

**REGIONAL PROGRESS IN THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF HYOGO FRAMEWORK
FOR ACTION**

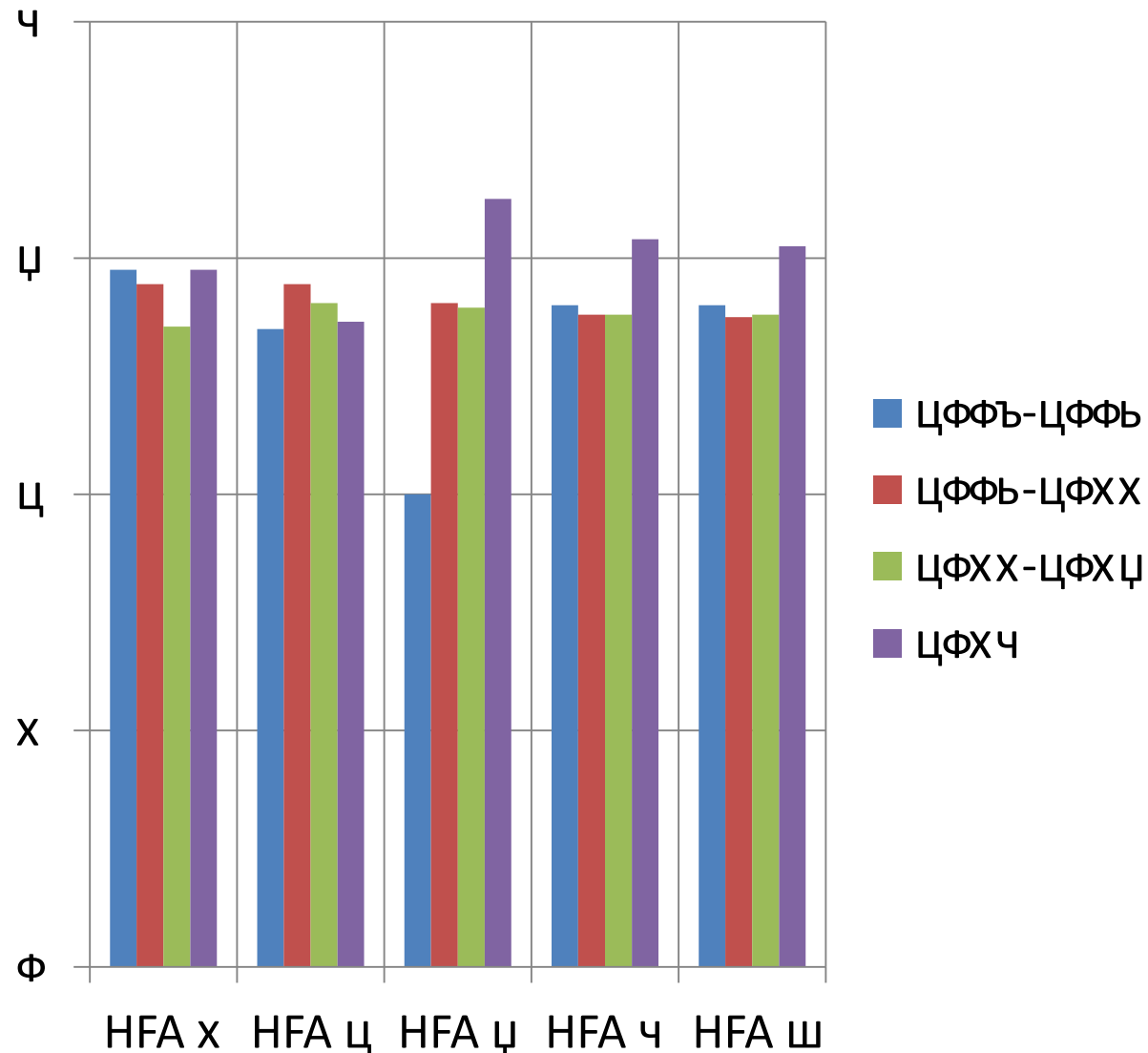
FADI HAMDAN

CONTEXT

- Presence to varying degrees of disaster risk drivers in most Arab countries (Unchecked urban expansion, environmental degradation, poverty, weak governance)
- HFA Implementation, and progress on MDGs, taking place against a series of global crises:
 - Food crisis (2007-2008).
 - Fuel crisis (2000s, peaking in 2008).
 - Financial crisis (2008).
 - Global recession (2008 -)
- Drought in several Arab states (amongst other manifestations of CC)
- Regional conflicts
 - Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Yemen.
- Interaction between conflict, CC, development and disaster risk – but not sufficient linkages

RESULTS

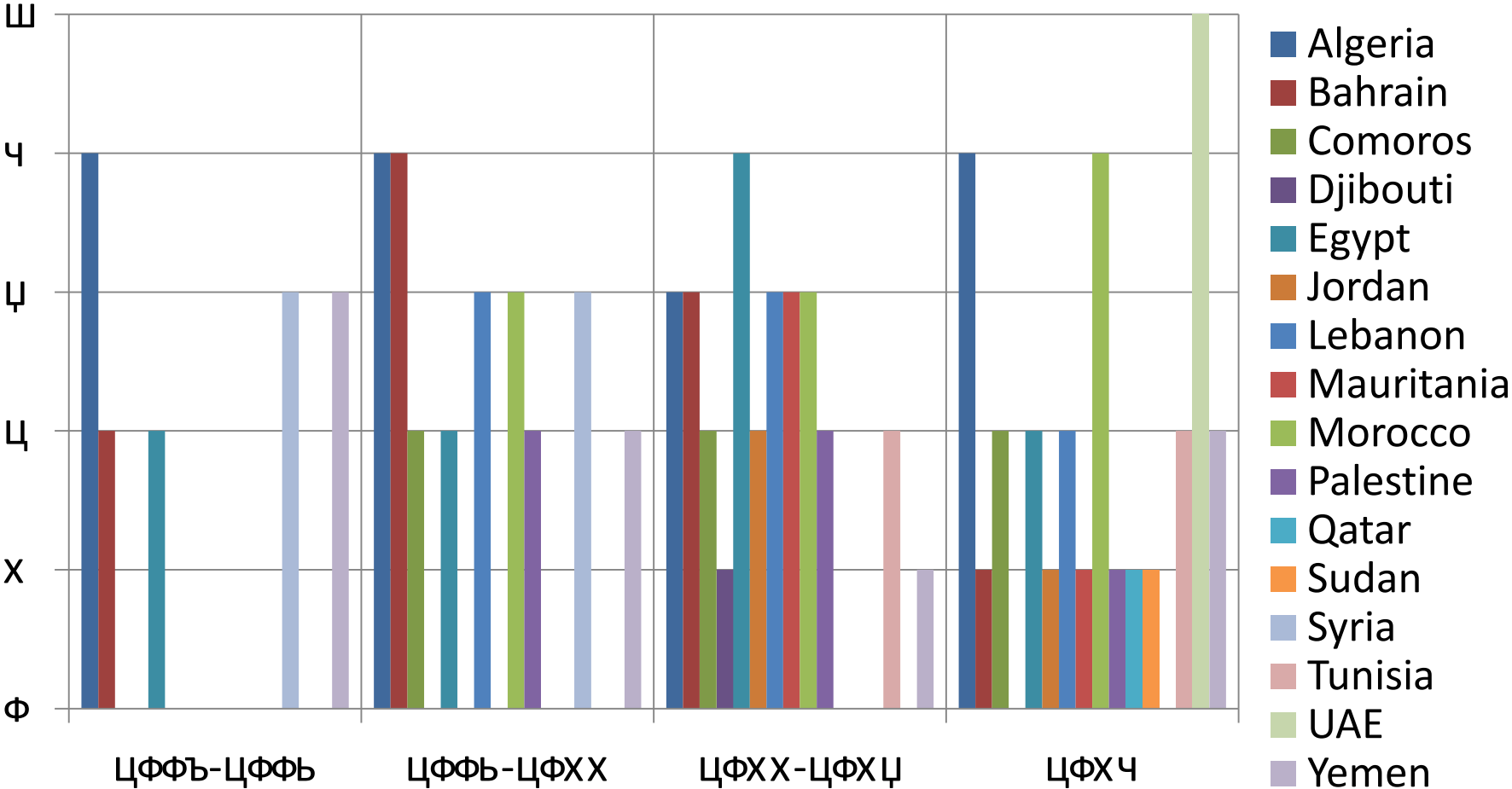
- No significant improvement in grading
- Reporting limitation
- Some countries will revise their reports which may decrease 2014 result
- Improvement in descriptive text:
 - Recognizes prevention
 - Not sufficiently factors increasing vulnerability



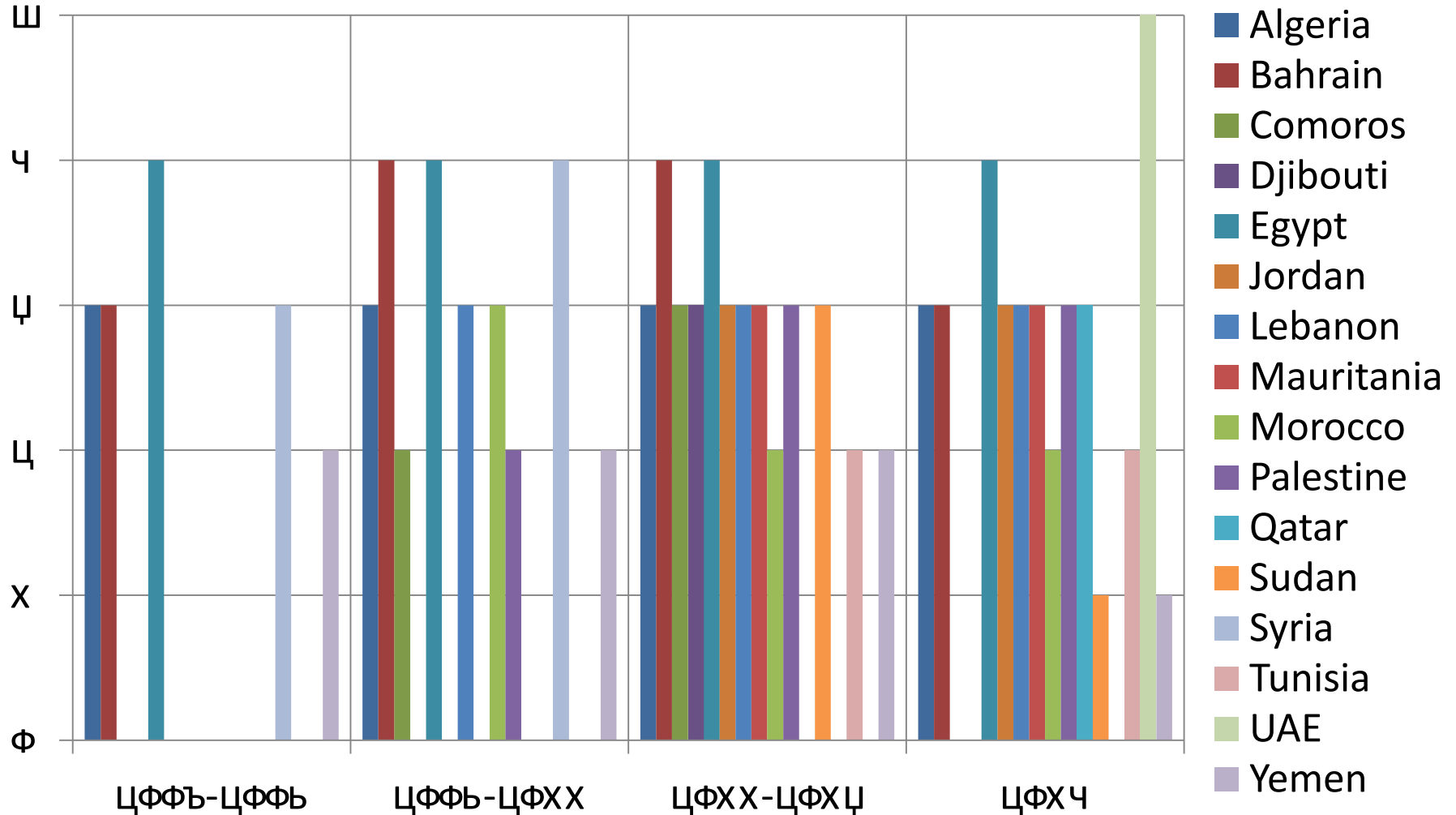
HFA 1 - Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

	ALDC	GCC	Maghreb	Mashreq	Average
2.0.7- 2.0.9	2.0	2.75	3.25	3.125	2.91
2.0.9- 2.1.1	2.125	2.75	3.125	3.625	2.765
2.1.1- 2.1.3	2.45	3.0	2.83	2.75	2.88
2.1.4	2.06	3.83	3.25	3.19	3.08

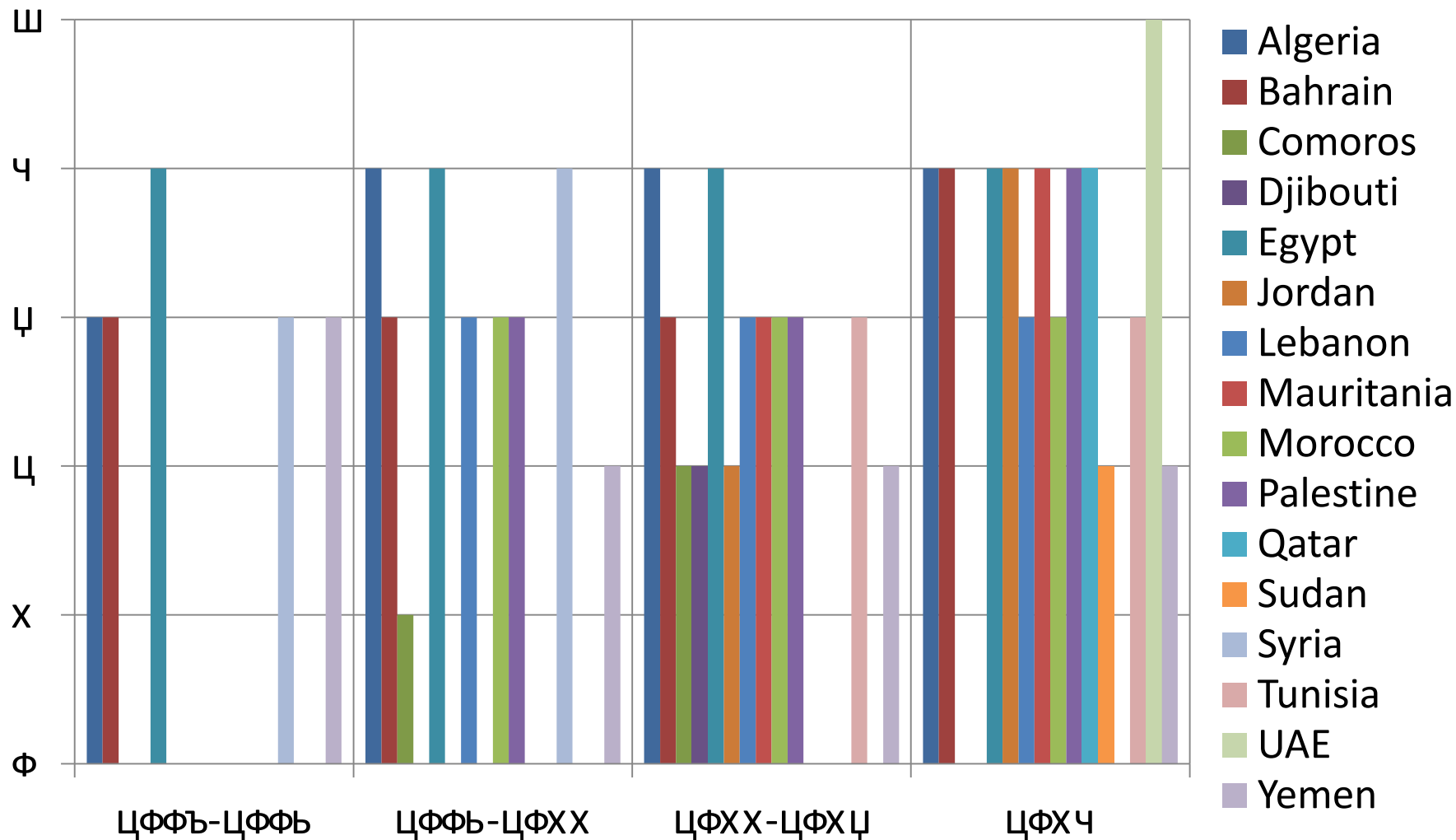
HFA 1 – CI 2 - Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels



HFA 1 – CI 1 - National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels



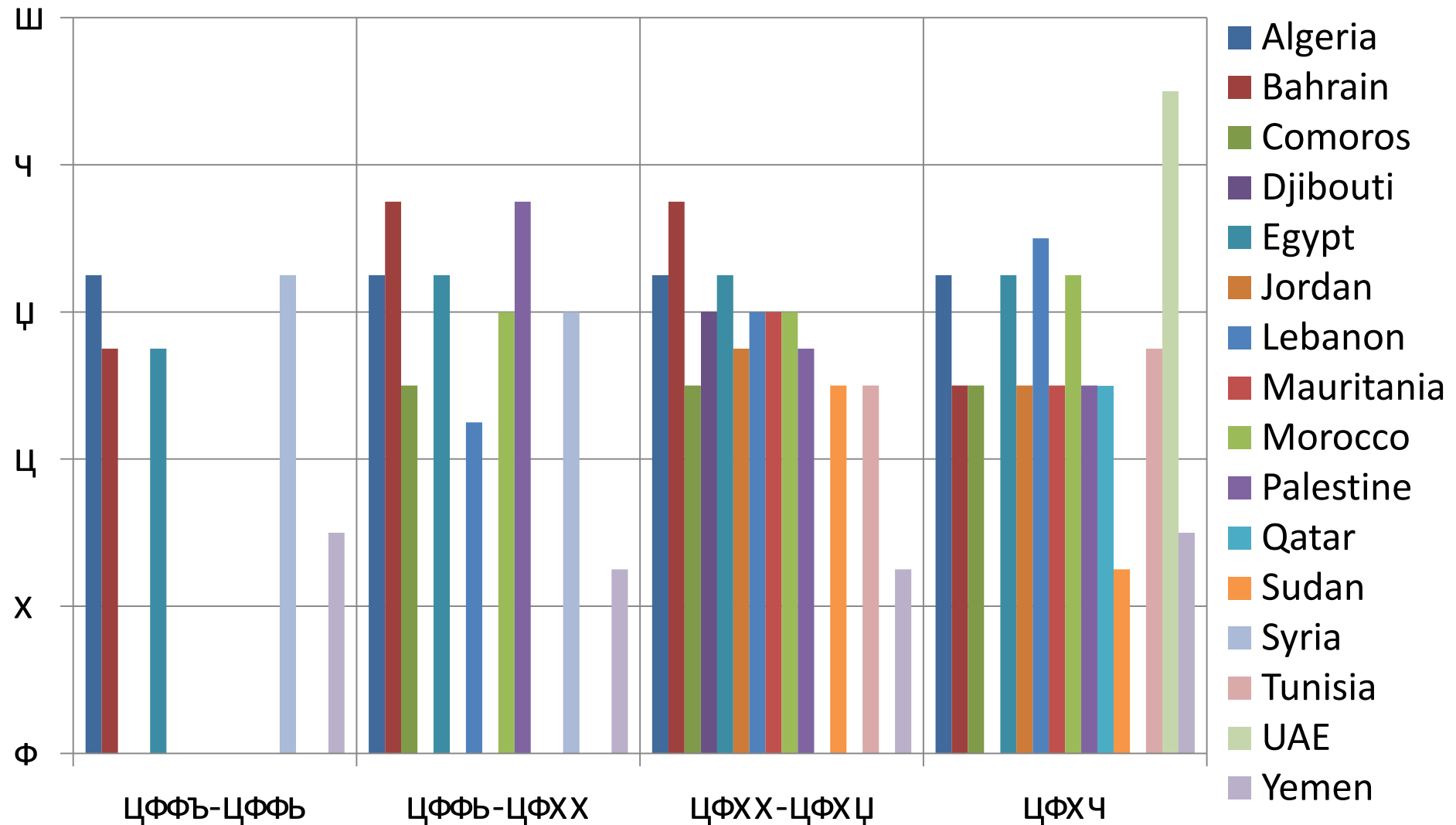
HFA 1 – CI 2 - A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning



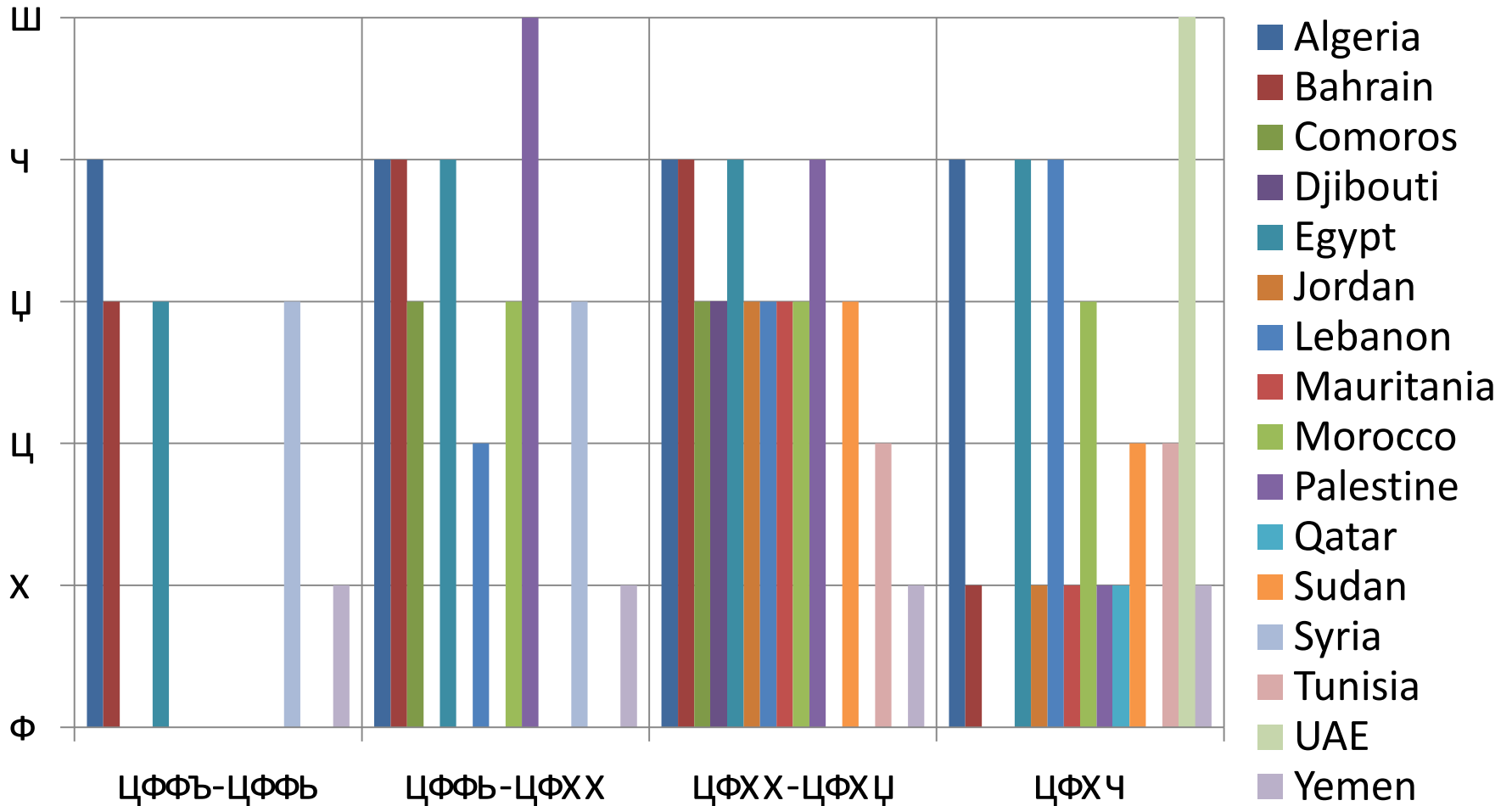
Challenges in Progress -Priority for Action \

- Link national strategies and policies to:
 - action plans with realistic time frames and costs.
 - plans at the sectoral, local and community levels.
 - poverty reduction strategies
 - climate change adaptation strategies.
- Risk governance frameworks including accountability of decisions related to DRR
- Allocation of resources, and development of tracking mechanisms
- tailor made local legislation, which accounts for local capacities and needs
- Inclusiveness of national platforms

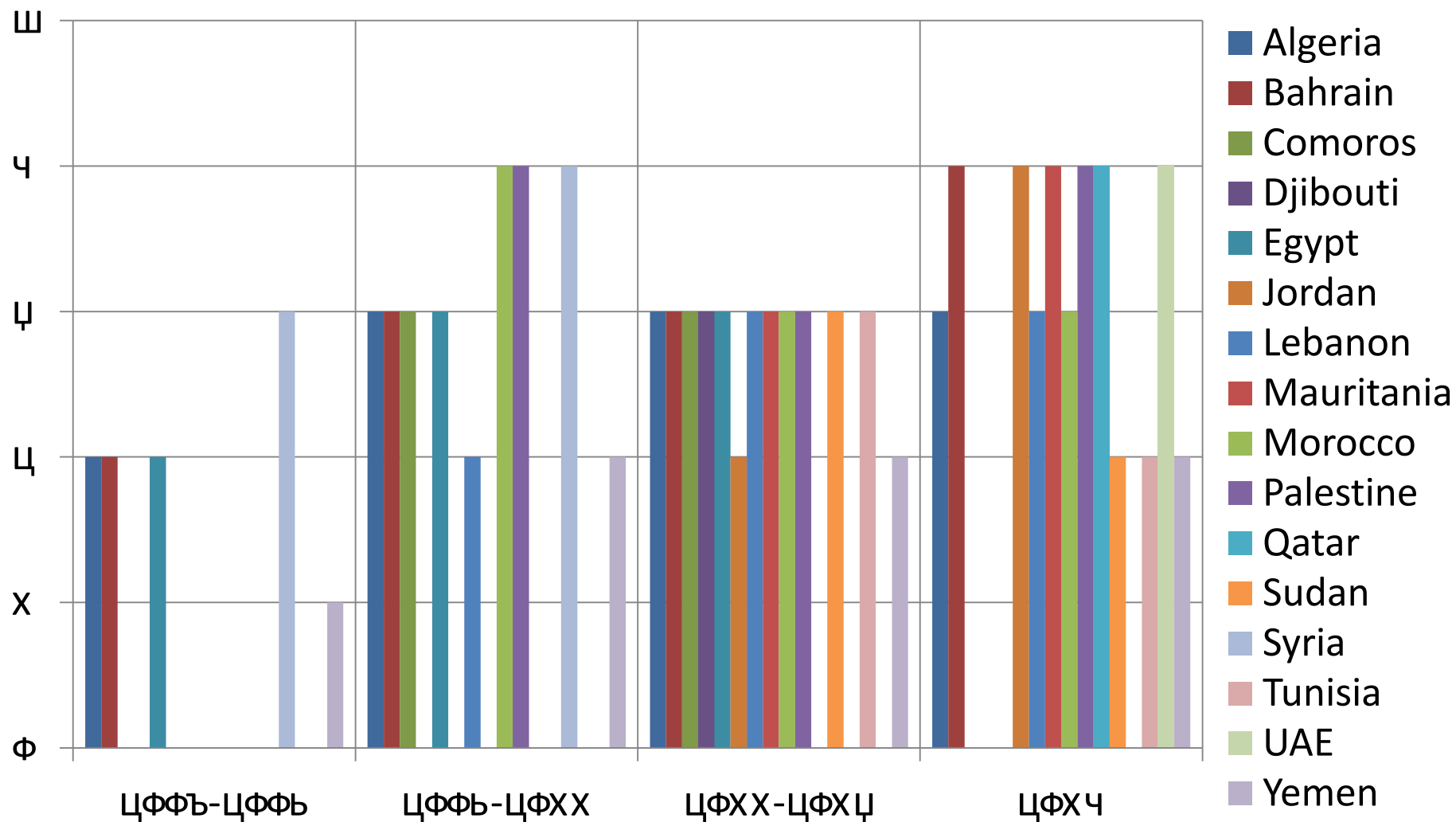
HFA 3 - Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning



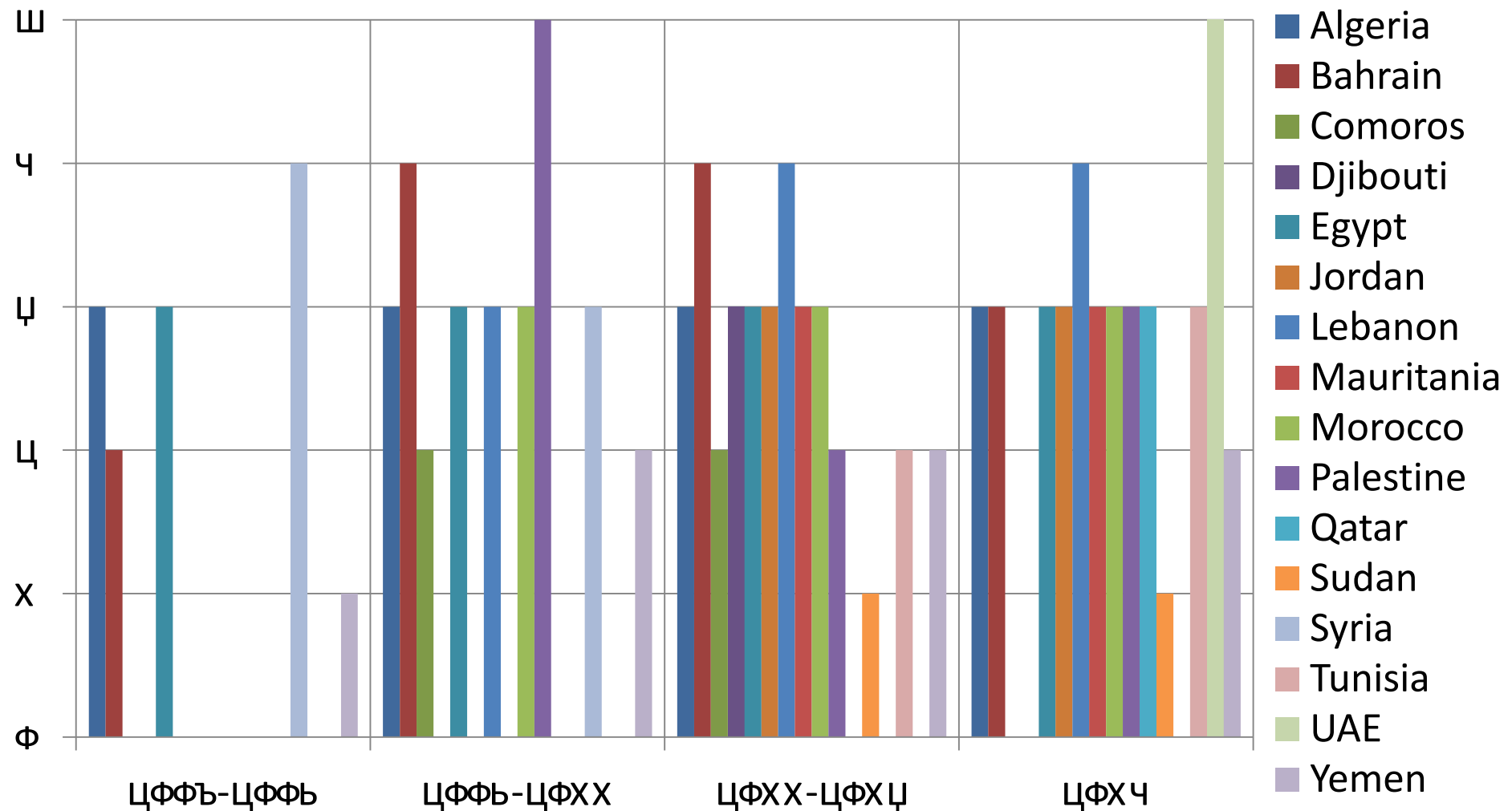
HFA 3 – CI) - : National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.



HFA 3 – CI 2 - School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices



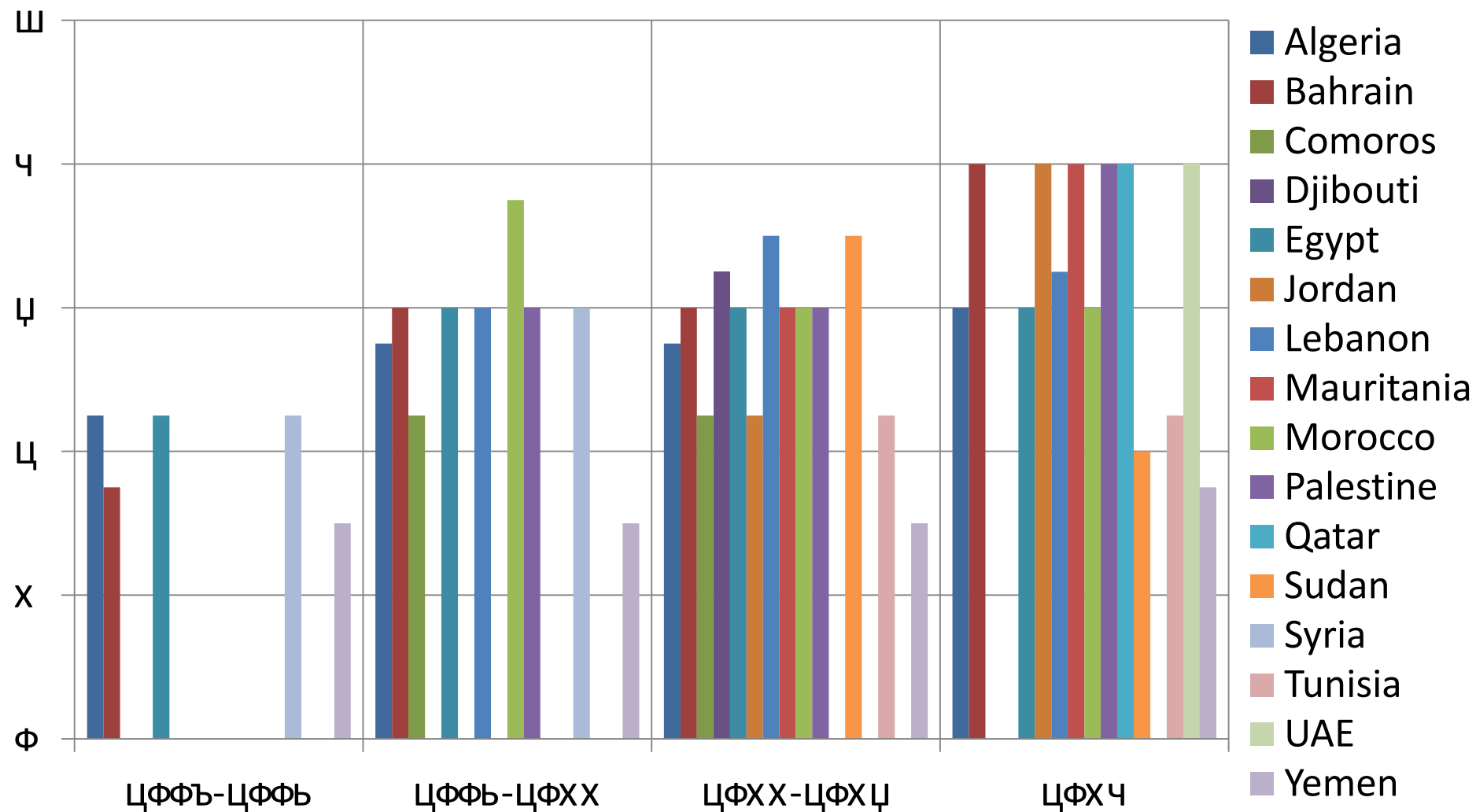
HFA γ – CI γ : Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities



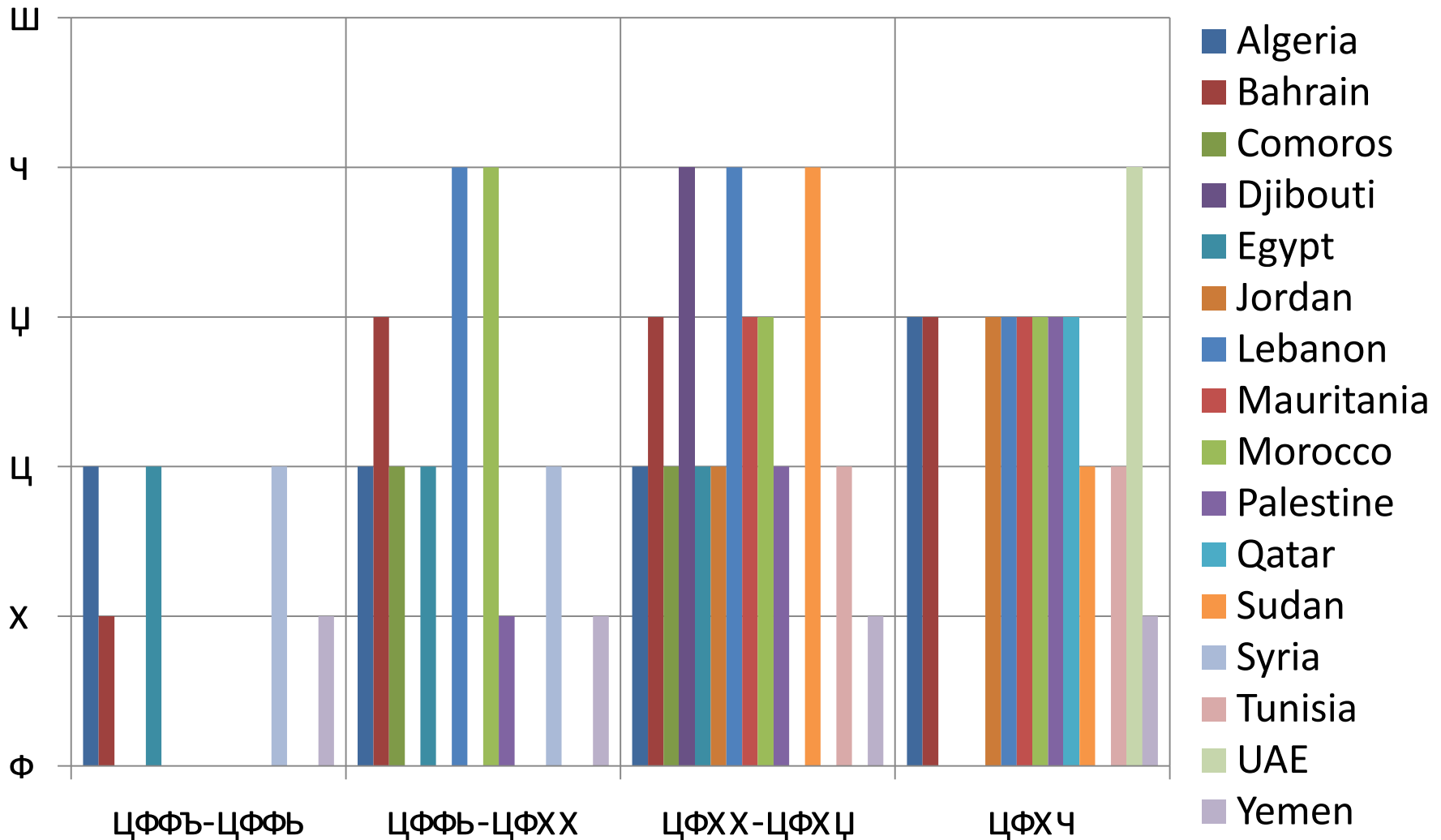
Challenges in Progress -Priority for Action ۲

- Social, economic, institutional, physical and natural factors contributing to disaster vulnerability.
- Interaction between factors causing vulnerability and disaster risk drivers.
- Interaction between climate change, poverty reduction, DRM and sustainable development.
- Participatory, gender-dis-aggregated risk assessments- national/local
- Extensive, intensive and aggregate disaster risk losses.
- Inequality of vulnerability, risk and disaster loss distribution.
- Identify and analyze *informal* vulnerability and risk.
- Planning and development process informed by all above.
- Develop sectoral corrective risk management strategies.

HFA 3 - Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels



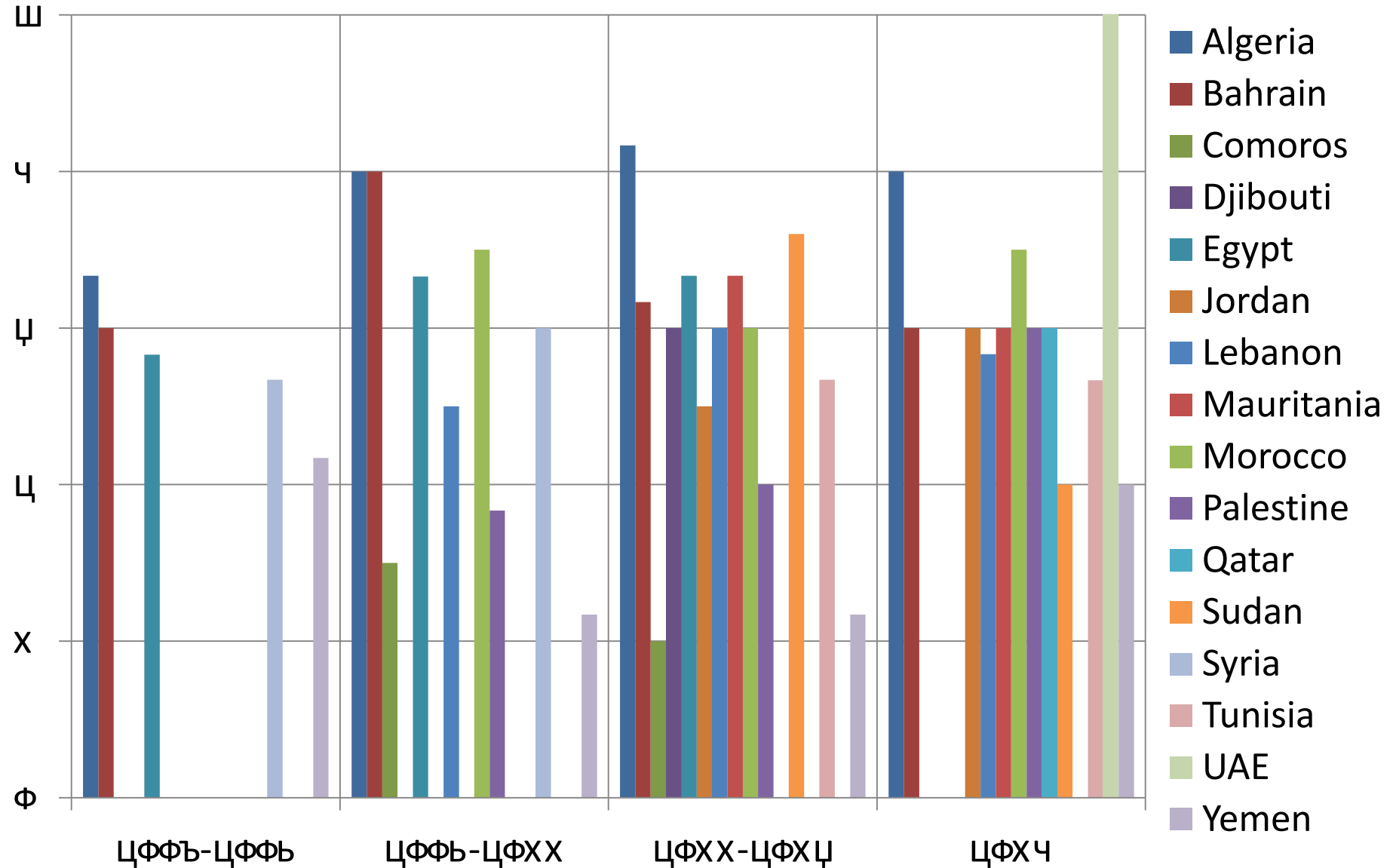
HFA ۳ – CI ۳ - Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened



Challenges in Progress - Priority for Action ३

- A two-way risk communication framework.
- Develop hazard specific training for blue collar workers.
- linkages between outputs of research programs and the decision making process related to DRR.
- Training strategies, based on the results of a gender disaggregated vulnerability, needs and capacity assessment.

HFA ξ - Reduce the underlying risk factors



HFA ξ – CI ξ

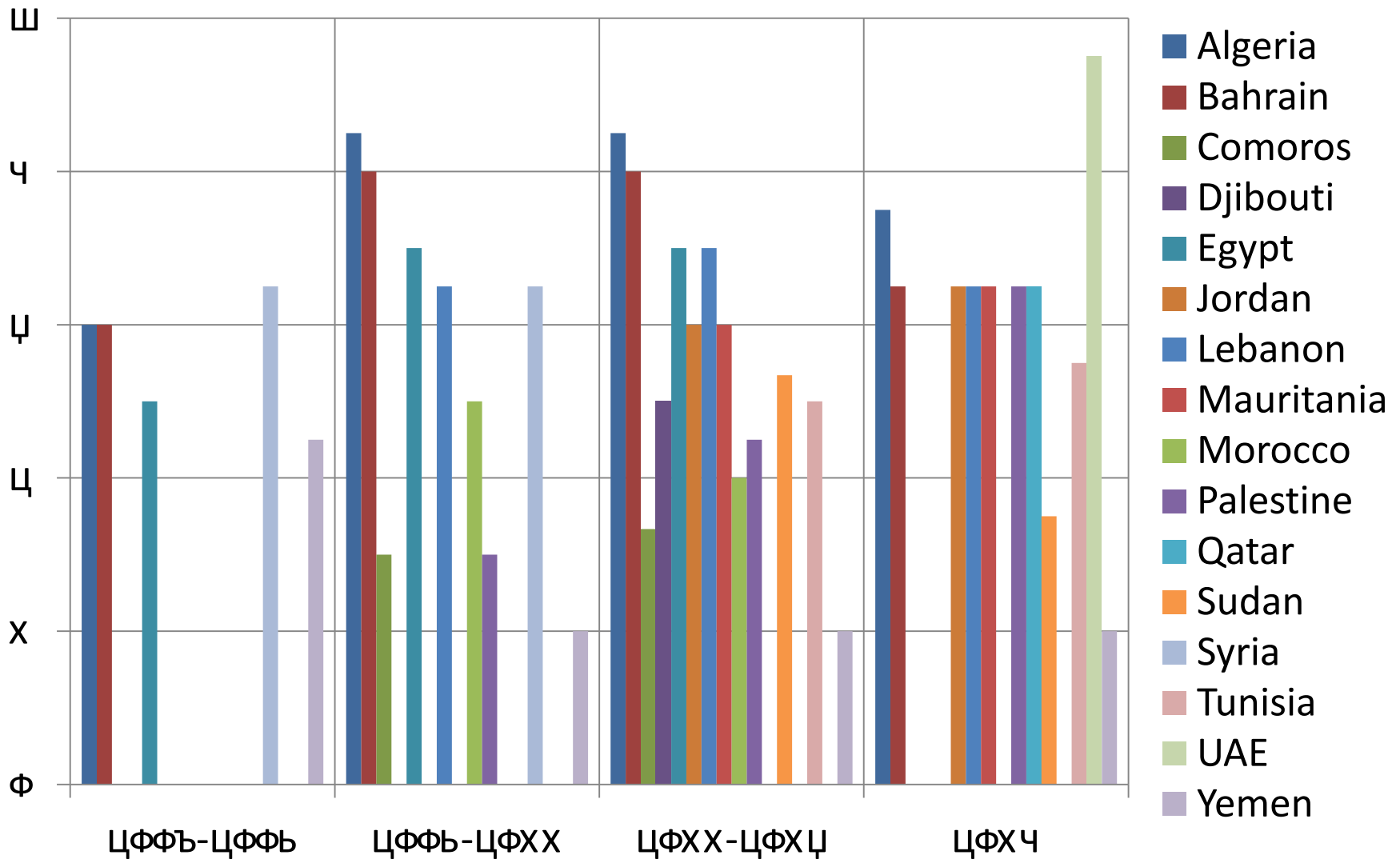
2007 – 2014 progress of LAS member states in the achievement of HFA ξ – Core Indicator ξ - Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes

12.50%	1. Minor Progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy.	Yemen, Sudan (100% ALDC)
6.25%	1. Some progress but without systematic policy and / or institutional commitment.	Lebanon (100% Mashreq)
43.75%	1. Institutional commitment attained but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial.	Bahrain, Jordan, Mauritania, Palestine, Qatar, Syria, Tunisia (28.57% GCC, 42.85% Mashreq, 14.28% ALDC, 14.28% Maghreb)
6.25%	1. Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in capacities and resources.	Djibouti (100% ALDC)
12.50%	1. Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels.	Algeria, U.A.E. (00% Maghreb, 00% GCC)

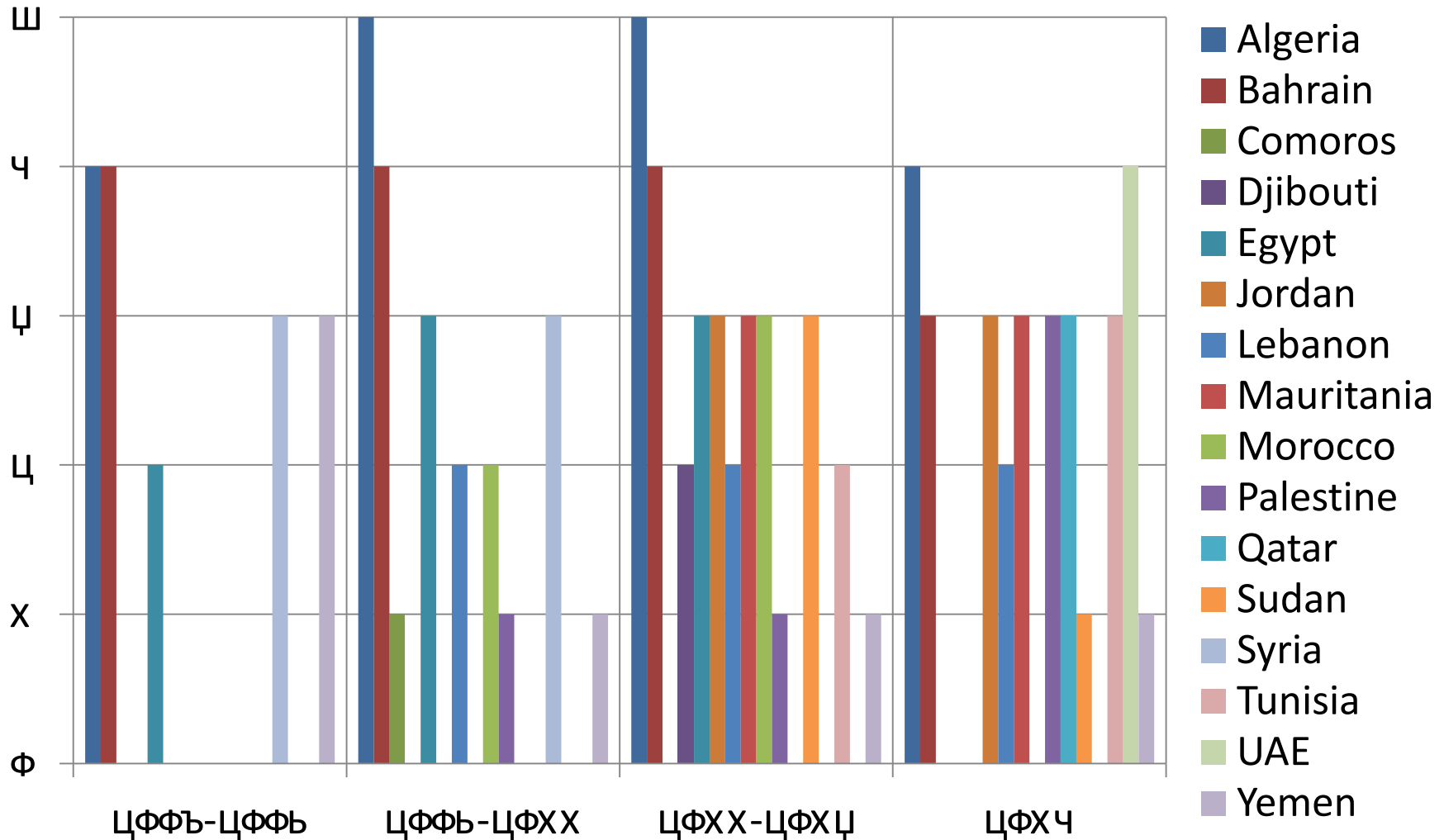
Challenges in Progress - Priority for Action ξ

- Allocating funds for financing prospective and corrective risk management measures.
- Collaborate with the private financial sector (banking, insurance and reinsurance companies).
- Reduce the underlying social and economic factors that contribute to vulnerability corresponding to both intensive and extensive risks
- Link to poverty reduction, education, gender and health strategies promoted and financed by various initiatives and organizations.
- Develop methodologies for the incorporation of DRR into EIA practices, with cost benefit analysis.

HFA ^o -Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels



HFA 5 – CI 3 - Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required



Challenges in Progress - Priority for Action ◦

- Community participation and gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments to precede and inform efforts for
 - Disaster preparedness and contingency plans.
 - Damage loss assessment methodologies.
 - Post Disaster Assessments.
- delineation of recovery efforts from response plans and developing tailor made recovery plans.

Future Outlook - Discussion

- The emphasis on mandatory agreements and the need for financial aid reveals a perception that political commitment is not secured.
- Local governance is not given sufficient prominence.
- Importance of corrective risk reduction strategies especially in poor neighborhoods, refugee camps and slums) are not given sufficient importance.
- The *strategic* importance of local level, bottom-up, gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessment is not recognized.
- The strategic importance of transferring national strategies and policies into mid-term and long-term action plans with implementation schedules and sustainable funding mechanisms is not recognized.

Demonstration of Commitment – Regional Level

- Several ministerial level regional agreements, arrangements and strategies have been developed:
 - **League of Arab States (LAS) Initiative(s):** The Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction ٢٠٢٠.
 - **RICCAR:** The Regional Initiative for the Assessment of Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources and Socio-Economic Vulnerability in the Arab Region.
 - **ACSAD:** assessment of drought in Arid Zones and Dry lands.
 - **GCC:** Disaster Control Centre.
- UNISDR, the ISDR system, active governments and regional organizations have systematically promoted and advanced the implementation of the Hyogo Framework.

Drivers for Progress – Regional Level

- Strengthen efforts for sharing information and best practices on disaster risk management between countries and sub-regions.
- Develop tailor made programs at the sub-regional level for countries sharing similar hazard, exposure, vulnerability, capacity and / or needs.
- Develop tailor made programs at the sub-regional level to study the interaction between climate change, poverty reduction, development and disaster risk management.
- Strengthening the Arab Platform for DRR and follow up on decisions and declarations made during successive Arab platforms on DRR (i.e. Aqaba and Sharm El-Sheikh).

Beyond 2010 – Additional Guidelines

- From national strategies and policies to action plans with realistic time frames and costs.
- To implement DRR strategies and policies at the local level.
- For collating and analyzing the various social, economic, institutional, physical and natural factors contributing to vulnerability.
- To develop risk governance frameworks.
- To implement corrective disaster risk management strategies for both meteorological and geophysical hazards, including in informal / illegal settlements.
- Order of development and implementation of DRR initiatives.
- Guidelines on moving beyond progress level 3.

Beyond 2015 – Reporting Mechanisms

- Transferring strategies and policies to action plans.
- Transferring national strategies and policies to the local level.
- More direct linkages between HFA priorities, core indicators and means of verification.
- Linking HFA progress and challenges to development related international initiatives (e.g. the MDGs, sustainable growth goals, etc), climate change related international initiatives, and children rights related international initiatives (e.g. the Convention on the Rights of the Child).
- Linking HFA progress and challenges to the main disaster risk drivers, as identified by successive GRA reports, namely

CLOSURE – “Food for Thought” for “Take-Away”

- There is a need to provide a momentum for Arab states to move beyond progress level 3 (institutional commitment attained with no substantial or comprehensive achievements).
- One reason for the stagnation around progress level 3 may be due to the compartmentalized approach; **additional reason may be lack of sufficient linkages with development**
- Same conclusion by the 2011 UN report on progress in MDGs development may only be achieved by accounting for political and cultural dimensions (absent from MDGs and targets) of development and linking it with social, economic and environmental.
- Same conclusion by regional review by ESCWA on state of Arab Cities.
- Same conclusion by independent NGOs review on implementation of the CRC.

Many thanks for listening