

# Mid-Year Review of UNISDR Biennial Work Programme 2010-2011

## Executive Summary

September 2010

UNISDR has completed the mid-year review of its Biennial Work Programme 2010-2011. The process included a review of income and expenditures, a programme progress review by senior managers and a series of dialogues with donors and member states. The review has helped us prioritise activities to the end of 2010 and make required adjustments to cost plans. Below are highlights of achievements under each strategic objective. Attached is a table that details outcomes, progress and challenges, outcome indicators and current indicator status.

### **Highlights of Achievements**

#### **Strategic Objective 1: Disaster risk reduction accepted and applied for climate change adaptation**

- Three (3) major policy instruments emerged for adaptation and DRR: the Africa Programme of Action, ECOWAS Action Plan and the Buenos Aires Declaration by Latin American Parliament.
- Enhanced government actions in four (4) countries: Gambia, Vietnam, Vanuatu and Indonesia. Facilitated UNDAF processes in Tanzania, Egypt, Cape Verde, Mozambique and 6 other countries.
- Improved evidence base for policy-makers: The first draft chapters of the IPCC Special Report produced; 120% increase in climate change-related contributions to PreventionWeb.

#### **Strategic Objective 2: Measurable increases in investments in disaster risk reduction**

- Strengthened policy guidance on risk-sensitive development, as a result of the UN/World Bank study, two sectorial reviews and several other studies under the HFA Mid-Term Review and the Global Assessment Report processes.
- Integration of DRR into UNDAF facilitated in half of 16 high-risk countries starting their UNDAF planning cycle in 2010-2011.

#### **Strategic Objective 3: Disaster-resilient cities, schools and hospitals**

- More than 80 cities signed-up as participating cities to the 'Making Cities Resilient' Campaign.
- Enhanced guidance for local governments, including the 10-Point Checklist on Essentials and the draft Guide for Implementing the HFA by Local Stakeholders.
- More than 20 partners with 571 pledges made for 66,575 safe institutions under the 'One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals' initiative in Asia Pacific and Americas.

#### **Strategic Objective 4: Strengthened international system for disaster risk reduction**

- Updated risk trends and guidance for policy-makers under development, as a result of the risk analyses and thematic studies for the Global Assessment Report 2011.
- The HFA Mid-Term Review process engaged key stakeholders via the Advisory Group, regional workshops, online debates and studies to increase governments' commitment to the HFA.
- Measurable increase in the use and popularity of PreventionWeb: 63% increase in content submissions from partners and 50% increase in the number of frequent users.
- Improved results-based management of UNISDR, as a result of strengthened work planning and monitoring.

### **Financial Status**

- As of 2 September, total received contributions for 2010 are USD 18.0 million, with an additional USD 6.7 million pledged or anticipated. Anticipated income in 2010, including the carry-over from 2009, might well approach USD 31.3 million. Since the estimated budget for 2010 was USD 37.4 million, austerity measures were applied in Quarter 2 with further prioritisation of activities and cost reductions. Following the Mid-Year Review, additional measures are in progress.
- As of 2 September, a total of USD 18.1 million has been expended, representing 48.3% of the approved USD 37.4 million budget in the cost plan. The expenditure represents 57.6% of this year's projected income of USD 31.3 million.

# Mid-Year Review of UNISDR Biennial Work Programme 2010-2011 - Progress in Outcomes

September 2010

Outcomes	Progress and Challenges	Outcome Indicators	Current Indicator Status
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Disaster risk reduction accepted and applied for climate change adaptation</b>			
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Enhanced political commitment and national investment in climate-related disaster risk reduction	Significant progress in political commitment has been achieved among target actors, including heads of national disaster management authorities, UN Resident Coordinators (RCs) and elected officials such as parliamentarians and mayors. Major progress includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional declarations and strategies such as Africa Programme of Action</li> <li>Support to UN RCs and Country Teams including training for UNDAF planning</li> <li>Political statements and declarations from Parliamentarians, such as Buenos Aires Declaration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least five new major global or regional or national instruments emerge (such as agreements, strategies, policies or statements) on or related to adaptation that substantively incorporate disaster risk reduction or the HFA</li> </ul>	At least three major instruments were developed with the support from UNISDR, including Africa Programme of Action, ECOWAS Action Plan for DRR and Declaration of Buenos Aires adopted by Latin American Parliament. In addition, several others are underway, including Europe CC Strategy, UNFCCC agreements and Asia Road Map.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least one country per region adopts or significantly enhances a national effort or an UNDAF process to implement disaster risk reduction at national and local levels linked to adaptation</li> </ul>	Governments enhanced action with the support from UNISDR in the Gambia, Vietnam, Vanuatu and Indonesia. UNDAF processes were supported in Tanzania, Egypt, Cape Verde and Mozambique and UNDAF training was provided in Tanzania, Malawi, South Africa, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe.
<b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Improved availability of information on climate risks and risk-reducing adaptation strategies	Efforts to strengthen the evidence base for DRR are on track. Major progress includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of an agricultural drought index in cooperation with WMO</li> <li>Support to the development of the IPCC Special Report and the World Water Development Report</li> <li>Draft mapping of institutions for DRR and climate change adaptation in the Asia region (similar work initiated in the Arab States and Africa regions as well)</li> <li>A wide range of advocacy kits, information kits, tool kits, etc. for various stakeholder groups and regions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Principal sources of disaster risk reduction information and practice made available to, analysed and synthesized by lead authors of the IPCC special report on managing risks</li> </ul>	First draft chapters have been produce for the IPCC Special Report by the Lead and Coordinating Authors financially assisted by UNISDR.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partner contributions to climate change theme in PreventionWeb.net double in number, as measured through web-based analytics</li> </ul>	In the first half of 2010, contributions of climate change related content to PreventionWeb increased by 120% over the last half of 2009.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two information products are produced that present analyses and guidance on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation for use by Government and practitioners</li> </ul>	Policy Brief finalized on Adapting to Climate Change through Reducing Risk to Disasters targeting upcoming MDG Summit and the COP16 in Cancun.

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<p><b>Outcome 1.3:</b> Greater coherence and coordination of climate-related disaster risk reduction among international and regional actors</p>	<p>Coordination with UN agencies at the global level has improved considerably. The UNDG guidelines on climate change adaptation in the CCA/UNDAF include strong reference to DRR and provide a basis stimulating greater coherence at the country level. UNISDR also cooperated with the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) of the UN System Chief Executives Board (CEB) and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).</p> <p>Coordination of ISDR partners also improved to some extent. The ISDR Inter-Agency Group (IAG) has discussed several topics including community engagement, cooperation in adaptation in Africa, country-level coordination and risk assessment.</p> <p>Regional inter-ministerial mechanisms remain key vehicles of progress in promoting coherence and coordination at the regional level. Key events include the Africa Ministerial Conference in Nairobi and II Hemispheric Encounter in Santa Marta.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The third session Global Platform 2011 produces a common statement on the implementation of disaster risk reduction for climate change adaptation</li> <li>• Three Regional Ministerial meetings, 2010-11 produce resolutions or common statements on the implementation of disaster risk reduction for climate change adaptation</li> <li>• Three regional intergovernmental organisations prepare action plans on the implementation of disaster risk reduction for climate change adaptation that are informed by risk assessments, gap analysis and the priorities of the Hyogo Framework</li> <li>• UN system agencies operate inter-agency mechanisms in at least three fields to achieve coordinated and coherent strategies and action on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction</li> </ul>	<p>The third session of the Global Platform will be held in May 2011, in which progress made following the second session in disaster risk and climate change adaptation will feature on the agenda.</p> <p>Africa Programme of Action was adopted at the Second Ministerial Conference on DRR, which included linkages to climate change adaptation.</p> <p>ECOWAS Action Plan for DRR was developed and implemented. In addition, Asia Road Map is in development based on regional institutional mapping.</p> <p>UN system agencies are actively sharing information and developing guidance in (1) ISDR Inter-Agency Group, (2) climate change task team of the HLCP and (3) UNDG through its development of a climate change guidance for CCA/UNDAF.</p>
<p><b>Strategic Objective 2: Measurable increases in investments in disaster risk reduction</b></p>			
<p><b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Increased demand for disaster risk-sensitive development plans in sectors and budgets</p>	<p>Studies have been conducted to analyse economics and financial mechanisms of DRR, including the UN/World Bank study "Natural Hazards UnNatural Disasters" and two reviews of the cost effectiveness of DRR measures in education and water sectors. In addition, several studies are underway as part of the HFA Mid-Term Review and the GAR for the analysis on national and local DRR investments.</p>	<p>Policy guidance and instruments for disaster risk sensitive screening are available, promoted and applied in a number of national, sectoral and multilateral institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement has been made with multi-sectorial partners like the World Bank and OECD-DAC on specific guidance for investment tracking in DRR and a few interested bilaterals like Australia.</li> <li>• National level guidance is being provided to countries on a case to case basis, e.g. Botswana.</li> <li>• Sectorial policy guidance is being provided in partnership with thematic leads like UN-HABITAT, UNCEF on some of the issues mentioned above.</li> </ul>

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	<p>Support was provided to UNDG/DOCO for integrating DRR in UNDAFs. Contributions included monitoring of integration of DRR to UNDAFs and their implementation through the review of UN RC reports, support to regional training in Africa (6 countries) and Arab States (7 countries) and active involvement in the UNDG's Regional Directors' Team in the Latin America and the Caribbean region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster risk reduction integrated in 50% of UNDAFs and national budgets in high risk countries which start new planning cycles or revisions in 2010-11</li> </ul>	<p>Out of the almost 45 countries going into their UNDAF planning cycle in 2010-2011, there are 16 countries from a GAR risk class of 6 or above. Half of these countries have been provided some form of orientation or training through the regional workshops and bilateral contacts from UNISDR.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2.2:</b> International and national commitments for disaster risk reduction are increased, using benchmarks for promotion</p>	<p>HFA Monitor template now contains specific questions about DRR investments, which will enable more detailed analysis on DRR investments than in the previous cycle.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased dedicated resource levels in national development budgets for disaster risk reduction which are reflected in HFA progress reports and shared with relevant partners for effective and appropriate follow-up</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshops and orientation programmes for HFA progress review were held in 6 regions, with more than 80 countries focal point for HFA reporting participated.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic Objective 3: Disaster-resilient cities, schools and hospitals</b></p>			
<p><b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Local authorities commit to disaster risk reduction and programmes for critical public facilities, especially safer schools and hospitals</p>	<p>In May 2010, Making Cities Resilient campaign was launched at the Mayors Adaptation Forum, where implementation and monitoring of the campaign was committed. Cities' commitments were achieved in regional launches and related events in Davos, Lima and Delhi.</p> <p>A Ten-point Checklist on Essentials was developed in consultation with partners, guiding local governments how to make their cities resilient. The checklist is part of a campaign "package" which includes nomination guidelines for local governments, partner engagement guidance, communication products such as information kit, a website, banners, Certificate of Commitment for participating cities, video interviews, press releases etc.</p> <p>The consultative version of a Guide for Implementing the Hyogo Framework For Action by Local Stakeholders was developed under the umbrella of the Asian Regional Task Force.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 50 role model cities are actively engaged in disaster risk reduction activities coordinated in association with the ISDR Campaign</li> <li>Local governments in 25 cities have included disaster risk reduction sensitive development planning based on HFA for cities</li> </ul>	<p>10 cities applied to become a role model city in the campaign. Based on indicators that reflect the Ten-point Checklist on Essentials, the Campaign Advisory Panel - consisting of urban risk experts - will assign Role Model Cities.</p> <p>By August 2010, approx. 87 cities signed-up as participating cities to the campaign. Cities identify for relevant essentials areas of actions to be implemented during the campaign period and beyond.</p>

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<p><b>Outcome 3.2:</b> Safe schools and hospitals are priorities for disaster risk reduction in disaster prone areas and comply with safety standards and codes</p>	<p>One Million Safe Schools and Hospital initiative was launched and implemented in Asia Pacific and the Americas. By end of June, the Initiative engaged more than 20 partners and 571 pledges were made for 66,575 safe institutions.</p> <p>UNICEF and UNISDR initiated a study to map actions taken by Governments in assessing schools safety, leading to a common schools safety assessment methodology.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of at least 50 countries across all regions have reported on undertaken risk assessments and programmes on safer schools and hospitals by the end of 2011</li> <li>By the end of 2011, Action Plans for Safer Schools and Hospitals developed and being implemented in 5 pilot countries per region (Africa, Arab States, the Americas, Asia Pacific, Europe)</li> </ul>	<p>UNISDR advocates, coordinates and provides strategic information in the process of making hospitals and schools safer. UNICEF and WHO are providing assistance for countries, e.g. WHO provides support to more than 100 countries aimed at strengthening health emergency management capacities. 40 countries replied to the current framework developed by WHO. The framework will be revised by adding more detailed indicators.</p> <p>Countries for safe schools will be identified through commitments to the One Million Safe Schools and Hospital Initiative and other means.</p> <p>UNISDR prepared a project proposal on "School Safety For All" that aims at providing disaster resilient school infrastructures for all children by 2015 and shared informally with key partners and selected donors. Haiti will be one of the first countries to implement the activities.</p>
<p><b>Strategic Objective 4: Strengthened international system for disaster risk reduction</b></p>			
<p><b>Outcome 4.1:</b> State of disaster risk and progress on disaster risk reduction documented in the Global</p>	<p>Preparation for the Global Assessment Report (GAR) 2011 is well underway, with the following work streams in progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ISDR partnerships established with UNEP GRID and a number of academic institutions for risk analyses</li> <li>Thematic analyses of DRR drivers for 13 themes started, with a scoping meeting held in Miami</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20% increase in number of countries providing national reports with quality data on HFA implementation, including evidence on investment in disaster risk reduction (2009 baseline was 76 national reports)</li> </ul>	<p>National reports are expected to arrive from the end of October 2010.</p>

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<p>the Global Assessment Report 2011 on disaster risk reduction</p>	<p>The 2009-2011 HFA progress review was launched with a focus on encouraging multi-stakeholder consultations at the national level. The review process opened in March 2010 with the objective of receiving completed progress reports from governments in September 2010. Major progress includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Held workshops and orientation programmes in 6 regions, with more than 80 countries focal point for HFA reporting participated</li> <li>• Designed a regional framework for reporting</li> <li>• Provided methodological guidance notes on the multi-stakeholder engagement process at the national level to the countries, along with the launch of a pilot initiative in 5 countries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The GAR 2011 analysis and research process contributes materially to the IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Extreme Events and the HFA Mid-term Review</li> </ul>	<p>The GAR process has been contributing to the IPCC Special Report in several manners, including institutional analysis (for Chapters 5, 6 and 7 of the Special Report), new risk modelling on extreme events impact (Chapter 4) and a case study on drought risk (Chapter 9).</p> <p>The GAR process will also contribute to the MTR by providing material to at least two of the planned in-depth studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis and recommendations on how to include extensive risk considerations into the implementation of the HFA</li> <li>• Paper series on financial instruments for disaster risk reduction, including risk transfer, insurance, and fiscal management post-disaster</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 4.2:</b> Strengthened commitments for implementation of disaster risk reduction through the Global Platform and other ISDR mechanisms</p>	<p>The Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the Hyogo Framework has been launched and achieved key progress in several processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established MTR Advisory Group with two meetings held in February and May</li> <li>• Commissioned literature review and discussed initial findings with Advisory Group members</li> <li>• Organized full-day workshops with key questions and specific thematic focus in 3 regions and half-day workshops held in 5 regions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation, interest in, inputs to and strength of outcomes of the third session of the Global Platform, 2011 exceed those of the second session</li> <li>• The HFA Mid-term Review is used as a primary guide for action to increase commitment by the third session of the Global Platform and the 65th or 66th session of the General Assembly</li> </ul>	<p>The GAR 2011 is planned to be launched at the third session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2011.</p> <p>The third session of the Global Platform was announced to be held on 8-13 May 2011 in Geneva. Preparation is underway including the hiring of a senior Global Platform coordinator.</p> <p>The HFA Mid-Term Review processes are well underway and expected to deliver results before the third session of the Global Platform in 2011.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Launched a dedicated space on PreventionWeb</li> <li>Held four on-line debates according to schedule, with 170 subscribers for the first three debates and high traffic of messages and comments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional and national progress reports demonstrate increased commitment and budgets for disaster risk reduction including through climate change adaptation programmes and safe schools and hospitals initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Africa Ministerial Conference was organised in April in Nairobi with the African Union Commission and adopted the Africa Programme of Action for DRR. The Ministerial declaration considered linkages between DRR and climate change adaptation, as well as an Africa mechanism to coordinate and support implementation of the Africa Programme of Action.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 4.3:</b> Strengthened partnerships, inter-agency coordination and information exchange capacity</p>	<p>There has been significant progress in partnerships and inter-agency coordination, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ISDR partner coordination in post-disaster situations supported in Haiti and Chile</li> <li>Promoted Civil society involvement in ISDR Inter-Agency Group</li> <li>Strategic agreements with partners</li> <li>Prepared the annual report of the Secretary General for ISDR with inputs from partners</li> <li>Organized two side events at ECOSOC on the Millenium Development Goals and Resilient Cities Campaign</li> </ul> <p>Measurable achievements in strengthening Information exchange capacity have been made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly average visit of 53,000 and 150,000 page views in PreventionWeb (in the first half of 2010)</li> <li>25% increase for the usage of Preventionweb (over the last half of 2009) and 50% increase in the number of users who use the site more than once per week</li> <li>15 press releases, 5 press conferences and received 20 interviews after Haiti and Chile earthquakes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of major initiatives or policies initiated by ISDR system partners that are expressly described as ISDR system partnerships is increased over previous biennium</li> <li>Quality and timeliness of disaster risk reduction inputs requested by UN System bodies including Office of the SG and principal ISDR system partners satisfy the demands</li> <li>25% increase of use of PreventionWeb.net by disaster and development practitioners (as measured by contributions of content by users, and client satisfaction.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least four thematic or regional initiatives are under way, including a Community Practitioners' Platform for Resilience, dialogue with Rome-based agencies (FAO, WFP and IFAD) to develop common working platform on issues of food security, Asian Road map for DRR and Adaptation drafted pending approval by Ministers and Inter Agency Working Group in East Africa. UNISDR is also reviewing the criteria for initiating and supporting partnerships.</li> <li>Several inputs to inter-agency processes have been provided, including for the Policy Committee of the Millennium Development Goals summit, High-Level Committee on Programmes of the UN System Chief Executives Board and the UNDG for a new climate change guidance.</li> <li>Content submissions to the site from ISDR partner organisations increased by 63% in the first half of 2010 over the second half of 2009, and has increased by 154% year on year. In addition, subscriptions to PreventionWeb email alerts have increased by 33% in the first half of 2010 over the last half of 2009, and the year on year increase in email subscribers is 200%.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Outcome 4.4:</b> UNISDR secretariat strengthened with improved result-based management to support effective implementation of the HFA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In response to the UNISDR evaluation in 2009, a Management Response was developed and being implemented.</li> <li>• Quarterly work plan progress monitoring has been facilitated with a standardized reporting format.</li> <li>• Quarterly budget planning, including facilitated access to the online Financial Accounting System, has been introduced.</li> <li>• A mid-year review of cost plan and work plans based on projected income and implementation rate was conducted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Result-based management system covering all regions fully functional and providing reports on demand</li> <li>• Fully funded work programme of UNISDR</li> <li>• Increased resources in regional offices</li> </ul>	<p>Piloting of an online tool with all regional offices is under way. A secretariat-wide resource management system s planned to be developed during the biennium</p> <p>As of 2 September 2010, total received contributions for 2010 are USD 18.0 million, with additional USD 6.7 million pledged or anticipated. Anticipated income in 2010, including the carry-over from 2009, might well approach USD 31.3 million.</p> <p>Among the projected earmarked contributions of USD 14.5 million for this year, USD 9.5 million is aimed at the programmes in the regions. UNISDR is further strengthening its staff capacities in its regional offices with deployment of headquarters' staff to the regions.</p>