



HFA Consultation for Asia and Pacific

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Implementation of the HFA is a country responsibility

- In the HFA each country has committed to reducing impacts of disaster risks on its socio-economic development and its people.

Asia : context

- High relative vulnerability, and concentration of hazard exposures. Earthquake, cyclones, floods droughts
- Globally highest human and economic losses to disaster impacts from 1996-2005
- Each country has primary responsibility for reducing impacts of disaster risks on its socio-economic development and its people

States Commitments under HFA

- **Prepare national baseline assessments of the status of disaster risk reduction**
- **Designate national coordination mechanism for the implementation and follow up of this Framework for Action, and communicate the information to the secretariat**
- **Publish a summary of national programmes for disaster risk reduction related to this Framework for Action**
- **Reviewing national progress against this Framework for Action, which should include systems for cost benefit analysis and ongoing monitoring and assessment of vulnerability and risk,**
- **Integrate progress of disaster risk reduction in the reporting mechanisms of existing international frameworks concerning sustainable development (MDG, HDI etc**
- **Ratifying relevant international legal instruments relating to disaster reduction, take measures for their effective implementation**
- **Promote the integration of risk reduction associated with existing climate variability and future climate change into strategies for the reduction of disaster risk and adaptation to climate change**

Substantial Progress

- Regional Level : South Pacific DM framework, SAARC DM Center and Regional Strategic framework, ASEAN :DMER
- National Action Plans in Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Indonesia, Bangladesh and new institutional mechanisms in India, Pakistan

Progress on HFA reporting in Asia

- Baseline Status of DRR in Asia by ISDR/ADPC/ADRC : draft for consultation
- Synthesized Asia Progress Report with key challenges to be included in the Global Progress Report as an output of the Global Platform : draft for inputs from all of you
- Sharing of Best practices from National Experiences in this session

SNAP

- In the Asia-Pacific region, some countries implement HFA through the development and production of comprehensive “strategic national action plans” (SNAPs) with identified DRR and DM priorities

How to implement HFA at the national level ?

Development of Strategic National Action Plans (SNAP) for DRR

What is SNAP?

- Long-term planning instrument that identifies a country's DRR priorities in line with the HFA and in accordance with its capacities.
- A cohesive programme that guides and facilitates implementation of the HFA in-country.
- A process that is multi-sector and multi-stakeholder driven and supported by in-country and international partners.
- Owned and approved by governments which are responsible for its design and implementation.
- Linked and integrated into national development plans, sector strategies, corporate business plans, and budgetary allocations.

How to implement HFA at the national level ?

Development of Strategic National Action Plans (SNAP) for DRR

Supporting Tools and Mechanisms

- Task Force
- National coordination/platform mechanism
- Financial and technical assistance through UN, donors etc.
- ISDR Asia Partnership (ISDR, OCHA, ESCAP, UNDP, ADPC, ADRC)

Countries spearheading SNAPs or equivalent processes:

- Countries in Asia Pacific increasingly vulnerable and at risk from recurrent disasters
- DIPECHO 5th Action Plan: Cambodia, Philippines, Vietnam
- Other countries: Thailand, Indonesia, Vanuatu, Mongolia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan

***Disaster risk reduction is
everyone's business.***

Thank you for your attention

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