



**UNISDR**

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction  
Regional office for Africa

# An Overview and Progress of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-15)

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## Uganda National Consultation Workshop on HFA-16<sup>th</sup> April, 2013

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# Hyogo Framework for Action

- Key instrument for implementing disaster risk reduction, adopted by the Member States of the United Nations in 2005
  - World Conference on Disaster Reduction, 18-22 January 2005 in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan
- **Goal:** To build resilience of Nations and communities to disasters, by achieving substantive reduction of disaster losses by 2015



## Usefulness of HFA:

- Guiding institutionalization of DRR
- Generating international and national momentum for DRR
- Guiding National legislation and Policy in DRR.
- Integrating DRR into development & synergies in implementation among actors
- Providing a common language for DRR



## At the International Level

- Growing political momentum: UN GA Thematic Debate; Outcome Statement from MDG Review Summit.
- Secretary-General established SRSG for DRR.
- Improved tools to support HFA implementation:
  - Global Platform;
  - Global Assessment Report;
  - Prevention Web;
  - GFDRR at the World Bank;
  - Global Network of NGOs;
  - Views from the Frontline Report
  - UNISDR Science and Technical Committee
  - International Awareness Campaigns:  
safe schools and hospitals, resilient cities.



## At the Regional Level

- Establishment of regional and sub-regional **platforms and networking.**
- **Political commitment: strategies and plans of action** on DRR at Ministerial or Head of State Level.
- Exponential increase in **collaborative efforts and joint initiatives.**



## At the National Level

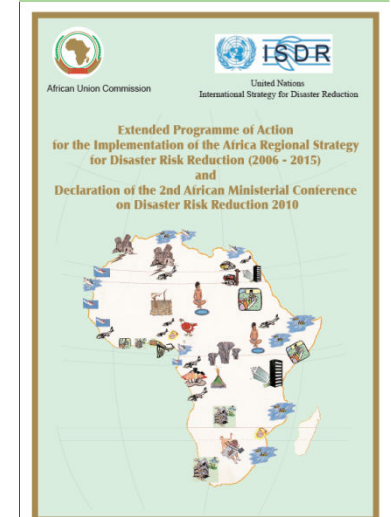
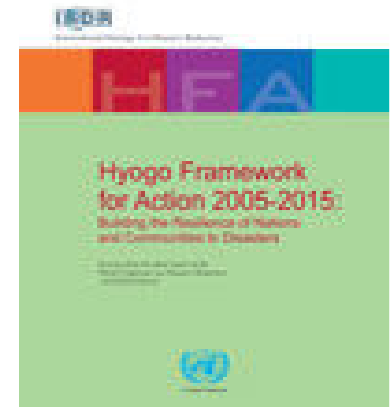
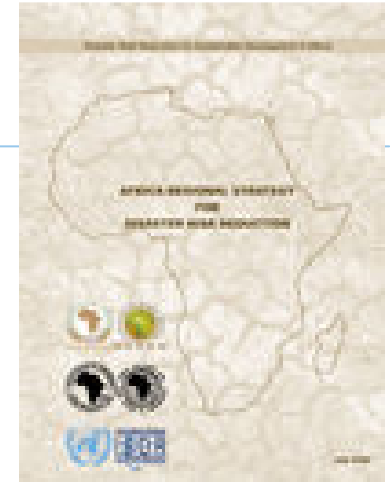
- **Increased commitment** : Improved Governments' reporting on HFA implementation and achievement of HFA objectives.
- Many countries enacted **National DR management legislation**, modeled on the HFA structure and/or broad principles.
- **Increased number of National Platforms and HFA Focal Points**-main HFA principle: multi-stakeholder approach.



# Africa Leads

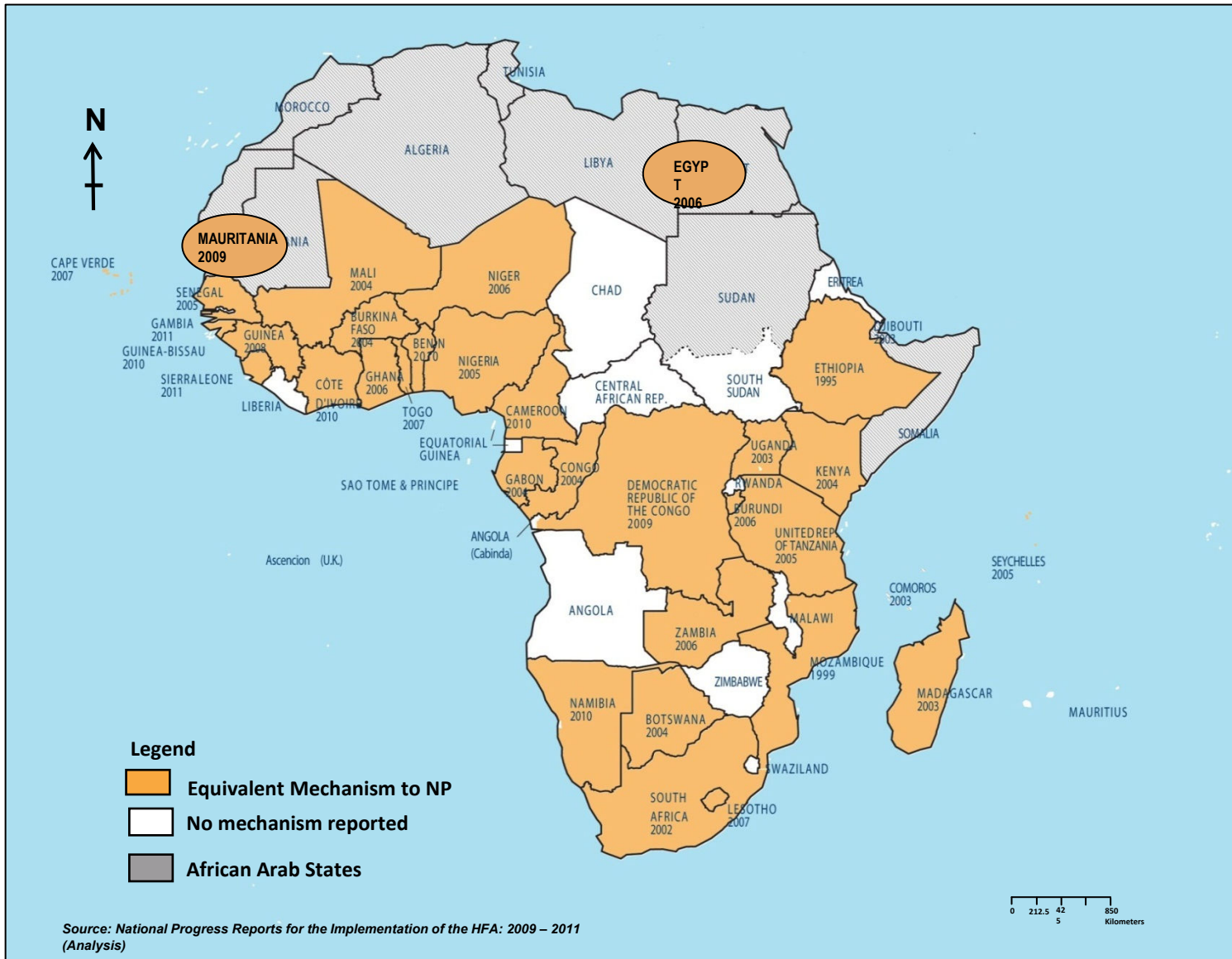
In partnership with: AUC, NPCA, RECs, AfDB, specialized entities, donors, UN, Civil Society, etc.

- The **Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction**, adopted at African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) in 2004.
- The **Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2005- 2010)**, adopted at the 1<sup>st</sup> African Ministerial Conference on DRR in Addis Ababa in 2005, in line with the HFA.
- **Extended Programme of Action for Implementation of the Africa Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2006- 2015)**, adopted in Nairobi in 2010.





# National Platforms or Equivalent



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## Progress in Uganda:

- National Policy for Disaster Prep. and Management, 2011
- Strategic National Action Plan (2012-2016) to operationalize the policy
- DRM coordination structure exists at National level and Sub-National levels
- HFA progress reports submitted for 2009-11 and 2011-13
- DRR integrated into National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)
- Implementation of DesInventar (Disaster loss database) under process
- Strong early warning systems (e.g. Karamoja district drought bulletins, etc.)



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# Post 2015 HFA Consultation



## Context

- Government request for periodic reviews of progress on HFA
- Mid-Term Review of the HFA in 2010-2011
- The Chair's Summary of the Third Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2011
- UN General Assembly Resolution 66/199 requested UNISDR to facilitate development of a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction



## Objectives

- Engage a wide range of stakeholders in the preparatory process in developing a Post-2015 Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction
- Review success and lessons learnt, identify challenges and solutions to risk reduction, especially at national and local levels
- Deepen understanding and knowledge of issues imperative to making development resilient to the impact of natural hazards



# Approach

The consultation process deploys participatory and inclusive approach through:

- Building on existing meetings and conferences related to DRR and development
- Organizing separate consultative meetings as needed
- Facilitating on-line discussions and debates
- Consulting with advisory groups



## Approach cont'd

- Encouraging and participating in thematic consultations
- Linking on-going major consultations and debates such as Rio+20, post-2015 development agenda and COP 18
- Identify working papers in the consultation process (for example economics of disaster risk reduction, land-use planning, science and technology, transparency)
- Refer to reports and monitoring of the existing HFA to identify progress and challenges



## National Consultation

- Provide main component for developing the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, building on the national reporting process of the HFA Monitor
- Gain insights on the impacts and challenges faced in current HFA implementation at national and local levels
- Stimulate self-reflections by national authorities on what has been worked in DRR, emphasizing the impact, and what has not been worked, if not, what are the primary challenges
- Engage in multi-stakeholder national dialogue and discussion on development of the post-2015 framework on DRR





# Thank You!

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