



**Presentation on Disaster Risk Reduction and  
Implementation of The Hyogo Framework for Action  
2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and  
Communities to Disasters**

**Regional Conference on Natural and Human-Induced  
Environmental Hazards and Disasters, hosted by ICSU  
Regional Office for Asia-Pacific, 18-20 Sep 2006,  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**

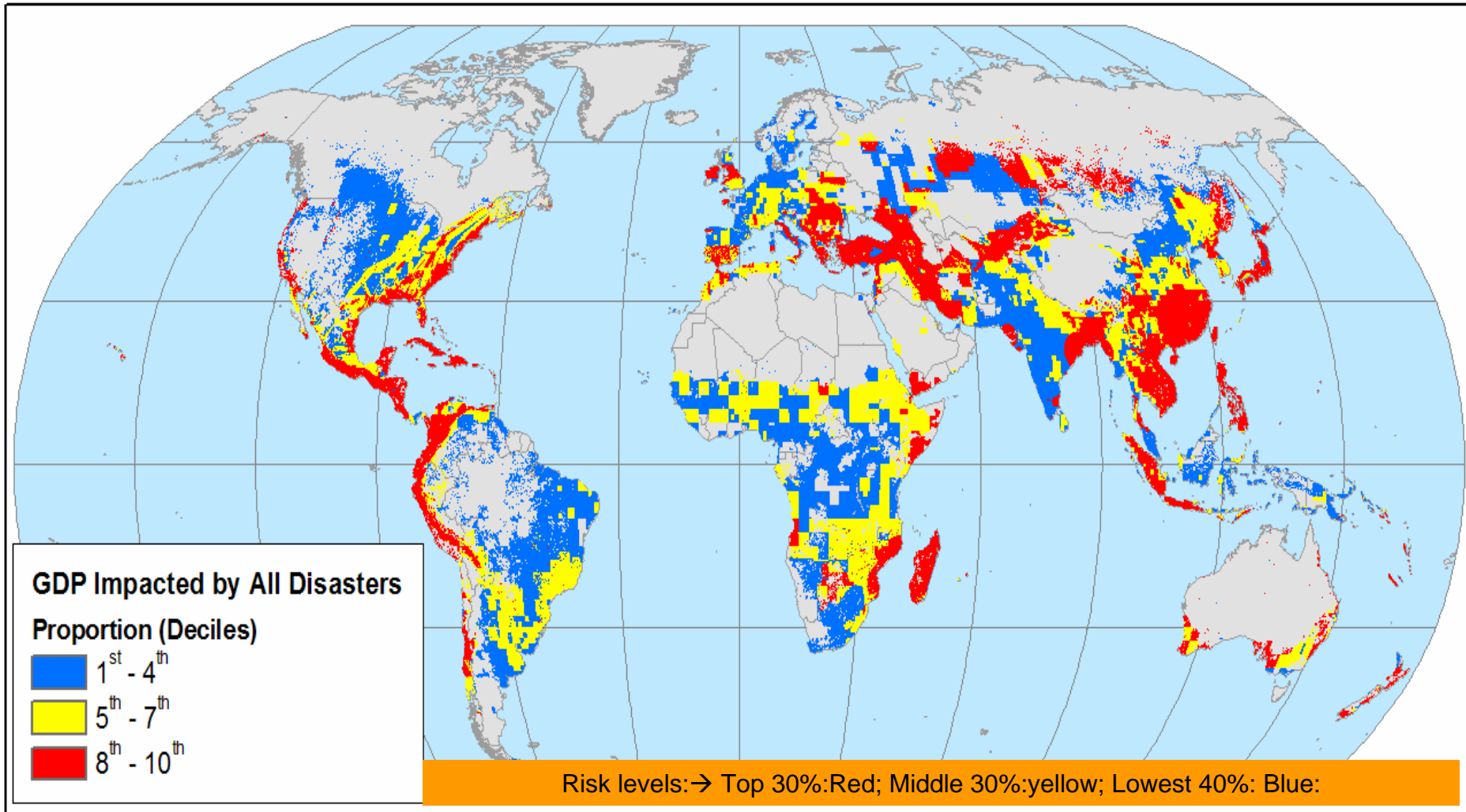
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# Outline

1. Disaster Trend
2. The ISDR System
3. The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)
4. Implementation Strategy for HFA

# 1. Disaster Trend

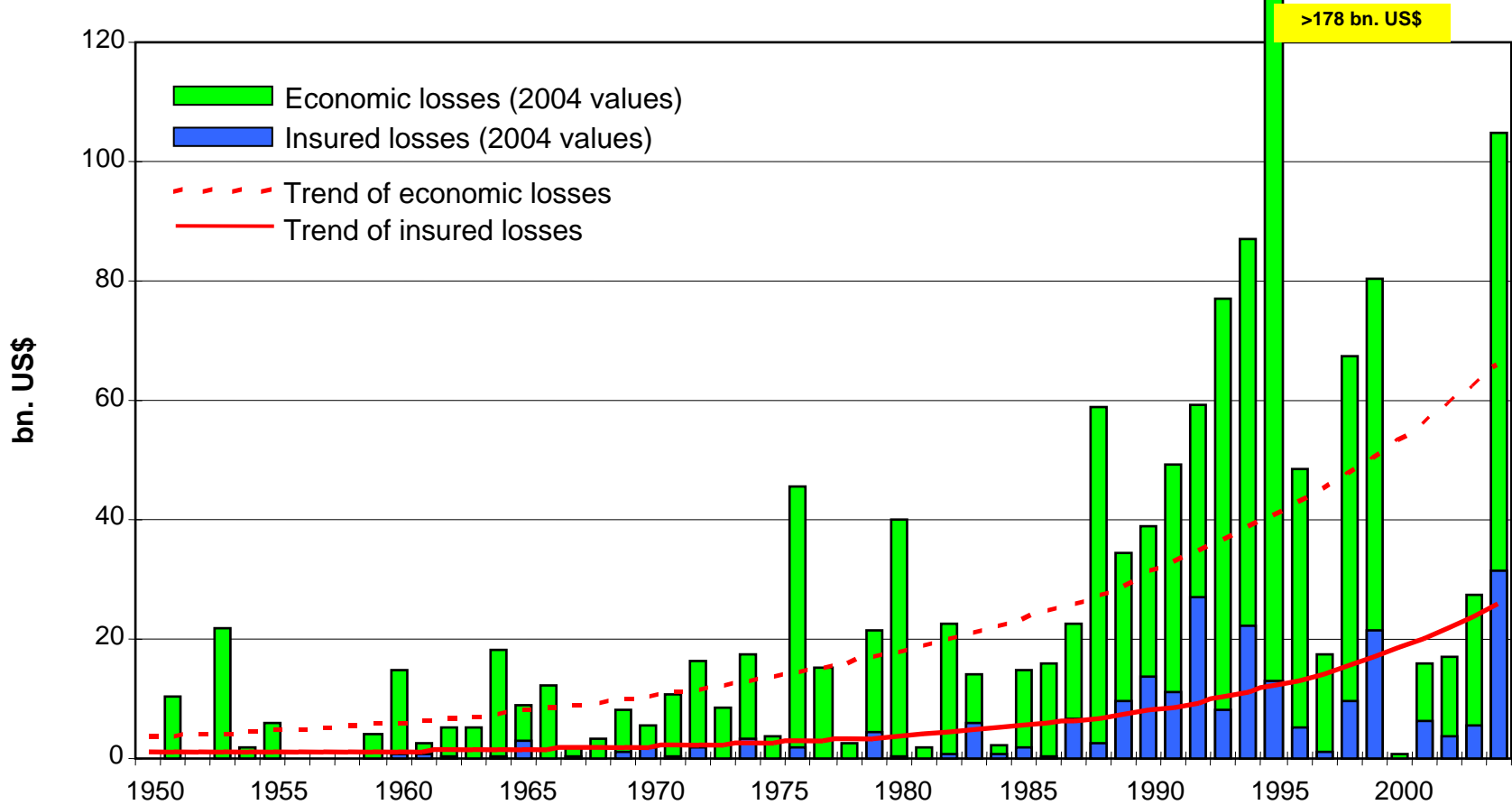
## Global Hotspot study *(World Bank with ProVention Consortium)*



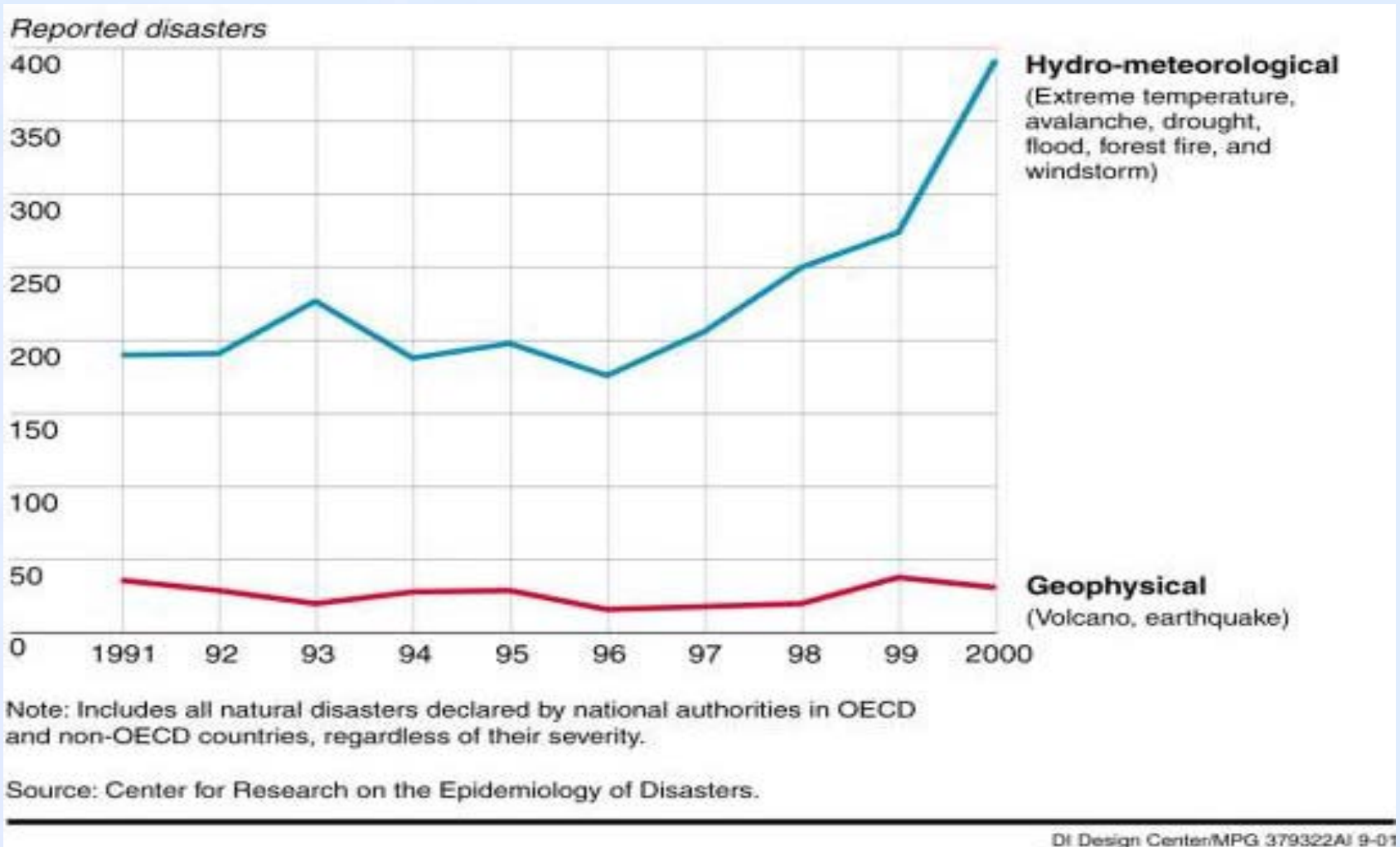
35 countries have more than 5% pop in areas at risk from three or more hazards  
 96 countries have more than 10% pop in areas at risk from two or more hazards  
 160 countries have more than 25% pop in areas at risk from one or more hazards

# Great Natural Disasters 1950-2004

## Economic and insured losses with trends

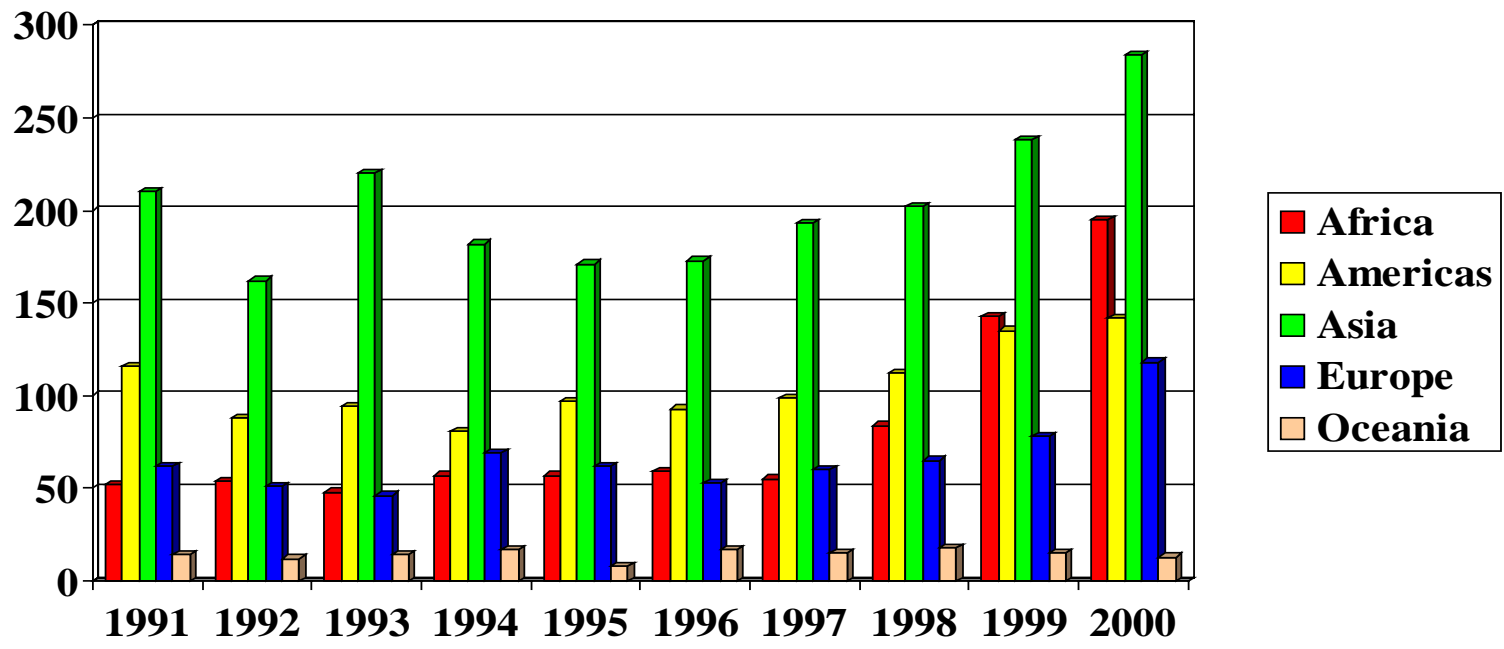


# Number of disasters



# Regional distribution of disasters

## *Total Number of Reported Disasters (1991 - 2000)*



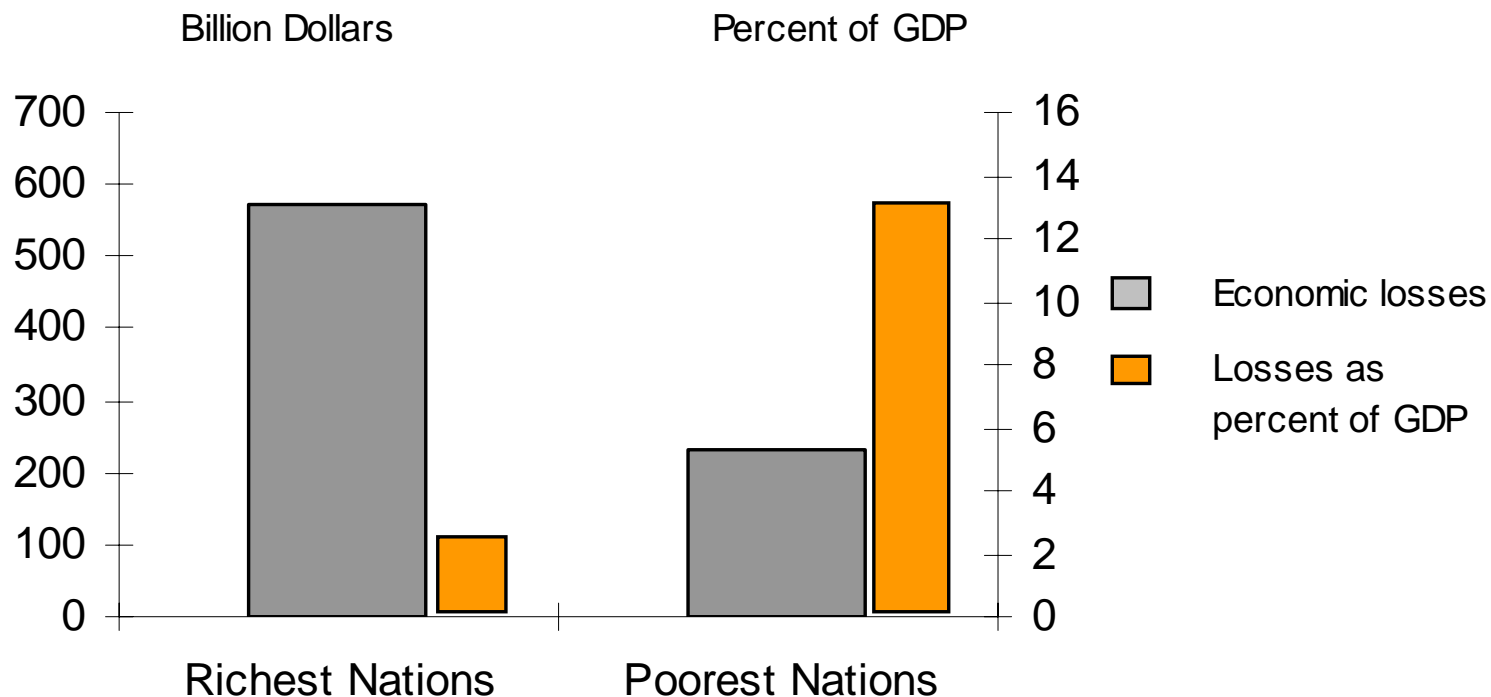
Source: EM-DAT: OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database , University of Louvain, Belgium

## Top 10 affected countries (2004)

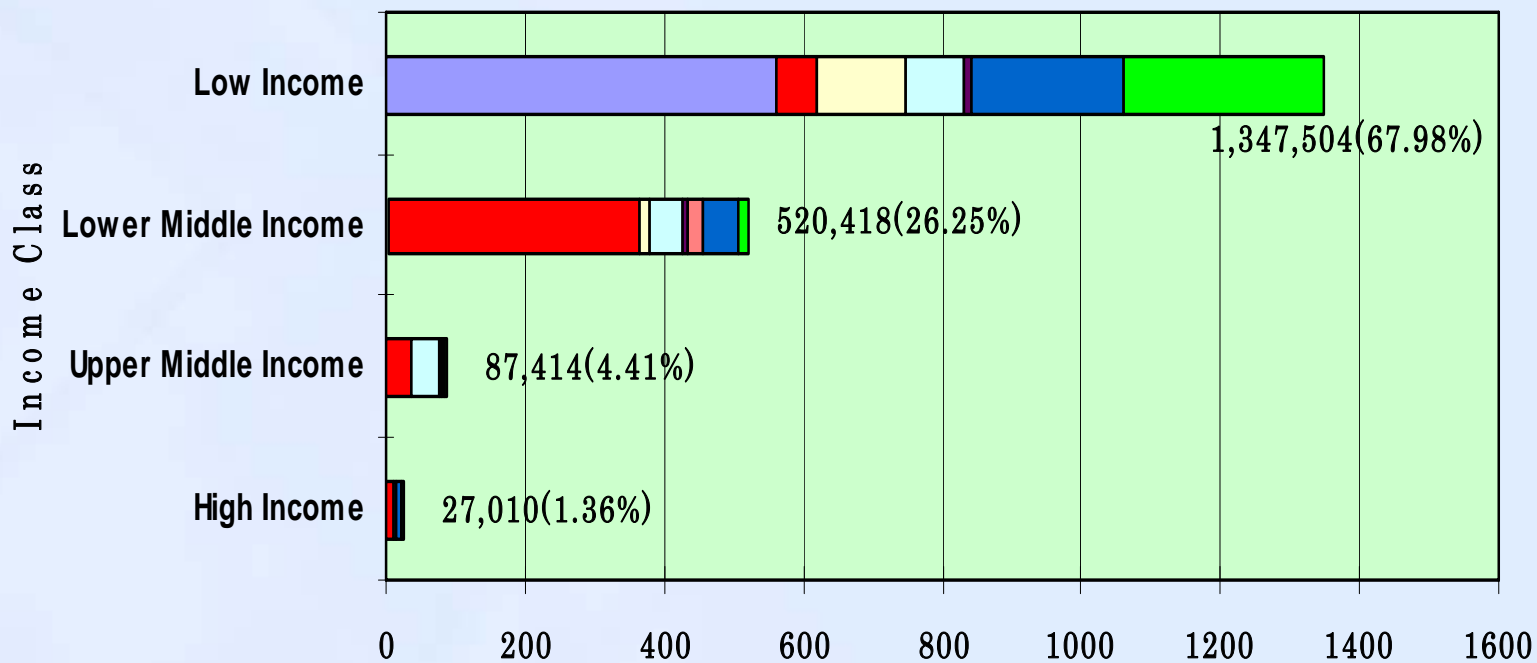
<b>China P Rep</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Japan</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Thailand</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Russia</b>	<b>8</b>

Source: "EM-DAT: The OFDACRED International Disaster Database - [www.em-dat.net](http://www.em-dat.net) - Université Catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium"

# Disaster Losses, Total and as Share of GDP in the Richest and Poorest Nations, 1985-1999



## Number of People Killed(Income Class/Disaster Type) (1975-2000) World Summary



Number of People Killed('000s)



# Global Trends

Climate change  
and variables  
Natural and human  
induced hazards



Poverty  
Environment degradation  
Population (mainly urban) growth  
Health issues



# Disaster Trend



- Significantly more people are affected: more than 254 million people are affected every year, seven times more than wars
- Five fold rise in disaster events from 1960-1990 of mostly hydro-meteorological origins, and may be blamed on global warming (climate change)
- Last ten years disasters claimed 600,000 lives affected over 2 billion people and estimated losses of US\$700 billion,
- In 2005 alone losses were US\$220b after 150 disasters claimed 97,000 lives

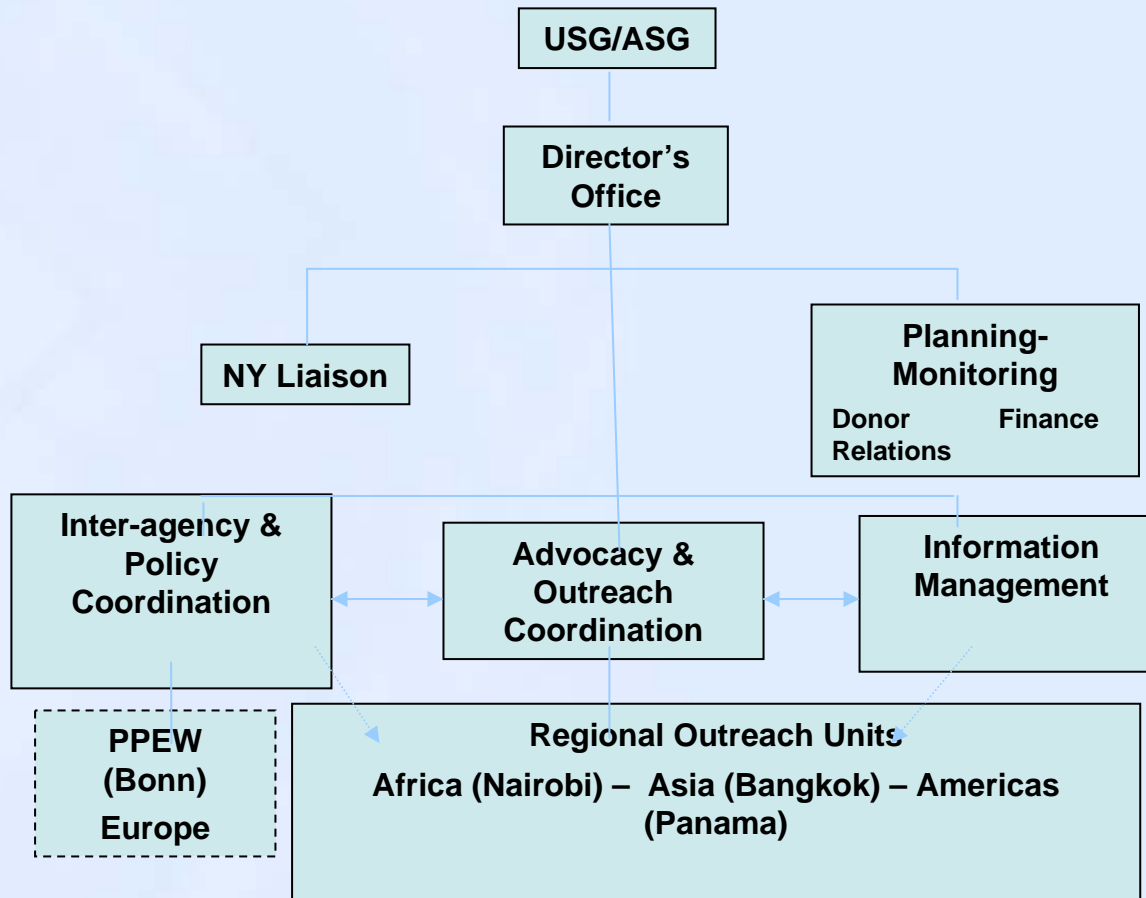
# Disaster Trend



- The number of global, regional, national, sectoral and local organizations engaging in disaster risk reduction has grown exponentially and coordination challenges at all levels becoming more complex
- Scarce resources are more readily available from governments and donors for DRR
- Countries are taking more pro-active concrete actions in dealing with disasters
- Greater efforts to “build back better” in the aftermath of devastations

## 2. The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

# Organigramme ISDR secretariat



## International Strategy for Disaster Reduction is:

- a global strategy that encourages and facilitates concerted action to reduce risk and vulnerability to natural and related technological and environmental hazards.
- a global strategy that involves all stakeholders and facilitates dialogue and concerted actions.

## **ISDR Secretariat:**

**Mandate:** Coordination

**Approach:** Outreaching, networking,  
cooperating, collaborating

### **Areas of focus:**

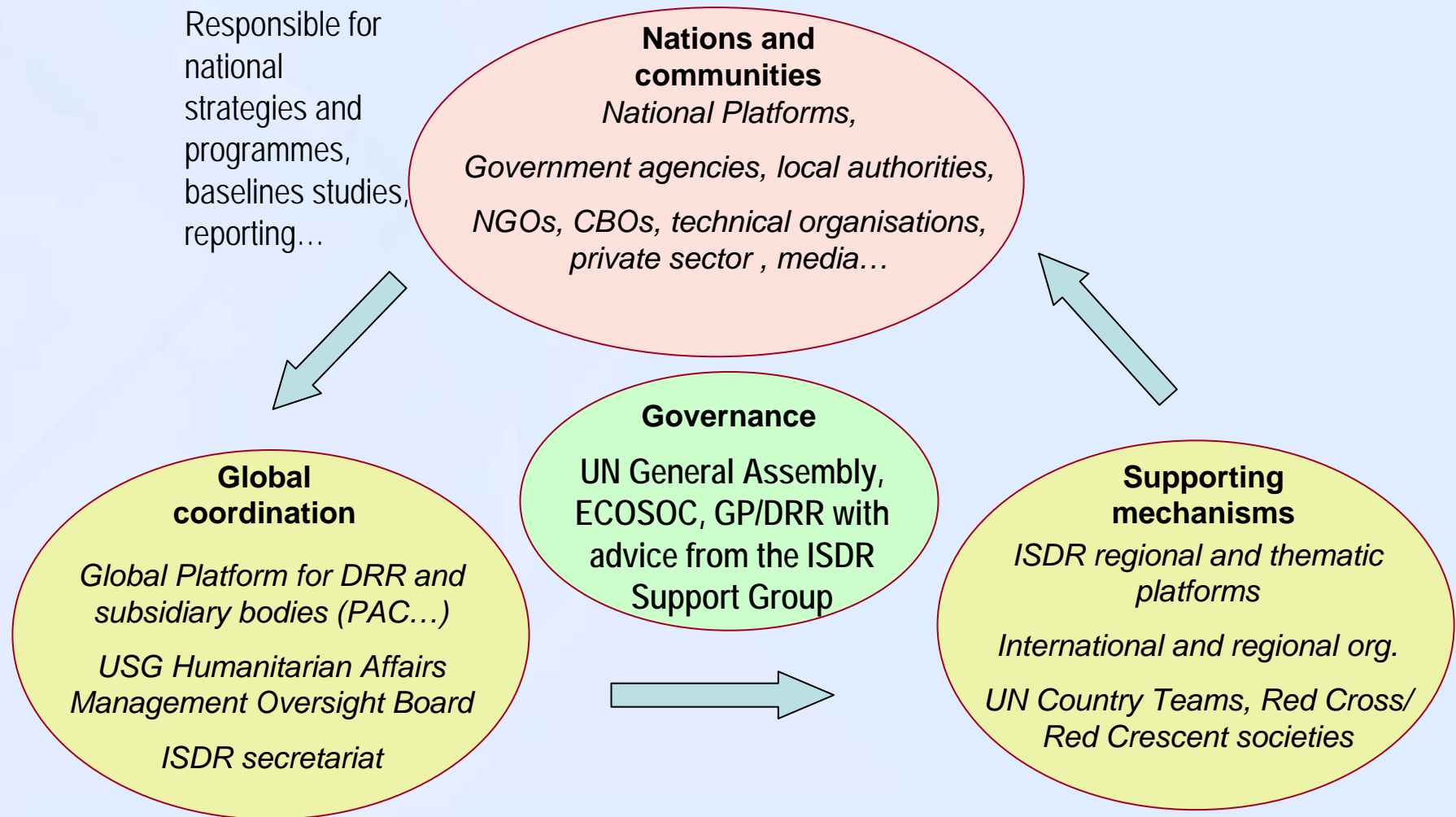
Support to policy and strategy development

Advocacy and public awareness

Information sharing and knowledge exchange

Networking and partnership for application of DRR

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



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

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

# Global Platform for Disaster Reduction (GP/DRR)

- ✓ Main forum for continued and concerted emphasis on disaster risk reduction
- ✓ Define political agenda and strategies for international cooperation at all levels
- ✓ Ensure complementarity of plans and actions executed in the implementation of HFA

# Global Platform for Disaster Reduction (GP/DRR) continued

## Functions

- Discuss progress of the Hyogo Framework, formulate risk reduction policies and strategies to address priority areas and identified gaps
- Ensure synergy with other central policies and strategies of the United Nations system in the social, economic, humanitarian, political and environmental fields
- Review the annual report of the Chair of the ISDR system inclusive of the annual report of the secretariat
- Approve a joint work plan for the ISDR system

# Global Platform for Disaster Reduction (GP/DRR)

## Membership

The GP/DRR will include a main Plenary segment attended by:

- Governments
- UN agencies
- Civil society organizations
- International financial institutions
- Networks of local authorities
- Regional organization
- Scientific institutions
- Private sector
- Professional associations

# Global Platform for Disaster Reduction (GP/DRR) continued

## Programme Advisory Committee

### Functions:

- Establish and/or close, and give guidance on work programmes to thematic networks, platforms and panels for specific thematic purposes
- Review and recommend programmes seeking financial support, to ensure coherence with the Hyogo Framework and ascertain budgetary viability
- Ensure that the work of the GP/DRR and the thematic networks and platforms fully reflect and support the needs of the national platforms for disaster risk reduction.

# Global Platform for Disaster Reduction (GP/DRR) continued

## Programme Advisory Committee

Meets 2-3 times a year

- Membership to be established at first GP/DRR meeting:

**20-25 members total**

Proposed grouping:

11 Governments

2 regional inter-governmental organizations

5 international organizations (UN agencies and IFIs)

3 civil society members

Representatives of recognized thematic platform/clusters/  
programmes

### 3. The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

## Disaster Reduction – An Agenda in Progress

**International  
Decade of  
Natural Disaster  
Reduction  
(IDNDR)**

1990 - 1999

Follow-up  
mechanism  
established  
2000

**Yokohama Strategy  
and Plan of Action**

*Reviewed in May 1994 in  
Yokohama, Japan*

**World Conference on  
Disaster Reduction,  
Hyogo, Japan**

**International  
Strategy for  
Disaster  
Reduction  
(ISDR)**

**Hyogo  
Declaration  
Hyogo  
Framework of  
Action  
2005-2015**



## Key Messages from Hyogo

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

- ✓ ***Integrate disaster risk reduction into policies, plans and programmes of sustainable development and poverty reduction***
- ✓ ***Member states, Regional Organisations, United Nations system, international/national financial institutions and NGOs to engage fully in supporting and implementing the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and cooperate to advance integrated approaches to building disaster resilient nations and communities***
- ✓ ***Focus on national implementation, through bi-lateral, multi-lateral, regional and international cooperation.***

## Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015

# The strategic goals – to be supported by implementation strategies, tools and technology

- ✓ DRR integrated into sustainable development policies and programmes;
- ✓ Strengthened institutional mechanisms to build capacities for resilience to hazards
- ✓ DRR as part of preparedness, relief and recovery

## Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015

# Priorities for Action

1. **Governance:** ensure that disaster risk reduction is national and local priority with strong institutional basis for implementation;
2. **Risk identification:** identify, assess and monitor 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; and**
5. **Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.**

# The HFA in Brief

## Priorities for Action:

**1. Governance: *Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with strong institutional basis for implementation.***

Strong national and local commitment is required to save lives and livelihoods threatened by natural disasters. Countries to develop or modify policies, laws and organisational arrangements, as well as plans, programmes and projects, to integrate DRR and allocation of sufficient resources to support and maintain them. This includes:

- Creating effective multi-sector national platforms to provide policy guidance and to coordinate activities
- Institutionalize DRR and establish mainstreaming mechanisms.
- Ensuring community participation so that local needs are met

# The HFA in Brief

## Priorities for Action:

### **2. Risk Identification: *Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.***

- Early warnings reduce vulnerability, empower communities and individuals threatened by hazards - countries and communities must know their risk and take appropriate action.
- To understand risk requires investment in scientific, technical and institutional capabilities to observe, record, research and analyse model and map natural hazards (considerable investment in hardware since the tsunami).
- To be effective EWS need to be “people-centred” and communities must be actively involved in their development and implementation
- TEWS continues to be a major issue to be dealt with in the Indian Ocean

# The HFA in Brief

## Priorities for Action:

### **3. Knowledge: *Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all level.***

- Disasters can be reduced substantially if people are well informed about the measure they can take to reduce their vulnerability.
- Knowledge management – translate existing knowledge and research into action.
- Develop a public awareness system, including educational campaigns; community and neighborhood drills, simulation games, media arrangements, and business agreements.
- Incorporate disaster risk and disaster risk management in education programs at all levels – formal, non-formal and informal education activities at all levels.
- Strengthen community-based disaster risk management programmes.

# The HFA in Brief

## Priorities for Action:

### **4. Reduce the underlying risk factors.**

Two major factors: poverty reduction and climate change

Countries and communities can build resistance to disasters by investing in simple and well known measures to reduce risks and vulnerability, for example, by establishing DRR mechanisms to:

- Apply relevant land use planning and construction standards to protect critical facilities.
- Protect the poor and the most vulnerable, such as the use of micro-insurance and micro-finance to transfer risks and provide additional resources.

# The HFA in Brief

## Priorities for Action:

### **5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.**

The key issue is to be prepared and ready to act/respond. This involves many types of activities listed here as the main elements for this priority:

- The development and testing of contingency plans
- Establishment of emergency funds and/or stockpile of relief good
- Assess disaster response and recovery capability
- Develop evacuation plans.
- Develop response and recovery plans, undertake drills.
- Develop and test mechanisms for organizing and coordinating emergency operations.

## Implementation of the HFA-country responsibility

- ✓ Each country has primary responsibility for reducing impacts of disaster risks on its socio-economic development and its peoples
- ✓ The implementation and follow-up to the strategic goals and priority actions requires wider collaboration and support by different stakeholders in a multi-sectoral approach
- ✓ For most developing countries, vital support is needed from regional bodies, international financial institutions, UN, donor agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector
- ✓ An effective way to introduce disaster risk reduction into sustainable development at country level is integrate it into CCA/UNDAF, MDGs, and PRSP

## 4. Implementation Strategy for HFA

# HFA Implementation

***The main task of the ISDR system is supporting the national implementation of the Hyogo Framework.*** In brief the ISDR system should:

- champion the implementation of the Hyogo Framework and advocate for increased investment in disaster risk reduction, focusing on national implementation and ownership by governments
- demonstrate that disaster risk reduction is part of sustainable development and poverty reduction agendas and provides the venue for countries and agencies to mainstream disaster risk reduction into their assessments and programmes under these agendas
- act as a vehicle to make the economics of disaster risk reduction more widely understood. The system is to develop strategies that provide incentives for the implementation of risk reduction policies

# HFA Implementation

The implementation of the HFA is through the development and production of a comprehensive “strategic national action plan” (SNAP) with identified disaster risk reduction and disaster management priorities.

## What is SNAP?

- An action plan (of 2-3 years project cycle) with a long-term (10+ yrs) strategy to implement disaster risk reduction in accordance with each country’s requirements and capacity.
- It is a statement of commitment by governments and all stakeholders in-country to support the implementation of a comprehensive DRR programme as an integral part of the country’s national development plan, policies and programmes.

## **Rationale for Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP)**

### **Why SNAP?**

- To map out and consolidate the many disaster-related projects and activities into a cohesive and manageable country programme.
- To bring key government departments and all stakeholders together in a consensus building exercise to get commitments to achieve DRR priorities for countries.
- To improve the efficiency of resource allocation and utilisation through clearly defined objectives, outputs and activities in one integrated programme.
- To enable a shift from a response and relief environment (humanitarian) to a comprehensive and cohesive DRR culture that is decentralised, and in a sustainable manner, integrated into the core function of governments at all levels (development), and with all stakeholders and partnership organisations (mainstreaming).

## **Rationale for Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP)**

- To strengthen institutional capacity and arrangements for an effective DRR system that is decentralised with support at the highest level of government (national mechanisms/platforms).
- To inform and create awareness and commitment that enables better coordination, monitoring and management of programmes and activities.
- To define roles and responsibilities of key sectors and stakeholders and to map out who is doing what, where, how, with whom and identify gaps within the country (Mapping of DRR and DM activities)
- To highlight and support ongoing successful disaster reduction initiatives and projects to ensure sustainability
- To have a national action plan that is unique for each country but with common standards and strategy as outlined by the HFA. Countries are different, there is no “one size fits all”.

## The Process

The design and development of SNAP is **a process** of consensus building among all stakeholders, through extensive fact-finding consultations, focus group meetings, national workshops and broad endorsement of the final product and is led by government. The process is as important as the final product so as to:

- Ensure that SNAP is not externally driven, but starts with the existing governance arrangements in each participating country and must be integrated into ongoing efforts to improve governance and build capacities.
- Involve all stakeholder, especially the donors, UN agencies, NGOs and private sector, from the outset to ensure that DRR is an integral part of the business of governments and civil society organisations.
- Have donor support from the outset thus ensuring the agreed final product have needed resources for implementation.

## **Key outputs of SNAP**

- **Mainstreaming of DRR&DM into key sectors and at all levels of government.**
- **Establishment/strengthened National Platform for DRR.**
- **Capacity Development**

# **Production of Comprehensive Action Plans**

A number of countries are implementing the HFA through the production of a comprehensive DRR programme, namely: Indonesia (SNAP), Sri Lanka (Road Map), Thailand (SNAP), Vanuatu (NAP), Mongolia (NFA), Bangladesh (CDMP), Viet Nam (Strategic and Action Plan – SAP), Bhutan (CDMP).

## **Building Partnership**

Two new initiatives that will support the implementation of the HFA are:

- Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GF/DRR) of the WB to support national capacity building to deal with disaster risks and to enhance speed and efficiency for recovery operation
- DFID announced that it will allocate 10% of all funds spent on relief for DRR and DM activities

## Conclusions

States are responsible for the welfare and safety of their people. States must create appropriate legal, socio-economic, political and physical environment for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into the development process at all levels of society. The people themselves must do all in their means to reduce their own vulnerabilities.

*Disaster risk reduction is everyone's business.*

## Thank you

**United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction  
(UN/ISDR)**

[www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org), [www.unisdr.org/asiapacific](http://www.unisdr.org/asiapacific)

# THANK YOU

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