

Hyogo Framework for Action:

Building the capacity and resilience of the
community against the disasters
2005-2015

Regional workshop on “Disaster
Communications”

Organized by :ITU/ ESCAP
12-15 December '06,

Disaster Reduction – An Agenda in Progress

1989: IDNDR 1990-1999 – *promotion of disaster reduction, technical and scientific buy-in*

1994: Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action – *Mid-review IDNDR, first blueprint for disaster reduction policy guidance (social & community orientation)*

2000: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) - *increased public commitment and linkage to sustainable development, enlarged networking and partnerships. Mechanisms: IATF/DR, ISDR secretariat, UN Trust Fund*

2002: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation- WSSD *Includes a new section on “An integrated, multi-hazard, inclusive approach to address vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management...”*

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

The HFA in Brief

1. **Main Outcome** of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction January 2005, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan was ***The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*** – *Recognized global guide to facilitate effective implementation of DRR at int'l, regional, national and local levels next 10 years*
2. **Political commitment of 168 Governments** to implement HFA, *allocate necessary resources and set up the appropriate institutional and legislative frameworks to facilitate its implementation*
3. **Importance of political commitment to engage action and necessary reforms – but DRR is everybody's business** - *DRR in daily life and work, especially of communities*
4. **Expected Outcome:** *The substantive reduction in losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries.*

Strategic Goals to attain the expected outcome

*A more effective **integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels** with emphasis on prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and vulnerability reduction.*

*The **development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, especially community level**, to build resilience to hazards.*

*The **systematic incorporation of risk reduction measures into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes** in the reconstruction of affected communities.*

5 priority actions

- **Priority Actions:** The WCDDR and members countries adopted **five** priority actions to guide the implementation of HFA and translate political commitment into action

1

Make Disaster Risk Reduction a Priority

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

- Foster political commitment to integrate DRR into national development planning
- Evaluate existing legal and institutional mechanisms and policies and strengthen clear distribution of tasks and allocation of responsibilities.
- Engage in dialogue with all relevant national actors in disaster risk management to set up a multidisciplinary and multi-stakeholder national coordination mechanism for DRR.
- Establish a national risk management vision, strategy and implementation plan, including benchmarks and allocate necessary resources.
- Institutionalize DRR and establish mainstreaming mechanisms.

2

Know the Risks and Take Action

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.

- Elaboration of risk mapping and hazard monitoring system
- Collect, review and synthesize existing knowledge, including sound practices and lessons learned; publish and disseminate.
- Build the national knowledge base on risk and disaster risk management.
- Establish a hazard monitoring program including effective, timely and reliable people-centered early warning and alert systems at the national and local levels.
- Promote scientific and technological research and development, including space technology applications for DRR
- Identify emerging risks (climate variability and regional threats like tsunamis)

3

Build Understanding and Awareness

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all level.

- Develop a public awareness system, including world campaigns, Int' l Day for Disaster Reduction, educational booklets (specific hazards, thematic) community and neighborhood drills, simulation games, Awards (Sasakawa)
- Incorporate disaster risk and disaster risk reduction/management into school curriculas and non formal education programs at all levels (Riskland, videogame, radionovela)
- Promote school safety programmes
- Establish strategies to involve the media community in risk assessment and risk communication – educational and warning dissemination roles to play
- Enhance access to information and understanding of risk and risk management and facilitate exchange of experiences amongst countries (Prevention Web, ISDR Informs, Highlights and quarterly Newsletter)
- Promote enhanced knowledge management and capacity-building through training exercises and fellowship programmes

4

Reduce Risk

Reduce the underlying risk factors.

- Establish DRR mechanisms related to land use planning and construction standards.
- Establish mechanisms for protecting the poor and the more vulnerable. Promote the integration of DRR into PRSPs (Regional event planned in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in Sept 2006 (with WB and UNDP)
- Establish financial risk transfer mechanisms – enhance micro credit
- Establish programs for vulnerability reduction of critical facilities and infrastructure (disaster resilient school and health-related infrastructures).

5

Be Prepared and Ready to Act

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

- Assess disaster response and recovery capability.
- Develop evacuation plans, undertake drills .
- Develop and test mechanisms for organizing and coordinating emergency operations.
- Mainstream DRR into contingency planning
- Enhance capacity-building through knowledge sharing and training development

HFA IMPLEMENTATION

- **At international level** – restructuring of ISDR into ISDR System comprising of:
 - Global Platform for DRR: IATF + Governments and civil society: advise and commit to devise strategies for DRR and HFA implementation – May 2007
 - MOB - Management Oversight Board: Strategic, managerial and financial guidance
 - PAC – Programme Advisory Committee - support and coherence, workplan
- **At regional level:** Beijing Action (Ministerial ACDR, Sept 2005) - ACDR (Seoul, March 2006) – ESCAP's integrating DRR and referring to HFA in most activities – IAP (SNAP)
- **At sub-regional level:** Pacific Framework for Action (SOPAC) - ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response – SAARC Comprehensive Regional Framework for Action 2006-2015
- **At national level:**
 - India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Mongolia are revising their legislation on disaster management – emphasis on disaster risk reduction
 - Other countries are developing their national plan / strategy for DRM along the lines of HFA: Sri Lanka (Roadmap), India (Emerging Framework), Vietnam (S&AP), Thailand (SNAP), Mongolia (National Action Plan), Indonesia (SNAP), Vanuatu
 - NPs under establishment: Thailand, Vietnam, Maldives, Pakistan, Mongolia etc.

Who is responsible for implementing DRR and HFA

Actors

States/
Governments

Regional
Organizations

International Organizations
(including UN System and IFIs)

ISDR (International Strategy for Disaster Reduction)

Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP)

- An Action Plan for Governments and Civil Society Organisations to Implement the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

What is SNAP?

- An action plan to implement DRR in accordance with each country's requirements and capacity.
- It is a statement of commitment by governments to implement comprehensive DRR programme in their country

Outputs and activities

Partners

Activities

Outputs

**National
Sub-National
Regional
Global**

**Consultations
(Consensus Building)
National workshops
Regional workshops**

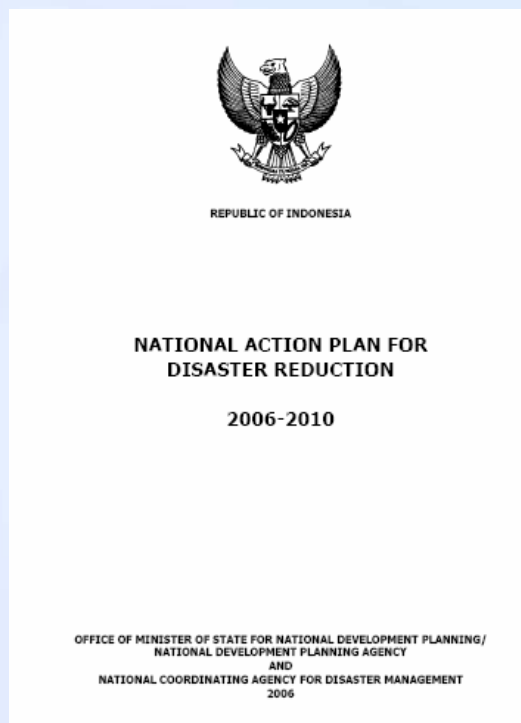
SNAP:

Mainstreamed DRR into core functions of Govt. Include DRR in CCA, UNDAF, PRSP, MDG. National Platforms.

Capacity Developed. DRR Information Mgt System.

Fellowship & In/Formal Education Program. Preparedness Plans. Early Warning Systems.

National Action Plan for Disaster Reduction :Indonesia, 2006-2010



1. Disaster Risk Reduction as a national and local Priority and Institutional capacity building

- A. Setting up and strengthening an integrated DRR mechanism
- B. Integration of DRR in to Development framework
- C. Statutory regulations to support DRR
- D. Identifying local disaster risks
and decentralizing DRR authority
pursuant to local government authority.
- E. HR capacity assessment in PRB, strengthening planning and capacity
building programming
- F. Allocating resources to implement policies, programmes, legal and
statutory regulations governing DRR
- G. Political will demonstrated by GOVT to implement DRR initiatives into
Dev. Planning
- H. Strengthening public participation in DRR through policy and
Networking

2. Identifying, assessing and monitoring disaster risks and early warning

A. Developing a Disaster Risk map and related info with PRB efforts

B. Disaster Risk and Vulnerability indicator system at National and local scale

C. Data administration on Disaster occurrences and resultant losses

D. Developing EWS

E. Reviewing and maintaining the information system as part of the early warning system

F. Capacity building of institutions managing EWS

G. Multisectoral Multistake holder coordination and cooperation within the EW chain.

H. Creating and strengthening and effective EW system at Island

I. Supporting Infra development and scientific capacity building for conducting research

J. Supporting database development and improvement

K. Supporting improvement of scientific methodologies

L. Building and strengthening capacity and sharing statistical information

M. Collecting and standardizing statistical information on disaster risks and losses

N. Collaborating at regional and international level

O. Analysing and reporting long term change and increase in vulnerability and disaster risks

***Disaster risk reduction is
everyone's business.***

Thank you

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