



Challenges for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action

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Third Global Congress of Women in Politics and Governance — Gender in Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction

Manila, 19-22 October 2008

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Overview

1. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)
2. Global data and trends of disasters
3. Progress and challenges in DRR and the HFA implementation
4. Conclusions and key steps forward

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

What is HFA

- 1. HFA is the final document that approved and endorsed by 168 Governments at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction**

- 2. The overarching Goal of the HFA is to *Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters***
 - ✓ **3 Strategic goals**
 - ✓ **5 Priorities for action**
 - ✓ **Cross-cutting issues (gender)**
 - ✓ **Implementation and follow-up**

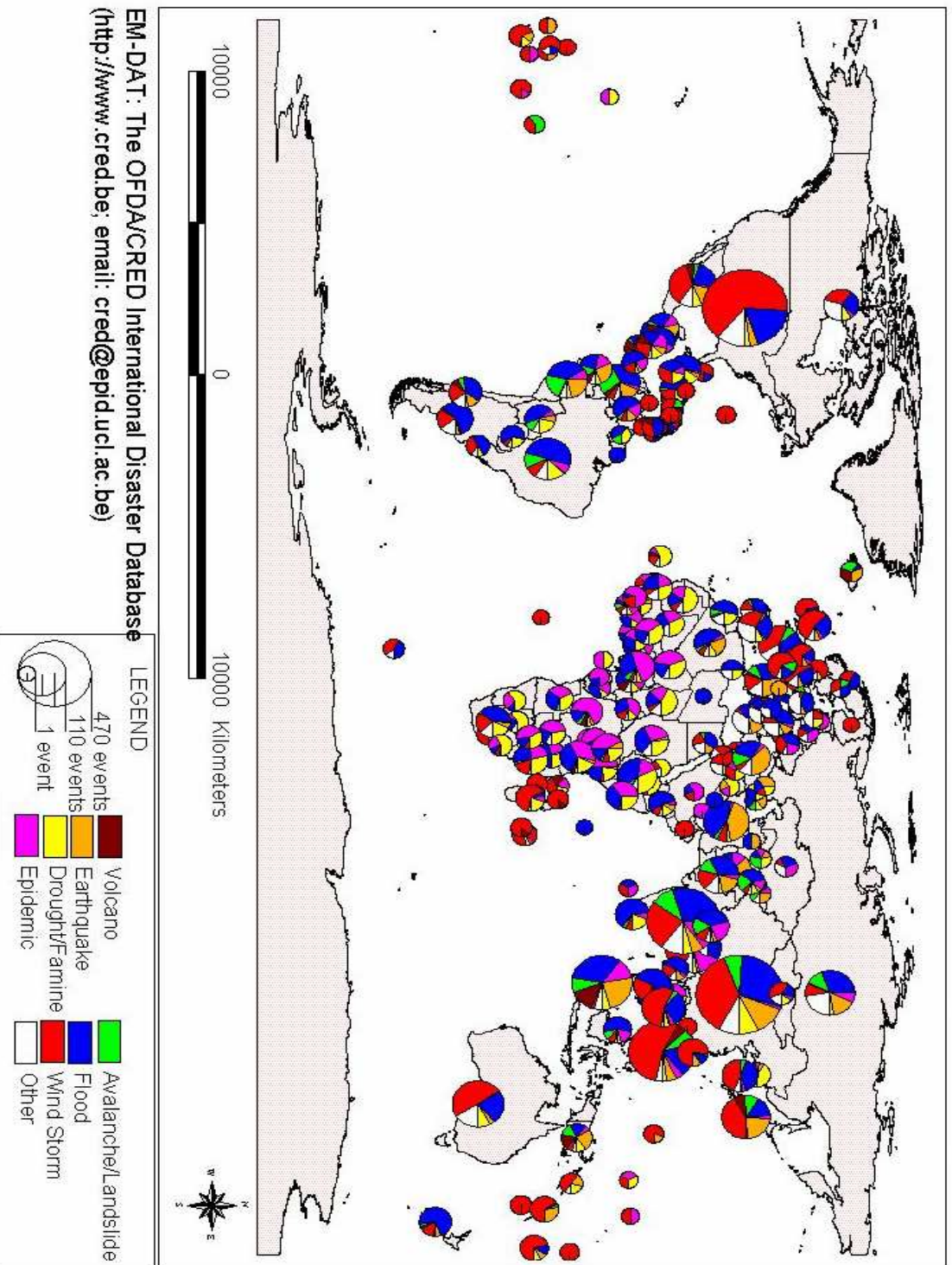
- 3. The focus of HFA is on national and local implementation, with bilateral, multilateral, regional and international cooperation**

What is Disaster Risk Reduction

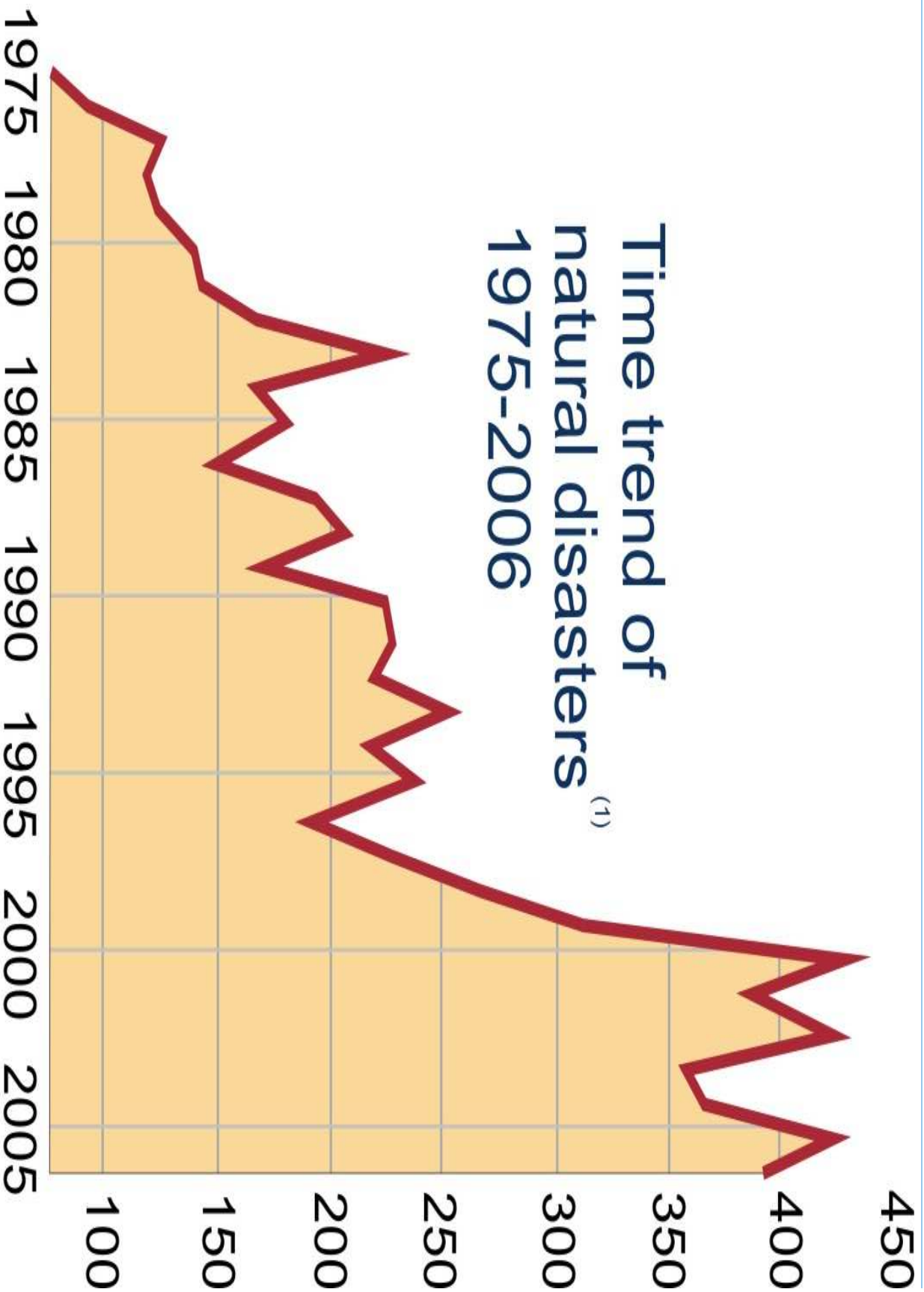
- The sum of measures, which can be undertaken to reduce human and social vulnerability to disasters.
- Measures include *risk assessments, education, information management, land use planning, environmental management, protection of critical facilities, application of science and technology in all fields, including for early warning...*

Global Data and Trends of Disasters

Distribution of natural disasters, by country and type of phenomena (1975-2001)

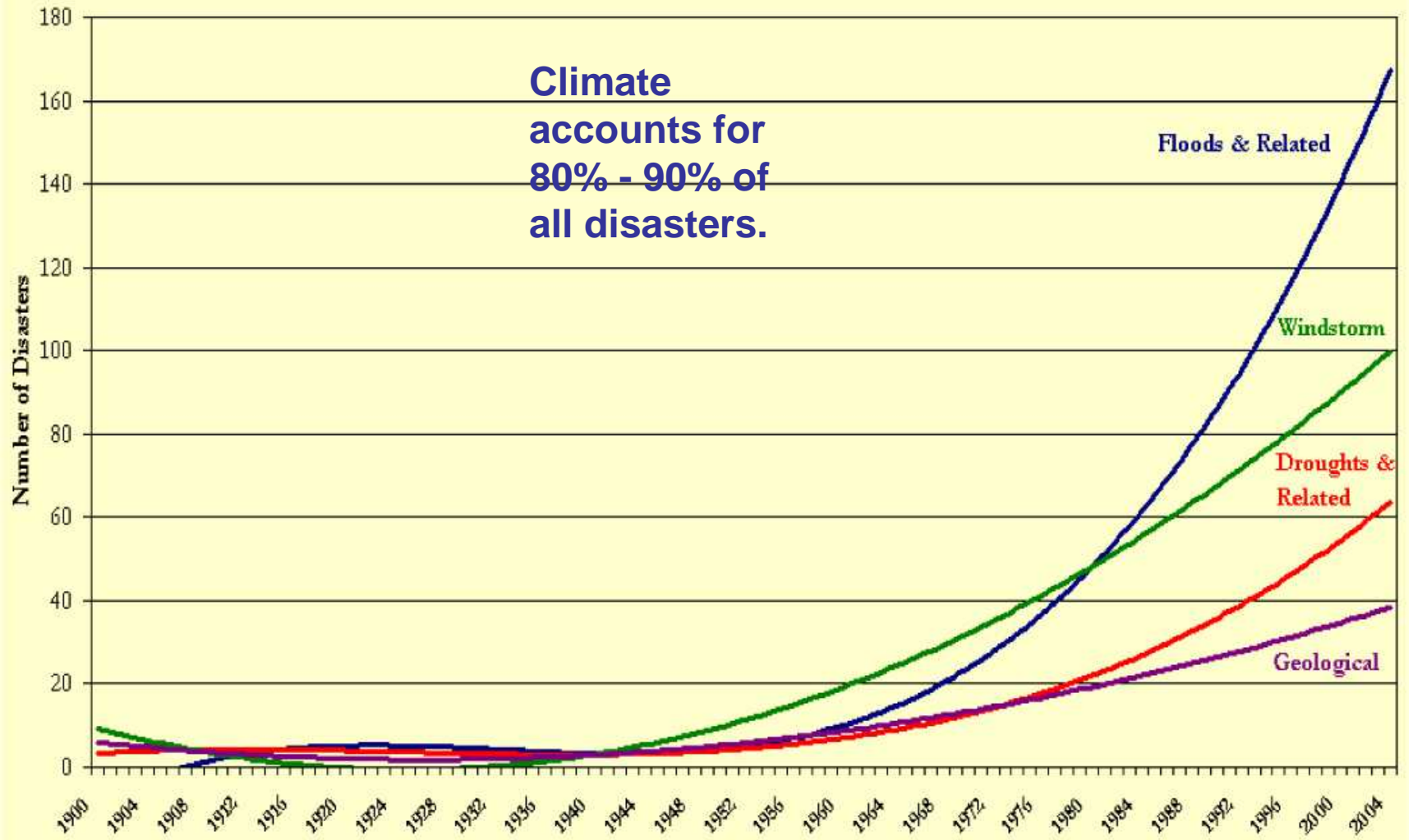


Time trend of natural disasters ⁽¹⁾ 1975-2006



(1): Natural disasters = Country-level disasters
Source of data: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database www.em-dat.net

Worldwide polynomial time trends for the four major types of natural disasters: 1900 - 2004



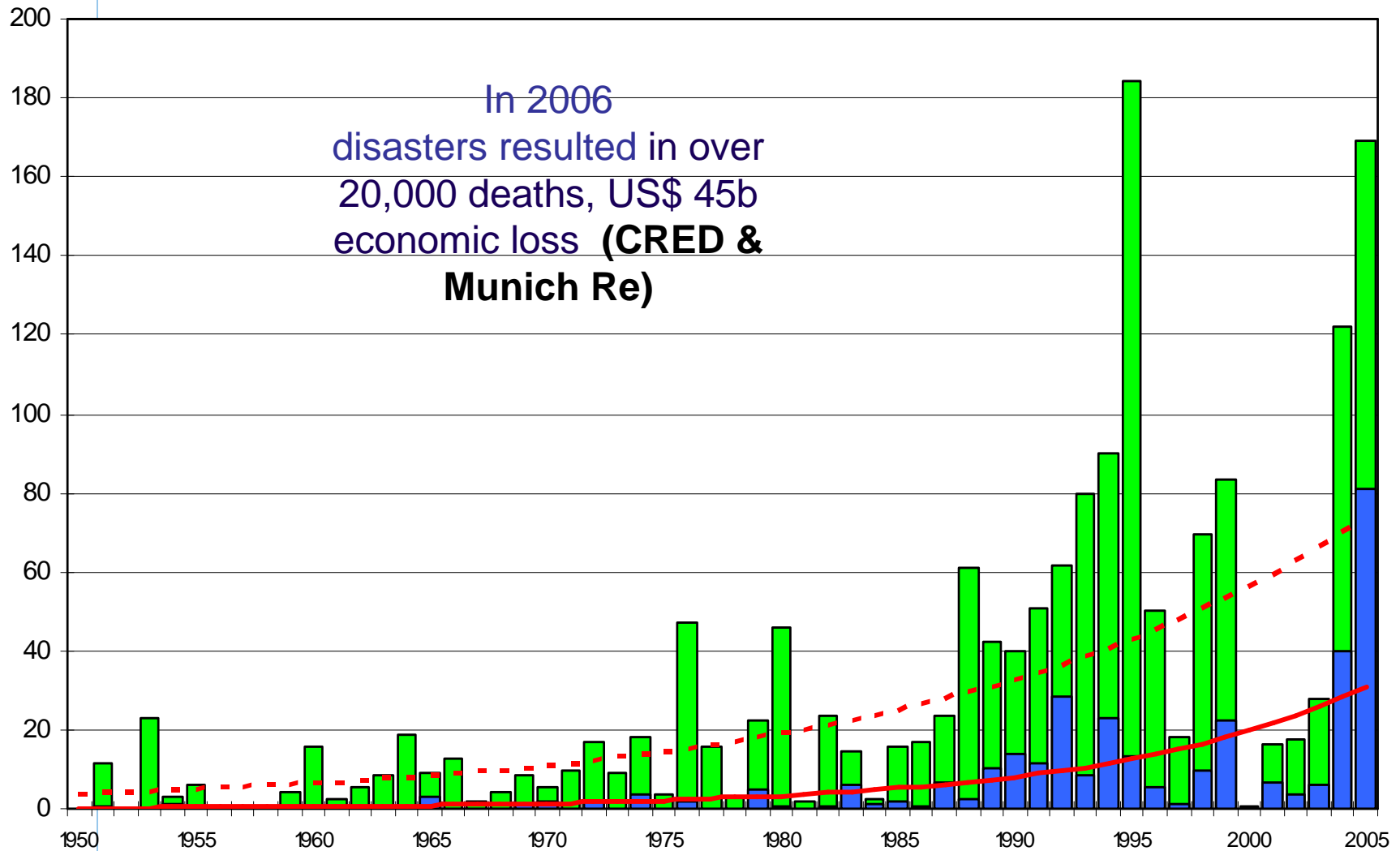
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Source: EM-DAT : The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database.
<http://www.em-dat.net>, UCL - Brussels, Belgium

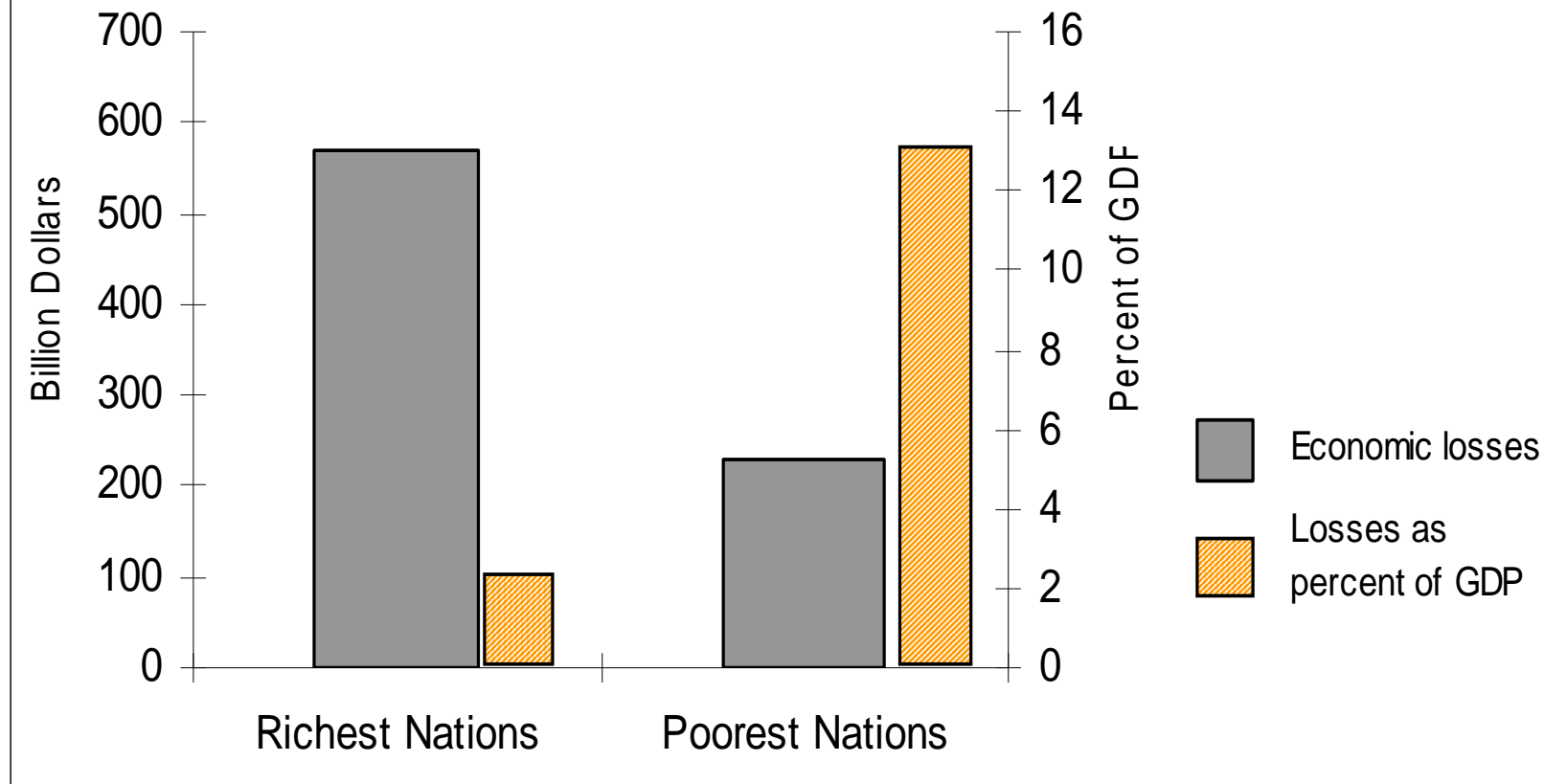
Great "Natural" Disasters 1950-2005

Economic and insured losses with trends

© 2006 NatCatSERVICE, Geo Risks Research, Munich Re



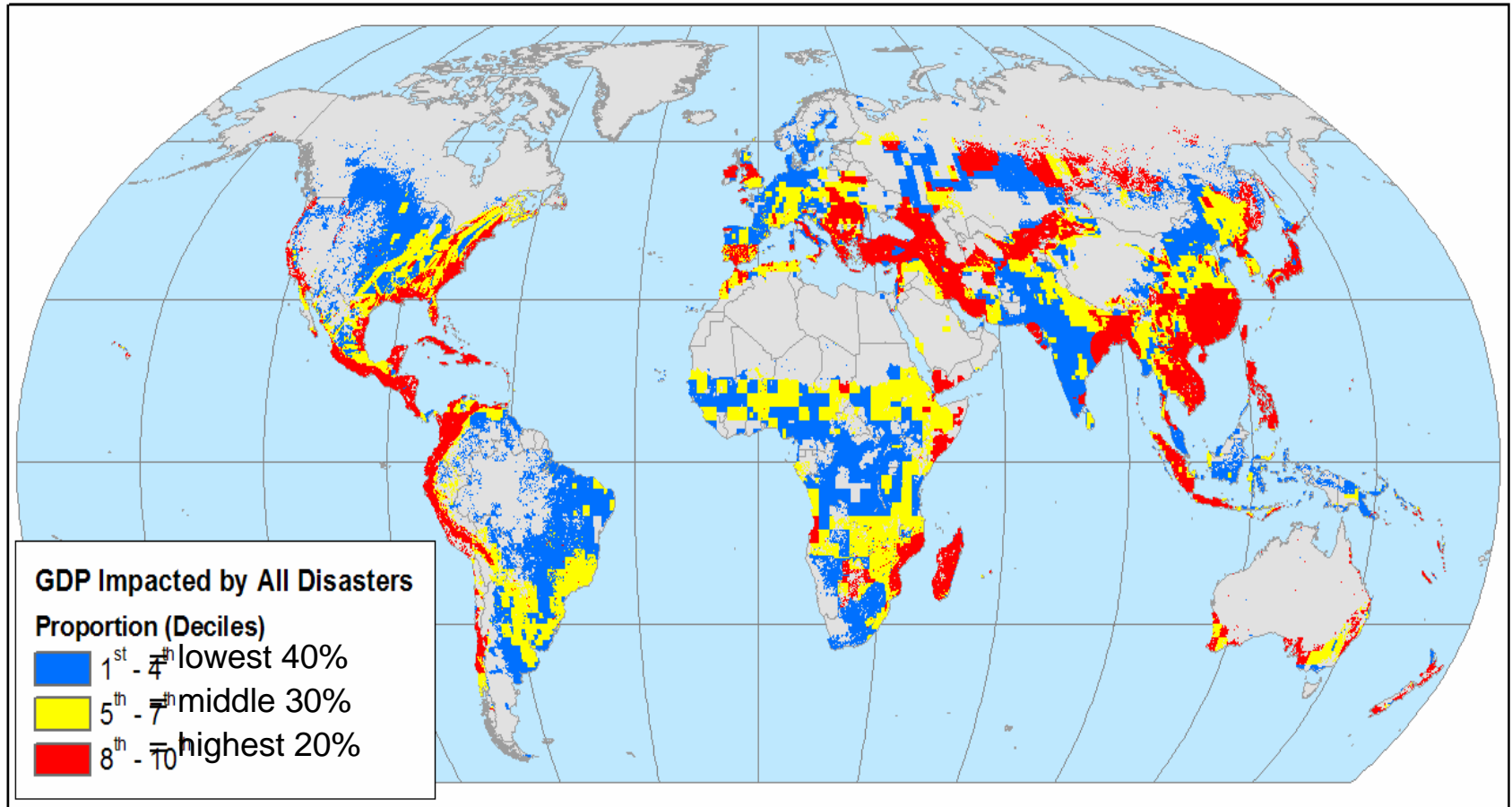
Disaster losses, total and as share of GDP, in the richest and poorest nations, 1985-1999



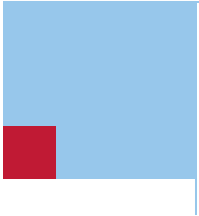
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Source: MunichRe, Abramovitz, 2002

Global Hotspot study *(World Bank)*

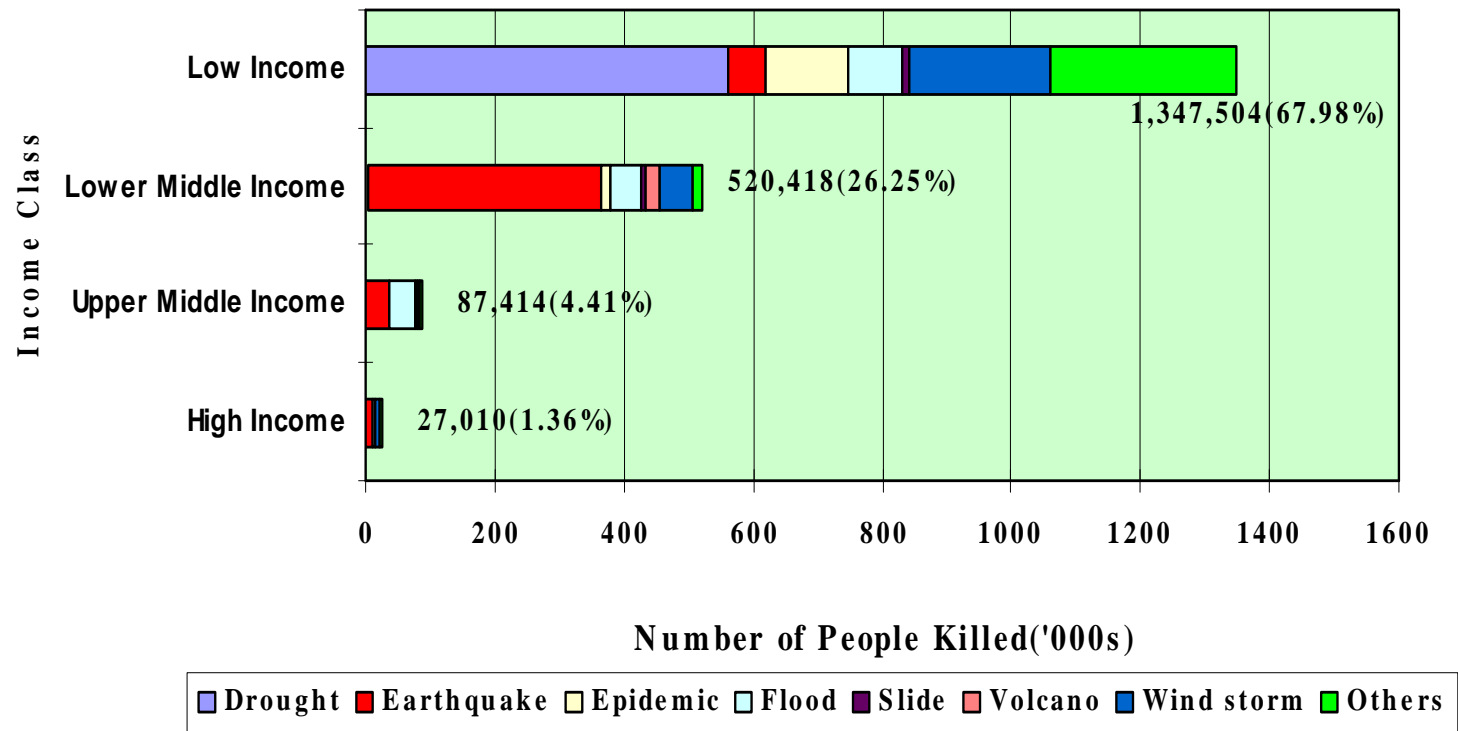


25 million km sq. and 3.4 billion people are relatively highly exposed to at least one natural hazard; 105 million people are relatively highly exposed to three or more hazards.



The poor are the most vulnerable

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



Source: ADRC, OFDA/CRED

Can sustainable development be achieved without taking account of DRR?

Short answer: **No !**

- **Risks will always remain.**
- **We have to address root causes of vulnerability that include human, economic, social, environmental, scientific, technical and physical factors.**

Disaster Risk Reduction is sound investment for sustainable development.



Progress and challenges in DRR and the HFA implementation

DRR – An Agenda in Progress

Reactive

Prior to 1990s - Civil Defence, Relief organizations: humanitarian response to emergencies

During 1990s – International Decade on Natural Disaster (IDNDR), Yokohama strategy which started the consideration of *the linkage between disasters and development*

Since 2000 – International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR): *reduce disaster risk*

HFA: 2005-2015 – *Building the resilience of communities and nations to disasters as part of Development & linked to Humanitarian agenda*

Proactive

DRR – An Agenda in Progress

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

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

2000: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) - *increased public commitment , linked to sustainable development, enlarged networking and partnerships.*

2002: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation - WSSD *Includes 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*

2007: Global Platform *The ISDR Movement*

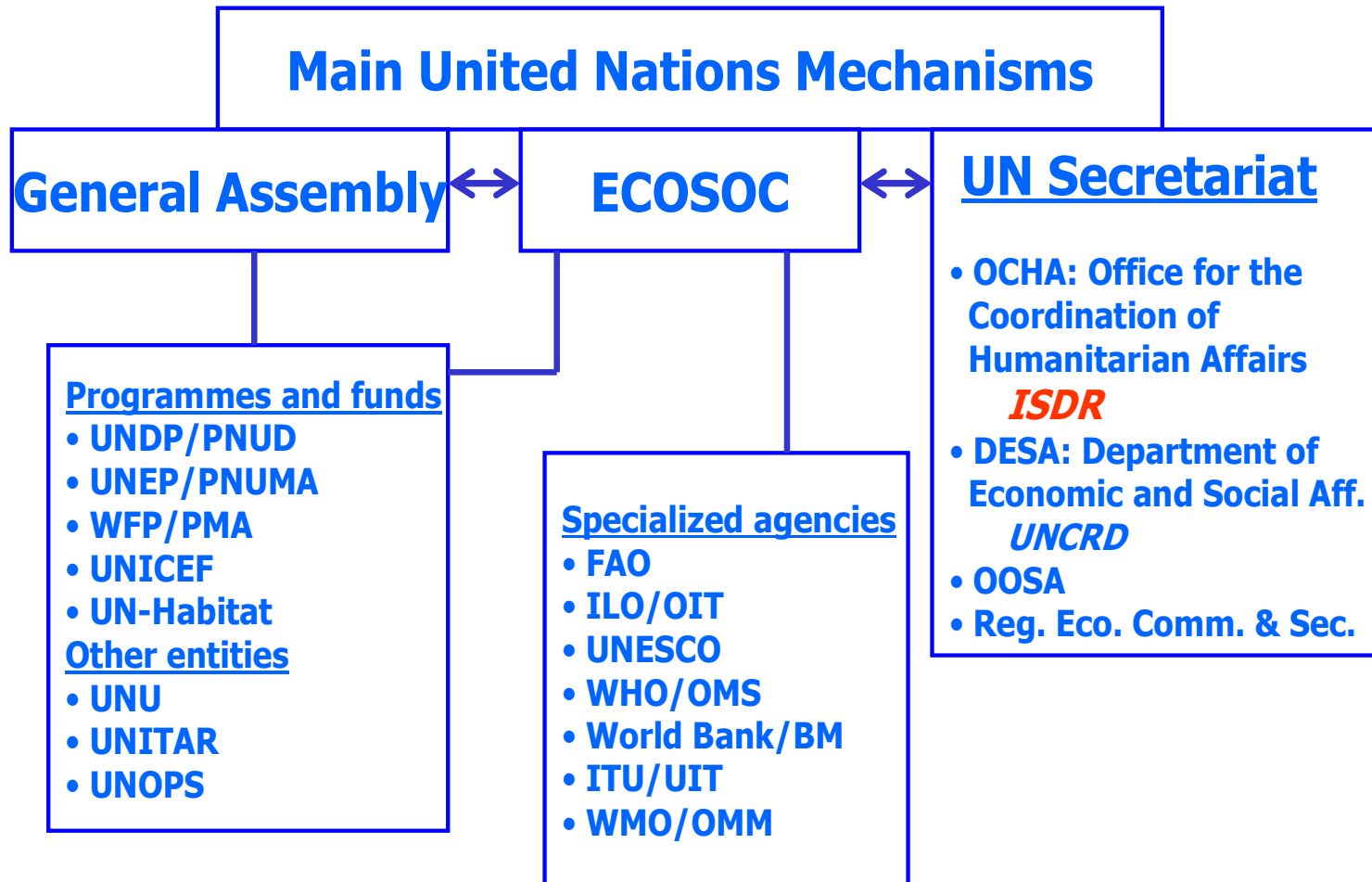
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Launched in 2000 by UN General Assembly Resolution A/54/219 as successor of the International Decade on Natural Disaster Reduction (1990-1999)

The ISDR aims at building disaster resilient communities, with the goal of reducing human, social, economic and environmental losses due to natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters.



The ISDR within the UN system (simplified chart)



ISDR secretariat's main functions

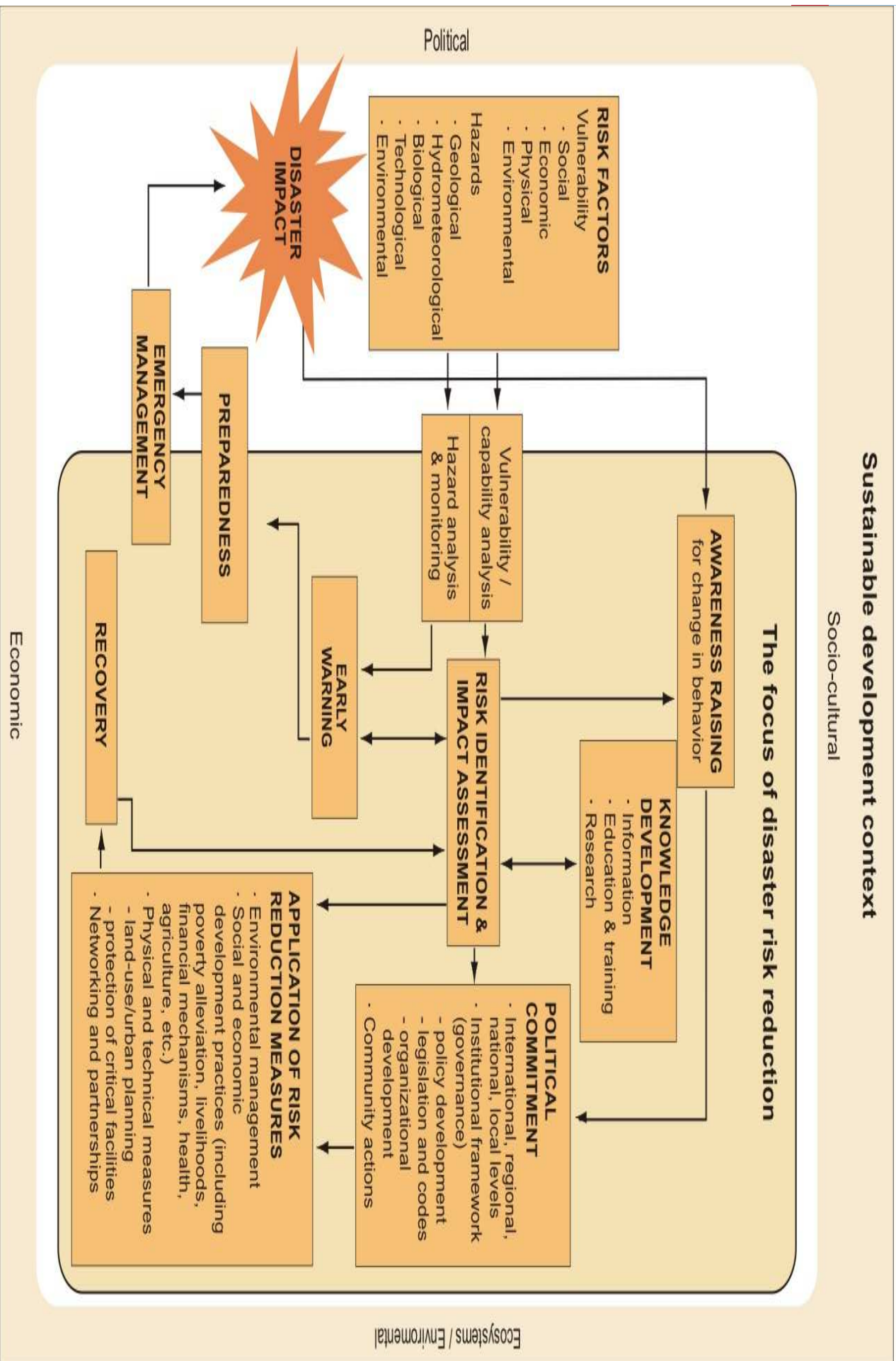
- (a) **Policy and coordination**
(guide & monitor implementation of HFA)
- (b) **Advocacy** *(high-level advocacy, annual awareness campaign, publications)*
- (c) **Information management and networks** *(website, clearinghouse)*
- (d) **Regional outreach- support to regional partners & countries** *(national platforms and action plans- policy, advocacy, information)*
- (e) **ISDR system and resource mobilization**



ISDR secretariat

- **Headquarters** in Geneva
- **Regional offices** Panama - Americas; Nairobi - Africa; Bangkok – Asia; Dushanbe - Cent. Asia; Cairo - WANA
- **Thematic Platforms** (Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning in Bonn, Germany; International Recovery Platform in Kobe, Japan; CIIFEN in Guayaquil, Ecuador; Global Wildland Fire Network in Freiburg, Germany)
- **Partner Networks and Regional Centres**: (ADPC, ADRC, ASEAN, SAARC, ECO, SOPAC, CEPREDENAC, CDERA, ACS, CAPRADE, AU/NEPAD, SADR, ECOWAS, IGAD, CoE, CIS, etc.)

Conceptual framework for disaster reduction



Ecosystems / Environmental

HFA 2005-2015

Hyogo Framework for Action

1 Make Disaster Risk Reduction a Priority

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

2 Know the Risks and Take Action

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

3 Build Understanding and Awareness

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

4 Reduce Risk

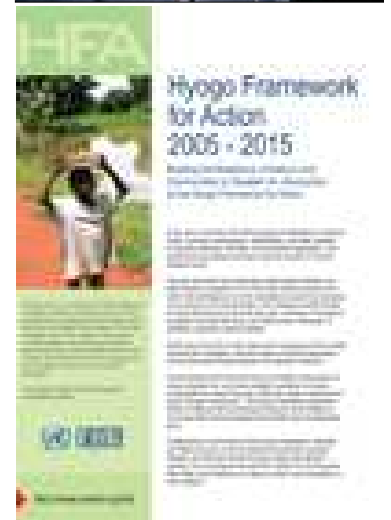
Reduce the underlying risk factors

5 Be Prepared and Ready to Act

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

ISDR system

- ✓ Our objective: To reduce disaster risk, worldwide, focusing on nations and communities
- ✓ The instrument: Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015
- ✓ The vehicle: Disaster Risk Reduction global **'movement'**



Progress in implementation of the HFA

National level :

- **National Platforms** for DRR established in 46 countries, 120 countries designated HFA focal points, 31 linked to CCA/UNDAF, 31 linked to PRSPs of World Bank

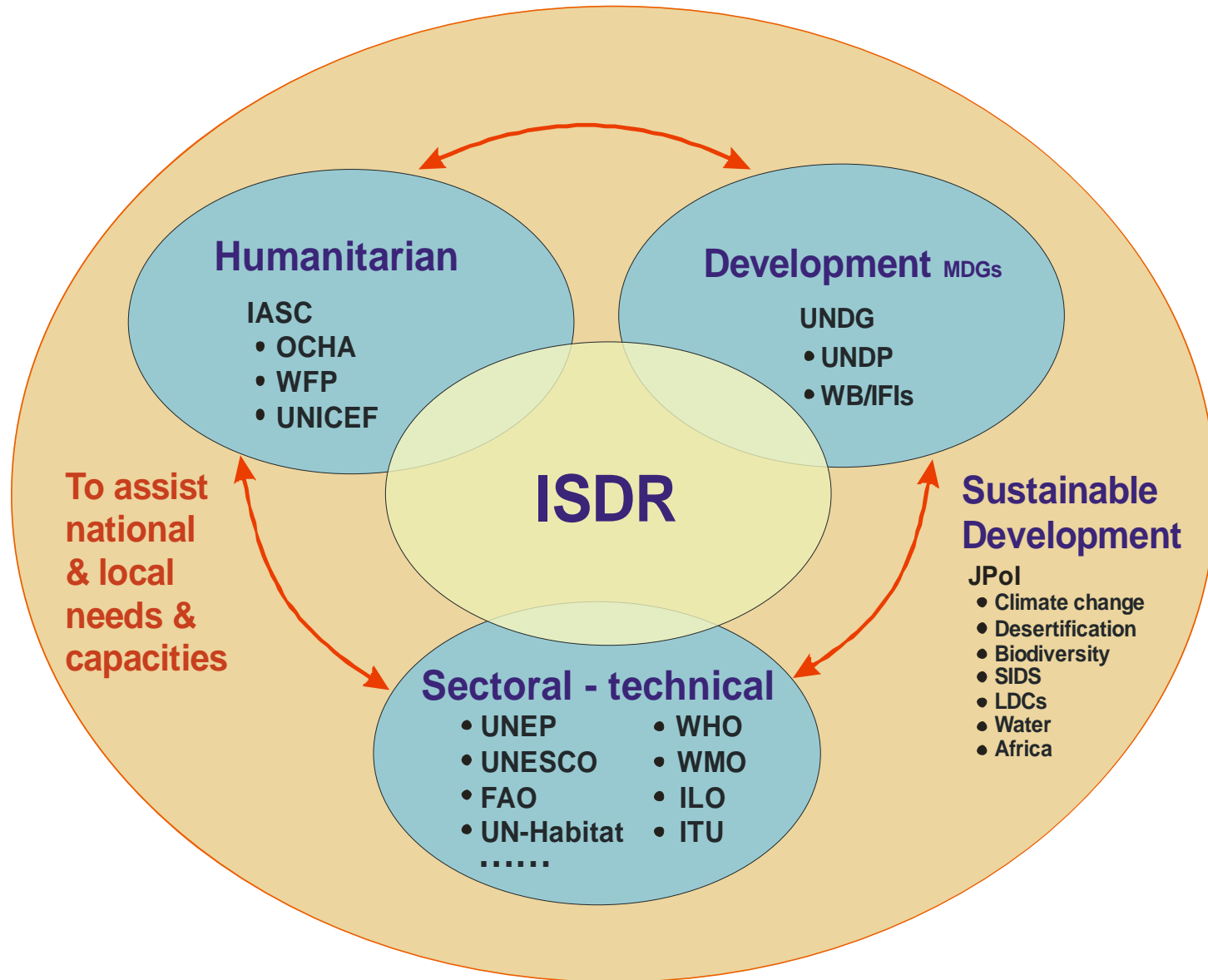
Regional level:

- **Regional strategies** – Asia (Beijing Plan of Action), Africa (AU/NEPAD), Europe (Council of Europe), Pacific (Madang Framework) with Ministerial commitments, regional consultations planned in other regions.
- **Regional cooperation** – ISDR Asia Partnership, collaborative centers, initiatives of drought (China), seismic risk (Iran), etc.
- Tsunami early warning and recovery has stimulated a wider risk reduction agenda In Indian Ocean

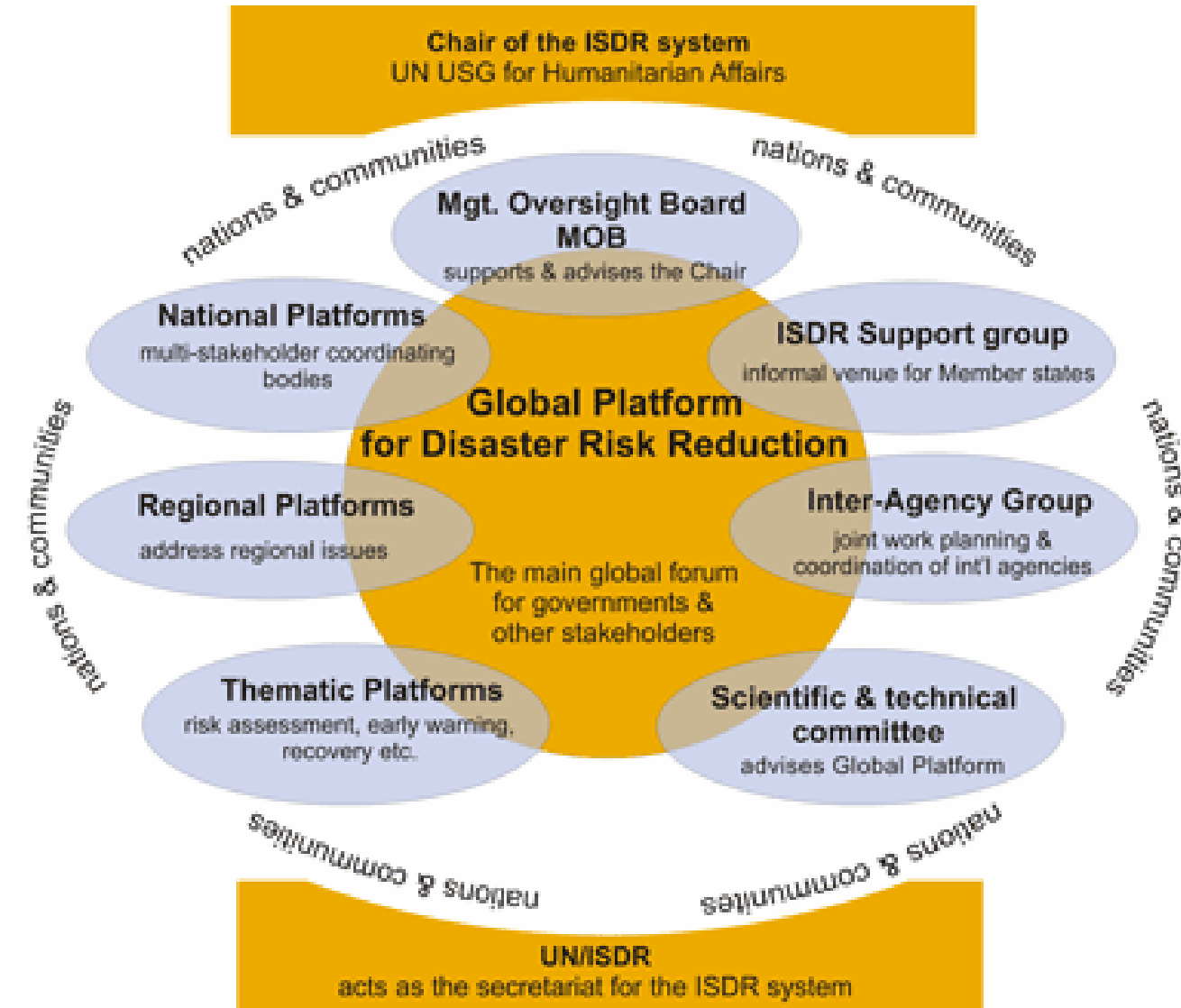
International level:

- **Engagement of different sectors** environment, education, health
- **Increased commitment** – UN agencies, WB/GFDRR, Regional Development Banks, EC, Other Donors...
- **More engagement** of NGO actors, private sector interests

UN landscape: scope for mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction



The ISDR System is being strengthened



Major challenges

1. The World is still lack of understanding and capacity to reduce disaster risks, especially at national level.
2. Governments have not allocated adequate human and financial resources for reducing existing disaster risks in order to protect development gains.
3. Development sectors have not yet made disaster risk assessment as part of their development plans and programmes at all levels.
4. Mainstreaming Gender concerns and needs in DRR still remains unsatisfactory.
5. Disaster risk reduction has not been fully recognized as a tool for climate change adaptation, especially at national level.

Conclusions and Key steps forward

Conclusions

- Linkages between poverty, environment, climate and disasters require integrated approaches
- Capacity needs for future climate risks are mostly similar to those for today's risks
- Urgent need to integrate risk management into development sectors: health, education, environment, science, culture...
- Let's build alliances for action utilizing ISDR mechanisms: media, governments, NGOs, academic institutions, private sector to address gender perspectives in DRR and CCA

Key steps forward

1. Forge coherent approaches to adaptation and DRR
2. Make risk reduction a core part of the post-2012 climate change strategy
3. Scale up the use of risk reduction tools as a core adaptation policy
4. Use the ISDR system to boost efforts to reduce and manage risk, especially
5. Make risk reduction an integral part of development policy and programmes

“Climate change is expected to cause more severe and more frequent natural hazards. As our cities and coasts grow more vulnerable, these hazards can lead to disasters that are far worse than those we have seen to date. We have a moral, social and economic obligation to build resilience by 2015. Implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action will also help us reach the Millennium Development Goals.”

**Ban Ki-moon,
Secretary-General of the
United Nations**

Thank you for your interest !



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