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Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015:
Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

Adopted by 168 countries at the World Conference for Disaster Reduction
January 2005 Kobe, Hyogo, Japan
1. Disaster risk reduction – national and local priority, with strong institutional base for implementation

- Strengthening the national platform for disaster risk reduction (DRR)
- Development of legislative and institutional basis and political commitment for DRR
- Involvement of all sectors of the society in implementation of DRR
Hyogo Framework for Action

Priorities for action

2. Identifying, assessing and monitoring risk and enhancing early warning

• Assessment of risk at the local level

• Development and updating of risk maps

• Exchange and dissemination of information

• National and regional early warning and information systems (communications, private sector, population)
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

- Inclusion of DRR in programs of education
- Training for administration, management and for population
- Exchange of information as the way to enhance safety
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors

• Integration of DRR in strategies, programs and plans of development, reduction of poverty, and their implementation

• Integration of DRR in programs of climate change adaptation

• Campaigns, their importance (DRR in education, safety of hospitals, etc.)
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

- Development and regular update of national action plans
- Action plans for organizations (national Red Crescent societies, institutional units, etc.)
- Creation of budget and other resources (national disaster fund, etc.)
Stakeholders in disaster risk reduction

• States
• Governments
• Population
• Private sector
• Potential investors
• All social groups
Economic aspects of disaster risk reduction

Implementation of strategies and plans

Implementation of national budget

Reduction of non-commercial loans and credits

Rational use of state resources and funds

Implementation of poverty reduction strategy
(increase of household income, reduction of loans and payment of interest at household level)
Factors influencing the level of threat and disaster risk

Development of agriculture; private sector; auxiliary farms;

Industrial development; industrial waste

Population growth, including in rural areas

Urban development; utilization of urban waste; infrastructure

Existence and implementation of legislation, norms, and standards