



International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

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2008 - 2009

ISDR System Joint Work Programme

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

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1 Introduction

In response to disaster trends and the increased expectations and demands by Governments and other stakeholders to implement the *Hyogo Framework for Action*, the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) has evolved into a global system of partnerships: the *ISDR system*. The ISDR system is composed of national authorities and platforms, regional, international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the United Nations system, international financial institutions, and scientific and technical bodies and various specialized networks.¹ ISDR system partners face a common set of major challenges to scale up action to implement the Hyogo Framework. Meeting those challenges requires coordinated and complementary action at community, provincial, national and international levels.

1.1 ISDR system

The *Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction* is the main global forum of the ISDR, on the basis of resolution 61/198 of the UN General Assembly². The Global Platform is the main global venue for Governments and other stakeholder to assess progress made in implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action; enhance awareness of disaster reduction, share experience learn from good practices; identify remaining gaps and identify actions to accelerate national and local implementation. In this context, the Chair's Summary of the first session identified a set of focused actions for the ISDR system over the 2008–2009 biennium to help enable nations and communities to implement the Hyogo Framework.

A number of *thematic entities* on disaster risk reduction have developed in recent years in response to the Hyogo Framework priorities. These entities have their own

steering mechanisms, and are an integral part of the ISDR system. By adhering to common principles and sharing a joint planning framework, they can be more effective and gain better visibility and participation. Equally, *regional platforms*, as regional or sub-regional policy guidance and coordination mechanisms have a critical role to play. Regional platforms are already in place in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe, led by the African Union Commission, the Organization of American States, an inter-agency ISDR Asia Partnership and the Council of Europe respectively. They are also emerging in other regions and/or sub-regions. At country level, *national platforms* for disaster risk reduction, organized by national authorities and other stakeholders in response to decisions in UN General Assembly, guide and support national implementation of the Hyogo Framework.

The United Nations General Assembly remains the highest governing body of the Strategy, and reviews progress under the sustainable development segment of its Second Committee. The *ISDR secretariat* is responsible for coordinating and servicing the ISDR system. Interested Member States meet in an informal *ISDR Support Group* and provide advice to the ISDR secretariat on resources and political issues. The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs oversees the work of the secretariat, chairs the Global Platform and ensures a higher level profile of the subject within the United Nations. He is supported by an *ISDR Management Oversight Board* which he convenes³.

1 See the document "Proposal of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs to Strengthen the ISDR system" (ISDR/GP/2007/Inf.2) available at http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/first-session/docs/info_docs/GP_2007_inf2.pdf

2 More information on the first session of the Global Platform is available at: <http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/>

3 It is currently comprised of heads of IFRC, OCHA, UNDP, UNEP, WMO and a Vice President of the World Bank. The UN Development Group is represented by UNDP.

1.2 Purpose and principles of joint work programme

The purpose of joint work programme is to promote system wide coherence and coordinated action to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework. With this in mind, a common approach to work programming in the ISDR system was developed during the 2006-2007 biennium in the context of the former Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction⁴ and presented to the first session of the Global Platform⁵. Those consultations gave rise to an ISDR system joint planning framework for country, regional and global levels based on the priorities for action of the Hyogo Framework. Joint planning contributes to the over-arching objective of the ISDR system to “widen the participation of Governments and organizations in disaster risk reduction.... and build a stronger, more systematic and coherent international effort to support national disaster reduction activities.”⁶

Result areas developed in the context of the ISDR system planning framework are guided by the following principles:

- The main goal of the planning framework is to support Governments to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action, with a particular focus on middle and low income countries at high-risk from disasters and which need capacity strengthening.
- The Priorities for Action defined in the Hyogo Framework provides the structure upon which the work-planning framework is developed.
- The planning framework is based around focused, prioritised and achievable jointly agreed-upon results in a given period of time, with identified partners, roles and resources.

- The planning framework builds on and is owned by existing institutional capacities and mechanisms within the ISDR system at the national, regional and global levels.
- The development of the planning framework will be progressive, following a flexible approach with regular monitoring and reporting to improve it as it unfolds.
- The planning framework contributes to systematic reporting on progress in Hyogo Framework implementation.
- The planning framework facilitates additional resource mobilisation to support Hyogo Framework implementation.

1.3 Development of the Joint Work Programme

At the *global level* ISDR system partners, as organizations or as groupings of partners around particular themes, have developed and will implement a results-oriented *biennial ISDR system Joint work Programme for 2008 – 2009* for activities of a global character. The Global Level Work Programme covers the activities of a core set of international organizations of the ISDR system, which provide the global enabling environment for countries to implement the Hyogo Framework. The Work Programme has been developed through the collaboration and engagement of the twelve members of the *ISDR Inter-Agency Group*, each of which approached the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, in his capacity as Chair of the ISDR system, with a commitment to joint work programming by the highest level of their organization.⁷ (see *Annex 2 for a synopsis on members of ISDR Inter-Agency Group*) The ISDR secretariat, which also

4 At its twelfth session in November 2005, the Task Force established an informal “Reference Group” to provide advice to the Chair of the ISDR system on detailed proposals for strengthening the ISDR system and on the preparation of a joint planning framework. Members included representatives of IFRC, OCHA, ProVention Consortium, UNDP (co-Chair) UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WMO, the World Bank (co-Chair), the Government of Switzerland (as the Chair of the ISDR Support Group) and the ISDR secretariat. The African Union Commission, ActionAid, and the Inter-American Development Bank were also consulted during this process.

5 “Towards an ISDR system Planning Framework” ISDR/GP/2007/4 at http://www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/first-session/docs/session_docs/ISDR_GP_2007_4.pdf

6 United Nations General Assembly, Secretary-General Report on ISDR, document A/61/229, paragraph 61.

7 FAO, IFRC, ILO, OCHA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, WMO and the World Bank.

participates in joint work planning, was tasked with leading and facilitating the process on behalf of the Chair. Each of the participating organizations assigned senior focal points for the ISDR Inter-agency group and participated actively to develop the present Global Level Joint Work Programme for 2008 - 2009.

Other ISDR system partners, thematic platforms, and the Global NGO Network have contributed to the development of joint results articulated in the ISDR joint work programme and continue to support the undertaking of joint actions to facilitate the implementation of Hyogo Framework (*see Annex 3 for synopsis on thematic entities and networks*). In future, participation would be open to other institutions that commit to joint results and partnerships that adhere to the guiding principles and respond to the priorities set out in Hyogo Framework. Criteria for participation, as well as standardized agreements among key partners for longer-term commitments as part of the ISDR system joint work programme at global level, will be developed during the first half of 2008.

At the *national level*, joint work programming will be also undertaken by partners in the ISDR system in collaboration with Governments and other key stakeholders, with a view

to further support coordinated national action, particularly through development and strengthening of national platforms for disaster risk reduction. Participants of the Global Platform first session emphasized national action and capacity development to be of the highest importance and called upon the ISDR system to support the achievement of a target number of national platforms for disaster risk reduction (approximately 50 by end 2009).

At the *regional level* joint work programming will be pursued in the form of ISDR regional or sub-regional programmes to provide support to regional partners and Governments to facilitate implementation of the Hyogo Framework focusing on regional specific needs. That work will focus on the priority areas identified in the Hyogo Framework for regional organizations and institutions: regional programmes to support national implementation of the Hyogo Framework; regional baseline assessments; reviews of regional progress in implementing the Hyogo Framework; establishment or strengthening of regional collaboration centres; and regional early warning mechanisms and capacity.⁸

The present document contains the first biennial ISDR system Global Level Joint Work Programme 2008 - 2009.

8 Outlined in the Proceeding of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, 18_22 January 2005, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, Part IV, section "C" (paragraph 31) English version.

2 Overview of the Global Level Joint Work Programme 2008 - 2009

The first ISDR system Global Level Joint Work Programme 2008 – 2009 aims to support countries' implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action through a set of targeted initiatives based on the guidance of the Hyogo Framework, the United Nations General Assembly and the outcome of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, in line with the above guiding principles. The Joint Work Programme identifies a set of global and thematic joint results, outputs, contributing partners, and resource requirements which will be achieved through the participation of ISDR system partners. A number of the joint results reflect on-going collaboration among the listed partners. Other results reflect new, or enhanced joint initiatives stimulated by the joint programming process. The Joint Work Programme is organized around Hyogo Framework for Action including the five priorities and cross-cutting issues. It identifies a small set of targeted global initiatives which can have a significant impact at country level. An overview of these areas is presented below. Further details on outputs and resource requirements are contained in the attached matrix.

The 2008-2009 global joint work programme contains only work that contributes to agreed *ISDR system shared results*. The full range of actions on disaster risk reduction of the participating organizations are not represented in this first joint work programme. It is anticipated that joint work programming will evolve, step-by-step as cooperation deepens further among the participating organizations in their joint planning efforts. Thus, during the coming biennium ISDR system partners will move forward and develop targeted joint programmes at regional / sub-regional level, closely coordinated with concerned inter-governmental regional organizations. Country level joint programmes may also be launched among specific sets of partners, under the leadership of the concerned Government.

2.1 Priority for Action 1:

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institution basis for implementation

- Effective international support is often instrumental for national institution strengthening and the establishment of national multi-stakeholder mechanisms to mainstream disaster risk reduction into national policies and processes (including national platforms). Global efforts will complement those at national level by helping to ensure that disaster risk reduction is mainstreamed into programmes of United Nations System organizations and other international partners, working through United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and with United Nations Resident Coordinators and Country Teams. Integration of disaster risk reduction considerations into development assistance frameworks, such as the Common Country Assessments, United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, and Poverty Reduction Strategies will be promoted.
- There is a growing concentration of risk in urban areas to a range of hazards. City and local authorities can benefit from sharing lessons and knowledge and tools for urban planning, disaster preparedness and recovery planning. This sharing will be facilitated through a Global Urban Risk Forum to act as a clearing house, network, and repository of knowledge for cities and local communities.
- Policy makers need to have reliable information on the effectiveness of efforts at all levels (local, national, international) on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action. To help meet this need, a *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction* will be developed and launched to assess global risk trends; review progress and challenges; and analyze thematic issues, particularly in relation to poverty reduction and disaster risk reduction.

2.2 Priority for Action 2:

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

- Risk information and hazard data are critical to enabling countries to identify necessary action and ensure that their efforts are properly targeted. Likewise, disaster loss data are essential for ensuring that post disaster recovery and reconstruction contribute to reducing future risk. These two areas will be better supported with a stronger, more focused multi-partner approach through the *Global Risk Identification Programme (GRIP)*.
- In the context of growing concentrations of risk in urban areas and increasing risk associated with climate change, institutional capacities and coordination need to be strengthened at national and regional levels. The vehicle to provide support in this area will be a re-focused *International Early Warning Programme*.
- Emerging areas will be strengthened including institutional cooperation for *drought risk reduction*; increased coordination and use of *space-based imagery* and products to reduce risk.

2.3 Priority for Action 3:

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

- Resilience of communities is possible when people know the risks they face and take individual responsibility to reduce risk. The *education sector* is key to make this happen. Global level action will be undertaken both through targeted advocacy as well as providing guidelines on integrating disaster risk reduction into school curricula and making available a multi-lingual, digital on-line library of education materials for use by education professionals in vulnerable communities.

- National policy makers, particularly those responsible for directing national planning efforts and deciding investment priorities, need to have solid, scientifically based information on the costs and benefits of disaster risk reduction approaches. The planned assessment study on *the economics of disaster risk reduction* will be an important tool for policy and decision makers to help them make sound investment decisions.
- Scientific and technical knowledge provide the basis on which effective approaches must be built. The establishment during the biennium of *global level science and technical mechanisms* to review, stimulate and guide the development of the scientific and technical foundations of disaster risk reduction will address this critical need.
- The world-wide disaster risk reduction community, particularly those in countries at risk, can benefit from an internet based system for the exchange of information and knowledge on disaster risk reduction. Such a system can also be a valuable tool to build partnerships. In response to this need, the *PreventionWeb* will be fully developed during the biennium as a jointly owned resource of ISDR system partners (www.preventionweb.net)

2.4 Priority for Action 4:

Reduce the underlying risk factors

- At present, the climate change and disaster risk reduction agendas are not sufficiently linked despite that fact that each could benefit from the knowledge and processes associated with the other. ISDR system partners will work together to strengthen this linkage at both national and international levels, particularly to support the implementation of the Bali Roadmap process

- Better integration of good environmental management in development planning can have a significant positive impact, reducing disaster risk. Global efforts to support national action, with an initial focus on coastal areas, will be strengthened through a re-invigorated and enhanced *Environment and Disaster Reduction Platform*, with priority given to preparing guidance and training modules on integrated coastal zone management, and sharing of good practices for ecosystem and environmental management and advocacy.
- Post disaster recovery not only presents significant challenges, but also major opportunities to “build back better”. Through coordinated action in the context of the *International Recovery Platform*, international partners will enhance advocacy for better pre-disaster recovery including development and adoption of post-disaster needs assessments, tools and guidelines, and assessment of disaster impact on livelihoods.
- During 2008 – 2009 a global campaign will be undertaken to make “*Hospitals Safe from Disasters*”. This initiative will be a major multi-partner advocacy effort. In the context of the campaign, guidelines and tools for safer hospitals will be developed and tested, and actions undertaken to integrate disaster risk reduction into health facility preparedness plans and through safe building and retro-fitting codes.

2.5 Priority for Action 5:

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

- Better coordination of policies and protocols can make a significant difference when disaster strikes communities. Practical coordination mechanisms will be enhanced through *mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in disaster management and humanitarian action*, particularly in the context of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). Good practices and lessons learnt in disaster preparedness will also be developed shared.

2.6 Cross cutting issues

- Greater awareness of the *role of gender in disaster risk reduction* would have a major impact on vulnerability, decreasing disaster risk. Global efforts will be undertaken through advocacy to increase the number of constituencies promoting gender perspectives in risk reduction, and through publication of good practices and guidelines.
- The full and effective participation of non-governmental organizations is needed in all priority areas. Global efforts to support and sustain this participation will take place through the *Global Network of NGOs* in disaster risk reduction and a *Global Strategic Alliance* to scale up the efforts of Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies to reduce disaster risk at community level.
- Capacity development is mainly undertaken at national level, but critical support can efficiently be provided from global level to facilitate national processes. Global efforts in this area will include a resource workbook on gender sensitive capacity development planning, an induction course for United Nations Resident Coordinators, training of United Nations staff in countries, and a global directory of disaster risk reduction programmes in higher education. The Capacity Development for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) jointly coordinated and supported by OCHA, UNDP and ISDR secretariat will facilitate and implement the training and capacity development programmes.

2.7 Monitoring and reporting

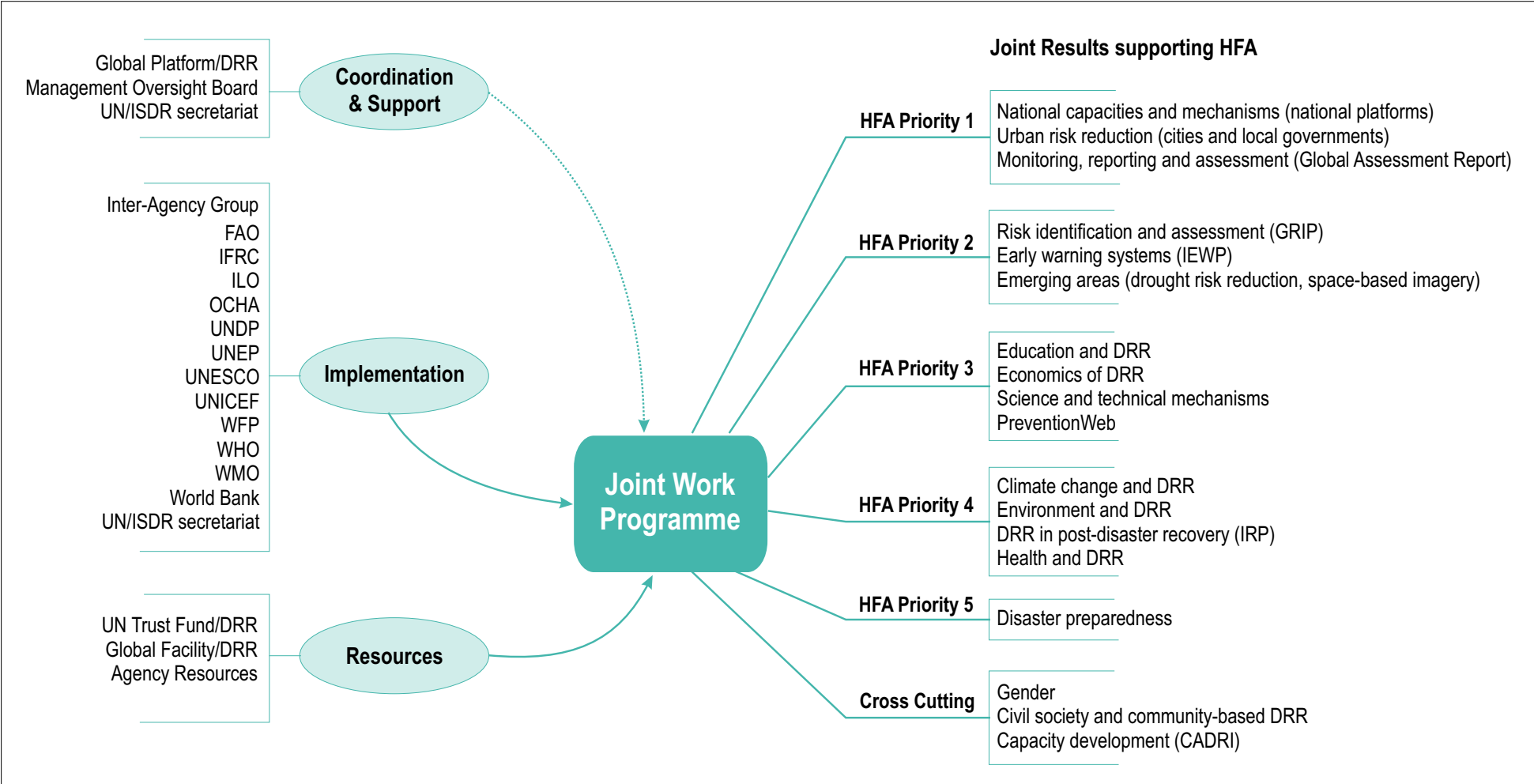
The participating organizations will develop, during the first half of 2008, a *plan for joint monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the ISDR System Joint Work Programme*.

Reports on activities undertaken will be provided to the Global Platform, the ISDR Support Group, donors and the UN General Assembly. Full transparency in decision-making, application of funds, monitoring and evaluation is required.

The elaboration of this first ISDR system Global Level Work Programme is just one step, albeit an important one, in an on-going process to increase the coherence and

hence the impact of the support provided by ISDR system partners to countries to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action. The joint work programming process will systematically link with and be complemented by other processes coordinated by the secretariat, in particular information provided through PreventionWeb on the work of individual agencies, the processes for development of indicators, monitoring and reporting on progress in implementing the Hyogo Framework.

2008-2009 ISDR System Joint Work Programme for HFA Global Level



Many other organizations are contributing to the joint results of this work programme, as shown in section 2.8. The ISDR secretariat works closely with other global organizations that are not members of the Inter-Agency Group, including the UNFCCC and UNCCD secretariats, UNU, UN-Habitat, UNOSAT/UNITAR, and the Provention Consortium; and with a number of ISDR stakeholders, such as the Global NGO Network (chaired by Tearfund), Media and Gender networks and a range of regional inter-governmental organizations and scientific-technical institutions, all participants in the Global Platform for DRR.

2.8 Matrix of Results and Resources for the Global Level 2008-2009, ISDR Joint Work Programme

Joint Result	Expected Outputs	Main Partners (Coordinating Partner(s))	Indicative Resources (thousands of US\$)		
			Agency resources	Needed (Gap)	Total Budget
HFA Priority 1: Ensure that disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation					
(1.1) Support provided to strengthening and facilitating national multistakeholders mechanisms and capacities to mainstream disaster risk reduction in national policies and processes and ensure implementation and reporting of HFA.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Action coordinated to guide and support national actors within the UN Development Group, building on regional and global ISDR system capacities through documentation and sharing of good practices and guidelines on mainstreaming DRR in development processes and plans. At least 50 countries will have multistakeholder mechanisms for disaster risk reduction (national platforms) actively supporting coordination of national action to implement HFA, building on linkages and collaboration with regional and international partners. Enhanced UN Trust Fund for disaster risk reduction with mechanisms to support national coordination efforts through seed funding. 	UNDP, UN/ISDR, World Bank, UNDG, Inter-Agency Group member organizations, governments and civil society	In kind	2,800	2,800
(1.2) Documented and widely publicized successfully implemented urban risk reduction programmes by cities and local authorities , including a global urban risk forum that acts as clearing house network and repository of knowledge and resources on reducing disaster risk in urban areas and integrating risk factors in urban development.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Collected and disseminated knowledge on urban risk including lessons learned and local and urban development plans with DRR components. Capacity building and training programme developed including knowledge sharing mechanisms. Number of cities and communities enabled to utilize DRR tools in urban planning processes, urban poverty reduction plans, disaster preparedness and recovery plans. 	UN/ISDR, UN-Habitat, UNDP, EMI, ProVention Consortium, UCLG, ADRC, city networks, ILO-Delnet-ITC	in kind	600	600
(1.3) Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction developed and launched in 2009 including (a) assessment based on global risk update, (b) review of progress and challenges in disaster risk reduction and (c) thematic analysis of key disaster reduction issues in relation to poverty reduction (theme for 2009 report)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> System to collect and analyze risk and progress information is in place. Global updates on risk information, risk assessments available. Global assessment report completed and published in 2009 including input from regional reporting processes and country case studies. 	UN/ISDR, World Bank, GRIP, UNDP-UNDG, UNEP, ProVention Consortium, CRED, CADRI, PPEW, IRP, WMO, technical and academic institutions	1,895	1,605	3,500

2.8 Matrix of Results and Resources for the Global Level 2008-2009, ISDR Joint Work Programme

Joint Result	Expected Outputs	Main Partners (Coordinating Partner(s))	Indicative Resources (thousands of US\$)		
			Agency resources	Needed (Gap)	Total Budget
HFA Priority 2: Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.					
(2.1) Strengthened partnership for an expanded global multi-tiered, decentralized disaster loss database system for risk identification, risk assessment, recovery planning and operations ensuring availability of updated global risk and hazard information and analysis. [Global Risk Identification Programme (GRIP)]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harmonized methodology to identify losses 2. Disaster loss data enhanced 3. Global risk information and hazard data updated, accessed and used by national partners, including contributing to the risk update of the Global Assessment Report on disaster risk reduction 	UNDP, World Bank, UNEP/GRID, Columbia University, ProVention Consortium, WMO, CRED	7,000	3,000	10,000
(2.2) Strengthened institutional capacities and coordination for effective early warning systems at national and regional levels with increased political awareness on the benefits of early warning systems [International Early Warning Programme]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing number of countries with new or strengthened multi-hazard early warning programmes 2. Increasing investments from international to national sources for development of early warning system 3. Guidelines on institutional roles and responsibilities developed and shared on the basis of synthesis of good practices on EWS 4. Global Early Warning Survey followed-up and progress data contributed to the Global Assessment Report on DRR 	PPEW, WMO, IFRC, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO-IOC, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP, World Bank, WHO, FAO, UN/ISDR_	1,490	4,000	5,490
(2.3) Stimulated and supported emerging priority areas to be further organized and consolidated through partnerships and agreed-upon joint results among stakeholders (e.g. areas of drought risk reduction, space-based applications, telecommunications, etc.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthened institutional cooperation and development of policy guidance for drought risk reduction 2. Increased coordination and promotion of the use, application and affordability of space-based imagery and products for DRR 	UN/ISDR, FAO, WFP, UNCCD, IFRC, ICPAC, UNDP, WMO GEOSS, UNOOSA/UNSPIDER, UNOSAT, UNITAR, ITU, UN/ISDR	In kind	600	600

2.8 Matrix of Results and Resources for the Global Level 2008-2009, ISDR Joint Work Programme

Joint Result	Expected Outputs	Main Partners (Coordinating Partner(s))	Indicative Resources (thousands of US\$)		
			Agency resources	Needed (Gap)	Total Budget
HFA Priority 3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels					
(3.1) Advocacy and policy support for the education sector and professionals to ensure that knowledge and education for DRR integrated in national education plans, school curricula and national strategies. [Education and Knowledge Platform]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Digital on-line library of DRR education materials in use by education professionals in vulnerable communities Guidelines on integrating DRR into school curricula and making schools safer developed and in use by communities DRR content infused in international and regional events in the education and sustainable development sectors including ministerial meeting 2008 	UNESCO, UNICEF, Action Aid, UN/ISDR	50 in kind	200	250
(3.2) An assessment study on the economics of DRR undertaken to provide a sound basis for policy decisions and investments.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of economic impact of disaster risk reduction undertaken Study completed and published <p><i>(Detailed scope of the study and resource requirements will be redefined by mid-2008)</i></p>	World Bank, UN/ISDR, technical specialist members of the ISDR system, Governments	180 In kind	1,120	1,300
(3.3) Established science and technical mechanisms to review, stimulate and guide the development of the scientific and technical foundations of disaster risk reduction.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Science and Technical Committee (STC) established providing policy guidance and advice to the ISDR system and clearly linked to Global Platform for DRR, regional platforms and thematic platforms Task groups established to address and guide priority topics. 	UNESCO, UN/ISDR, UNEP, ICSU, IUCN, UNU, WHO, WMO	In kind	2,010	2,010
(3.4) Fully functional global information platform – the PreventionWeb – enhanced and expanded serving ISDR system partners for exchange of information and knowledge on disaster risk reduction and partnership building.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PreventionWeb publicly available, accessible, and utilized by ISDR system and stakeholders. http://www.preventionweb.net 	UN/ISDR, World Bank, IFRC, UNDP, ProVention Consortium, WMO, UNOCHA, IADB, ILO, UNESCO, ISDR system	150	4,650	4,800

2.8 Matrix of Results and Resources for the Global Level 2008-2009, ISDR Joint Work Programme

Joint Result	Expected Outputs	Main Partners (Coordinating Partner(s))	Indicative Resources (thousands of US\$)		
			Agency resources	Needed (Gap)	Total Budget
HFA Priority 4: Reduce the underlying risk factors					
(4.1) Integration of the climate change and disaster risk reduction agendas promoted and elaborated in order to reduce climate-related vulnerabilities and risk and support implementation of Hyogo Framework. [Climate Change and DRR network]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DRR and HFA appropriately addressed in high level discussions on the Bali Roadmap implementation process and in the agreements concluded by the UNFCCC COP-15 at Copenhagen December 2009. 2. Launching on assessment on climate risk management by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the ISDR initiated and well supported by governments. 3. Working group on climate change and disaster risk reduction evolves to functioning thematic platform. 4. Information products and support available to guide national actors on how to link climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. <p>Note: Discussion among agency partners are on going in relation to the work required to achieve this result. During the first half of 2008 activities and budget are expected to increase significantly.</p>	UN/ISDR, UNFCCC, UNEP, UNDP, WHO, WMO, World Bank, IFRC and members of the working group on climate change and DRR	30 in kind	1,200	1,230
(4.2) National and local authorities better equipped to protect environmental services in coastal areas, flood-prone basins and mountain ecosystems through a Strengthened Environment and Disaster Reduction Platform .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guidance and training materials developed for delivery through regional and national coastal zone management and other integrated ecosystem management mechanisms 2. Good practices for ecosystem and environmental management captured and published 3. Cost/benefit and scientific studies on ecosystem buffering capacity to extreme events are distilled and disseminated 4. Advocacy events organized to raise awareness through existing and emerging environmental networks 	UNEP, IUCN and Members of the Environment and Disaster Reduction Working Group	250	2,000	2,250

2.8 Matrix of Results and Resources for the Global Level 2008-2009, ISDR Joint Work Programme

Joint Result	Expected Outputs	Main Partners (Coordinating Partner(s))	Indicative Resources (thousands of US\$)		
			Agency resources	Needed (Gap)	Total Budget
(4.3) Enhanced advocacy and partnership building among UN, WB and bilateral donors, with programme countries, for better post-disaster recovery including development and adoption of post-disaster needs assessments methodology, other tools and guidelines, knowledge sharing and improved assessment of natural hazards' impact on livelihoods [International Recovery Platform and ILO]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training on post-disaster recovery conducted. 2. Increasing number of countries conducting pre disaster recovery planning exercises and adopting post-disaster needs assessment framework 3. Enhanced knowledge management through events, documentations and dissemination. 4. Multi hazard national pre disaster recovery plans for livelihoods developed 5. Increasing number of countries implementing Livelihoods Assessment toolkit 	IRP secretariat, UNDP, ILO, ILO-ITC-Delnet, FAO, ADRC, IFRC, ProVention Consortium, UN-HABITAT, OCHA, UNV, UNSSC, World Bank	1,350 in kind	3,750	5,100
(4.4) World disaster campaign 2008-2009 " Hospitals Safe from Disasters " successfully implemented to advocate for disaster risk reduction in the health sector and the establishment of a global thematic platform for DRR in health to serve as a forum and guidance resource for matters related to disaster risk reduction in the health sector, one of which is Safe Hospitals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Campaign launched with wide media coverage resulting in raising awareness. 2. Governments demonstrate commitment to Safe Hospitals through integration of DRR into health facility preparedness plans and through safe building and retrofitting codes. 3. Guidelines on risk reduction in health facilities and on hospital risk management capability reviewed and updated. 4. Lessons learned/good practices from major sudden-impact emergencies, disasters and other crises in terms of resilience and functionality of health facilities documented. 5. Developed, tested and implemented tools for vulnerability and risk assessment in the health field. 	WHO, PAHO, UN/ISDR, IFRC, UNICEF, UN-Habitat, WFP, National Platforms, NGO network, ADPC	300 In-kind	2,560	2,860
HFA Priority 5: Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels					
(5.1) Strengthened disaster preparedness for effective response through disaster management and humanitarian action including improved coordination, information sharing and policy dialogue among key international humanitarian actors aiming mainly at capacity development of vulnerable communities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guidance for implementing HFA Priority 5 and its mainstreaming in disaster management and humanitarian action produced and in use by key actors 2. Documentation and dissemination of good practices and lessons learnt in disaster preparedness for effective response 3. Enhanced coordination for disaster preparedness at international, regional and country level 	OCHA, Inter-Agency Standing Committee and its member organizations, IFRC, UNDP, UNICEF, UN/ISDR, GHD Initiative	2,000 in kind	4,250	6,250

2.8 Matrix of Results and Resources for the Global Level 2008-2009, ISDR Joint Work Programme

Joint Result	Expected Outputs	Main Partners (Coordinating Partner(s))	Indicative Resources (thousands of US\$)		
			Agency resources	Needed (Gap)	Total Budget
Cross Cutting Issues					
(1) Greater awareness of the role of gender in disaster risk reduction and increased efforts to integrate gender perspectives in disaster risk reduction policies and programmes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased number of constituencies promoting gender perspectives in disaster risk reduction 2. Policy guidelines developed and published together with key stakeholders of the ISDR system including expert consultations in the regions 3. Published good practices on gender and DRR 	UN/ISDR, IUCN, UNDP, UNFPA, regional organizations and national governments, Gender & Disasters Network	In kind	800	800
(2) Community participation (a) Civil society organizations adopted disaster risk reduction and prioritized DRR actions in their programmes and strategies; shared and published good practices on thematic priorities [Global Network of NGOs for Disaster Risk Reduction]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global Network of NGOs functional with clear governance mechanisms to facilitate building community resilience and mainstreaming DRR in civil society actions. 2. Good practices on poverty reduction and DRR collected and disseminated, including civil society inputs for Global Assessment Report. 	Tearfund, ActionAid, ADRRN, BOND DRR Group, Duryog Nivaran, Huairou Commission, InterAction DRR WG, ProVention Consortium, World Vision International, IFRC, UN/ISDR	In kind	500	500
(b) Global strategic alliance established to scale up disaster risk reduction efforts of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the most vulnerable communities and enhance community resilience .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrated community-centred DRR programmes in up to 5 countries including strengthened capacities of national Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies 2. A common DRR framework guiding RC/RC National Societies in DRR <p>(Budget estimates for five years = 5.4 millions)</p>	IFRC, UN/ISDR, World Bank, other international organisations and NGOs	In kind	2,200	2,200

2.8 Matrix of Results and Resources for the Global Level 2008-2009, ISDR Joint Work Programme

Joint Result	Expected Outputs	Main Partners (Coordinating Partner(s))	Indicative Resources (thousands of US\$)		
			Agency resources	Needed (Gap)	Total Budget
(3) Strengthened capacities of ISDR system, including national actors and UN staff, to reduce their risk from natural hazards in the context of sustainable development. [Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI)]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Resource workbook produced on guidance for gender sensitive capacity development planning and programming, for use, adaptation and integration by thematic platforms and networks. 2. Learning package developed for ISDR Guidance developed: <i>Words Into Action</i>, based on needs assessment. 3. UN Resident Coordinators induction activities based on an integrated approach to DRR. 4. Global directory of disaster risk reduction programmes in higher education expanded. 	CADRI secretariat, UNDP, OCHA, UN/ISDR, IFRC, WMO, UNDGO, Thematic Platforms, regional organizations, national platforms and the existing Global Network for Capacity Development	In kind	2,700	2,700
TOTAL Resources (available and needed) for Joint work Programme 2008-2009			14,695*	40,545	55,240

* This figure does not include the money value of various in kind contributions (staff resources and others) made available by agencies towards the implementation of the joint work programme

3. ISDR funding mechanism

3.1 UN Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction

The United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction acts as a funding instrument for the ISDR system Joint Work Programme as well as for funding of the ISDR secretariat's work plan. Managed by the ISDR secretariat under the authority of the USG for Humanitarian Affairs, the Trust Fund contributes to ensuring strategic and programmatic coherence of the actions of key ISDR system partners and reduced transaction costs. Resource mobilization for the Joint Work Programme, as for the ISDR secretariat workplan, aims at achieving an adequate level of resources for core ISDR system action and predictability in resources to allow effective planning and implementation.

3.2 Complementarity with other funding mechanisms

Complementarity governs the Trust Fund, not only in filling critical gaps in the collective effort, but also by providing a logical complement to the range of other investments in disaster risk reduction globally through instruments other than those supporting the Joint Work Programme. Such instruments of investment in the ISDR system include:

- i. The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery of the World Bank (GFDRR).

- ii. The Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) managed by UN/OCHA.⁹
- iii. Thematic Trust Funds managed by UNDP.¹⁰
- iv. Specific or implicit investments of multilateral and international and regional organizations in disaster risk reduction and in support of implementation of the Hyogo Framework.¹¹
- v. Bilateral funds and programmes of development assistance.

3.2.1 Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery¹²

The Global Facility is a partnership of the ISDR system managed by the World Bank on behalf of the participating donor partners and other partnering stakeholders. Its main focus is on supporting national capacity development for disaster reduction and recovery efforts in selected high-risk, low- and middle income countries. The World Bank provides direct financial support on a multi-year commitment to the ISDR secretariat to ensure that the enabling environment provided by the secretariat at global and regional levels will be sustained over time. Those resources contribute to funding part of the deliverables of the secretariat globally and regionally and are managed in the same manner as resources provided by other donors.

9 CERF aims to ensure a more predictable and timely response to humanitarian crisis. While the importance of ensuring that humanitarian investments make a sustainable contribution to disaster risk reduction has been recognized in principle, implementation of this idea still has far to go.

10 Relevant UNDP Thematic Trust Funds include Poverty Reduction, Environment, Energy for Sustainable Development and Crisis Prevention and Recovery.

11 Regional organizations (including the African Union, the Organization of American States, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation), regional development banks (including, IADB, CDB, ADB, AfDB), major multi-lateral and non-governmental organizations (including FAO, IFRC, ILO, WFP, WHO, WMO UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNOCHA, World Vision).

12 <http://www.gfdr.org>

3.3 Complementarity with ISDR secretariat work plan 2008 – 2009

The mission of the ISDR secretariat is to catalyze, facilitate and mobilize the commitment and resources of national, regional and international stakeholders of the ISDR system to build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters through the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action. As requested in the Hyogo Framework, the secretariat's role includes facilitating the "coordination of effective and integrated action within the organizations of the United Nations system and among other relevant international and regional entities...." This includes provision support for the present Joint Work Programme. At the same time, the Joint Work Programme itself shows where the secretariat is making a direct contribution to the achievement of specific results. A summary of the secretariat work plan for 2008-2009 is presented in annex 3.

Acronyms

ADPC - Asian Disaster Preparedness Center	(UNESCO)
ADRC - Asian Disaster Reduction Center	IPCC - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ADRRN - Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network	IRP - International Recovery Platform
BCPR – Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery	ISDR - International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
CADRI - Capacity for Disaster Reduction initiative	ITU - International Telecommunication Union
CERF – Central Emergency Response Fund	IUCN - The World Conservation Union
CoE - Council of Europe	OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
CRED - Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, Catholic University of Louvain	PAHO- Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)
DKKV - Deutsches Komitee Katastrophenvorsorge e. V.	PPEW- Platform for Promotion of Early Warning
DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction	UCLG - United Cities and Local Governments
EMI - Earthquakes and Megacities Initiatives	UNCCD - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization	UNCRD - United Nations Centre for Regional Development
GEO - Group on Earth Observations	UNDG - United Nations Development Group
GFDRR- Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (WB)	UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
GFMC - Global Fire Monitoring Center	UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme
GHD - Good Humanitarian Donorship	UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
GRIP - Global Risk Identification Programme	UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
HFA – Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters	UNFPA - United Nations Fund for Population Activities
IADB - Inter-American Development Bank	UN HABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements Programme
ICDRR – International Center for Drought Risk Reduction	UNICEF - The United Nations Children's Fund
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability	UNITAR - United Nations Institute for Training and Research
ICSU - International Council for Science	UNOOSA - United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs
IDS - Institute of Development Studies, Sussex University	UNSSC - United Nations System Staff College
IEWP - International Early Warning Programme	UNU - United Nations University
IFRC - International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies	UNV - United Nations Volunteers
IGAD/ICPAC - Inter Governmental Authority for Development/ Climate Predictions and Applications Centre	WB- World Bank
IIED - International Institute for Environment and Development	WFP - World Food Programme
ILO - International Labour Organization	WHO - World Health Organization
ILO-ITC – International Training Centre	WMO - World Meteorological Organization
IOC – Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission	

Annex 1

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015:

Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

Strategic Goals

- Integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning.
- Development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards.
- Systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparations, response and recovery programmes

Priorities for Action

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.
2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors.
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

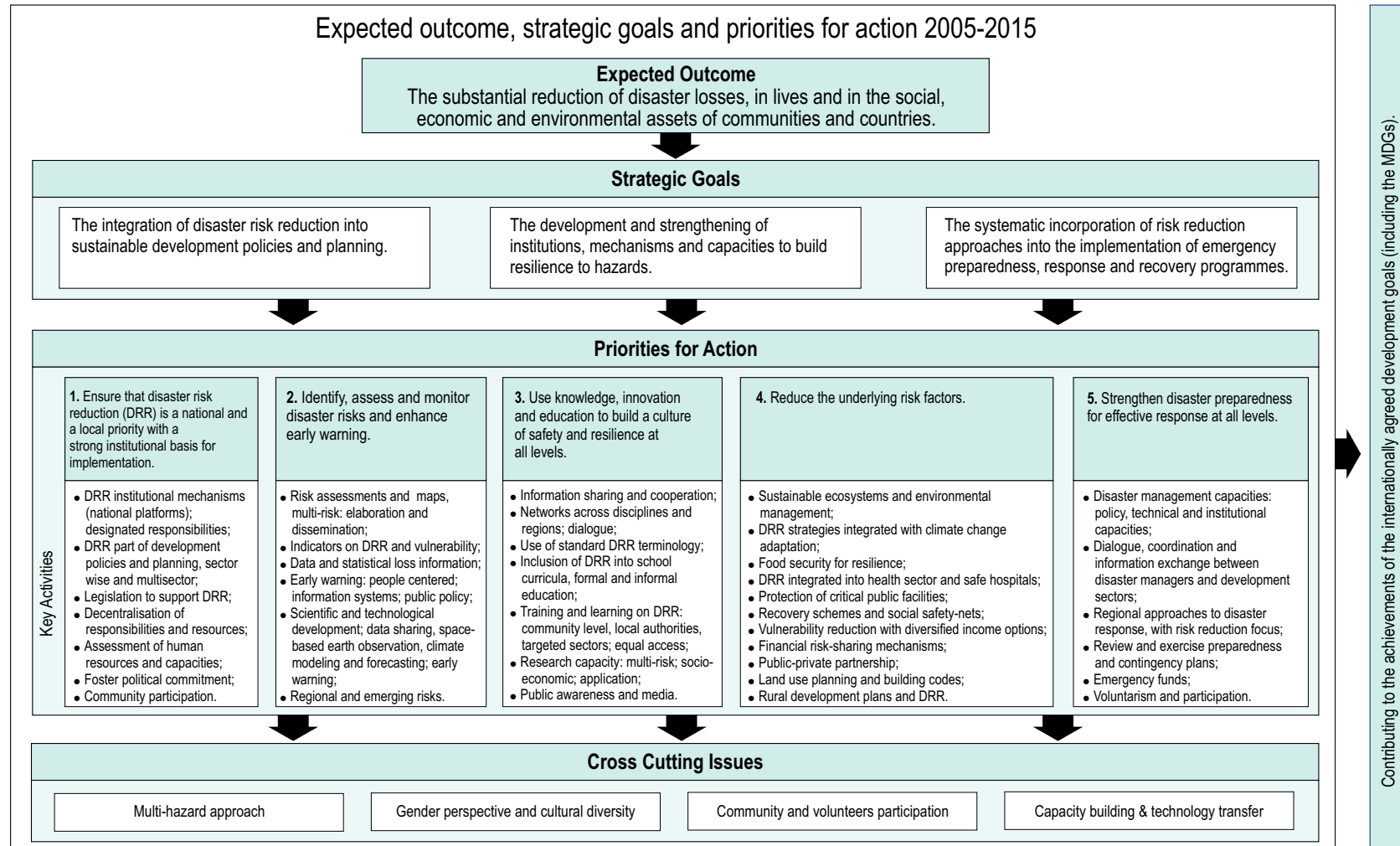
Cross Cutting Issues

- Multi-hazard approach
- Gender perspective and cultural diversity
- Community and volunteers participation
- Capacity building and technology transfer



United Nations
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

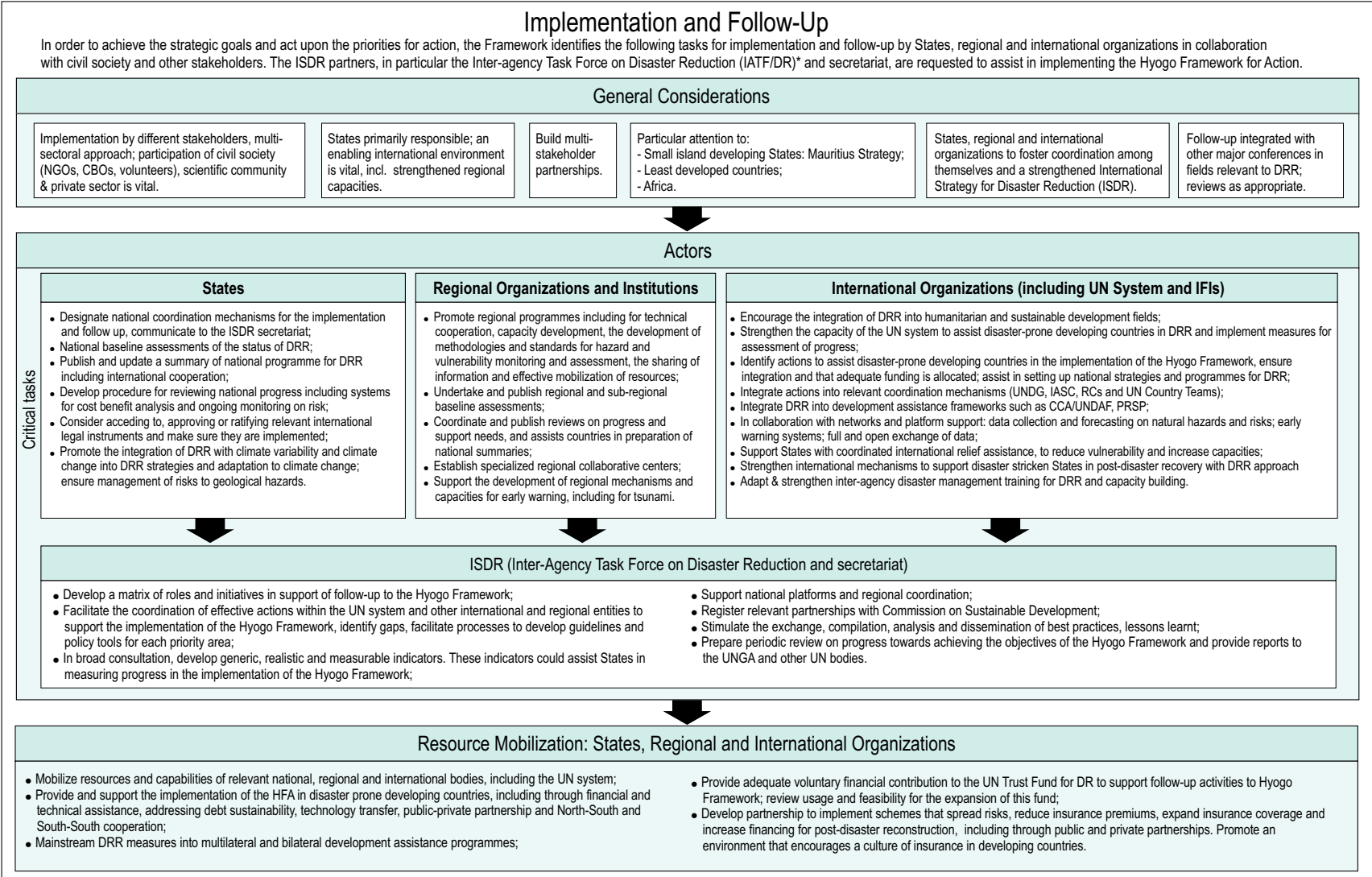
SUMMARY of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: *Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*



DRR= disaster risk reduction

www.unisdr.org

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



Source: Outcome of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, 18-22 January 2005

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

Annex 2

ISDR Inter-Agency Group

FAO	As the UN Specialised Agency for the food and agriculture sectors FAO has the responsibility of assisting member countries in integrating disaster risk reduction measures in agriculture and food sector policies and practices, and has a key role to play in protecting and restoring agriculture based livelihoods in the aftermath of a disaster. FAO facilitates the collection and testing of good practices at local level and facilitate their further adaptation and dissemination within and between similar agro-ecological zones.
IFRC	IFRC and its national societies emphasize in their work disaster preparedness and the readiness to reduce the impact of disasters, and where possible, predict and even prevent disasters occurring. IFRC is approach to risk reduction is driven by needs at community level and the requirements of RC National Societies that serve them by supporting vulnerability and capacity assessments that generate an understanding of the <i>risks</i> from the <i>hazards</i> that communities face, the social, economic and environmental factors that determine their <i>vulnerabilities</i> , and the <i>capacities</i> they can mobilise and strengthen to address these challenges.
ILO	ILO, through its CRISIS programme and International Training Centre (ITC) in Turin, participates as an active member of the International Recovery Platform, focusing in particular on livelihoods issues and disaster risk management/recovery training. ILO-ITC-Delnet, Turin, provides capacity building and training support to national and local level actors and has a network of more that 16,000 local actors. In the context of IRP, ILO developed a distance learning training programme (currently in Spanish, 5 modules) that provides a holistic knowledge on disaster risk reduction and recovery, strategic planning and programming in the context of local sustainable development.
OCHA	OCHA, through its Emergency Preparedness Section (EPS), provides guidance and tools to strengthen response preparedness for sudden and slow-onset disasters, building on existing internal and external resources. OCHA also supports the coordination and integration of disaster risk reduction in humanitarian action through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) with other agencies i.e. UNICEF, WFP and IFRC.
UNDP	UNDP through its Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) supports disaster-prone countries in the development of legislative frameworks, operational systems and coordination mechanisms to ensure the integration of risk reduction into human development. UNDP is engaged at the local, national, regional and global levels in building capacities for assessing natural disaster risks and for developing appropriate plans and programmes. UNDP has a key role in ensuring coordination among UN partners at country level on disaster risk reduction and recovery issues and sustained national programmes for institutional strengthening.

UNEP	As the UN specialized programme in environment, UNEP recognizes the strong linkages between environment, climate change and disasters and works to address the environmental causes and consequences of disaster risk. UNEP focuses on enabling activities including policy and advocacy work, information management, science-focused knowledge development and country level capacity building to reduce risk through coastal ecosystems and related environmental management efforts. Climate change response-mitigation, adaptation and inter-linkages; Natural disasters and post-conflict response are part of UNEP medium term strategy 2010-2013.
UNESCO	UNESCO plays an advocacy role on the need for a shift in emphasis from relief and emergency response to prevention and increased preparedness and education of potentially affected populations. The approach stresses the merit of preventive approaches through the design and dissemination of mitigation measures, proper information education and public awareness. UNESCO plays a major role in the creation of scientific institutions and/or in the improvement of facilities of existing institutions by strengthening their scientific infrastructure and access to information, as well as by facilitating opportunities for training and research on disaster risk reduction. UNESCO led the Global Advocacy Campaign 2006-2007 of ISDR system on “ <i>Disaster Risk Reduction Begins at School</i> ”. The UNESCO led Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) coordinates the enhancement of tsunami early warning capacities in various regions.
UNICEF	UNICEF, as a global organisation mobilizing action for the survival, protection and well-being of children and their caregivers, has had a continuing commitment to effective action for children in emergency situations. UNICEF has supported various risk reduction initiatives and is gearing up its risk reduction efforts, working with national government and civil society to enhance preparedness, early warning and mitigate risks. Amongst several sectors of action, one specific risk reduction focus is the education sector to ensure that children learn in safe schools and are prepared to face disasters. UNICEF participated in the Global Advocacy Campaign 2006-2007 of ISDR system on “ <i>Disaster Risk Reduction Begins at Schools</i> ”. UNICEF has launched a major programme called <i>Education in Emergencies and Post-Crisis Transition Countries</i> , which is providing ample opportunities for joint training, school curricula development.
WFP	WFP is currently preparing its new DRR strategy for submission and endorsement by the Executive Board in June 2008. The new strategy aims at strengthening WFP’s compliance with the Hyogo Framework for Action and mainstreaming DRR at all levels within the organization. The next step will be the dissemination of a technical guidance tool to all WFP country offices and the roll-out of a DRR training course at regional level. As part of this process, WFP will soon integrate risk assessment and vulnerability analysis and mapping into its early warning and preparedness systems in order to be able to improve its natural disaster risk mapping and therefore set up an early targeting system for populations at risk.
WHO	WHO as the lead global focal point on health issues advocates for disaster preparedness and prevention culture in the health sector. WHO encourages and assists Member States to ensure that disaster risk reduction is a public priority and that health facilities, infrastructure and system integrate DRR in their development and implementation. WHO is leading the Global Advocacy Campaign 2008-2009 of ISDR system on “ <i>Hospitals Safe from Disasters</i> ” to increase political commitment to DRR and investment in safe proofing health facilities world-wide.

WMO	Disaster risk reduction to natural hazards is at the core of the mission of WMO, and the national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHSs). WMO, through its scientific and technical programmes, its network of Global Meteorological Centres and Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres, and the NMHSs provides scientific and technical services for observing, detecting, monitoring, predicting and early warnings of a wide range of weather-, climate- and water-related hazards. Through a coordinated approach and in working with its partners, WMO addresses the information needs and requirements of the disaster risk management community, effectively and in a timely fashion.
World Bank	The World Bank through the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) has set up this long-term partnership with ISDR to reduce disaster losses by mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in development, particularly upstream country strategies and processes, towards fulfilment of principal goals of the Hyogo Framework of Action. GFDRR helps developing countries fund projects and programmes that enhance local capacities for disaster prevention and emergency preparedness.
ISDR secretariat	The ISDR secretariat supports the ISDR system under the auspices of the UN - Under Secretary General (USG) for Humanitarian Affairs. The ISDR secretariat mission is to catalyze, facilitate and mobilize the commitment and resources of national, regional and international stakeholders of the ISDR system to build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters through the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

Annex 3

Thematic Platforms and Working Groups

<p>Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI)</p>	<p>A partnership initiated and staffed by UNDP/BCPR, OCHA and ISDR secretariat in 2007, as a follow up to the inter-agency Disaster Management Training Programme, that focuses on capacity development at strategic levels, for example through curricula, knowledge networking and advisory services. See www.undmtp.org (Coordinated by UNDP)</p>
<p>Global Risk Identification Programme (GRIP)</p>	<p>A coalition of ISDR-related partners, led by UNDP, GRIP focuses on implementing comprehensive programme to build national capacities in risk assessment and to provide global risk updates. See www.gri-p.net (Coordinated by UNDP)</p>
<p>Group on Drought Risk Reduction Network</p>	<p>An informal group of ISDR partners (UNCCD, WMO, FAO, WFP, OCHA, UNDP/DDC, IFRC, UNESCAP, University of Nebraska (NDMC) and the International Center for Drought Risk Reduction (ICDRR) based in Beijing) and experts devoted to advancing coordinated action on drought. Has undertaken activities to link the climate and disaster arenas, including preparation of substantive publication in 2007 with strong support and contribution of the ISDR secretariat. The group is currently evolving toward platform status. See http://www.unisdr.org/eng/task%20force/tf-disc-group1-eng.htm</p>
<p>International Recovery Platform (IRP)</p>	<p>A partnership among ADRC, Hyogo Prefectural Government, IFRC, ILO, MOFA Italy, Cabinet Office of Japan, Swiss Agency for Development and Coordination (SDC), UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UN/ISDR, UN/OCHA and World Bank, with a multi-stakeholder advisory committee, secretariat hosted in Kobe, and management by UNDP. IRP's work programme includes good practice development, knowledge sharing forum, development of a common post-disaster needs assessment methodology and capacity development programmes. See www.recoveryplatform.org. (Coordinated by UNDP with ILO and UN/ISDR)</p>
<p>Platform for Promotion of Early Warning (PPEW)</p>	<p>A unit based in Bonn and staffed by the ISDR secretariat, PPEW was established in response to guidance of the Third International Conference on Early Warning. It supports an ISDR partner Advisory Group (ADRC, DKKV, FAO, GFMC, IFRC, UNCCD, UNEP, UNESCO/IOC, ISDR, UNOOSA, OCHA, UNU-EHS, WFP, WMO) and the International Early Warning Programme (IEWP) and has coordinated multi-stakeholder Indian Ocean early warning projects. See www.unisdr.org/ppew (Manage by UN/ISDR chaired by WMO and IFRC)</p>

Thematic Platform on Knowledge and Education	<p>A coalition of ISDR system partners (UNESCO, ActionAid International, ADRC, AU, Council of Europe, CRED, FAO, IFRC, ITU, ProVention Consortium, UNCRD, UN-DMTP, UN/ECE, UNICEF, UNU/EHS, UNV, WMO) with strong involvement of ISDR secretariat, the platform works to bring risk reduction to curricula and to secure safer schools. A substantive report on risk reduction in schools has been produced and an international conference is planned for 2008. See www.unisdr.org/eng/partner-netw/knowledge-education/knowledge-education.htm</p> <p>(Coordinated by UNESCO)</p>
Working Group on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction	<p>A working group of ISDR system partners (IDS, WHO, WMO, IFRC, UNEP, OCHA, UNFCCC, UNDP, ProVention Consortium and interested organizations/ possible new members: OXFAM Hong Kong, CARE International, Christian Aid, Tearfund, IIED, IRI, Fiji School of Medicine, MSF, EU-CORD) set up with specific terms of reference at IATF/DR-9. Meets periodically, has undertaken activities to link the climate and disaster arenas, with strong support and contribution of the ISDR secretariat.</p> <p>See www.unisdr.org/eng/task%20force/tf-working-group-cc-drr-eng.htm</p> <p>(Coordinated by UN/ISDR)</p>
Working Group on Environmental Management and Disaster Reduction	<p>Established by IATF/DR-11, the EDWG is led by UNEP with strong support from the United Nations University and IUCN and the active engagement ISDR secretariat. The EDWG has engaged diverse partners such as ADPC, ADRC, AU Commission, CoE, FAO, GFMC, IFRC, WFP, WMO, UNDP and UNCRD in a variety of advocacy events and scoping exercises. In preparation for the First Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2007, the group prepared a guidance paper and organized a technical session for national governments to share their good practices in the field. In response to the recognized need for sustained engagement of environmental managers in implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action, EDWG members are exploring opportunities to establish more robust partnerships and to serve the ISDR System as a Thematic Platform. See www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform/first-session/docs/Workshops/4_2_3_Ecosystems_Environment/Environment_and_Vulnerability.pdf</p> <p>(Coordinated by UNEP, ProVention Consortium)</p>

Other networks

<p>Global Urban Risk Forum</p>	<p>Launched as a concept during the first Global Platform by several city organizations (UCLG, Metropolis, CityNet, ICLEI, EMI), UN agencies with mandates in risk reduction (UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UN-ISDR, UNU), municipalities some disaster prone cities (Mumbai, Quito, Metro Manila, Kobe), academia (Kobe University, University of Karlsruhe), IFRC, and supported by Hyogo Prefecture. The Global Urban Risk Forum functions as a network and will focus its activities on addressing urban vulnerabilities and filling the current gaps in knowledge, policy, organization, and practice related to urban disaster risk reduction. An important function will be to advocate with city managers and local authorities the existing tools and knowledge on enhanced urban planning to address disaster risk.</p>
<p>Global Network of NGOs for Disaster Risk Reduction</p>	<p>The Global Network of NGOs for Disaster Risk Reduction was launched during the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP/DRR) in June 2007. The Overarching goal of the global network is to strengthen civil society efforts to build resilience against disasters, through increasing their participation in public policy debates and level of influence in global DRR policy and practice. The global network will be facilitated by Tearfund during the next biennium (2008-09), until the holding of the second session of the Global Platform. Current members of the Steering Group include ActionAid, ADRRN, BOND DRR Group, Duryog Nivaran, Huairou Commission, InterAction DRR Working Group, ProVention Consortium, World Vision International.</p> <p>(Coordinated by Tearfund)</p>
<p>Gender and DRR Network</p>	<p>A gender and DRR network was initiated in 2007 by ISDR secretariat with the aim at building partnerships to promote gender-sensitive and gender balanced approaches in disaster risk reduction. This network is expected to eventually become a multistakeholder thematic platform on gender and DRR which will benefit from the expertise of gender professionals from the fields of governance, climate change, environmental resource management and DRR, with support from IUCN, WEDO, UNDP, UNFPA, OCHA, WMO, Huariou Commission, UMVUTO, academic institutions, governments and private sector.</p>
<p>Global Alliance for Community-Based Disaster Reduction</p>	<p>This initiative by IFRC and other partners focuses on scaling up efforts to reduce disaster losses in the most vulnerable communities where national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies operate, in line with the priorities of the HFA.</p> <p>(Coordinated by IFRC)</p>
<p>The ProVention Consortium</p>	<p>This is not a thematic platform, but it shares a number of thematic platform characteristics such as specialist themes of endeavour, a multi-stakeholder ownership, and commitment to the Hyogo Framework. It is currently hosted by the IFRC in Geneva and has numerous partners. ProVention contributes to many of the ISDR system defined joint results.</p> <p>See www.proventionconsortium.org</p>

Annex 4

The ISDR secretariat workplan for 2008 – 2009

The mission of the ISDR secretariat is to catalyze, facilitate and mobilize the commitment and resources of national, regional and international stakeholders of the ISDR system to build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters through the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action. This includes provision of effective support for ISDR system joint work programming. The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, oversees the work of the secretariat, and ensures a high level profile of disaster risk reduction within the United Nations.

The 2008-2009 workplan of the ISDR secretariat responds to the Hyogo Framework and builds on the outcome of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction; achievements and lessons in implementing the 2006-2007 workplan; and plans for joint work programming among key agencies of the ISDR system for 2008 - 2009. The workplan aims to provide the secretariat's partners, including donors, with a tool to understand the secretariat's role and objectives, the specific results that the secretariat aims to achieve and their cost. The workplan is the cornerstone of the secretariat's approach to results-based management. Workplan implementation will be reviewed quarterly. In-depth evaluations are also planned to assess workplan effectiveness and strategies.

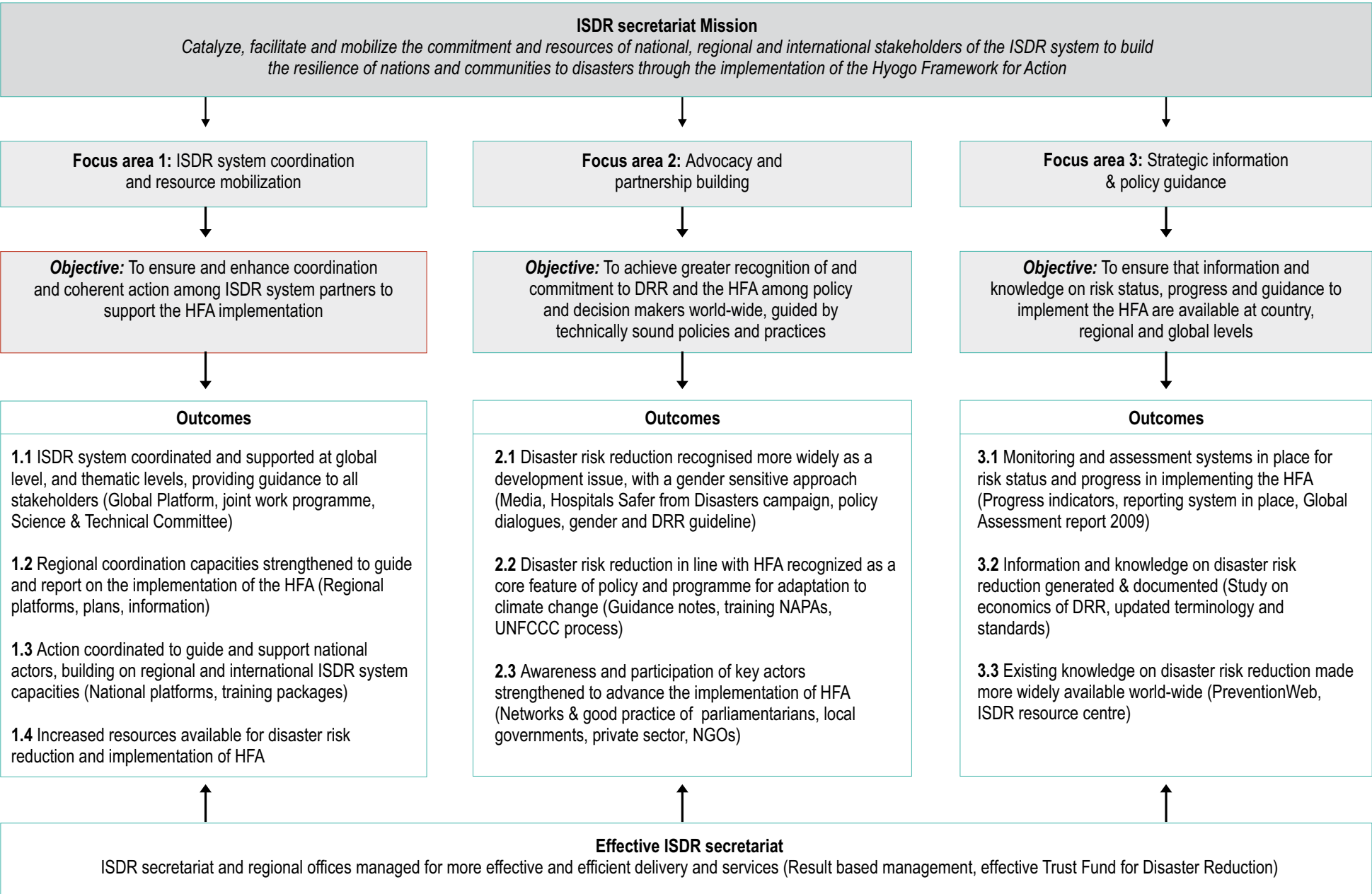
The attached overview of the secretariat's workplan sets out the objectives and outcomes to be pursued by the secretariat. The full workplan identifies the deliverables which contribute to each outcome, including deliverables specific to the needs and opportunities in each of the regions where the secretariat has a presence. These results support the ones identified in the Global Level Joint Work Programme.

Summary of the ISDR secretariat's estimated budget 2008-2009
(in millions of USD)

Objective	Global	Regional	Total
ISDR system coordination and resource mobilization	11.2	9.7	20.9
Advocacy and partnerships	6.7	5.9	12.6
Strategic information and policy guidance	8.8	4.8	13.6
Effective secretariat	1.5	-	1.5
Totals	28.2	20.4	48.6

The ISDR secretariat headquarters is located in Geneva, with units for policy development; advocacy and partnerships; information management; global progress reporting; programming and monitoring; donor relations; and administration. The secretariat has regional offices in Bangkok, Cairo, Nairobi and Panama City to facilitate regional partnerships, develop strategic information and create an enabling environment to support national actors in disaster risk reduction mainstreaming and programming. A small liaison office is located in New York to provide support to intergovernmental processes and high level advocacy, and in Bonn and Kobe to pursue thematic work on early warning, recovery and other areas.

Further details on the ISDR secretariat's workplan 2008-2009 are available at: www.unisdr.org





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