



***Further implementation of the
Hyogo Framework for Action***
- expectations for Hyogo -

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Overview

I

Global data and trends on “natural” disasters

II

ISDR and implementation of the Hyogo Framework

III

Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

IV

Climate change and disaster risk reduction

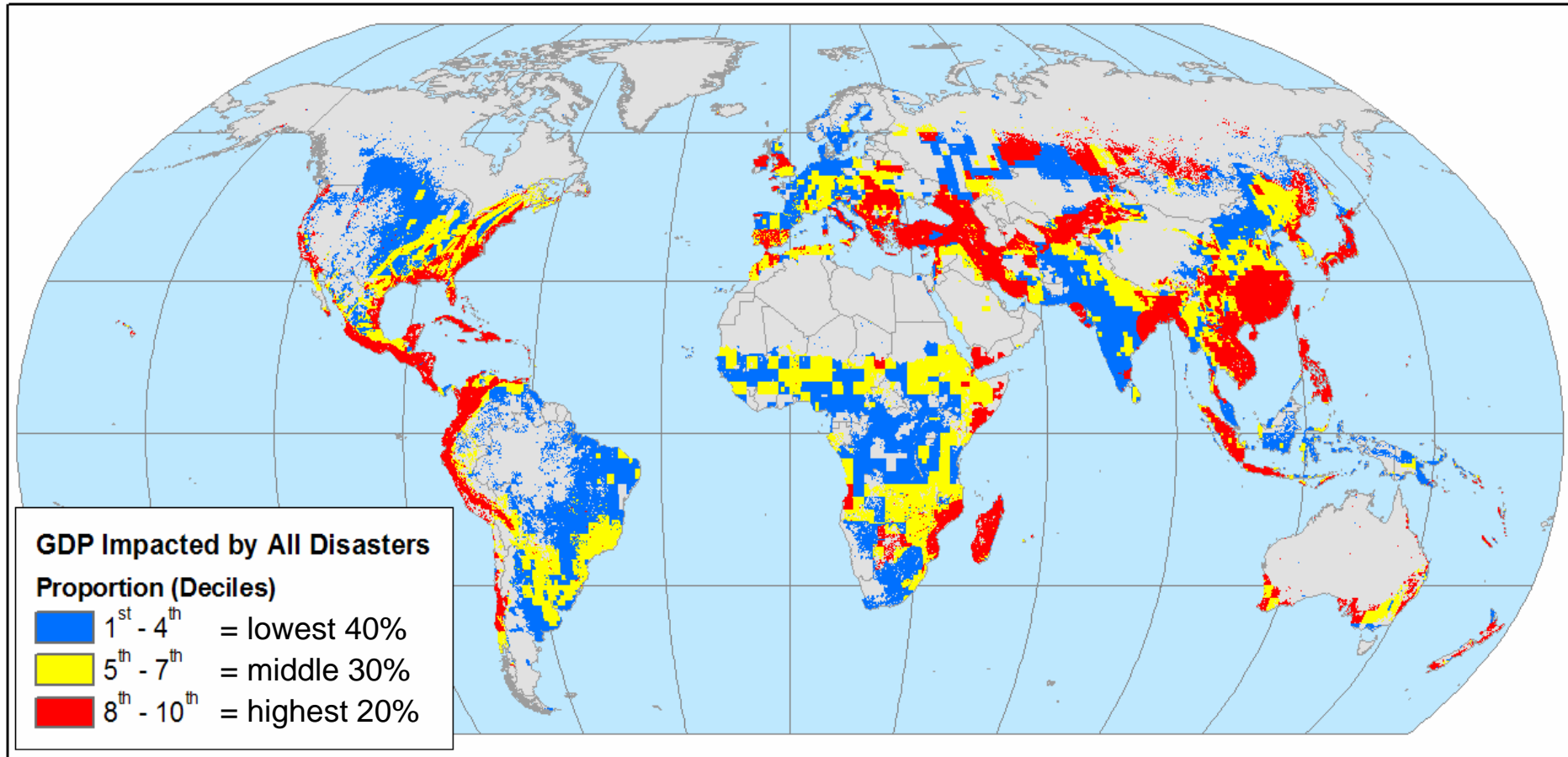
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DRR Global Campaign (2008-2009): Safe Hospitals

I

Global data and trends on “natural” disasters

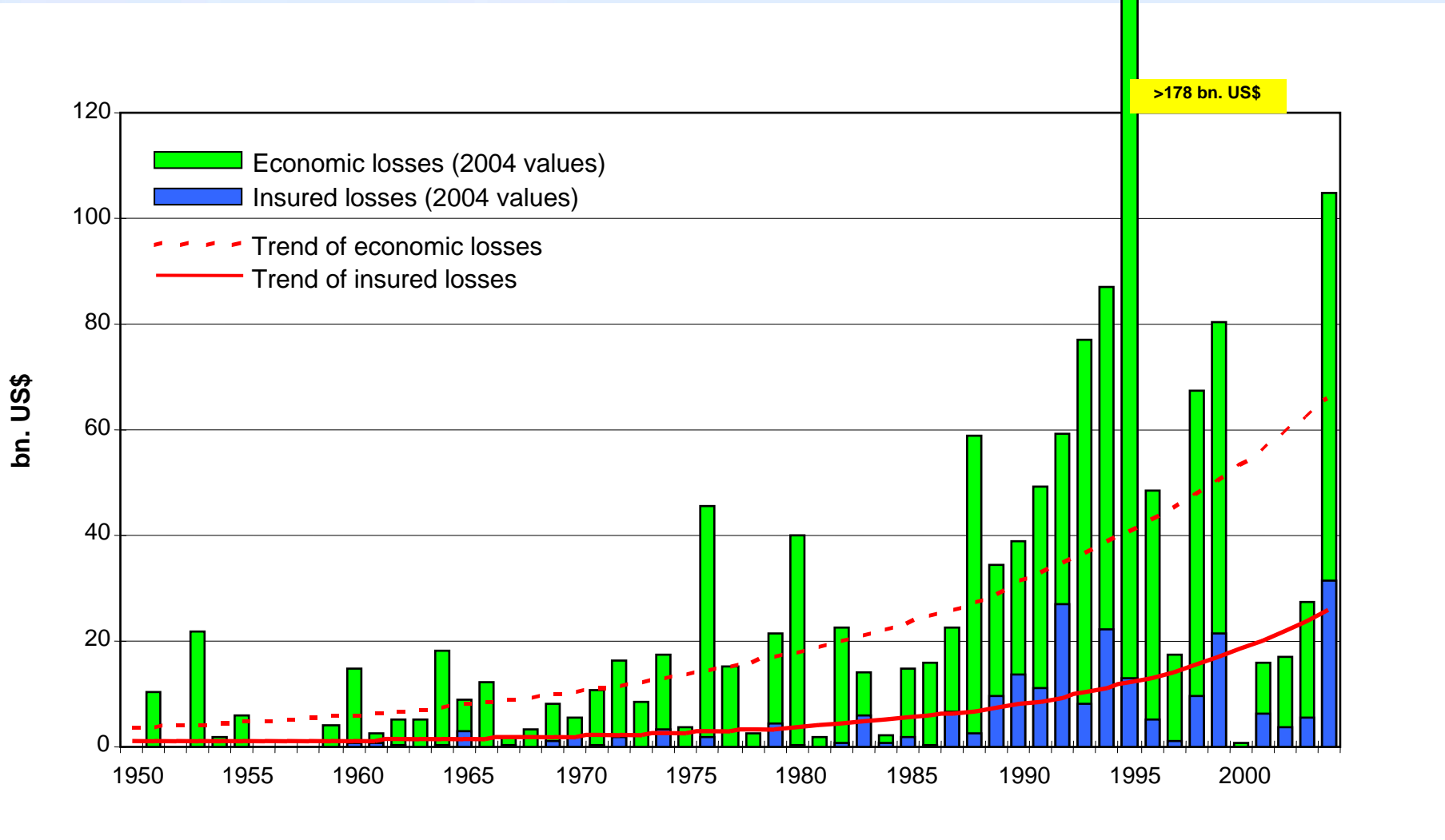
Global Hotspot study *(World Bank with ProVention Consortium)*



35 countries are identified as relatively high in mortality risk from multiple hazards. Additional study by WB plus OECD on specific hotspots for and sea level rise with partners

Great “Natural” Disasters 1950-2004

Economic and insured losses with trends



Global Trends (risk)- Disasters are NOT natural

Natural and human-induced hazards

Climate change and variables

(global warming, global dimming...)

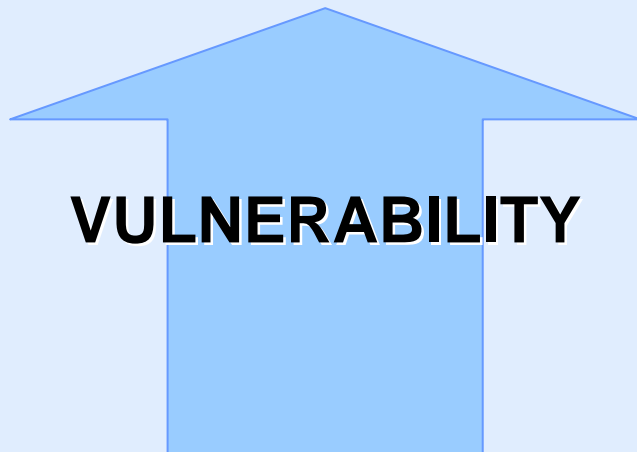
Socio-economic: poverty,
unplanned urban growth, lack of
awareness and institutional capacities...

Physical: insufficient land use planning,
housing, infrastructures located in hazard
prone areas...

Environmental degradation
ecosystem degradation; coastal,
watershed, marshland...), etc.



**HAZARDS +
EXTREME EVENTS**



VULNERABILITY

Anatomy of “natural” disasters

Natural hazard

X

Vulnerability

=

Disaster Risk

II

ISDR and implementation of the Hyogo Framework

ISDR: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

- Successor programme of the IDNDR (International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, 1989-1999)
- GA Res 54/219 and 56/195 establish the secretariat, under the authority of the USG for Humanitarian Affairs, and the IATF-DRR
- GA Res A/RES/61/198 transforms the IATF-DRR into the Global Platform for DRR, thus including Governments

What is Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)?

- A conceptual framework consisting of ways and means:
 - To minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks.
 - To avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of natural phenomena or hazards within the context of sustainable development.

World Conference on Disaster Reduction

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA)

- Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters

- ✓ **3 Strategic goals**
 - ✓ **5 Priorities for action**
 - ✓ **Implementation and follow-up**
-
- 168 Governments, 78 regional and int'l orgs, and 161 NGOs attended
 - Integrate disaster risk reduction into policies, plans and programmes of sustainable development and poverty reduction
 - Recognize risk reduction as both a humanitarian and development issue – in the context of sustainable development
 - Focus on national and local implementation, with bilateral, multilateral, regional and international cooperation

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (continued):

Three strategic goals:

- **The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning**
- **The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards**
- **The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes**

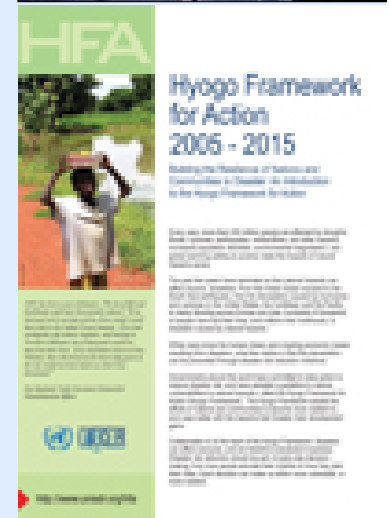
Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (continued):

Five priorities for action:

1. **Governance:** *ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with strong institutional basis for implementation*
2. **Risk identification:** *identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*
3. **Knowledge:** *use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels*
4. **Reducing the underlying risk factors** in various sectors (environment, health, construction, etc.)
5. **Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response**

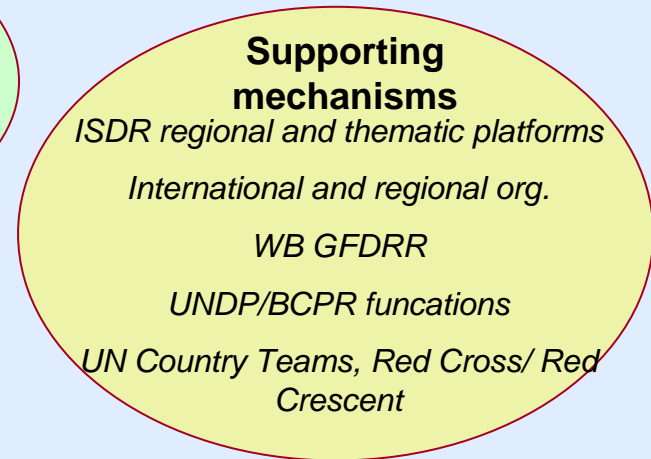
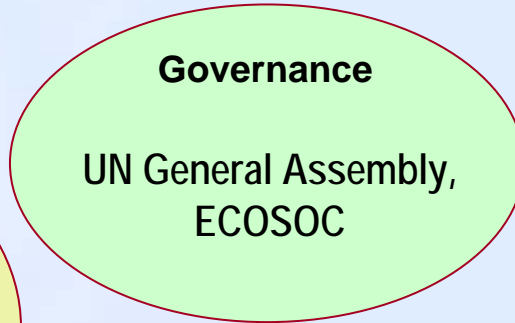
Build a disaster risk reduction movement – ISDR system

- ✓ Our objective: To reduce disaster risk, worldwide, focussing on nations and communities
- ✓ The instrument: Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015
- ✓ The vehicle: ISDR system - ‘movement’



Main elements of the strengthened ISDR System in support of the Hyogo Framework for Action

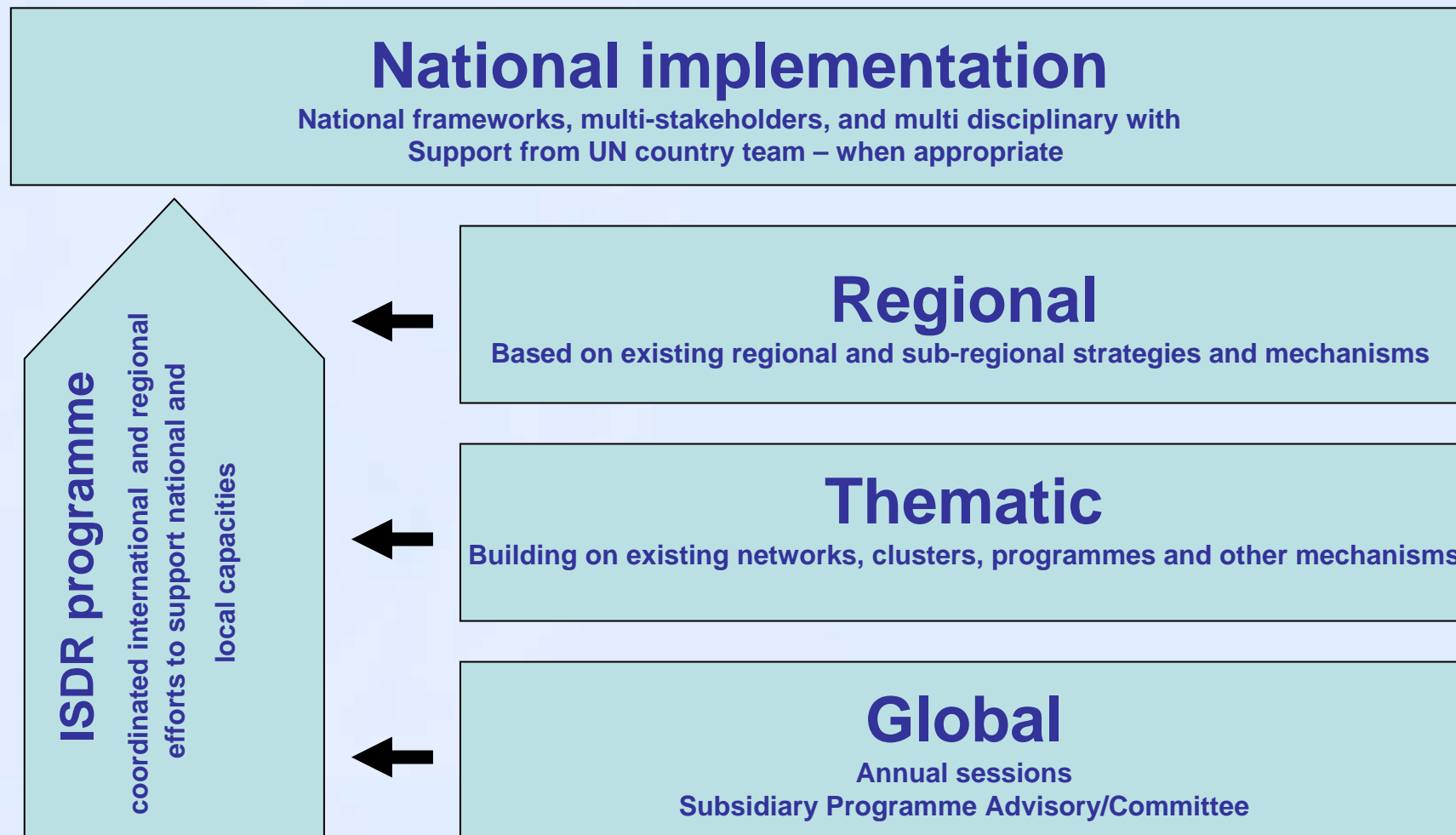
Responsible for national strategies and programmes, baselines studies, reporting...



Management, oversight, programme guidance, support, joint work programmes, monitoring

Support and technical advice to agencies, authorities, institutions and organizations

ISDR system levels of action ("platforms")



Overview and challenges

Three years after the World Conference of Disaster Reduction and launch of the HFA....

- Vulnerability increases more rapidly than expected, disasters also
- Countries are taking concrete action, possibly not enough
- ISDR system is being strengthened and enhanced
- Greater focus on more explicit, systematic approaches to support implementation of HFA

Progress in implementation of HFA

✓ National level :

- National Platforms for DRR established in more than 40 countries, more than 100 countries designated HFA focal points, linked to CCA/UNDAF, linked to PRSPs of World Bank

✓ Regional level:

- Regional strategies – Asia (Beijing Plan of Action), Africa (AU/NEPAD), Europe (Council of Europe), Pacific (Madang Framework) with Ministerial commitments, regional consultations in other regions
- Regional cooperation – ISDR Asia Partnership, collaborative centers, initiatives of drought (China), seismic risk (Iran), etc.

✓ International level:

- Engagement of different sectors i.e. development, environment, education, health
- Engagment of more NGO actors (ActionAid, Care, Tearfund)
- Increased commitment – UN agencies, WB/GFDRR, Regional Development Banks, EC, Other Donors...

More details on international level...

Region	Major high level initiative	Status
Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beijing Action for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and Asia Ministerial Conference -Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2006 in South Korea and Kazakhstan in 2007 - ADPC/RCC meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adopted at 1st Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction, Beijing, September 2005, India 2nd Ministerial Conference in November 2007, and the 3rd will be held in December 2008 in KL Malaysia. -The next Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction to be held in November 2008 in Indonesia -Next RCC meeting in Sri Lanka, May 2008
Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Africa Regional Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction - Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2006-2010 - Series of African National Platform Meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopted by African Ministers of Environment (AMCEN), June 2004. - Adopted at Ministerial Conference, December 2005, Addis Ababa (convened by the African Union Commission) - 2nd Ministerial Conference to be held in May 2008 (venue tbc)

Region	Initiative	Status
Pacific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Madang Framework for Action for Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disaster, 2005-2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Endorsed by leaders at the Pacific Islands Forum, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, October 2005
Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement 	<p>Next Ministerial Session in November 2006 will have as its main issue the political support of the HFA implementation in Agreement's States through adoption of an Medium Term Plan for the Agreement</p>
LAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Andean Community: CAPRADE/PREDECAN - Central America: CEPREDENAC - Caribbean: ACS and CDERA - Inter-american context: OAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LAC Ministerial Conference 2007

International level (*para. 32, HFA*)

1. Integration of DRR into development assistance and humanitarian frameworks:

- Mainstreaming in development - 25 high disaster prone countries countries targeted by UNDP (in CCA/UNDAF); over 31 countries targeted by the World Bank (mainly through PRSPs).
- Humanitarian policy support for building disaster risk resilience
 - EC/ECHO policy dialogue to support mainstreaming efforts
 - UK/DFID allocation 10% of humanitarian budgets to DRR
 - IFRC has adopted HFA as guiding principle in their work
 - Humanitarian Flash Appeals and ISDR system:
 - Tsunami Early Warning System and follow up, Indian Ocean
 - Overcoming gaps in risk reduction knowledge and awareness in champion initiatives, Pakistan

International Level (continued)

2. Strengthened capacity of environmental and other technical areas of UN System to assist disaster-prone developing countries in mainstreaming DRR:

- DRR in environmental policies and management (lead by UNEP)
- DRR and climate change adaptation: how to use NAPAs to reduce disaster risk and other on going discussions with the UNFCCC and IPCC
- DRR in other sectors gradually being developed: health (WHO, PAHO), agriculture (FAO, IFAD and WFP), water (UN Water), desertification (UNCCD), telecommunications (ITU), space applications (UN/OOSA, GEO), oceans (UN Oceans)...

International Level (continued)

3. Other policy-related

- HFA Words into Action guideline to implementing risk reduction at national level under the HFA (to be issued for wide consultation shortly)
- Matrix of commitments and initiatives in support of HFA being updated, available on the ISDR website www.unisdr.org
- Development of indicators for disaster risk reduction, via on-line dialogue, expert consultations, etc.
- Other policy papers developed to mainstream DRR into various sectors
- **Global Review for DRR**

International Level (continued)

4. Thematic platforms, clusters, partnerships

- International Recovery Platform (UNDP, Kobe) addressing knowledge and capacity building gaps in enhancing recovery operations
- Indian Ocean Consortium (UNESCO-IOC); national assessments; regional Indian Ocean TEW system launched July 2006; Consultation on human aspects, Bangkok, June 2006 (ISDR, ESCAP, IOC); Package offer by 7 ISDR system partners, endorsed by President Clinton, to assist development of tsunami EW action plans: strong interest expressed by, e.g., Madagascar, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Somalia, etc...
- Early warning - EWC-III, Bonn 27-29 March 2006, Checklist; Project portfolio, Global Survey of EWS (requested by UN SG); ISDR Platform for Promotion of Early Warning; International EW Programme for HFA; Symposium on multi-hazard early warning (WMO)
- ISDR 2006-2007 Campaign on Education and Safer Schools (2007-2008 on health and safe hospitals)
- HFA Education “cluster” UNESCO, Action Aid, ADRC, UNICEF, ISDR secretariat, and others – recent study by Prof Ben Wisner (see www.unisdr.org)
- Working groups focusing on “DRR and environment” and “Urban Risk”

International Level (continued)

5. Adapt and strengthening inter-agency disaster management training for DRR and capacity building:

- CADRI (reshaping of the UN Disaster Management Training Programme) ISDR and UNDP

6. Support data collection, sharing of experiences – building disaster risk reduction into post-disaster recovery and other ISDR platforms

- International Recovery Platform: addressing knowledge and capacity building gaps in enhancing recovery operations (lead by UNDP)
- Global Risk Indexing Programme formulated (lead by UNDP)
- Platform for Promotion of Early Warning (lead by UN/ISDR)
- Tsunami EW Systems: (lead by IOC-UNESCO)
- Reducing risk and vulnerability to El Niño (lead by WMO)
- Reducing risk and vulnerability to Wildland Fires (lead by GFMC &FAO)

Progress in Resource Mobilization for DRR

- **Increased commitment and resources** – World Bank’s GFDRR, regional and other development banks (IADB, AsDB, AfDB, CDB, CAF, BCIE, IDB, IFAD), European Commission, G8, and bilateral donors, OECD/DAC Guidelines
- **Multilateral:** “Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery” in support of HFA implementation was recently launched by World Bank
- **Bilateral:** Launch of new UK-DFID Policy: 10% of funds spent on disaster relief would be invested in initiatives to reduce the impact of disasters. Gradually more donors are investing in the ISDR system in support of the work of various agencies and partners in the system.
- **Review of ISDR Trust Fund:** potential role in support of ISDR system

UN/ISDR Hyogo Office opened in October 2007 Expectation of Hyogo as a main hub on DRR cooperation

- **Contributing to global efforts on disaster reduction and implementation of HFA with various actors gathered in Kobe and other part of Japan by linking their initiatives with global efforts and by facilitating collaborations and generating synergy among acotors (urban risk)**
- **Sharing expertise and lessons learnt from Japanese and Hyogo's experieces with the world to promote application of useful lessons and expertise with other disaster prone countries and communities.**

Brief summary of UN/ISDR Hyogo Office tasks

To promote and develop collaborative activities with international organizations and institutions based in Japan and East Asia, and Japanese academic, scientific, civil society, and governmental organizations, with a view to expand support to international efforts for disaster risk reduction in support of the HFA implementation.

- To develop, catalyze, and facilitate inter-agency and multi-stakeholder collaboration**
- To identify and develop collaborative programmes with partner agencies in line with ISDR priorities**
- To develop sub-regional collaboration in East Asia**
- To facilitate advocacy and public awareness on DRR in Japan and East Asia**
- To facilitate reporting progress towards the achievement of the HFA**

III

Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

1st Session of the Global Platform for DRR Chair's Summary

Supporting country efforts

- ***Growing risk – need to accelerate Hyogo Framework implementation***
- ***Support development of national platforms***
- ***Investment must increase, common donor policies needed***
- ***Accountability systems needed***
- ***Key role for private sector***

Programme focus

- ***Special IPCC report on adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development***
- ***Cities need multi-sectoral plans including safe hospitals, safe schools, critical infrastructure or services as priority investment***
- ***Critical assessment of economic and social costs and benefits of risk reduction***

Programme focus

- ***Strong participation by civil society***
- ***Women's participation and leadership***
- ***Scale up proven practices based on science and technical data and knowledge***
- ***Regional cooperation critical***
- ***Multi-stakeholder voluntary guidelines and codes of practice***

ISDR system Development

- ***Engage development, environment and humanitarian partners; more effort needed***
- ***Use UN Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction to support Joint Work Programme***
- ***Follow-up and reporting***
- ***Prepare for Global Platform in 2009***

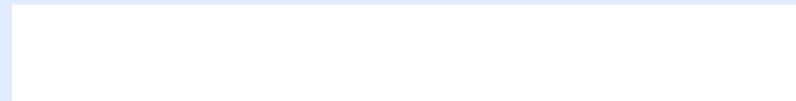


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IV

Climate change as a disaster reduction issue

Better recovery has to consider climate change adaptation aspect



Climate change is now on the agenda

- **Shift from “debate” to action**
- **clear recognition of CC adaptation and DRR in the Bali action plan**
- **Multiple sources of action - local government, cities, business, NGOs**
- **A priority for Ban Ki Moon and UN**
- **Special events at UN GA, and most-mentioned topic in speeches**
- **Sights set on post-2012 regime**
- **Adaptation issue is edging into view**

The scientific evidence is clear

- **4th IPCC Assessment: temperatures rising, loss of glaciers and polar ice, rainfall increases**
- **Expect rising temperatures, rising sea levels, more intense rainfall and drought, stronger tropical cyclones**
- **Vulnerable areas: Africa, mega-deltas of Asia, small island developing states, and the poor everywhere**

Linkages with disaster risks

- **Climate accounts for 80% - 90% of all disasters**
- **Floods account for half of all disasters, 84% of deaths, and about USD 50 billion losses per annum**
- **Upward trend in weather and climate related disasters**
- **Record number of Flash Appeals this year - most are for climate events**

Disaster risk reduction is powerful tool for adaptation

- **Vulnerability to climatic hazards is the common concern**
- **Reduced disaster risk means better adapted communities**
- **Hyogo Framework's “culture of safety and resilience” is an adaptive capacity**
- **Use proven disaster reduction tools: e.g. risk assessment, early warning, land use planning, building codes, etc)**

Strategic focuses on disaster risk reduction and adaptation

- **Increase advocacy and understanding of the links**
- **Provide guidance and support for practical actions in countries**
- **Strengthen ISDR system capacities for leading and coordinating this work**

Specific priorities for ISDR secretariat

- **Create and advocate clear messages for the importance of climate change adaptation**
- **Promote disaster risk reduction and Hyogo Framework in post-2012 regime**
- **Seek IPCC Special Report to fill gap on climate change and disaster risk links**
- **Build advocacy, tools and coordination in ISDR system's Joint Work Programme**
- **Support national-level linking of climate change and disaster risk agendas**

Conclusions

- 1. Climate change and disaster risk are intertwined issues***
- 2. Important opportunity to achieve reductions in disaster risk***
- 3. HFA as an important existing tool for adaptation to Climate change***
- 4. ISDR strategy and mechanisms in place. More partnership to take actions and work together***



DRR Global Campaign: Safe Hospitals



2008–2009 World Disaster Reduction Campaign

Hospitals Safe from Disasters

Reduce Risk, Protect Health Facilities, Save Lives

Why focus on making hospitals safe from disaster?



Key Messages

- **The most expensive hospital is the one that fails**
- **Disasters are a health and a social issue**
- **Protecting critical health facilities from disasters is not just possible, but cost effective**
- **The health workforce must be agents of disaster risk reduction**
- **This campaign is lead by the collaboration with WHO**

Objectives

- **Protect the lives of patients and health workers by ensuring the structural resilience of health facilities**
- **Make sure health facilities and health services are able to function in the aftermath of emergencies and disasters, when they are most needed**
- **Improve the risk reduction capacity of health workers and institutions, including emergency management**



Thank you very much