



**Fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
Yogyakarta, Republic of Indonesia, 22-25 October 2012**

**“Yogyakarta Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction
in Asia and the Pacific 2012”**

We, Heads of Government, Ministers, and Heads of Delegation of countries in Asia and the Pacific, attending the Fifth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (AMCDRR): Strengthening Local Capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction in Yogyakarta, Republic of Indonesia on 22-25 October 2012;

Concerned with the increasing impact of disasters and climate change in Asia and the Pacific in the past two years;

Noting the Chair’s Summary of the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in 2011 and the outcome document of Rio+20, which called on all stakeholders to accelerate the implementation of the *Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005 – 2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*, and the achievements of its goals along with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and to initiate consultations on a post-2015 DRR framework and development agenda;

Considering recent global and regional developments, which are expected to advance DRR in Asia and the Pacific, such as the Joint Statement of the United Nations (UN) and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the UN-Pacific Island Forum Joint Statement on DRR, the Pacific Roadmap, the outcomes of the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku and the Sendai Statement on mainstreaming DRM for Sustainable Development;

Recognizing the role of science and the complementarity of DRR and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) as policy goals and approaches to address risk, vulnerability, and the impacts of hazard events and climate change on people and society;

Aware of the responsibility of governments to reduce disaster risks and the need for the support of all stakeholders to ensure appropriate implementation of the recommendations of the AMCDRR;

Acknowledging the leadership of the Governments of the People’s Republic of China, the Republic of India, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, and the Republic of Indonesia in hosting the AMCDRR successively, and the implementation of the activities called for by the Declarations of these Conferences, including the progress on the Incheon Declaration, Roadmap and Action Plan that emphasizes the importance of clear

national accountabilities in mainstreaming initiatives, scaling up of sound practices, and contributing towards a post-2015 DRR framework and development agenda; and

Appreciating the role of the President of the Republic of Indonesia as the Global Champion on DRR to promote DRR in the process of the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

CALL ON DRR STAKEHOLDERS TO:

Participate fully in the consultations now underway worldwide to mainstream disaster risk reduction into the post-2015 Development Agenda and to provide input for the development of a new Post-2015 DRR framework.

On integrating local level disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into national development planning: Strengthen laws and regulations, institutional arrangements, and risk governance for DRR and CCA; link national development planning and financing with local development agenda; make use of existing regional and sub-regional resources for local capacity building; and increase the involvement of multi-stakeholders, especially the vulnerable groups including women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities, in planning and decision-making processes.

On local risk assessment and financing: Support local communities to have sufficient financing which - among other sources - could be obtained through public-private partnerships, and promoting investment in social and physical local infrastructure by establishing contingency budgets as sustainable reserves, and to explore the potential funding from philanthropic organizations; enhance existing capacity and resources for identifying risk and allocating sufficient financial resources for prevention, response and recovery; recognise the need to adjust priorities for greater public investment in prevention rather than response and recovery; develop schemes for micro-insurance and pooling of financial resources and risk; and to promote regional exchange and collaboration to enhance local resilience through bridging existing practical methodologies and practices in local risk assessment and financing; and enhance and support regional cooperation mechanisms and centers on disaster information management.

On strengthening local risk governance and partnership: Emphasize risk governance through improved participation, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency, and accountability, taking into account the multi-dimensional nature of risk, and that the majority of disasters are of small and medium size; respect and strengthen existing and/or establish inclusive institutions and platforms by involving key stakeholders in planning, budgeting and allocation of the resources, while considering local culture and practices; review and implement the development of inclusive policies and legal frameworks and related budgetary allocations to local authorities to build community resilience, particularly human capacity and capabilities; commit to disaggregate data and information to ensure the active contribution of risk-prone communities, particularly persons with disabilities, women, children and the elderly, and to meet their different needs; recognize that appropriate knowledge, information and innovation with effective feedback and complaint mechanisms can build sustainable partnerships at the local

level; explore new partnership modalities with the private sectors and the media; and support the scientific community to provide evidence-based DRR and incorporate DRR in the health sector.

On building local community resilience: promote, replicate and scale up successful community-based DRR and CCA initiatives at the national and local levels; develop common disaggregated targets and indicators for resilient communities that can be used by governments, civil society organizations and practitioners in developing disaster-resilient villages and communities; enhance the adaptive capacity of communities and local institutions to respond to emerging and future risks; support local level efforts for safe schools and hospitals in cost-effective manners and initiate the global programmes; and refocus development priorities towards building overall local resilience that includes natural, social and economic aspects as well as infrastructure capacities through community-based mechanisms.

On a post-2015 DRR framework: Identify accountability measures for more effective implementation, political commitment to deliver at all levels, awareness, education and public access to information, improved governance, the promotion of resilient investments, and the allocation of resources especially to build local capacity; and promote a bottom-up approach.

On Reducing the Underlying Risk Factors: Build and sustain capacities and legal mandates of national and local governments and the private sector to integrate DRR in land use planning and building disaster-resistant infrastructure; enhance investment in natural resource management, infrastructure development, livelihood generation and social protection at national and local levels; emphasize social protection in pre-disaster mechanisms with focus on the poor, women, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly; ensure the protection of rights of children, women and persons with disabilities from disaster risk; and encourage child and youth participation in DRR and development processes at all levels.

On the implementation of cross-cutting issues in the HFA: Promote an inclusive multi-hazard approach that considers socio-economic vulnerability and exposure in risk assessments and reduction measures, gender, disability and age capacities and cultural diversity in planning and programming at all levels, and community and volunteer participation in national and local level actions.

RESOLVED TO:

Invite the Indonesian National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB), host of the Fifth AMCDRR, in coordination with UNISDR Asia Pacific Regional Office (UNISDR AP) and members of the IAP to carry the messages of the Yogyakarta Declaration on DRR (hereinafter referred to as *this Declaration*) to the Fourth Session of the Global Platform on DRR in May 2013 and beyond;

Incorporate the recommendations of *this Declaration*, into policies, strategies, and action plans of Government, as appropriate, and report their implementation at the Sixth AMCDRR in 2014;

Call on international organisations, regional inter-governmental bodies and institutions, national organizations, National Red Cross and Red Crescent, and civil society organizations and their networks to support and accelerate the implementation of the HFA, in particular the national action plans on DRR, and the priority actions stated in the AMCDRR Declarations;

Facilitate national multi-stakeholder consultations and dialogue in order to contribute to the process towards a post-2015 DRR framework and development agenda;

Welcome the Stakeholders Declarations in Annexes 1-10 and Incheon REMAP progress report in Annex 11, as an integral part of *this Declaration* and in support of its goals; and

Express our sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Government and people of the Republic of Indonesia for their gracious hospitality in hosting and organising the Fifth AMCDRR and welcome the offer of the Kingdom of Thailand to host the Sixth AMCDRR in 2014.

ADOPTED on 25th October 2012, in Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

Annex 1	Statement of Child-Centered Organizations, Children, and Youth
Annex 2	Statement of Civil Society Organizations
Annex 3	Statement of Individuals and Organizations Concerned with Disability
Annex 4	Statement of Individuals and Organizations Concerned with Gender Issues
Annex 5	Statement of Mayors and Local Government Authorities
Annex 6	Statement of Media
Annex 7	Statement of National Societies of Red Cross and Red Crescent
Annex 8	Statement of Parliamentarians
Annex 9	Statement of Private Sector
Annex 10	Statement of Scientific, Academic and Research Stakeholders
Annex 11	Incheon REMAP Progress Report 2011-2012



Statement of Scientific, Academic and Research Stakeholders

For

The 5th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 22-25 October 2012, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

We, Scientific, Academic and Research Stakeholders from countries in Asia and the Pacific

Recognize the efforts and declarations of the previous AMCDRRs and events thorough out the region.

Wish to make the following commitments and calls for action on behalf of scientific community in the region.

We commit to:

- 1. Research:** Promote, prioritize and advance research on natural, social, engineering and technology aspects of disaster risk in an integrated environment; enhance team efforts in hazard and disaster research, building on existing networks, universities and initiatives; and integrating various stakeholder needs on all levels.
- 2. Integration:** Ensure that disaster research programs, policies, and applications are integrated across disciplines, and contribute to enhancing policy-making and capacity building for the effective DRR and sustainability.
 - Actively engage and support scientific and technical communities to inform decision-making, and ensure policy is informed by both science and lessons learned.
 - Ensure research approaches have practical applications, are consistent with and actively engage stakeholders from all sectors and are sensitive to gender and cultural differences.
 - Identify and prepare scientifically informed multi-hazard risk assessments and scenarios.
 - Encourage cross-sectorial cooperation that makes best use of available information and technology in an open access environment.
- 3. Global Standards:** Develop and coordinate globally standardized open source information, disaster loss data, event documentation and analysis procedures, guidelines and frameworks for integrated and effective disaster risk management and sustainable development.
 - Promote the adoption of standard hazard, vulnerability and risk profiles for use by all stakeholders for integration into disaster-resilient development and sectorial planning.
- 4. Awareness:** Raise awareness of decision-makers and the public by promoting effective, integrated, demand-driven, evidence-based disaster risk initiatives and increased advocacy.
 - Improve understanding of integrated approaches to DRR with local, national, regional and global awareness-raising programs, training, and advocacy.
 - Raise awareness amongst decision-makers at all levels to commit to and apply policies, funding and legal means for integrated DRR initiatives.
 - Scale up advocacy with the wider public, mainly through the media and civil society organizations for the development of a culture of resilience, prevention and safety.
- 5. Education:** Promote a holistic, scientific-based approach in natural hazards and disaster risk education and training by promoting integration into curricula in schools and communities.

- 6. Increase Funding:** Motivate funding sources (public, private, humanitarian, development, scientific, etc.) to allocate priority funding to address the urgent need for applied and basic integrated research on disaster risks.
- Promote increased investment in integrated disaster risk reduction (DRR) research, and develop policy guidelines for integrating DRR into development.
 - Promote an increase in disaster management and humanitarian funding for integrated DRR research to ensure that DRR is fully integrated in strategies, and programmes.
 - Ensure that development funding sources follow-up the resourcing provided for DRR by disaster management and humanitarian agencies with the required integration of DRR in development sectorial funding.

We call upon participants of the 5th AMCDRR to:

- Increase by 25% integrated research-based capacity building activities.
- Support the Assessment of Integrated Research on Disaster Risk initiative of the Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR) programme to identify the state of research.
- Facilitate a 25% increase in bilateral/trilateral integrated research and academic cooperation in the hazard and risk arenas.
- Support a 50% increase in regional multidisciplinary hazard activities based on science.
- Develop an inventory of hazard, risk and DRR centers of research and capacity building.
- Support the development of a minimum standards for graduate programs including technical topics, teaching methods, and integration.
- Provide support for the development of an inventory of hazard, risk and DRR researchers by country, based on a common data fields.
- Halve the population without protection from natural hazards.
- Halve the population without access to the basic early warning for natural hazards.
- Provide support for and utilize awareness raising with measurable outcomes.
- Increase the number of cities, schools, and hospitals participating in the “Resilient Cities”, “Safer School” and “Safer Hospital” campaigns by 50%.
- Increase the number of science ministries, national science foundations, and national academies of sciences involved in hazard, risk and DRR research and application by 25%.
- Develop a regional assessment and inventory of graduate level hazard and DRR programs.
- By 2015, each country should have graduate level programs in integrated developed based on a sustainable framework and market research.
- Develop funded, regional post doc and graduate research programs in conjunction with established integrated graduate programs.
- Provide a 25% increase in support for national research and study of national hazards.
- Increase funding for trans-disciplinary hazard, risk and DRR research with emphasis given to application of research by 25% for international, bilateral, and trilateral funding.
- Enhance regional cooperation on disaster information management.

In conclusion:

Building on past declarations and issues discussed in the earlier conferences, it is essential that increased support for research and academia related to DRR be encouraged, supported and implemented across all geographic levels. This should be done in an integrated fashion to support sustainable development, augment existing activities and mechanisms as well as support new activities that adopt a trans-disciplinary approach.