2008 – 2009
ISDR secretariat Biennial Workplan

"Acting with Common Purpose” to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action
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15 December 2007
"The number of disasters and the scale of their impacts continue to grow, driven largely by the increasing vulnerability to natural hazards, but also by the effects of climate change, threatening the lives and livelihoods of ever more millions of people and the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals.

There is growing urgency to increase efforts to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. The world is not on track to achieve the aim of a substantive reduction in disaster losses by 2015."

Global context: Making disaster risk reduction everyone's responsibility

Challenges and background

Responding to current disaster trends and the increased expectations and demands of nations and communities to implement the Hyogo Framework, the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) has evolved into a global system of partnerships. ISDR is composed of national authorities and platforms, intergovernmental, regional and non-governmental organizations, the United Nations System, international financial institutions, and scientific and technical bodies and networks. This growing disaster risk reduction movement is called "the ISDR system".

Major challenges ahead to scale up action and results across the sectors and levels, include:
- raising the political profile of risk reduction in the development sphere
- developing clearer linkages with the climate change adaptation agenda
- resource and financing gaps, major obstacles to realign national and international priorities to reduce risk, especially to mainstream risk reduction into development programmes and investments
- monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework
- Linking better scientific knowledge to policy making.

The Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is the main forum of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, on the basis of resolution 61/198 of the United Nations General Assembly. It is a venue for Member States and other stakeholders to assess progress made in implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action, enhance awareness of disaster risk reduction, share experience and learn from good practice, identify remaining gaps and identify actions to accelerate national and local implementation. It contributes to identifying priority actions linked to the Hyogo Framework for the ISDR system partners. With the active involvement and support of international and regional partners, the first session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was successfully organized by the secretariat in Geneva in early June 2007. More than 1,100 participants from 124 member states, 19 of whom were of ministerial status, and 105 regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, drawn from different sectors (development, disaster management, environmental and scientific fields) attended the first session.

A number of thematic entities have been identified or are emerging in response to the Hyogo Framework priorities. These are platforms that have their own steering mechanisms, linked to the ISDR system through their commitment to the Hyogo Framework and contributing to ISDR joint work programme, guidance and reporting functions. These are led by ISDR system partners' work, the ISDR secretariat providing "backstop" support, as well as administering the Platform for Promotion of Early Warning (PPEW), hosting the Capacity for Risk Reduction Initiative (CADRI) on behalf of UNDP and OCHA, and supporting the International Recovery Platform.

Equally, regional coordination mechanisms are already in place in Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific and Europe led by the African Union Commission, the Organization of American States, an inter-agency ISDR Asia Partnership, and other relevant partners.

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1 The proceedings of the first GP/DRR session, “Acting with common purpose”, including the Chair’s summary (by Under-Secretary-General John Holmes), statements, progress reports, workshop results and presentations, are available at: www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform.
2 Including: Capacity Development for Risk Reduction Initiative/CADRI (UNDP, OCHA), Global Risk Identification Programme- GRIP (UNDP, WB, ProVention Consortium, CRED, UNEP), Platform for Promotion of Early Warning/PPEW (WMO, UNEP, UNESCO, FAO, WFP, IFRC, Germany...), Knowledge and Education Platform (UNESCO, UNICEF, ActionAid, Council of Europe...), International Recovery Platform/IRP (UNDP, ILO, WB, ADRC, Japan, Italy, Switzerland), Environment and DRR (UNEP, IUCN), Climate Change adaptation and DRR (UNFCCC, IFRC, UNDP, WMO...), "Safer Hospitals" campaign and platform (WHO, PAHO, WB), Urban Risk Forum (United Cities-Local Governments, Metropolis, EMI, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNU, ProVention...), Community-based DRR (IFRC Global Alliance), Hazard specific networks and centers: drought network and centre (UNDP/DDC, FAO, WFP, China); seismic risks (UNESCO, Iran); wildland fires (GFMC, FAO); El Niño (CIIFEN, WMO...); landslides (ICL, UNESCO, UNU...); floods (IFI, UNESCO, WMO, ICHARM...).
Global context: Making disaster risk reduction everyone’s responsibility

the Council of Europe, respectively. National platforms for disaster risk reduction are organized by national authorities and stakeholders in line with decisions in the United Nations General Assembly and reinforced in the Hyogo Framework.

One hundred and thirty five countries have designated formal focal points for the Hyogo Framework’s implementation. Some of them have started to influence the formulation of national strategies and programmes linked to poverty reduction, and to systematically report on progress. Much more effort needs to be devoted to this area. Regionally driven initiatives and strategies linked to the Hyogo Framework have been developed in Africa, the Andean countries, Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific Islands. These initiatives will need to be further developed into action plans for coordination of programmes, capacity development and reporting, as set out in the Hyogo Framework.

Many community-based initiatives have emerged led by coalitions of NGOs, Red Cross/Red Crescent societies and individual community-based organizations. In national and regional forums, and at the Global Platform, representatives of these networks are present and help influence the global agenda. Through stronger stakeholder networks with NGOs, local authorities, the IFRC global alliance and others, ISDR system partners seek to upscale the important dimension of building community resilience to disasters.

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon adopted a policy in 2007 to prioritize support for implementation of the Hyogo Framework and the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction within United Nations development work. He also committed to working towards some more stable finance for the ISDR secretariat. The United Nations Development Group has sought guidance from the ISDR secretariat and UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery on how to better advise United Nations Country Teams to support national efforts to implement the Hyogo Framework and to reduce disaster risk.

The ISDR secretariat is responsible for coordinating and servicing the ISDR system. 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. Interested Member States also meet in an informal ISDR Support Group and provide advice to the ISDR secretariat on resources and political issues. An ISDR Inter-agency Group is convened by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on behalf of ISDR to develop and monitor the ISDR system joint work-programme, guided by the Hyogo Framework Priorities and the Global Platform deliberations. The Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, oversees the work of the secretariat, and ensures a higher level profile of the subject within the United Nations, supported by an ISDR Management Oversight Board that he convenes.

3 Collaboration with the UNDP has increased. This includes a UNDP/BCPR secondment of a senior advisor to the ISDR secretariat. UNDP has also asked the secretariat to host the successor to the UN Disaster Management Training Programme, the Capacity Development for Risk Reduction Initiative (CADRI), a thematic platform of the ISDR system co-led by UNDP, OCHA and ISDR secretariat. UNDP/BCPR national disaster reduction advisors, as well as regional advisors, benefit from ISDR secretariat guidance and collaboration. UNDP country offices with specific collaboration with ISDR include: Argentina, Barbados, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Macedonia, Maldives, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Vietnam ....

4 Currently consisting of senior leaders from the World Bank, UNDP on behalf of the UN Development Group, World Meteorological Organization, UNEP, OCHA, IFRC.
Key Outcomes of the First Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (5-7 June 2007):

Participants at the Global Platform reiterated their commitment to the Hyogo Framework. They noted that a number of innovative efforts and partnerships had developed at community, national and regional levels, showing increased awareness of linkages between disaster impact and sound development schemes. Numerous international organizations have realigned their programmes towards disaster risk reduction objectives. However, participants also expressed concerns about the growing risk of disasters and relatively slow progress being made to address major challenges:

- The investment in risk reduction needs to be substantially increased, both for national and international funding and for mainstreaming of risk reduction approaches into development programmes.
- The ISDR system should support the achievement of a targeted number of countries’ national platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- ISDR system partners should actively disseminate and apply disaster risk reduction tools to support adaptation to climate change, with special attention to the most vulnerable countries.
- Many cities and urban areas are facing growing disaster risk from earthquakes, floods and storms. Local authorities and city managers need to develop risk reduction plans.
- Women’s role in building a culture of disaster prevention needs to be strengthened as their potential to reduce risks is largely untapped.
- Scaled-up action needs to be based on strong foundations of scientific data and knowledge on patterns and trends in hazards and vulnerabilities.
- In the coming years focus on developing: stronger national institutions and commitment for disaster risk reduction; Hospitals Safe from Disasters campaign; an economic study building the case for investing in disaster risk reduction; training components and modules on “how-to” facilitate implementation of the Hyogo Framework; standardized use and understanding of concepts; regional risk updates and stocktaking on risk reduction; monitoring and assessment process regionally and globally; Global Assessment Report on disaster risk reduction; functional PreventionWeb and collecting and sharing of good practices; strengthened ISDR system mechanisms. For more information see: www.preventionweb.net/globalplatform
Responding to the challenges: Creating an enabling environment and empowering partners

Strategic orientation

The Hyogo Framework called upon the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR secretariat and partners) to assist in the implementation of the Framework and its priorities for action in collaboration with relevant national, regional, international and United Nations bodies. To that end, the ISDR secretariat, together with ISDR system partners, and guided by the Priorities for Action underlined in the Hyogo Framework, are working towards:

- Facilitating coordination and coherence of disaster risk reduction efforts to maximize impact through jointly identified results and harmonized implementation of activities at the global, regional and national levels, through an ISDR system joint planning framework.
- Supporting increased commitment of Governments to engage and invest in disaster risk reduction as set out in the Hyogo Framework.
- Facilitating closer partnership and cooperation between United Nations agencies, regional and sub-regional organizations, civil society, and Governments.
- Promoting the leadership and commitment of specialized agencies and institutions for the integration of disaster risk reduction into their own programmes and policies.

The 2008-2009 workplan of the ISDR secretariat responds to the requirements set out in the Hyogo Framework (see Annex 1). It builds on the achievements and the lessons learned of the 2006-2007 workplan and the guidance provided by the first session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.
A core set of ISDR system partners, together with the ISDR secretariat have developed a first global level ISDR system joint work programme. The secretariat workplan for 2008-2009 contributes to the ISDR system joint work programme for 2008-2009, both in programmatic and in financial terms.

**ISDR secretariat’s partnership with the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery**

A strong partnership is now in place between the ISDR secretariat and the World Bank, particularly in the context of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. Launched in 2006, the Global Facility has already become a critical component of the ISDR system. This partnership involves both joint work as well as funding support. The World Bank and the secretariat actively work together to ensure that the ISDR system as a whole, and the secretariat’s work in particular, will enable countries to take full advantage of the funding provided by the World Bank and other multi-lateral and bi-lateral donors to advance the implementation of the Hyogo Framework. The secretariat and the World Bank also join efforts in working with donors to ensure that donor policy becomes increasingly harmonized and “disaster risk reduction friendly”.

In the context of this partnership, the World Bank provides direct financial support on a multi-year commitment to the secretariat’s workplan to help to ensure that the enabling environment provided by the secretariat at global and regional levels will be sustained over time. The funds contribute to funding the deliverables of the secretariat workplan and are managed by the secretariat in the same manner as resources provided to the secretariat by other donors.

**United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction**

The United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction (ISDR Trust Fund) acts as a funding instrument for the ISDR system joint work programme, including funding of the secretariat’s workplan. Complementarity governs the use of the Trust Fund, not only in filling critical gaps in the collective effort, but also by acting as a logical complement to the range of other funding sources. Managed by the ISDR secretariat under the authority of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, the Trust Fund contributes to ensuring strategic and programmatic coherence of the actions of key ISDR system partners through joint work programming.

The secretariat’s resource mobilization strategy aims at achieving predictability for the ISDR secretariat workplan and for the ISDR system joint work programme, while providing the opportunity for donors to lower transaction costs through an effective funding mechanism, providing complementarity with other funding sources.

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5 This includes all members of the ISDR Management Oversight Board (IFRC, OCHA, UNDP, UNEP, WMO and the World Bank) as well as other key partner organizations which had expressed an interest in participating in the joint work programming exercise (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP and WHO) and other associated members of the ISDR NGO network, media network and thematic platforms and entities.

6 The Global Facility places a strong emphasis on country level support to disaster risk reduction through its Track II and III. These two tracks respectively mainstream disaster risk into country development processes and support primarily low-income countries for accelerated disaster recovery. Track I, managed by the ISDR secretariat, provides the global and regional environment that allows effective support to the country work. The Global Facility also acts as an agent of change within the Bank to mainstream disaster risk reduction into all relevant Bank lending.

7 Together with other ISDR system partners, including UNDP, Provention Consortium and Tearfund.

8 This support is provided through Track I of the Global Facility, which is financed by the World Bank’s Development Grant Facility. Contributions by donors to the Global Facility go directly to Tracks II and III, not to Track I.

9 These include, for example, the CERF, World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, UNDP’s Thematic Trust Funds, bi-lateral funding, UN funds and programmes, regional development banks, international non-governmental organizations as well as direct investments by national partners.
The ISDR secretariat workplan is designed to guide the secretariat throughout the biennium. The workplan aims to provide the secretariat’s partners, including donors, with a tool to understand better: the secretariat’s role and objectives, the specific results that the secretariat aims to achieve, and the cost of achieving them. A result-based management system within the secretariat is in place, with periodic monitoring of results and evaluation.

As shown in Chart 1 (see page 12), the workplan has three strategic and one enabling objectives for the secretariat to effectively support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework, while creating an enabling environment for different stakeholders to participate, learn, and develop guidance, programmes and reporting systems.
Chart 1: 2008-2009 ISDR secretariat workplan overview

**ISDR secretariat Mission**
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

**Focus area 1: ISDR system coordination and resource mobilization**

Objective: To ensure and enhance coordination and coherent action among ISDR system partners to support the HFA implementation

Outcomes:
1.1 ISDR system coordinated and supported at global level, and thematic levels, providing guidance to all stakeholders (Global Platform, joint work programme, Science & Technical Committee)
1.2 Regional coordination capacities strengthened to guide and report on the implementation of the HFA (Regional platforms, plans, information)
1.3 Action coordinated to guide and support national actors, building on regional and international ISDR system capacities (National platforms, training packages)
1.4 Increased resources available for disaster risk reduction and implementation of HFA

**Focus area 2: Advocacy and partnership building**

Objective: To achieve greater recognition of and commitment to DRR and the HFA among policy and decision makers world-wide, guided by technically sound policies and practices

Outcomes:
2.1 Disaster risk reduction recognised more widely as a development issue, with a gender sensitive approach (Media, Safar Hospitals campaign, policy dialogues, gender and DRR guideline)
2.2 Disaster risk reduction in line with HFA recognized as a core feature of policy and programme for adaptation to climate change (Guidance notes, training NAPAs, UNFCCC process)
2.3 Awareness and participation of key actors strengthened to advance the implementation of HFA (Networks & good practice of parliamentarians, local governments, private sector, NGOs)

**Focus area 3: Strategic information & policy guidance**

Objective: To ensure that information and knowledge on risk status, progress and guidance to implement the HFA are available at country, regional and global levels

Outcomes:
3.1 Monitoring and assessment systems in place for risk status and progress in implementing the HFA (Progress indicators, reporting system in place, Global Assessment report 2009)
3.2 Information and knowledge on disaster risk reduction generated & documented (Study on economics of DRR, updated terminology and standards)
3.3 Existing knowledge on disaster risk reduction made more widely available world-wide (PreventionWeb, ISDR resource centre)

**Effective ISDR secretariat**
ISDR secretariat and regional offices managed for more effective and efficient delivery and services (Result based management, effective Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction)
This objective focuses on servicing the ISDR system at global, regional and national levels, including the promotion of national platforms and focal points for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework, which is essential to building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters, and for delivering on the Hyogo Framework. The work of the ISDR system has, until now, been scattered at the global level with some joint regional achievements. A major challenge is to better coordinate work programming at global and regional levels in support of national capacity development and action, but at the same time to take a pragmatic, non-bureaucratic approach, ensuring that joint programming adds value to partners’ collective efforts. The deliverables for the secretariat under this objective ensure that programming and coordination processes are in place and functioning.

Key deliverables:
- Lead the organization of the second session of the Global Platform in June 2009, and provide support to linked groups and bodies of the ISDR system (management oversight board, inter-agency group, and support group).
- Prepare and monitor the ISDR system joint work-programme with the partners.
- Set up a scientific and technical committee for the ISDR system.
- Increase the coherence and long-term commitment of ISDR system partners in their implementation of the Hyogo Framework, including with thematic platforms, the United Nations Development Group, the Inter-agency Standing Committee (humanitarian coordination), the Environment Management Group, UN-Water, and other inter-agency mechanisms.
- Mobilize resources for disaster risk reduction globally.

Region specific deliverables:
- Coordinate regional level development and implementation of the ISDR system joint work programme, including special initiatives.
- Co-convene regional platforms in collaboration with regional and sub-regional organizations and partners, including United Nations agencies (Africa, the Americas, Asia/Pacific, Europe).
- Support national actors and promote national platforms for disaster risk reduction, through regional advisory services, interagency training packages and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction within the United Nations Development Group and World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, and other means linked to the ISDR system joint work-programming.
Advocacy and partnerships

Objective: To achieve greater recognition of and commitment to DRR and the HFA among policy and decision makers world-wide, guided by technically sound policies and practices.

Key deliverables:
- Policy dialogues and summits of high-level Government officials, parliamentarians, and other CEOs of the private and public sector for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Better recognition of the Hyogo Framework as a core feature of policies and programmes for adaptation to climate change.
- Stories and good practices collected, multiplied and disseminated in many formats and languages.
- Media outreach and products: films, articles and media training and an expanded media network for risk reduction.

Region specific deliverables:
- Communication and advocacy in each region, including bi-annual ISDR Informs magazines, documenting good practice, and working with media in regionally relevant languages, bearing in mind a gender perspective at all levels and in all themes.
- Collaboration with regional and sub-regional partners, local authorities, the private sector, academic institutions, media, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, to mobilize support for disaster risk reduction, and to ensure the meaningful involvement and participation of those actors in the development and implementation of ISDR policies and programmes.
- Promotion of the WHO/ISDR awareness raising campaign on Hospitals Safe from Disasters at the regional level.
One of the shortcomings for coherent action is that there is still a lack of public understanding of how to actually reduce risk, what specific measures should and could be taken and by whom. Decision and policy makers need solid information to be convinced, to direct investments and to expedite decisions that will lead to decreased disaster risks. Information, tools and good practices are scattered and not easily available. A major challenge ahead is to tailor guidance on implementation to specific sectors to help national decision makers to take action. The ISDR system needs to provide a coherent and "validated" set of approaches and methodologies, with a clearinghouse function and web-based partnership information platform (PreventionWeb).

Key deliverables:
- An authoritative global assessment and progress report, linked to a set of core indicators of progress on the Hyogo Framework implementation.
- Study on the economics of disaster risk reduction (in partnership with the World Bank).
- Guidance material for specific sectors (eg. on climate change adaptation and risk reduction, environment, education, and safer hospitals to withstand disasters) produced by specialized agencies and expert groups (in partnership with thematic platforms), as a complement to Words into Action.
- Updated and validated standards, eg. updated disaster risk reduction terminology, indicators for risk reduction and support for ISO risk management standards.
- An enhanced PreventionWeb as a collaborative information platform and clearinghouse, acting as an ISDR system resource centre and extensive information sharing network.

Region specific deliverables:
- System-wide coherence on disaster risk reduction, including its linkages to climate change adaptation, by working synergistically with relevant United Nations agencies, regional and sub-regional intergovernmental bodies and other relevant actors.
- Regional risk updates, and assisting regional and sub-regional platforms and Governments to prepare HFA progress reports.
Effective secretariat

**Objective:** To strengthen capacities of ISDR secretariat to effectively support the ISDR system and facilitate the implementation of the Hyogo Framework

**Estimated budget**

2008-2009

Millions of USD

1.5

The ISDR secretariat needs to be an effective organization to move these objectives forward. Skills in networking and partnership building, result-based management, communication, and understanding of the different aspects of disaster risk reduction are key qualities of the ISDR secretariat staff. Capacity to engage others and mobilize resources, and seeking innovative collaborative arrangements with partners, will drive the human resource development plans of the secretariat.

A note on the workplanning process

The workplan is the cornerstone of the secretariat’s approach to results-based management and uses the logical framework approach. Budget estimates were developed for each objective and key deliverable. Periodic reviews of the implementation of results take place on a quarterly basis, covering both substantive and financial implementation.

The workplan is available with two levels of detail. At one level the workplan shows the main outcomes and activities of the secretariat in the context of the ISDR system as well as the main indicators and inputs required at the objective level. The present document describes the workplan at this level.

A second level of detail is available from the secretariat for each specific deliverable, as well as for region specific activities. This includes the rationale for the deliverable, strategies to be employed by the secretariat, achievement indicators, the main planned activities, responsible staff and main partners, and resources, both human and financial.

In addition, there are a range of internal strategy notes which provide further details on strategies and implementation plans on selected issues, such as the campaign on safe hospitals and health-facilities, high-level advocacy, and linking climate change adaptation to disaster risk reduction.
Strengthened Regional focus

The ISDR secretariat workplan includes both global and regional deliverables to meet a common set of objectives and outcomes. The ISDR regional offices are responsible for region specific deliverables and support the global outcomes; units in Geneva support the regions as necessary. The regional strategy aims to strengthen regional cooperation with key partners, in response to priorities identified by Governments in regional and sub-regional platform consultations and in line with global-level priorities.

The secretariat promotes the establishment of new and strengthening of existing national platforms for disaster risk reduction, linking the work with other priorities, i.e. climate change, education, awareness campaigns. The secretariat facilitates, as needed, national platforms and coordination mechanisms, engaging with ISDR system partners with the capacity and mandate to provide technical cooperation, i.e. UNDP and the World Bank, and promotes specific ISDR system support packages linked to Hyogo Framework priorities.

As part of the regional strategy, special attention will be placed on assisting the emerging regional United Nations efforts on harmonized programming, and on identifying capacity to assist national counterparts in disaster risk reduction through United Nations country teams (major partners are UNDP and OCHA, as well as UNICEF and PAHO/WHO in the Americas and UN/ESCAP in Asia/Pacific). The ISDR regional offices also service other international ISDR system partners with limited access in the regions.

In terms of resource allocation, the ISDR secretariat dedicates almost half of its budget at regional level. Regional level support and resources may increase during the biennium in response to new opportunities.

ISDR secretariat structure

In responding to challenges and to the implementation and follow-up required for the Hyogo Framework, the ISDR secretariat has strengthened and consolidated its internal capacity during 2006-2007 to implement this workplan. Additional staff members were recruited to strengthen programming and monitoring requirements, resource mobilization, progress reporting, PreventionWeb development and advocacy. Internal reorganization of functions and decentralization of more staff and other resources to the regions aims at increasing the secretariat’s effectiveness and ability to broker partnerships and service the ISDR system.

(a) The main 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 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the ISDR support group and the ISDR Inter-Agency Group are convened and serviced from Geneva.

(b) A small liaison office is located in New York. It supports the higher-level advocacy and outreach and intergovernmental processes in the United Nations General Assembly, ECOSOC and the Commission on Sustainable Development. The liaison office works with the Under-Secretary-General and Secretary-General's offices towards the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into inter-agency efforts including the United Nations Development Group and the Chief Executive’s Board. This office will be strengthened to motivate policy change within the United Nations at highest levels, and to better assist the inter-governmental deliberations in New York.

(c) An important development has been the significant strengthening of the secretariat's regional presence, to facilitate regional partnerships, develop strategic information and create an enabling environment in which national actors can engage in disaster risk reduction mainstreaming and programming with a region specific focus. Close to forty percent of ISDR secretariat staff resources are
currently dedicated to work in the regions. This is an area for potential growth within the ISDR system and collaboration with partners.

Regional presence of ISDR secretariat:
- In Panama for the Americas (hosted by PAHO/WHO).
- In Bangkok for Asia/Pacific (hosted by UN/ESCAP) with support staff in Pakistan hosted by UNDP.
- In Cairo for West Asia and North Africa (hosted by the Egyptian Red Crescent) with one staff member hosted by UNDP in Iran to support the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) region and in Dushanbe to support Central Asia.
- In Nairobi for Africa (hosted by UNEP), with a senior advisor posted in Addis Ababa to support the African Union and one in Johannesburg to support the UN regional hub and to promote disaster risk reduction integration into UN joint programming.
- In Geneva for Europe, with one regional coordinator.

A note on counterparts

The primary partners and beneficiaries of the ISDR secretariat’s work are United Nations Member States, through their national authorities and Governments. Major partners and also direct beneficiaries, are the United Nations system organizations, programmes and specialized agencies (members of the Management Oversight Board and the inter-agency group), members of the ISDR NGO network and the IFRC Global Alliance, the media network for disaster risk reduction, the emerging alliances of private sector groups for disaster risk reduction and that of parliamentarians, as well as all thematic entities and platforms associated with the ISDR system.

The indirect beneficiaries are all local and national counterparts of partners, including vulnerable communities that can benefit from guidance, actions and programmes developed through the ISDR system.

(d) Thematic partnerships: The ISDR secretariat provides support to ISDR "thematic platforms", including the Platform for Promotion of Early Warning (PPEW) in Bonn and the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI). A small ISDR liaison office in Kobe will provide support to the International Recovery Platform in thematic areas, eg. urban risk, and water risk management, in addition to regional collaboration in East Asia.
Hyogo Framework for Action strategic goals:

Substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries through:

(a) integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning;
(b) development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards; and
(c) systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes.

ISDR secretariat mission:
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.
**ISDR secretariat objective 1:**
To ensure and enhance coordination & coherent action among ISDR system partners to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action

**Indicators:**
(a) Increased capacity and resources of the ISDR system partners to guide global, thematic, regional and sub-regional processes, to support Governments and national platforms on Disaster Risk Reduction for the implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action
(b) Expanded donor support for the ISDR system manifested in increased levels of investments in the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Risk Reduction and related instruments, including for the ISDR system Joint Work Programme

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<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Key Deliverables (global and regional)</th>
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| 1.1 ISDR system coordinated and supported at **global and thematic levels**, providing guidance to stakeholders | **Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction**, second session, 2009, and ISDR system mechanisms functioning  
*ISDR Inter-agency Group and Joint Work-Programme and monitoring; Management Oversight Board, ISDR Support Group*  
**Set up ISDR Scientific and Technical Committee**  
*To review, stimulate and guide development of scientific and technical foundations for disaster risk reduction, linking to other forums such as the International Disaster Reduction Conference (IDRC) and to academic networks*  
**Thematic platforms** (networks, forums, etc.), established and/or supported to provide guidance and coordinate reporting on different priority areas of Hyogo Framework for Action  
*Environment and disaster risk reduction, climate change and disaster risk reduction, drought risk reduction, hospitals safe from disasters, urban risk reduction, Early Warning (PPEW), Capacity Development (CADRI), Recovery (IRP), Education and knowledge, and other associated with ISDR*  
Africa: Strengthened capacity and functioning network for regional drought risk management as priority for addressing climate change and DRR in Africa, with key partners.  
Americas: Development of urban disaster risk reduction guidelines and training activities with local authorities and urban risk network (ILO/Delnet, UN-Habitat, FEMICA, EMI, UNDP, UCLG, regional organizations); Academic programmes and curricula developed on Disaster Risk Reduction.  
Asia/Pacific Establishment and strengthening of thematic networks for multi-hazard early warning, urban risks, and safe hospitals as part of strengthened regional coordination and cooperation on disaster risk reduction.  
**Mainstreaming DRR within United Nations, IFIs and other IGOs**  
*Increased coherence and long-term commitment of ISDR system partners to support the implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action, including with the UN Development Group, World Bank (GFDRR), IASC, CEB, Environment Management Group, UN-Water and others* |
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<th>Outcomes</th>
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| 1.2 Regional facilitation capacities strengthened to guide and report on implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action | **Regional and sub-regional platforms** (partnerships and other initiatives) established or strengthened for Disaster Risk Reduction  
*Focus on inter-governmental processes, information exchange, fostering thematic or sectoral networks, developing region specific information products and studies, risk updates, progress reporting and cooperation opportunities*  
*Five regional ISDR outreaches: Africa, Americas, Asia/Pacific, Europe, West Asia and North Africa (each with their own programmes with regional and sub-regional counterparts)*  
Africa: Supporting a selected number of countries (including co-convening Ministerial Conferences and thematic workshops)  
Americas: Strengthening the regional and sub-regional Platforms with OAS, in close collaboration with key regional partners and with support from the inter-agency group.  
Asia/Pacific: Strengthening the regional and sub-regional platforms based on the ISDR Asia Partnership, including a regional Ministerial meeting (hosted by Malaysia 2008/09).  
West Asia and North Africa: Developing a sub-regional platform for mainstreaming and promotion of Disaster Risk Reduction in Arab institutions and Ministerial Conferences, jointly with LAS; Supporting capacity development of Asia Seismic Risk Reduction Centre.  
Europe: Strengthening the Regional Platform (eg., European Ministerial Conferences) jointly with the Council of Europe and in collaboration with other regional partners; Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction content and programmes into the South Eastern Europe Disaster Risk Management Initiative. |
| 1.3 Action coordinated to guide and support national actors, building on regional and international ISDR system capacities | **National platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction**  
*Promote establishment or strengthening of national mechanisms to lead and manage Disaster Risk Reduction strategies and action plans to facilitate the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action; annual regional meetings for planning and one workshop with national platforms from all regions to review implementation and capacity development options within ISDR system, information sharing and cooperation among national platforms; document good practice; prepare support packages with ISDR system partners*  
Africa: Facilitate regional training on mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development programmes and post-disaster loss assessments (with partners).  
Americas: Promote a Caribbean Platform Programme with partners in the region (CDERA et al).  
Asia/Pacific: Development and implementation of capacity-building tools for the establishment and further strengthening of national platforms and Hyogo Framework coordination through ISDR-coordinated multi-partner initiatives in India, Indonesia, Maldives and Sri Lanka.  
Europe: Establish collaborative frameworks between European national platforms and those in other regions, involving European Commission and Council of Europe: Develop training on disaster risk reduction in collaboration with SEE Stability Pact's Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative, CADRI and national platforms. |
ISDR secretariat objective 2:
To achieve greater recognition of and commitment to Disaster Risk Reduction and the Hyogo Framework for Action among policy and decision makers world-wide, guided by technically sound policies and practices

Indicators:
(a) Increased number of States, United Nations organizations and inter-agency processes and initiatives incorporating Disaster Risk Reduction in their development planning policies and strategies with emphasis on health and climate change
(b) Increased number of diverse targeted partnerships engaged in advancing the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action in particular those supported by the Joint Work Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Key Deliverables (global and regional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.4 Increased resources available for Disaster Risk Reduction and implementation of the Hyogo Framework | **Resource mobilization**  
*United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction enhanced and resourced, donor policy harmonization and development, including OECD DAC policies, in collaboration with the World Bank-GFDRR*  
**Tracking system set up**  
*To track international investments in disaster risk reduction* |
| 2.1 Disaster Risk Reduction recognised more widely as a development issue, across all sectors and with a gender sensitive approach | **Policy dialogue** with high-level government officials, parliamentarians, and CEOs of private and public sector to promote mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction and Hyogo Framework for Action into policies  
*Establish a group of high-level advocates or champions; contribute to Summits and Ministerial meetings, including the World Economic Forum, United Nations Global Compact and other relevant entities*  
**Media coverage with Disaster Risk Reduction content**  
*Information products, i.e. fact sheets, documentaries with the media network; develop and implement a media training module with the network for journalists replicated in regions* |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Key Deliverables (global and regional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender guidelines for Disaster Risk Reduction</strong>&lt;br&gt;Developed and tested in three countries (based on gender network contributions, Africa workshop, regional networks)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Global campaign “Hospitals Safe from Disasters” 2008-2009</strong>&lt;br&gt;To reach political leaders, decision makers, health system managers and communities world-wide (with WHO), supported by the United Nations-Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guidance for integrating climate change adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction</strong>&lt;br&gt;Practical guides featuring DRR concepts and good practice for climate change adaptation. Regional workshops to strengthen capacity for applying Disaster Risk Reduction tools that are useful for climate change adaptation, such as early warning systems. Advocacy messages developed and promoted in climate change and disaster risk reduction communities including at national level&lt;br&gt;Africa: Workshops on early warning capacities for countries that included early warning in their National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs).&lt;br&gt;Americas and Asia/Pacific: Climate change adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction workshops and analysis of tools that combine disaster risk assessments, risk reduction measures and climate change adaptation (screening and planning).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Foster networks</strong>&lt;br&gt;To raise awareness for DRR/HFA implementation, and to document and disseminate good practices in different formats and languages&lt;br&gt;Target groups: private sector; parliamentarians; local authorities, NGOs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ISDR secretariat objective 3:
To ensure that information and knowledge on risk, progress and guidance to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action are available at country, regional and global levels

#### Indicators:
(a) Informative, updated and substantive information in all fields related to Disaster Risk Reduction, Hyogo Framework and ISDR system are available and publicly accessible.
(b) A major global report on Disaster Risk Reduction and progress towards implementation of the Hyogo Framework is published and available by 2nd quarter of 2009.
(c) Study of the economics of Disaster Risk Reduction published and available by 2009.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Key Deliverables (global and regional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3.1 Systems in place for monitoring, assessing and reporting on risk status and progress in implementing the Hyogo Framework | **Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction and Hyogo Framework for Action progress 2009**
*Including application of indicators for progress with regional and national inputs, assessment based on a global risk update, review of progress and challenges in disaster risk reduction, and thematic analysis of a key disaster reduction issue, with specific 2009 focus on links to poverty reduction*

Africa, Americas, Asia/Pacific, Europe: Regional risk updates and progress reports developed and led by regional organizations, and supported by the ISDR regional offices and partnerships

**Secretary-General Reports to UN General Assembly** |
| 3.2 Information and knowledge on disaster risk reduction generated and documented | **Study on the economics of Disaster Risk Reduction**
*Including climate change adaptation with disaster risk reduction approach (in partnership with World Bank and other relevant partners). First draft available for the G8 summit in Japan, mid 2008*

Americas: Economic and risk assessment tool developed and tested (Central America Probabilistic Risk Assessment)

**Guidance material and standards**
*Including guidance on specific sectors, updated terminology and other standards produced by thematic platforms, specialized agencies and expert groups, as a complement to the guide ‘Words into Action’*

Asia/Pacific: Develop regional information sharing networks, database on expertise and region specific disaster risk reduction policy papers (urban risk, education, eco-system services and disaster risk reduction, poverty reduction and disaster risk reduction).

West Asia & North Africa: Identify capacity development needs (regional workshops), with regional database maintained on disaster risk information, practices and expertise; Central Asia knowledge network on disaster risk reduction expanded; policy guidelines produced for mountain communities.
### ISDR secretariat objective:
To strengthen ISDR secretariat capacity to effectively support the ISDR system and facilitate Hyogo Framework for Action implementation

### Indicators:
(a) Financing requirements of the secretariat are met by the 3rd quarter of 2009 including increased number of multi-year commitments to core functions from donors.
(b) Deliverables of the secretariat are produced by end of 2009.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Key Deliverables (global and regional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4.1 ISDR secretariat, both headquarters and regional offices, managed for more effective and efficient delivery and services | **Reinforced result based management and monitoring capabilities**  
- Staff development and training (enhanced competency)  
- Implementing a systematic approach to monitoring and evaluation of secretariat operations (including an evaluation plan)  
**Enhanced United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction**  
With clear operational procedures to resource the activities of the secretariat and the ISDR system joint work programme, with a Programme Review Committee, administrative and financial management and reporting mechanisms |
| 3.3 Existing knowledge on disaster risk reduction made more widely available worldwide | **PreventionWeb**  
Enhanced as a collaborative information platform and databases. Clearinghouse function complemented by an ISDR system resource centre and extensive information sharing network. Maintain ISDR secretariat website  
**ISDR publications resources**  
ISDR publications and material systematically disseminated in United Nations languages and more as resources allow through ISDR partner networks inter alia including those prepared by partners (content validation, editing, translations, production and dissemination) |
Resource requirements for the ISDR secretariat workplan 2008-2009

The tables set out the estimated funding requirements for the ISDR secretariat 2008-2009, indicating percentages required for the global work (Geneva, New York) and in the regions.
2008-2009 ISDR secretariat Biennial Workplan

Budget requirements

Estimated budget 2008-2009
(in millions of USD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Global</th>
<th>Regional</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISDR system coordination and resource mobilization</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy and partnerships</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic information and policy guidance</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective secretariat (global and regional)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>48.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 2008-2009 estimated budget requirements associated with the core functions of the ISDR secretariat are reflected in the focus areas of the secretariat’s biennial workplan shown above. In addition, and in the context of the implementation of the broader ISDR system Joint Planning Framework, the secretariat also has particular coordination responsibilities in respect of several specific ISDR partner initiatives. The estimated 2008-2009 budget requirements for those additional initiatives are shown below. Further information on these and other initiatives will be available in the forthcoming ISDR system global level joint work programme for 2008-2009 to be published in December 2007.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Platform for Promotion of Early Warning (PPEW)</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CADRI - Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (UNDP, OCHA, ISDR secretariat)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Main partners of the ISDR system

United Nations Member States
ACS - Association of Caribbean States
ACT International - Actions by Churches Together
ActionAid International
ADPC - Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
ADRC - Asian Disaster Reduction Center
ADRRN - Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network
AIDMI - All India Disaster Mitigation Institute
AKDN - Aga Khan Development Network
AU - African Union Commission
BDPC - Bangladesh Development Preparedness Centre
Bond DRR Working Group
CADRI - Disaster Management and Training Programme
Care International
CDERA - Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency
Center for Disaster Preparedness
CEPREDENAC - Comisión Nacional de Prevención de Riesgos y Atención de Emergencias
Christian Aid
CIIFEN - Centro Internacional para la Investigación del Fenómeno El Niño
CITYNET
CoE - Council of Europe
Commonwealth Secretariat
Concern Worldwide
CRED - Centre Romand d’Enseignement à Distance
CSWE - Council on Social Work Education
CUREE - Consortium of Universities for Research in Earthquake Engineering
Duryog Nivaran
DWF - Development Workshop France
EC - European Commission
ECLAC - Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EMI - Earthquakes and Megacities Initiatives
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization
GDN - Gender and Disaster Network
GEO - Group on Earth Observations
GFMC - Global Fire Monitoring Center
Groots International
Huairou Commission
IAEE - International Association of Earthquake Engineering
ICDO - International Civil Defence Organization
ICHARM - International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management
ICL - International Consortium on Landslides
ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability
ICRC - International Committee of the Red Cross
ICU - International Council for Science
IDS - Institute of Development Studies
IFRC - International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGAD/IGPAC - Inter-Governmental Authority for Development/IGAD Climate Predictions and Applications Centre
IIEP - International Institute for Environment and Development
IIED - International Institute for Environmental and Development
IIRR - International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
IIED - International Institute for Development
ILC - International Labour Organization
IMC - International Medical Corps
InterAction
Intervida World Alliance
IOC - Commission de l’Océan Indien
IRHA - International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance
IRP - International Recovery Platform
ISET - Institute for Social and Environmental Transition
ISO - International Organisation for Standardization
ITU - International Telecommunication Union
IUCN - The World Conservation Union
Mercy Corps
NGO Committee on Mental Health
NSET - National Society for Earthquake Technology
OAS - Organization of American States
OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Oxfam International
PDC - Pacific Disaster Center
Plan International
Practical Action
ProAct Network
ProVention Consortium
RADIX
RICS
Risk RED
Save the Children
SINAPRED - Sistema Nacional para la Prevención, Mitigación y Atención de Desastres
SOPAC - South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission
Teatr
UCLG - United Cities and Local Governments
UN HABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNCCD - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCRD - United Nations Centre for Regional Development
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR - The United Nations Refugee Agency
UNICEF - The United Nations Children’s Fund
UNITAR - United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOPS - United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSPC - UN System Influenza Coordination
UNU - United Nations University
UNV - United Nations Volunteers
Voice /EU-CORD
WEF - World Economic Forum
WFP - World Food Programme
WHO - World Health Organization
WMO - World Meteorological Organization
World Bank
World Institute for Disaster Risk Management
World Vision International
WSPA - World Society for the Protection of Animals
WWF International - World Wide Fund for Nature
Annexes

Annex 1
SUMMARY of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015:
Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expected Outcome</th>
<th>Strategic Goals</th>
<th>Priorities for Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries.</td>
<td>The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning.</td>
<td>1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards.</td>
<td>2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes.</td>
<td>3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Reduce the underlying risk factors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Key Activities
- **DRR institutional mechanisms** (national platforms), designated responsibilities; DRR part of development policies and planning, sector wise and multi-sector;
- Legislation to support DRR;
- Decentralisation of responsibilities and resources; Assessment of human resources and capacities;
- Foster political commitment;
- Community participation;
- Risk assessments and maps, multi-risk elaboration and dissemination;
- Indicators on DRR and vulnerability;
- Data and statistical loss information;
- Early warning: people centered; information systems; public policy;
- Scientific and technological development; data sharing, space-based earth's observation; climate modeling and forecasting; early warning;
- Regional and emerging risks;
- Information sharing and cooperation;
- Networks across disciplines and regions; dialogue;
- Use of standard DRR terminology;
- Inclusion of DRR into school curricula, formal and informal education;
- Training and learning on DRR: community level, local authorities, targeted sectors; equal access;
- Research capacity: multi-risk; social-economic; application;
- Public awareness and media;
- Sustainable ecosystems and environmental management;
- DRR strategies integrated with climate change adaptation;
- Food security for resilience;
- DRR integrated into health sector and safe hospitals;
- Protection of critical public facilities;
- Recovery schemes and social safety-nets;
- Vulnerability reduction with diversified income options;
- Financial risk-sharing mechanisms;
- Public-private partnership;
- Land use planning and building codes;
- Rural development plans and DRR;
- Disaster management capacities: policy, technical and institutional capacities;
- Dialogue, coordination and information exchange between disaster managers and development sectors;
- Regional approaches to disaster response, with risk reduction focus;
- Review and exercise preparedness and contingency plans;
- Emergency funds;
- Voluntarism and participation.

#### Cross Cutting Issues
- Multi-hazard approach
- Gender perspective and cultural diversity
- Community and volunteers participation
- Capacity building & technology transfer

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Implementation and Follow-Up

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

**General Considerations**
- Implementation by different stakeholders, multi-sectoral approach, participation of civil society (NGOs, CSOs, volunteers), scientific community & private sector is vital.
- States primarily responsible; an enabling international environment is vital, including strengthened international capacities.
- Rely on multi-stakeholder partnerships.
- Particular attention to:
  - Small island developing States: Mauritius Strategy;
  - Least developed countries;
  - Africa.
- States, regional and international organizations to foster coordination among themselves and a strengthened International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR).
- Follow-up integrated with other major conferences in fields relevant to DRR; reviews as appropriate.

**Actors**

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

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

- **International Organizations (including UN System and IFIs)**
  - Encourage the integration of DRR into humanitarian and sustainable development fields;
  - Strengthen the capacity of the UN system to assist disaster-prone developing countries in DRR and implement measures for assessment of progress;
  - Identify actions to assist disaster-prone developing countries in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework, ensure integration and that adequate funding is allocated, assist in setting up national strategies and programmes for DRR;
  - Integrate actions into relevant coordination mechanisms (UNDG, INDRR, ROs and UN Country Teams);"
### Annex 2
#### ISDR system Planning Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Instrument(s)</th>
<th>Priority areas of work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ISDR system support derived from national strategy on disaster risk reduction and built into CCA / UNDAFs, PRSPs etc.</td>
<td>1. Ensure disaster risk reduction a national priority, 3. Build culture of safety &amp; resilience, 5. Strengthen preparedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>• Regional / Sub-regional programmes adopted by regional / sub-regional bodies</td>
<td>1. Regional support programmes, 3. Reviews of regional progress, 5. Regional early warning mechanisms &amp; capacities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>• Biennial global work-programme coordinated by ISDR secretariat, with ISDR system partners</td>
<td>1. ISDR system coordination, 3. Advocacy / partnerships, 5. Coordinated / Joint work-programming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thematic</td>
<td>• Work plans of thematic platforms (clusters, thematic platform. programmes, networks, etc)</td>
<td>Action in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action as determined by concerned thematic platform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Statements of commitment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
