



**Consultation on the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk
Reduction (HFA2)
At
The National Workshop to Review
the Hyogo Framework for Action Implementation
2011-2013**

**CONTINENTAL HOTEL KABUL
16-17 MARCH 2013**

**ANDMA
3/21/2013**

REPORT PREPARED BY: AFGHANISTAN DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY 0

Key messages for the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Recommendations

1. Mainstreaming DRR into development planning, climate change adaptation and poverty reduction strategies.
2. An advocacy strategy for disaster management must be developed. The strategy shall be aimed at parliamentarians, governors, mayors, community leaders, senior level management and the private sector in order to position disaster risk reduction as a national level development priority and increase allocation of all resources (human, material and financial) required for disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.
3. Strengthening information management system (networking) as well as risk communication
4. Strong coordination and collaboration among stakeholders at national/provincial and local levels
5. More attention shall be paid to preparedness, response and recovery.

Key elements to focus for the HFA2

1. Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development planning and project appraisals, at all levels. This requires:
 - Scoping study: assessment of DRR stakeholder documentation and procedures on handling disaster risks, assessment of issues, threats and opportunities for mainstreaming DRR and collecting hard evidence of socio-economic impacts of disasters.
 - Advocacy: Sustained leadership and commitment to DRR mainstreaming and increased awareness, political commitment and ownership of DRR mainstreaming;
 - Capacity development: Enhanced capacity for risk assessment, raising the profile of DRR and disaster mitigation among senior staff in government, development partners and civil society organizations and empowering communities and local government and authorities to manage their own development by supporting their access to necessary information and resources;
 - Creating enabling environment: institutionalizing DRR in legislative, financial and social policies, poverty reduction, development strategies, plans and policies.
2. Strengthen early warning systems. This shall be achieved through:
 - investment in local observation systems and local forecast capacity,
 - increased capacity to interpret forecasts and translate them into warnings,
 - communication tools to distribute and disseminate information, data, and warnings;

- Institutional capacity building and increased decision-making capacity by the users of warnings and hydro-meteorological information.

3. National led CBDRM

This approach covers a broad range of interventions, measures, activities, projects and programs to reduce disaster risks and promotes community ownership for disaster risk reduction. This will be achieved through empowering people in at-risk localities based on their urgent needs and capacities. The aim of CBDRM is to ensure vulnerable communities are disaster resilient and can withstand and recover from stresses and shocks from the natural/physical and socio-economic political environment. This initiative will ultimately contribute to reduce vulnerabilities and increase capacities of vulnerable groups and communities to cope with, prevent or minimize loss and damage to life, property, and the environment, minimize human suffering and hasten recovery.

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1. Introduction



The World Conference on Disaster Reduction was held from 18 to 22 January 2005 in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, and 168 countries adopted the present Framework for Action 2005-2015 “Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters”. Afghanistan is signatory to the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) 2005-2015. All countries committed to adopt the global strategies and priority actions to ensure there is substantial reduction of disaster losses, on the lives and livelihood of people. In accordance with the

recommendations of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 states have the primary responsibility for taking measures to reduce disaster risk, and by implication, for monitoring and reviewing their progress in implementation of the HFA. The review process is a self-assessment exercise that serves as a continuous feedback mechanism for the countries and captures the key trends, areas of progress and challenges at all levels with regard to achieving the strategic goals of the HFA. The HFA Monitoring process and the online tool was launched in May 2008. Since then, countries have undergone two full progress review cycles. Reviews are based on a set of 22 indicators and 6 drivers of progress that were derived through a broad consultation process in 2007-08. Afghanistan has participated for the first time in this web based assessment.

The report for the National HFA progress 2011 – 2013 has been compiled through active participation of DM actors from government, non government and UN agencies. With the technical and financial support of UNISDR and UNSCAP, a consultative workshop was conducted from 16th to 17th March 2013 to finalize the draft of the report and capture Afghanistan’s view for post HFA 2015 framework. With close consultation of stakeholders in working groups, the report was finalized and recommendations for post HFA framework were captured.

1.1 Workshop Proceedings

1.1.1 Official Opening (Dr. Mohammad Daim Kakar, Director General, ANDMA)

The consultative workshop was officially opened by the Director General of Afghanistan National Disaster Management Authority. In his inaugural speech, the Director General expressed his gratitude to all participants for taking time to attend the consultative workshop. He noted with special thanks the participation of line ministries, NGOs and UN agencies involved in DM and appreciated their keen interest and contributions to the successful completion of the. He extended his special thanks and

gratitude to UNISDR and UNESCAP for their continuous support and especially in conduction of this workshop. He also thanked Dr Sanjay for his technical support in holding this consultative gathering. He added that the ANDMA had an assessment of HFA progress 2008-2010 but could not participate in the web monitor. He expressed his satisfaction for having been able to participate in the web based monitor for HFA progress 2011- 2013. He elaborated the objectives of this workshop were to examine the draft report compiled and finalizing it through extensive discussions and valuable inputs. Moreover, In the light of this assessment, we expect to listen to your recommendations for the post HFA 2015 framework.



1.1.2 Preface on HFA and national governments responsibilities Presentation by Dr Dr. Sanjay Kumar Srivastava (DRR Advisor-UNISDR ESCAP)

Dr. Srivastava explained the origin of HFA following the 2004 Tsunami. He congratulated Afghanistan for drafting its first HFA progress report. He stressed on the advantages of better preparedness and gave an example of the reduced disaster losses in Japan during the 2011 tsunami. He added that the reduction in disaster losses in Japan was due to the political commitment and establishment of effective institutions to ensure adequate disaster preparedness and response capacities.

He advised the governmental and nongovernmental DM authorities in Afghanistan to conduct risk assessment in order to identify and pinpoint the risky area for better preparedness. Mainstreaming DRR into all sectors including climate change adaptation was important to ensure disaster risk reduction was considered in all sectors. Dr Srivastava pointed out the need to ensure inter-country and regional cooperation to facilitate information exchange and cross border assistance as disasters do not respect borders. He also stressed on the importance of conducting training in areas like search and rescue while the security forces both police and military could be the best target groups. The training of vulnerable communities was also a very important disaster preparedness activity that will ensure the full participation, ownership and community responsibility in disaster management. Since disaster management is a collective endeavor therefore all stakeholders mayors, parliamentarians, the academic institutions, women's groups, the youths, civil society organizations, the private sector, the Red Crescent Society, regional inter-governmental organizations should join hands together for driving forward the disaster risk reduction agenda.

He stressed upon the vulnerability of communities and societies to disasters caused by natural hazards are closely related to the level of social and economic development. Disaster risk management has been recognized as an area deserving greater attention on the global sustainable development agenda.



Afghanistan should thus implement long term development strategies and plans taking into account disaster risk. Increased government allocations to disaster risk reduction, provision of non-commercial credits and loans and poverty reduction strategies among others are the important considerations in the economic aspects that are key drivers to disaster risk reduction. Dr. Srivastava encouraged participants to have consensus on the outlook that will be presented at the next Global Disaster Risk Reduction Forum in May 2013.

1.1.3 HFA Progress report 2011 -2013 Presentation by Eng. Sidiq Hassani, Director of Policy & Coordination, ANDMA

Mr. Hasani has presented the draft report of the web based HFA progress 2011-2013. He explained the procedure adopted for the compilation of data and submission to web monitor. Questionnaires have been distributed to all stakeholders working in DRR. All questionnaires received, were thoroughly reviewed for each five priorities and 22 indicators. Description and constraints for each indicator progress were given based on the ground realities. An overall achievement of level 3 was observed from the information collected. After the analysis of data and information provided by stakeholders four areas have been pinpointed for consideration into post HFA 2015, the capacity for tackling disasters, early warning system, mainstreaming DRR into developmental strategies and allocation and diversion of sufficient fund for DRR.

1.1.4 Review of the HFA progress implementation in Asia Pacific countries in 2011 – 2013 (Presentation by Dr. Dr. Sanjay Kumar Srivastava (DRR Advisor-UNISDR ESCAP))

The review process for the HFA progress 2011-2013 began in January 2012 starting with the local progress reviews that ran up to January 2013. An interim report was expected in June 2012. The national review was expected to begin in February 2012 with an interim report expected in August 2012 and the final report to be ready by April 2013. The Regional review was expected to begin in May 2012, an interim report to be ready by November 2012 and final regional report to be ready by April 2013. The

Global review was expected to begin in August 2012 with the final report ready by April 2013 leading to the Global review in May 2013. The deadline for final national and regional reports and closing of online system for 2013 will be April 30.

The previous cycles shows that 102 countries participated in 2007-09 review, 133 countries participated in 2009-11 and 11 IGOs participated in sub-regional review, more than 50 cities participated in local government self-assessment process that started in March 2012. More than 70 percent of participating countries engaged multiple stakeholders to ensure quality reports.

Table 2 shows statistics of the review of the 2009-11 reporting cycle for HFA progress. 82 countries submitted interim reports, 51 had ongoing reviews and 99 countries did not participate.

Table 1: Statistics of the 2009—11 HFA review by continent

Continent	Interim reports	Ongoing reviews	Countries not participating
Africa	21	14	22
Asia	16	19	14
Americas	28	2	22
Europe	15	11	23
Oceania	2	5	18
Total	82	51	99

In the 2009-2011 HFA Progress Review there has been a reported improvement across all HFA Priority Areas since the previous reporting period from 2007-2009. But countries are continuing to report markedly less progress against some indicators in HFA Priority Area 4 – addressing the underlying risk drivers. Other areas of weakness are in public awareness of risks (Priority Area of 3) and on integrating gender considerations, where little or no progress has been made since 2009.

In contrast countries are making good progress in strengthening their capacities in disaster preparedness and response and in developing the institutional arrangements and legislation necessary to underpin it. While much needs to be done to further strengthen disaster management, particularly in early warning, the good progress reported supports the trend of reducing weather related mortality risk. For the 2011-2013 cycle, out of the 31 Countries, South Asia, South East Asia and Pacific, 28 countries have already submitted their interim HFA progress reports and consultations are underway in 3 countries.

Table 2 below shows the levels of achievements for 28 countries in the South East Asia and the Pacific region that have submitted their interim HFA progress reports.

Table 2: Preliminary findings on the level of achievements by Priority Action for 28 South East Asia and Pacific countries

Priority Action	Number of countries with Level 1 achievement	Number of countries with Level 2 achievement	Number of countries with level 3 achievement	Number of countries with Level 4 achievement	Number of countries with Level 5 achievement
1	0	5	11	11	1
2	0	7	10	11	0
3	0	4	15	9	0
4	0	6	16	6	0
5	0	2	18	7	1

Key challenges and constraints identified for failure of high levels of achievements of the HFA by countries are shown in Box 2 below:

Box 1

Challenges and constraints

- Adoption and availability of National DRM/DRR Strategies does not guarantee their implementation due to for example, absence of by-laws, lack of human and technical capacity, lack of funds;
- Lack of political will;
- DRR is not considered a priority in some of the AP countries;
- Multi-hazard approach still leaves much to be desired;
- Trans-boundary issues are recognized by most yet require more attention and action;
- Gender and women's issues require more attention.

1.1.5 Group work on analyzing the draft HFA report

Dr Mir Lai Mustafa Advisor for research ANDMA elaborated the compilation of data into a draft report and explained the ways for reviewing and re examining the draft. The participants were drawn into five groups with each group assigned 1 priority for action. The groups thoroughly discussed in detail each indicator and level of achievement plus the descriptions and constrains for each indicator.

The levels of achievements for each indicator on 5 priority areas are shown in Table 3 below.

Priority Action	Indicator	Level of achievement
Priority Action 1 Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation	1	3
	2	2
	3	2
	4	3
Priority Action 2 Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning	1	2
	2	2
	3	2
	4	2
Priority Action 3 Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels	1	2
	2	2
	3	2
	4	2
Priority Action 4 Reduce the underlying risk factors	1	2
	2	2
	3	2
	4	2
	5	2
	6	2
Priority Action 5 Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels	1	2
	2	2
	3	2
	4	2

- 1 – Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy
2 – Some progress, but without systematic policy and/or institutional commitment
3 – Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial
4 – Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in capacities and resources
5 – Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels



1.1.6 Group work on Linking HFA implementation and Post 2015 Framework

The Participants were divided into groups and the following guiding questions were provided for discussion and their inputs:

- ✓ What are the key achievements in DRR since the implementation of HFA in 2005? What contributed to the success?
- ✓ What are the major challenges to DRR and underlying factors?
- ✓ What are the key elements Afghanistan would focus on the national consultation towards the Post 2015 Framework? Why?
- ✓ What are the 3 most significant elements in DRR that should be included in the Post 2015 Framework for DRR and Why?

Achievements in implementing the HFA in Afghanistan are as follows:

- Institutional mechanism and authorities have been formed at national and sub national levels in all 34 provinces
- DM law has been passed from both houses of parliament. ANDMA has developed strategic documents with the help of partners which include strategic national action plan (SNAP), national mitigation policy, five years disaster management plan, sectoral DM plan, provincial DM plans, annual and emergency plans and SOPs for the effective and timely response during emergencies.
- ANDMA has signed MOUs with the countries of the region, national and international NGOs for developing the capacity of DM response inside Afghanistan. Through such MOUs ANDMA have been able to attract DM experts, holding national and international conferences, seminars and scientific gatherings in order to utilize and learn successful practices and methods. In addition to that LOUs have been signed with international organizations to improve the disaster information system in Afghanistan including development of state of arts data base. Moreover, ANDMA is an active member of ECO and SAARC disaster management centers.
- ANDMA and other DM actors have executed numerous DRR initiatives like school safety programs, training workshops for government personnel on DRR, awareness for masses through media, DRR Terms translated and distributed to all concerned stakeholders, Institute of environmental protection and disaster management have been formed at the Kabul University, simulation exercises have been conducted and several capacity building programs have been held inside and outside the country.
- ANDMA has established emergency operational centres in all 34 provinces which is linked to headquarter and is functional 24 hours for handling the emergencies.
- In an effort to disseminate timely information for stakeholders and interested parties ANDMA is linked with SAARC through South Asian Knowledge Development Network (SADKN).

The challenges for implementing the HFA are:

- Lack of sufficient awareness and knowledge on the part of policy makers on issues related to DRR and its implication on people's live.
- Insufficient funds for implementation of DRR programmes.
- Inadequate skilled human capacities to deliver effectively and efficiently DRR strategies, policies and programmes.
- Weak early warning systems
- Poverty and lack economic activities has made people more vulnerable to disasters
- Conflict in some areas resulting in insecurity and accessibility
- High preference for humanitarian approach instead of disaster risk reduction by policy makers and funding agencies
- Training in disaster management has not been institutionalized and is not adequately structured to ensure the adequate numbers of skilled disaster managers at all levels.
- Despite existence of disaster laws, policies, strategies and plans, implementation of DRR programmes is poor.
- There is inadequate transfer of technology and skills for disaster management

Recommendations

4. Mainstreaming DRR into development planning, climate change adaptation and poverty reduction strategies.
5. An advocacy strategy for disaster management must be developed. The strategy shall be aimed at parliamentarians, governors, mayors, community leaders, senior level management and the private sector in order to position disaster risk reduction as a national level development priority and increase allocation of all resources (human, material and financial) required for disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.
6. Strengthening information management system (networking) as well as risk communication
7. Strong coordination and collaboration among stakeholders at national/provincial and local levels
8. More attention shall be paid to preparedness, response and recovery.

Key elements to focus for the post Framework for DRR

1. Mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development planning and project appraisals, at all levels. To achieve this requires:
 - Scoping study: assessment of DRR stakeholder documentation and procedures on handling disaster risks, assessment of issues, threats and opportunities for mainstreaming DRR and collecting hard evidence of socio-economic impacts of disasters.

- Advocacy: Sustained leadership and commitment to DRR mainstreaming and increased awareness, political commitment and ownership of DRR mainstreaming;
- Capacity development: Enhanced capacity for risk assessment, raising the profile of DRR and disaster mitigation among senior staff in government, development partners and civil society organizations and empowering communities and local government and authorities to manage their own development by supporting their access to necessary information and resources;
- Creating enabling environment: institutionalizing DRR in legislative, financial and social policies, poverty reduction, development strategies, plans and policies.

2. Strengthen early warning systems. This shall be achieved through

- investment in local observation systems and local forecast capacity,
- increased capacity to interpret forecasts and translate them into warnings,
- communication tools to distribute and disseminate information, data, and warnings;
- Institutional capacity building and increased decision-making capacity by the users of warnings and hydro-meteorological information.

3. National led CBDRM

This approach covers a broad range of interventions, measures, activities, projects and programs to reduce disaster risks and promotes community ownership for disaster risk reduction. This will be achieved through empowering people in at-risk localities based on their urgent needs and capacities. The aim of CBDRM is to ensure vulnerable communities are disaster resilient and can withstand and recover from stresses and shocks from the natural/physical and socio-economic political environment. This initiative will ultimately contribute to reduce vulnerabilities and increase capacities of vulnerable groups and communities to cope with, prevent or minimize loss and damage to life, property, and the environment, minimize human suffering and hasten recovery.

Justifications for areas of focus post 2015 framework

Mainstreaming DRR in development planning

Disasters in Afghanistan have a significant impact on various sectors of development like agriculture, housing, health, education and infrastructure. This results in a serious social and economic setback to development and particularly the poverty reduction priorities and poses a threat for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). When disaster occur disaster response constitute a major burden to the country's scarce financial resources as resources that are programmed for development are often diverted for relief and rehabilitation efforts.

According to a report compiled by the Norwegian Refugee Council (2012)¹, a total of \$736 million of bilateral and appeal money was raised to meet humanitarian needs between 2001 and 2011.

There has not been adequate integration of disaster risk reduction in the key sectors mentioned above due to a variety of reasons. With the impact of climate change unfolding, more focus needs to be made to ensure development in Afghanistan, the region and globally consider the risks emanating from natural hazards in the process of assessing the implications of disaster risk on any planned development action.

Strengthen early warning systems

EWS serve to reduce vulnerability to the impact of disasters. In order to be effective, EWS need to be inclusive, flexible and sustainable, and have the interest and support of communities, volunteers and government officials. EWS in Afghanistan is fragmented and there is inadequate coordination in the collection, analyses and dissemination of early warning information. Furthermore the system has not integrated the new technologies that facilitate early detection of impending hazards. Inter-country exchange of early warning information has not been effective despite the existence of memoranda of agreements. Low levels of technical capacities to collect, interpret and disseminate early warning information is also a major constraint in Afghanistan.

National led CBDRM

The local community is the primary focus of attention in disaster risk reduction since that is the common unit which is affected by disaster and, more importantly, responds to deal with the event. Due to the level of infrastructure development and remoteness of some of the locations in Afghanistan, access to people affected by disasters by national, provincial and disaster authorities is often slow and ineffective. By empowering local community owned disaster management structures through skills transfer and provision of rudimentary emergency response equipment, significant disaster losses can be achieved.

¹ Afghanistan: A case study. Strengthening principled humanitarian response capacities

Annex 2: *Workshop programme*

AGENDA, March 16, 2013

TIME	ITEM	PRESENTER NAME
08:30 - 09:00	Registration	ANDMA
09:00 - 09:05	Recitation of Holy Quran	Qari Sahib
09:05 - 09:10	National Anthem	Audio Broadcast
09:10 - 09:20	Introduction	Participants
09:20 - 09:40	Inaugural Speech / Message	Dr. Mohammad Daim Kakar, ANDMA Director General
09:40 - 10:10	Workshop Objectives	Mohammad Sidiq Hassani, Director Policy and Coordination (ANDMA)
10:10 - 10:50	Preface on HFA and national governments responsibilities	Dr. Sanjay Kumar Srivastava, ESCAP/UNISDR
Tea Break 15 Minutes		
11:05 - 11:35	HFA Progress report 2010 - 2011	Eng. Sidiq Hassani, Director of Policy & Coordination, ANDMA
11:35 – 11:50	Review of the HFA progress implementation in Asia Pacific countries in 2011 - 2013	Dr. Sanjay Kumar Srivastava, ESCAP/UNISDR
11:50 – 12:00	Questions & Answers	Participants
Lunch & Prayer 1 hour		
1:30 – 2:30	Partner Organizations Activities based on HFA each priorities (NGOs/INGOs 10 Minutes)	Afghan Aid, Action Aid, Care International, IMC, Focus Humanitarian, Save the Children,
2:30 – 2:50	Question & Answer	NGOs / INGOs Representatives
Tea Break 15 Minutes		
3:05 – 3:50	Partner Organizations Activities based on HFA each priorities (Government Ministries, 10 Minutes)	MRRD, MoPH, MAIL, MoEW, etc.
3:50 – 4:00	Question & Answers	Ministries Representatives
Conclusion, Day First		

AGENDA, March 17, 2013		
TIME	ITEM	PRESENTER NAME
08:30 - 09:00	Recap	Workshop Facilitator
09:00 - 10:30	Working Group on HFA Reports 2011 – 2013 (Progress , Gaps and Solutions)	Group work elaboration and facilitation Dr Mir Lais Mustafa, Macdonold, Dr Sanjay
Tea Break 15 minutes		
10:45 – 11:45	Group Presentations	Group Representatives
11:45 - 12:00	Question & Answers	Participants
Lunch & Prayer 1 hour		
1:00 - 1:30	Post-2015 DRR Framework Consultations Process	Dr. Sanjay Kumar Srivastava, ESCAP/UNISDR, Dr Mir Lais Mustafa
1:30 – 2:30	Participants’ suggestions and recommendations for the Post-2015 DRR Framework - work in small groups	All participants
Tea Break 15 Minutes		
2:45 – 3:30	Small groups reports;	Facilitator: Dr. Sanjay Kumar Srivastava, Dr Mir Lais Mustafa, Macdonald
3:30 – 4:00	General discussion and adoption of recommendations to the Post-2015 DRR Framework	
4:00 – 4:30	Expectation of ANDMA from partner organizations (Government, NGOs/INGOs)	Eng. Sidiq Hassani, Director of Policy & Coordination, ANDMA
4:30 – 4:45	Vote of Thanks & Conclusion	Dr. Mohammad Daim Kakar, Director General ANDMA

Annex 3: Summary of presentation by stakeholders

Priority Action	Description
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoPH/EPR with support of WHO/Health Cluster developed National Disaster Management Plan for Health Sector; HCT has developed a plan of action each year through CAP 2012 and CHAP along with other clusters. • MRRD has developed Strategy Paper on Disaster Management and is a member of the National Platform for DRR. • MRRD has established 163 Disaster Management Committee to work as an institution for disaster management at local level
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide disaster management training at national & sub-national levels); Assess training needs; Produce training materials; Design and conduct training programs; • MoPH/EPR with support of WHO is finalized the multi-hazard risk assessment and mapping (hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities); Through provincial EPR team Committee the disaster reported, assessed and response designed for health emergencies; MoPH's Disease Early Warning System with support of WHO is continuously working in all provinces through 340 sentinel sites. • Assessment of disaster risk is the part of designing any intervention to protect the development gain (MRRD) • MRRD liaises with the agencies to provide the information for strengthening of EWS at community level • Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity Assessment (HVCA) maps 196 (plan for another 120) • Piloted 1 flash flood early warning system; plan to install & pilot further systems this year • Participatory Vulnerabilities Analysis (PVA)
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ToT training provided to IMC technical staff. IPs staff and to Kunar & Nuristan ANDMA representatives; Community Emergency Response Team members training; School students training on school safety; IEC material (Posters, brushers, leaflets and calendars) development and distributed; Broadcasting of DRR messages through mass media e.g. radio. • MoPH and Health Cluster together with other stakeholders and line ministries using mass media (TV, Radio), leaflets, banners and sensitization sessions of community leaders (teachers, CHW, religious leaders) to ensure sharing of information and public awareness; MoPH with support of Health Cluster is working on development of community DRR toolkit for health sector. • MoPH has already developed the national health promotion strategy in which some components of DRR is covered but there is lack of a specific document to ensure public awareness on DRR; National and regional health cluster team meeting regular monthly bases with MOPH co-chairing; Establish provincial committee and its training in all provinces; Regular clusters and emergency coordination meeting leading by UNOCHA • Development of Training manual on different area of disaster management is under process • University of Kabul Faculty of Geo-Science conducts researches on hazard trends including the environmental degradation and linking provision of social services e.g. water and sanitation facilities and disaster occurrences. • 288 DRR and Emergency Focal Point from NGOs are trained on DRR and CPIE • 1-To reduce the vulnerability of children and their communities to the impact of natural disasters through the integration of child-focused DRR curricula into current community programs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building (Training) : Training on DRR for masons; Training on DRR for farmers; Training on DRR for villages Leader; Training on DRR for women group; Training on DRR for teachers; Training on DRR for NGOs and Gov; Employees; Training on DRR for VDC members . • Establishment of University for the Disaster Management . • Establishment of Radio TV Station. • Sharq Institute of Higher Education (4 years) education program in the Field of Disaster Management; One year education program in Disaster management; Short term training on DRR; Research on DRR . • Gorbat Radio and TV Station Formally registered with MoC&I; DRR messages broadcasting; DRR related news from Afghanistan and the world; DRR education and awareness; Questions and answers on DRR from Radio . • National DRR Mainstreaming Workshop in collaboration with ANDMA and MRRD (December 2012) • Focus Collaboration with BOKU University, Austria to research - study on impact of climate change on geo-hazard and environmental sustainability • 24 Community Health Workers trained on First Aid and Search and Rescue 25 journalists attended a media workshops on DRR • Hospital emergency preparedness activities conducted at Badakshan and Baghlan Provincial Hospitals, in collaboration with provincial governments and hospital management: Mass Casualty Management • Media awareness raising workshop • Capacity Assessment and Capacity Building Training to Provincial Offices of ANDMA on DRR. • The elaboration of a field notebook which can be used by field practitioners to help them develop more effective Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) initiatives
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoPH with support of WHO developed contingency plans for winterizations, floods, and drought, and country wide health awareness campaigns. Under each plan the focus is being made on DRR components but still it needs to be further strengthened; MoPH with support of Health Cluster and other partners cover the high risk communities with essential health services • MRRD invests in social capital and in physical assets to reduce the vulnerability, support recover of disaster- affected communities • More than 5000 families received Conditional and unconditional cash transfers via FSL projects • CoAR Implemented CBDRM Model which is Comprehensive approach for disaster risk reduction in badghis, Faryab, Daikundi and Mazar-i-sharif provinces • Promotion of tree planting • 50 masons trained in risk-resistant construction • Retrofitting- e.g. schools • Hydro isolation of water channel measures taken: geological Assessment; relocating the at-risk houses; hydro isolation of 200m water channel above the hill; Resulted in: improved agriculture productivity ; • Trained community volunteers • Cash for Asset creation in response to droughts
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard Maps on district/village level is developed and shared with community members; Community ERT and School ERT trained/established in each district; Awareness among local people as well as in school children increased.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shipment of emergency medical supplies to the provinces through NGOs and PPHDs ;MoPH with support of Health Cluster developed the National Health Sector Disaster Management Plan; Provision of contingency stocks at peripheral level with support of partners; Sufficient human resources with adequate skills and knowledge; Developed operation guidelines for epidemics of Measles, Cholera and ARI and CCHF and Viral Hepatitis control; Conducted training on Measles epidemics at national and regional levels. The guidelines printed in local languages and distributed to all participants and relevant organizations; Other guidelines are under process for translation and printing. • 190 CERTs (Community Emergency Response Teams) have been established and their 3232 members trained on disaster preparedness, mitigation, First Aid and management in 190 villages across 14 districts (plan for 120 =2400 people /CLDRR) • Carried out community based hazard mapping; CERT teams are established and trained in DART in 23 districts of Kunar and Nuristan; CERTs are capable for preliminary assessment and report to district office and response accordingly; Regular Joint assessments are conducted and response is given to affected families/community; CERTs are being mobilized in inaccessible/insecure areas; 70 NFI kits and one SAR kits are already prepositioned in each districts of Kunar and Nuristan and response being mobilized according to needs locally; Strong Coordination mechanism is in place on district , provincial and regional level. • New five-year strategic intent, MRRD reaffirms its determination to respond to long-term poverty challenges in rural areas • Contingency Plan is developed every year in close collaboration of MRRD development Programme to respond the disasters as per the seasonal calendar of Afghanistan • 6 strategic warehouse at Kabul, Faryab, Balkh, Bamian, Kandahar and Urozgan • Organization's EPP, Contingency plan at national and provincial level • Community school and hospital emergency preparedness plans; Emergency Response Management Training; Stockpiles in strategic locations at the community, district and provincial levels • Equip ANDMA provincial offices with necessary reporting and information management devices as well office furniture.
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Annex 4: List of Partner Organizations invited for the HFA Progress Workshop, March 16 – 17, 2013

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Address	Contact Details
1	Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)	Near US Embassy, District 10, Charahi Sehat Aama, Kabul	+93 (20) 230 1377 +93 (20) 2301 351 moph.tdd@gmail.com info@moph.gov.af www.moph.gov.af
2	Kabul Municipality (KM)	Opposite Ministry of Education, Zarnigar Park, De Afghanan, District 2, Kabul, Afghanistan	Tel: +93-20210 1350 E-mail: info@kabulmunicipality.gov.af
3	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MoRRD)	Main Building, MRRD Compound, Nila Bagh Rd., Tashkilat St., Darulaman, Kabul	+93 (20)252 0216 +93 700 171 690 Tel: + 93-70222118 info@mrrd.gov.af www.mrrd.gov.af
4	Ministry of women affairs (MoWA)	Next to Cinema Zainab Shahr-e-Naw Main Street, Kabul	+93 (20) 220 1378 +93 700 288 084 ministry.mowa@hotmail.com www.mowa.gov.af
5	Ministry of Interior (Moi)	Charahe Sedarat, Malalai Watt, Shahr-e-Naw Kabul	+93 (20) 220 1340 +93 799 308 888 besmillah_530@yahoo.com www.moi.gov.af
6	Ministry of communication and Information Technology (MoCIT)	Muhammad Jan Khan Watt, 3rd Floor of 18-story Main Building, Mohammad Jan Khan Watt, Kabul District 2, Kabul,	+93 (20) 210 1100 +93 (20) 210 1113 contact@mcit.gov.af akram.sarwary@mcit.gov.af www.mcit.gov.af Tel : +93-799300 076, 20 210 1104
7	Ministry of Defense (MoD)	Opp. Presidential Palace, District 2, Pashtunistan Watt, Kabul	+93 (20) 2100 450 info@mod.gov.af abduhai.waheed@mod.gov.af

			www.mod.gov.af
8	Ministry of Public Works (MoPW)	First MicroRyan, Block 1, 4th Floor, District 9 Kabul,	+93 (20) 230 1361 +93 788 809 708 hamidi_naiman@yahoo.com amin.azimi786@gmail.com
9	Ministry of Education (MoE)	Mohammad Jan Khan Watt Deh Afghanan Kabul Afghanistan	sifat.rahimee@moe.gov.af farooq.wardak@moe.gov.af +93 (20) 210 1834 Tel # +93-777 392 764 www.moe.gov.af
10	Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW)	Darulaman Rd., Sanatorium (in front of Kabul Museum), District 7, Darul Aman Road, Kabul, Afghanistan,	Tel: +93-7-72122132, E-mail: farhad.noorzai@eirp-afg.org fauzia_amin2003@yahoo.com
11	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and livestock (MAIL)	Opp. Kabul University, District 3, Jamal Mina Kabul, (Afghanistan)	+93 (20) 250 0315 +93 797 269 869 info@mail.gov.af asifrahimi@mail.gov.af www.mail.gov.af
12	Ministry of Finance (MoF)	Pashtoonistan Watt Kabul	Tel: +93-(20)2100387 +93(20) 210 3157 Email: info@mof.gov.af abrazaq.vahidi@mof.gov.af www.mof.gov.af , www.customs.gov.af www.budgetmof.gov.af
13	Ministry of Mining and Industries (Mol)	Pushtoonistan Watt Kabul Afghanistan	+93 793 130 130 +93 (20) 210 0309 wshahrani@yahoo.com www.mom.gov.af
14	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing (MoUDH)	Opp. Azadi Printing Press, District 9, Microryan 3 , Kabul , Afghanistan	+93 (20) 230 0339 +93 752 0406 64 moud@moud.gov.af

			www.moud.gov.af
15	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, Martyred and Disabled (MoLSAMD)	Opp. 1st Macroyan Market,, Kabul	+93 700 275 229 +93 798 286 045 info@molsamd.gov.af www.molsamd.gov.af
16	National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA)	Parwan e Do Square, Kabul	+93 777 164 946 +93 752 017 623 dr.naseemi@nepa.org.af khalidnaseemi@hotmail.com www.nepa.gov.af
17	Afghanistan Meteorological Department		
18	Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS)	Afshar-e Silo P.O. Box 3066 Shar Naw, Kabul	Tel:+93752014446,799385533,799401668,799720600 Fax:+93-752023476 int.relation.arcs@gmail.com www.arcs.org.af
19	CARE International	Shahr-e Naw Chahar Rah-e Hajji Yaqoob Next to Hazala Mosque, Park Road, Kabul -Afghanistan	Tel: +93(0)20 220 10 98/220 1101 Fax+93(0) 20 220 36 10 alatifi@care.org www.care.org.af
20	JICA Afghanistan Office	Central Post Office Box 461, Kabul, Afghanistan	Tel : +93-700-095505 E-mail : an_oso_rep@jica.go.jp
21	United Nation Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)	UNOCA Compound, Jalalabad Road Kabul Afghanistan	bowers@un.org +93 793 001 113
22	United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA)	UNOCA Compound, Jalalabad Road P.O.Box # 16030, Kabul Afghanistan	gunther@unfpa.org sediqullah.rahmati@fao.org Mob: 0799 406 738 Tel: +93(0)700070976 +93-700 015 028 +93-700 181 152

			Email: raza@unfpa.org www.afghanistan.unfpa.org
23	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)		Francesco.delre@fao.org +93 795 554 184
24	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	UNOCA Compound, Jalalabad Road, Kabul Afghanistan	Tel: 0093 (0) 790 50 7000 / 0790 50 7003 Fax: 00870764042530 Website: www.unicef.org Email: rmaihan@unicef.org ,
25	World Food Program (WFP)	St. 4, Koshani Watt (Behind Kabul Bank), Shahr-i-Naw, Kabul	Carrie.Morrison@wfp.org +93793700431 Jawed.ganee@wfp.org +93 797 662 114 www.wfp.org/afghanistan
26	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	House 1093, Ansari Square, behind UNICA Guest House, Shari Naw, Kabul, Afghanistan	TBABICII@iom.int AARREGUI@iom.int +93 793 206 094 www.iom.int/afghanistan
27	Agency Coordination Body for Afghan Relief (ACBAR)	Hs. 69, opp. Shaheed Tomb, Charahi Shaheed, Shahr- e - Naw, Kabul	deputy.director@acbar.org director@acbar.org www.acbar.org +93 700 276 650 +93 706 602 570 +93 796 798 348
28	Afghan Aid	Hs. 94, Hesa-e-Do, Main Rd., Karte Parwan Kabul	ffstocker@afghanaid.org.uk +93 (0) 799 310 498 Hhabib@afghanaid.org.uk +93 794 712 149 www.afghanaid.org.uk
	Action Aid	House No 1117, Street 5, Qalai e Fatullah, Kabul – Afghnaistan	0799043656 Krishnan.PV@actionaid.org
29	iMMAP	UNOCA Compound, Jalalabad Road,	cvonhagen@immap.org

		Kabul Afghanistan	+93 795 976 313 sdisperati@immap.org +93 794 937 621
30	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Co/ARCS. Qargha Road , District 5 , Afshar , Kabul, Afghanistan	finnjarle.ode@ifrc.org sayed.omershah@ifrc.org Mob: +93 700 274 881 +93 700 303 597 www.ifrc.org.af
31	Coordination of Afghan Relief (CoAR)	Hs. 373, St. 5, Ariana TV Lane, opposite Abdul Ali Mustaghni School, Darulaman Rd., Karte See	Naeem_salimee@yahoo.com Coar_kbl@yahoo.com info@isdt.edu.af +93 700 222 338- +93 700 280 726 www.coar.org.af
32	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	House 93, St397,Dist 4, Zone 1, Kabul - Afghanistan	Tel : +93 (0) 700 282 539 Kabul@acted.org ziggy.garewal@acted.org 00 93 799 449 998
33	FOCUS Humanitarian Assistance	House # 42,Street # 02, Qala-e-Fatullah Kabul ,Afghanistan	ruby.ajanee@focushumanitarian.org +93 799 345 001 noor.kashani@focushumanitarian.org +93 799 345 009 malohat.shoinbodova@focushumanitarian.org +93 799 345 010 www.akdn.org/focus
34	Save the Children	Ayub Khan Mina, Darulaman Rd., in front of Ariana TV station, Kabul	colin.alfred@savethechildren.org daoud.ghaznawi@savethechildren.org abdulahad.samoon@savethechildren.org +93798595975; +93799007469; +93798454544 or +93798454544 mohammadrafi.aziz@savethechildren.org +93 0700500511 www.savethechildren.net

35	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Kulalo Pushta, Next to UNAMA Office Kabul Afghanistan	Tel: +93799737954 ekarim@internationalmedicalcorps.org www.internationalmedicalcorps.org
36	Church World Service (CWS)	House # 234, Street 9, Dist# 4, Kabul.	CWS-P/A Kabul nejabat.safi@cwspa.org.pk cwskabul@cwspa.org.pk +03799 326 628 +93700 605 738 +3 (20) 220 1108
37	Solidarities	Hs. 41, St. 12 (near Pai Kuba Naswar), Qala-i-Fatullah, Kabul	afg.wat.coo@solidarites-afghanistan.org afg.cdm@solidarites-afghanistan.org +93 775 253 023 www.solidarites.org
38	Tear Fund	House No 508, 9 th Street Taimani Rpad, Kabul	Sayed Rasool Peshtaz, 0780411274 afghan-dma@tearfund.org
39	Abdul Hamid Mubareez	ANDMA, Heart Province	
40	Rahmatullah Zahid	ANDMA, Mazar Province	
41	Mohammad Hashem Saduzai	ANDMA, Kandahar Province	
42	Abdul Wahab Shirzad	ANDMA, Jalalabad Province	
43	Mir Mohamaad Amin Haidari	ANDMA, Parwan Province	
44	Sayed Alisha Mosawi	ANDMA, Paktia Province	
45	Abdul Razaq Zenda	ANDMA, Takhar Province	