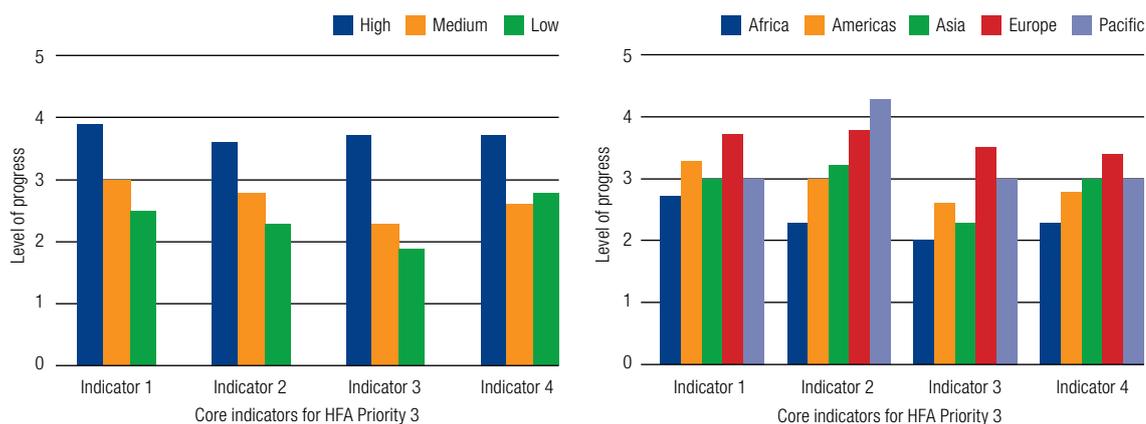


### 5.2.3 Hyogo Framework Priority for Action 3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Disasters can be substantially reduced if people are well informed and motivated to adopt a culture of disaster prevention and resilience, which in turn requires the collection, compilation

and dissemination of relevant knowledge and information on hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities. Figure 5.8 shows the average progress towards the four indicators for this priority for high-, medium- and low-income countries, and the average progress by region. Table 5.3 details the challenges and progress reported.

**Figure 5.8:**  
Average progress towards indicators for Priority for Action 3 by income class and region



**Table 5.3:**  
Challenges and progress reported for HFA Priority for Action 3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.

Indicators	Challenges reported	Progress reported: trends and examples
Indicator 1 Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Challenges include the need to make information appropriate and specific to risk and cultural contexts.</li> <li>Difficulties were reported in ensuring that databases are updated and maintained.</li> <li>There is a need to move from disaster preparedness and response to a focus on new emerging themes such as adaptation to climate change, environmental degradation and urban risks.</li> <li>Few countries can ensure that households have easy access to accurate information on the risks they face. Lack of progress in the development of comprehensive risk assessments and early warning systems undermines the value of information systems.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ghana publishes 'handbills' for distribution to all stakeholders nationwide that show where disasters occur, the extent of the impact and recovery initiatives undertaken.</li> <li>Internet-based tools and databases, including disaster databases<sup>16</sup> and the results of hazard and risk assessments, are now increasingly accessible to both national and local stakeholders. The Swedish Emergency Management Agency<sup>17</sup> for example has developed a national, Internet-based information system, called WIS. The system was created to facilitate information sharing between players in the national emergency management system before, during and after emergencies.</li> <li>Regional knowledge networks across Asia are active in producing information relating to 'learning from disasters' and 'preparing for disasters' and materials are widely disseminated across countries that have experienced recent major earthquakes, flooding, cyclones or tsunami events. Knowledge fairs and international campaigns are other tools that have been used for information dissemination.</li> </ol>

Indicators	Challenges reported	Progress reported: trends and examples
<p><b>Indicator 2</b></p> <p>School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Challenges include the lack of capacity among educators and trainers.</li> <li>2. Difficulties were noted in addressing needs in poor urban and rural areas.</li> <li>3. There is a lack of validation of methodologies and tools and little exchange of experiences.</li> <li>4. Some countries report the absence of policy and guidelines on how to integrate disaster risk reduction into curricula, education materials and training, despite there being systematic policy and institutional commitment.</li> <li>5. Most of the countries that have not yet integrated disaster risk reduction into the school curriculum, cite the lack of educational materials, especially in vernacular languages, as a major obstacle.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The 2006–2007 international disaster risk reduction campaign Disaster Risk Reduction Begins at School<sup>18</sup> has furthered and raised awareness of the importance of the education agenda across some countries.</li> <li>2. The Central American and Dominican Republic Framework for Education and Disaster Risk Reduction has been established as a Latin American regional thematic educational platform, with the support of UNISDR, a network of universities, and regional and international agencies.</li> <li>3. Systematic policy or institutional commitment has been achieved in Australia, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, New Zealand, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Syria.</li> <li>4. Yemen reports difficulties with language barriers because much material has not been translated into Arabic. An active Knowledge and Education for Disaster Risk Reduction Platform is now functional in the region, which may contribute to increasing future capacities in this area.</li> <li>5. In Angola and Burundi, UNICEF has collaborated with the Ministries of Education in arranging workshops and promoting the integration of disaster risk reduction into education.</li> <li>6. In Madagascar, the Ministry of Education and the UN have jointly developed school materials on disaster risk reduction and manuals that are used in all schools throughout the country.</li> <li>7. Mozambique has started pilot projects in primary schools, to train teachers and children how to live with disasters.</li> <li>8. In Burkina Faso, environmental education has been adopted at primary school level and disaster risk reduction is partly integrated into higher education.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Indicator 3</b></p> <p>Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost–benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Constraints were reported in financial, technical and human capacities.</li> <li>2. The strong dependency on external funds and partners, with a lack of transfer of skills and competency, is seen as an obstacle.</li> <li>3. Progress in some regions like the Americas and Asia has mainly depended on a range of specific initiatives through universities and research institutions, insurance companies and development banks, rather than coherent national programmes.</li> <li>4. Tools are available but, due to the lack of a functional institutional and policy framework linking the disaster risk reduction and development sectors, most research has not led to mainstream applications in development planning and investment decisions.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bangladesh reports success in the development of community risk assessment methods and tools. Up-scaling is challenged by the absence of a centralized agency that could act as a repository of technical information and advice on the suitable application of tools across the territory.</li> </ol>

Indicators	Challenges reported	Progress reported: trends and examples
<p><b>Indicator 4</b></p> <p>A countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increased awareness does not necessarily lead to a reduction in disaster risks. For instance, poor rural and urban households are faced with severe livelihood and environmental constraints on their ability to reduce risk that cannot be addressed by awareness alone.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tools and guidelines include RiskPlan<sup>19</sup> in Switzerland, to learn about and implement disaster risk reduction, and EconoMe<sup>20</sup>, to justify investments in risk reduction.</li> <li>2. In New Zealand, a long-term public education programme and social marketing campaign, 'Get Ready, get Thru', was launched in 2006, aimed at greater individual and community preparedness for disasters<sup>21</sup>.</li> <li>3. In Africa, almost all reporting countries state that they have public awareness campaigns in place which cover national, regional and community levels. Many of the countries with awareness campaigns utilize media such as radio, newspapers and television, with Mauritius, Mozambique and Madagascar reporting a high level of public awareness for the main risks.</li> <li>4. Examples of effective impacts from international campaigns include the Safe Hospitals Campaign, launched by the WHO, ISDR and the World Bank, to raise awareness that disaster damage to health systems can have an enormous impact on economic and human development. At the same time, even small investments in making health facilities safer can considerably reduce the impact of disasters. The campaign provides a platform for strengthening hospitals, health facilities and systems in the context of risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response.</li> </ol>