sustainable ecosystems and environmental management.** • **DRR strategies integrated with climate- change adaptation.** • **Ensuring enough food for resilience.** • **DRR integrated into health sector and safe hospitals.** • **Protection of public facilities.** • **Recovery schemes and social safety nets.** • **Vulnerability reduction, with diversified income options.** • Financial risk-sharing mechanisms. • **Public-private partnership.** • **Land use/building codes.** • **Rural development plans.**	• Disaster-management capacities, policy, technical and institutional capacities. • **Dialogue, coordination and information exchange** between disaster managers and development sectors. • Regional approaches to disaster response with risk-reduction focus. • Review-and-exercise preparedness and contingency plans. • Emergency funds. • **Volunteering and participation.**

ENDNOTE

1 UN/ ISDR, *Words into Action: A Guide for Implementing the Hyogo Framework,* 2007. See: www.unisdr.org

christian aid

Community-led policy monitoring for DRR

Implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action at a local level

Ten practice notes for community-led policy monitoring for disaster risk reduction

---

Note 4
Community-led policy monitoring and disaster risk reduction: a tool for implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

The Hyogo Framework for Action
The increasing number of disasters in recent years has highlighted the need for risk-reduction and disaster-management strategies worldwide. In January 2005, at the second World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Japan, 168 nations came together to commit to a ten-year action plan for disaster risk reduction, the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). Held a month after the Asian tsunami, the message from Kobe was that disaster risk reduction is strongly linked to poverty alleviation; that without effectively tackling disaster risk, the millennium development goals will not be achieved; and that disaster risk reduction needs to be integrated into long-term development efforts. These messages were reinforced at the third conference and launch of the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction in June 2007, a multi-stakeholder forum that has committed to reviewing progress against the HFA during the next years.

The HFA outlines the following priorities for governments, as well as international, regional and non-governmental organisations:

1. ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority.
2. identify, assess and monitor disaster risk and enhance early warning.
3. use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
4. reduce the underlying risk factors.
5. strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

How to monitor the Hyogo Framework for Action
The UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR) supports governments in this process and has developed a set of recommended actions and tools, which can be used as guidelines for policy makers and civil society to assess progress. This guide – *Turning Words into Action* – offers practical, step-by-step advice for governments on how to develop strategies and good practice in disaster risk reduction.

These practice notes seek to utilise the Christian Aid (et al) toolkit *Monitoring Government Policies* for monitoring progress in disaster risk-reduction policies (the red boxes show the relevant sections [use a different description?]). Referring to the steps and indicators offered by UN/ISDR's *Words into Action,*[1] the following five notes are structured according to the priorities of the HFA, and highlight the areas which local organisations and communities can monitor and aim to influence.