

ISDR National Platforms for DRR - Guidelines

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National Platforms for DRR – A definition

- •A nationally owned and led forum or committee of multistakeholders
- •Serves as an advocate for DRR at different levels
- •Provides **coordination**, **analysis and advice** on areas of priority requiring concerted action through a coordinated and participatory process.
- •A **commitment** to work on prevention, preparedness and mitigation instead of merely focusing on disaster management and recovery

As such it is mentioned in the **Hyogo Framework for Action's** Priority of Action 1 – adopted by 168 States

Previously referred to in **UN Economic and Social Council Resolution** 1999/63 and 2005 **UN General Assembly resolution** A/RES/59/231

National Platforms for DRR – A definition (cont'd)

- •Should be the coordination mechanism for mainstreaming DRR into development policies, planning and programmes in line with the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action
- •Should aim to **contribute to** the establishment and the development of a **comprehensive national DRR system**, **as appropriate** to each country and be its **custodian**.
- •National Platforms are **not necessarily new institutions**, but ideally **build on existing national coordinating mechanisms** to become a forum for exchange and decision-making for coordinated DRR as a:
 - •multi-sectoral-,
 - •multi-stakeholder-,
 - multi-level tool



National Platforms for DRR – A definition (cont'd)

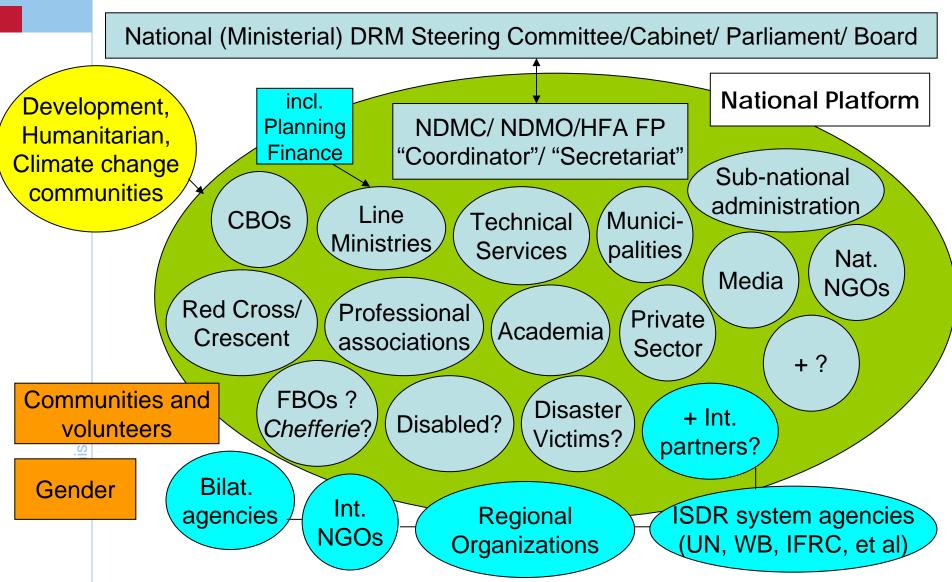
National Platforms are NOT the HFA Focal Point institution/ the National Disaster Management Institution, the Civil Protection Service, a National Steering Committee composed of Government Ministries only

...but may well be an existing national partnership forum or national coordinating mechanism, provided it is truly multistakeholder, multi-sectoral and respects a country's diversity. It may keep its name and just becomes officially declared as National Platform for DRR

Hyogo Framework for Action: "The expression "national platform" is a generic term used for national mechanisms for coordination and policy guidance on disaster risk reduction that need to be multi-sectoral and inter-disciplinary in nature, with public, private and civil society participation involving all concerned entities within a country. National platforms represent the national mechanism for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction." (§16, 10)



Composition of National Platforms





National Platform core functions

- Be a catalyst for national consultations and consensus building
- •Increase national leadership and commitment to the sustainability of disaster risk reduction and implementation of Hyogo Framework
- Enhance collaboration and coordination amongst national stakeholders
- Manage the progress towards achievement of DRR objectives rather than producing a « plan », monitor & evaluate and report
- •Increase levels of knowledge and skills on risk reduction
- Increase national commitment to help the most vulnerable and at risk population
- Through the HFA FP, serves as national focal point within the ISDR system and strengthens links with the ISDR secretariat/ UNISDR

Guiding principles for effective National Platforms

- Disaster risk reduction should be regarded as a national and cross cutting issue within sustainable development;
- •National platforms should utilize a participatory process that includes multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral perspectives and actions, linked to existing systems;
- •National platforms should influence positive changes through concerted and coordinated efforts particularly in policy, planning and decision-making process;
- National platforms should encourage national adaptation and ownership of the HFA.

Rationale: Why «National Platforms»?

A tool for more efficient and effective action to reduce risks

Efficiency and effectiveness – coordination, all under one umbrella, "entry point", minimise parallel structures and duplication

Resource Mobilisation – coordinated way of accessing existing resources available for Risk Reduction, avoid competition

Sustainability of DRR interventions – put action on a more long-term footing, legal basis, structures, entry point, ensure continued funding

Rationale: Why « National Platforms »?

"All spheres of government, all sectors of society and every professional discipline has a responsibility to consider how it can contribute to reducing risk within its own sphere of responsibility...

Every citizen can contribute to disaster risk reduction by thinking safety and acting safely."

From the introduction to the South African Disaster Management Act (2002) as presented by the City of Cape Town <u>Disaster Risk Management</u> Centre... for use by councilors and officials with <u>Disaster Risk Management</u> responsibilities



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

Expected outcome, strategic goals and priorities for action 2005-2015

Expected Outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries.

Strategic Goals

The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning. The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards.

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes.

Priorities for Action

- 1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.
- DRR institutional mechanisms (national platforms): designated responsibilities;
- DRR part of development policies and planning, sector wise and multisector;
- · Legislation to support DRR; Decentralisation of responsibilities and resources:
- Assessment of human resources and capacities: Foster political commitment;
- Community participation.

- 2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
- Risk assessments and maps. multi-risk: elaboration and dissemination:
- . Indicators on DRR and vulnerability:
- · Data and statistical loss information; · Early warning: people centered;
- information systems; public policy;
- Scientific and technological development; data sharing, spacebased earth observation, climate modeling and forecasting; early
- Regional and emerging risks.

- 3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
- Information sharing and cooperation; Networks across disciplines and
- regions; dialogue; . 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: multi-risk; socioeconomic; application;
- · Public awareness and media

- 4. Reduce the underlying risk factors.
- . Sustainable ecosystems and environmental
- . DRR strategies integrated with climate change adaptation:
- · Food security for resilience;
- . DRR integrated into health sector and safe hospitals;
- Protection of critical public facilities:
- Recovery schemes and social safety-nets;
- · Vulnerability reduction with diversified income options;
- · Financial risk-sharing mechanisms; · Public-private partnership:
- Land use planning and building codes;
- Rural development plans and DRR.

- 5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.
- . Disaster management capacities: policy, technical and institutional capacities:
- . Dialogue, coordination and information exchange between disaster managers and development
- Regional approaches to disaster response, with risk reduction focus;
- · Review and exercise preparedness and contingency plans:
- · Emergency funds;
- Voluntarism and participation.

Cross Cutting Issues

Multi-hazard approach

Gender perspective and cultural diversity

Community and volunteers participation

Capacity building & technology transfer

DRR= disaster risk reduction

Key Activities

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Rationale: Why «National Platforms»? (cont'd)

Disaster Risks – Some areas of relevance leading to stakeholders Professional, academic, applied interests

- Economics
- Public health, Epidemiology
- Food and Livelihoods, production
- Geography (human habitats) & Physical sciences (natural hazards)
- Planning ("Land use") professions
- Natural resources, Environmental management
- Climate change
- Social sciences, Sociology, Anthropology
- Education
- Risk (and vulnerability) assessment
- Engineering, Infrastructure, Physical facilities
- Public administration



Some findings and recommendations of the latest UN Secretary-General report on the ISDR (2008)

- •"... ensure strong coherence and synergy between climate change and disaster risk reduction agendas.... This could include participation in multi-stakeholder platforms for disaster risk reduction .. By all concerned entities, including for ...climate change..."
- "Member States are encouraged to...setting targets for public spending on multi-year disaster risk reduction programmes.... The Secretary-General encourages Governments, donors and funding institutions to increase their investment in DRR."



Implementation and Follow-Up

In order to achieve the strategic goals and act upon the priorities for action, the Framework identifies the following tasks for implementation and follow-up by States, regional and international organizations in collaboration with civil society and other stakeholders. The ISDR partners, in particular the Inter-agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction (IATF/DR)* and secretariat, are requested to assist in implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action.

General Considerations

Implementation by different stakeholders, multisectoral approach; participation of civil society (NGOs, CBOs, volunteers), scientific community & private sector is vital.

States primarily responsible; an enabling international environment is vital, incl. strengthened regional capacities.

Build multistakeholder partnerships. Particular attention to:

- Small island developing States: Mauritius Strategy:
- Least developed countries;

States, regional and international organizations to foster coordination among themselves and a strengthened International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR).

Follow-up integrated with other major conferences in fields relevant to DRR: reviews as appropriate



States

- . Designate national coordination mechanisms for the implementation and follow up, communicate to the ISDR secretariat:
- National baseline assessments of the status of DRR;
- Publish and update a summary of national programme for DRR including international cooperation;
- Develop procedure for reviewing national progress including systems for cost benefit analysis and ongoing monitoring on risk;
- . Consider acceding to, approving or ratifying relevant international legal instruments and make sure they are implemented;
- . Promote the integration of DRR with climate variability and climate change into DRR strategies and adaptation to climate change; ensure management of risks to geological hazards.

Regional Organizations and Institutions

- Promote regional programmes including for technical cooperation, capacity development, the development of methodologies and standards for hazard and vulnerability monitoring and assessment, the sharing of information and effective mobilization of resources:
- . Undertake and publish regional and sub-regional baseline assessments;
- · Coordinate and publish reviews on progress and support needs, and assists countries in preparation of national summaries:
- Establish specialized regional collaborative centers;
- Support the development of regional mechanisms and capacities for early warning, including for tsunami.

International Organizations (including UN System and IFIs)

- Encourage the integration of DRR into humanitarian and sustainable development fields: . Strengthen the capacity of the UN system to assist disaster-prone developing countries in DRR and implement measures for
- assessment of progress: Identify actions to assist disaster-prone developing countries in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework, ensure
- integration and that adequate funding is allocated; assist in setting up national strategies and programmes for DRR; Integrate actions into relevant coordination mechanisms (UNDG, IASC, RCs and UN Country Teams);
- Integrate DRR into development assistance frameworks such as CCA/UNDAF, PRSP
- . In collaboration with networks and platform support: data collection and forecasting on natural hazards and risks; early warning systems; full and open exchange of data;
- Support States with coordinated international relief assistance, to reduce vulnerability and increase capacities;
- . Strengthen international mechanisms to support disaster stricken States in post-disaster recovery with DRR approach
- Adapt & strengthen inter-agency disaster management training for DRR and capacity building.



ISDR (Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction and secretariat)

- . Develop a matrix of roles and initiatives in support of follow-up to the Hyogo Framework;
- . Facilitate the coordination of effective actions within the UN system and other international and regional entities to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework, identify gaps, facilitate processes to develop guidelines and policy tools for each priority area:
- . In broad consultation, develop generic, realistic and measurable indicators. These indicators could assist States in measuring progress in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework;
- · Support national platforms and regional coordination;
- · Register relevant partnerships with Commission on Sustainable Development;
- . Stimulate the exchange, compilation, analysis and dissemination of best practices, lessons learnt;
- . Prepare periodic review on progress towards achieving the objectives of the Hyogo Framework and provide reports to the UNGA and other UN bodies.



Resource Mobilization: States, Regional and International Organizations

- . Mobilize resources and capabilities of relevant national, regional and international bodies, including the UN system;
- Provide and support the implementation of the HFA in disaster prone developing countries, including through financial and technical assistance, addressing debt sustainability, technology transfer, public-private partnership and North-South and South-South cooperation:
- Mainstream DRR measures into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes;

- . Provide adequate voluntary financial contribution to the UN Trust Fund for DR to support follow-up activities to Hyogo Framework; review usage and feasibility for the expansion of this fund;
- . Develop partnership to implement schemes that spread risks, reduce insurance premiums, expand insurance coverage and increase financing for post-disaster reconstruction, including through public and private partnerships. Promote an environment that encourages a culture of insurance in developing countries.



* The IATF/DR was replaced in 2007 by the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction



ISDR system levels of action ("platforms") Define priorities: Strategic information, guidance and assessments of progress

National implementation

National frameworks, multi-stakeholders, and multi disciplinary National Platforms for DRR Support from UN country team and/or WB – when appropriate

ISDR programme ordinated international and regional efforts to support national and local capacities

Regional

Based on existing regional and sub-regional strategies and mechanisms e.g. CAREC, Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR, ISDR Asia Partnership ECO

Thematic

Building on existing networks, clusters, programmes and other mechanisms e.g. Education Platform (in preparation), Seismic Risk Reduction

Global Platform for DRR

Biennual sessions
Global Assessment Report