



United Nations
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Disaster Risk Reduction and the Hyogo Framework for Action

www.unisdr.org

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What is Disaster Risk Reduction

- A conceptual framework consisting of ways and means:
 - To minimize disaster risks by reducing the degree of vulnerabilities (increasing vulnerability is a big challenge).
 - To avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) the adverse impacts of natural phenomena or hazards within the context of sustainable development.

Natural hazard

X


Vulnerability

=

Disaster Risk

Disasters are NOT natural

- Greater exposure to natural and human-induced hazards, climate change and variability
- Socio-economic: poverty and unsustainable development styles, unplanned urban growth and migrations, lack of risk awareness and institutional capacities...
- Physical: insufficient land use planning, housing & critical infrastructure located in hazard prone areas...
- Environmental degradation: ecosystem and natural resource depletion (coastal, watershed, wetlands, forests...)



**HAZARDS +
EXTREME EVENTS**



VULNERABILITY

Why reduce risk?

- Loss accounting, risk assessment and identifying cost-effective risk management strategies is better than absorbing disaster losses.
- Applied systematically and rigorously ex ante and ex post it will reduce future losses in lives and assets, by:
 - ex ante investments to diminish humanitarian impact of future hazards;
 - assuring build-back-better principles of effective reconstruction, rehabilitation, and recovery ('window of opportunity');
 - playing a central role in assuring the sustainability and cost-effectiveness of development investments (ex ante and ex post).

World Conference on Disaster Reduction

2nd WCDR, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, 18-22 January 2005

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters (HFA)

- ✓ **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: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters

... to substantially reduce disaster losses, in lives, social, economic and environmental assets....

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:

Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters

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**



*Words Into Action:
A Guide for Implementing the Hyogo Framework*

www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/docs/Words-into-action/Words-Into-Action.pdf

International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ISDR)

Launched in 2000 by UN General Assembly Resolution A/54/219 as successor of the International Decade on Natural Disaster Reduction – IDNDR, 1990-1999 to:

- Build disaster resilient communities by promoting increased awareness of the importance of disaster reduction as an integral component of sustainable development
- Reduce human, social, economic and environmental losses due to natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters

The ISDR movement secretariat is the **United Nations Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)**

WHAT WE DO

⇒ CONNECT

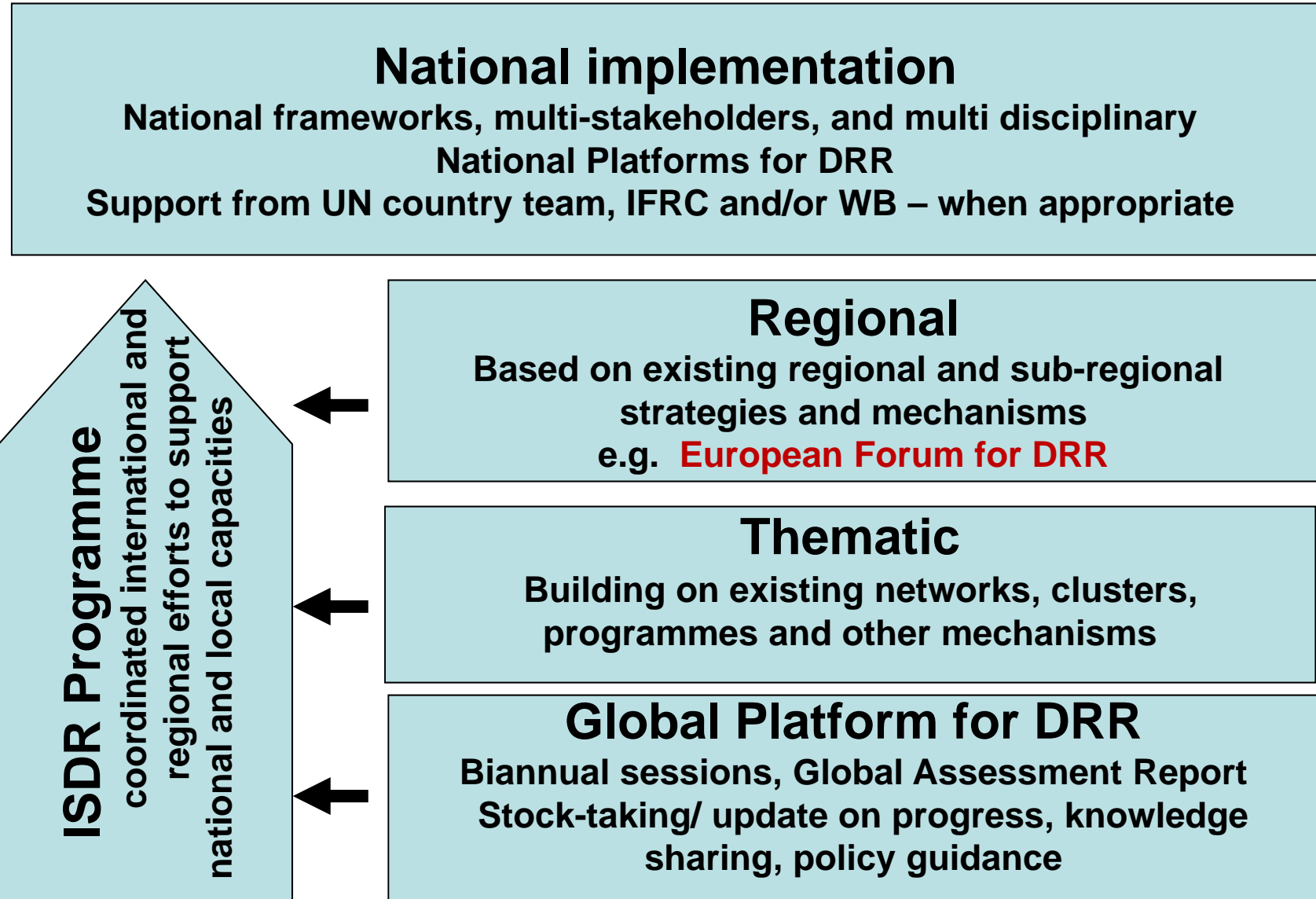
We coordinate: (How Organise: GP, RP, NP) international efforts disaster risk reduction and provide guidance for the implementation of the HFA and monitor its implementation.

We advocate: (Encourage - Climate Change, Education, Gender, MDG) for greater investment in disaster risk reduction actions to protect people's lives and assets.

We campaign: (Promote – Making Cities Resilient, , Safe Schools and Hospitals Sasakawa Award)

We inform: (Provide – GAR, HFA Report, Terminology, PreventionWeb)

ISDR system levels of action (“platforms”)



National Platform is the nationally owned and led forum that -

- operates at multiple levels
- attracts multiple sectors
- engages multiple stakeholders
- Serves as a coordination mechanism for mainstreaming DRR in the country
- Analyse trends, exchange ideas and facilitate decision making on areas of priority requiring concerted action
- Focus on prevention, preparedness and mitigation instead of merely focussing on disaster management and recovery
- Contribute to the establishment and development of comprehensive and appropriate national DRR systems and be its custodian

Why National Platforms for DRR?

- Disaster risk reduction is a complex issue that calls for close cooperation among different stakeholders and sectors
- It requires comprehensive and technical skills and knowledge (generation and exchange)
- Need to mainstream DRR into development planning and practice

Composition of National Platforms

- Line ministries (Health, Finance, Planning, Education etc.)
- Other actors of relevance
 - Scientific community, Academic institutions
 - Private sector - infrastructure, service sector, insurance etc.
 - NGOs, UN
 - Media
 -
- ❖ The structure should inculcate and nurture strong sense of **COORDINATION**

HFA Focal Points and NPs in Europe Region

Out of 49 Countries:

37 have designated HFA Focal Points

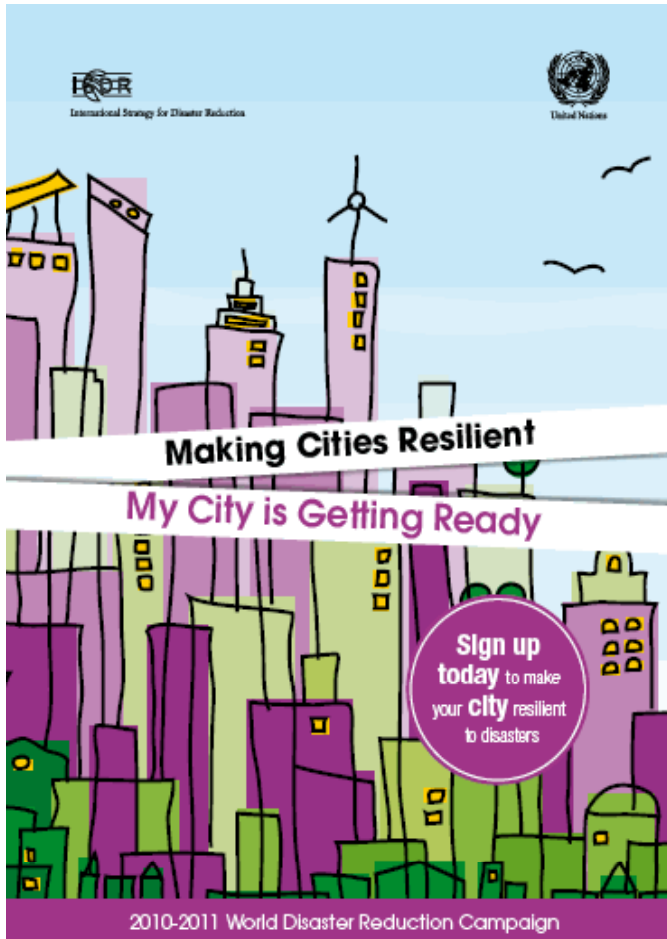
Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, FYR of Macedonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

19 Countries have developed a National Platform:

Armenia, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, FYI of Macedonia, France, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Monaco, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

World Disaster Reduction Campaign – 2010-2015

Making Cities Resilient: My City is Getting Ready!



Objective

✓ Achieve resilient, sustainable urban communities through actions taken by local governments to reduce disaster risk



Know More



Invest Wisely



Build More Safely

Ten-Point Checklist - Essentials for Making Cities Resilient

1. Put in place **organization & coordination** to clarify everyone's roles & responsibilities.
2. **Assign a budget** & provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, private sector to invest in risk reduction.
3. Update data on hazards & vulnerabilities, **prepare & share risk assessments**.
4. Invest in & maintain **critical infrastructure**, such as storm drainage.





5. Assess the **safety of all schools and health facilities** & upgrade these as necessary.



One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Pledging Initiative

<http://www.safe-schools-hospitals.net>

The campaign urges individuals or organizations to make a commitment to do specific actions on any of the three components that could make schools and hospitals safer before a disaster:

- ✓ Public awareness,
- ✓ Emergency and disaster preparedness, and
- ✓ Disaster risk reduction



The logo features two checkmarks (one blue, one green) above the text "1 MILLION SAFE Schools & Hospitals". Below this, it says "Make a Pledge, Save a Life." To the right, it displays "80487 Institutions" and "778 Pledgers" in green text.

- ✓ To make people aware about safe schools and hospitals
- ✓ To be prepared in case of emergencies and disasters
- ✓ To contribute time, effort or resources to make schools and hospitals safer

Essential 6 - 10

- 6. Enforce **risk-compliant building regulations & land use planning** principles, identify safe land for low-income citizens.
- 7. Ensure **education programmes & training** on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools and local communities.
- 8. **Protect ecosystems & natural buffers** to mitigate hazards, adapt to climate change.
- 9. Install **early warning systems & emergency management capacities**.
- 10. After any disaster, ensure that the **needs of the affected population are at the centre of reconstruction**.



Making Cities Resilient: My City is Getting Ready!

324 European cities have signed up!

Armenia: Yerevan

Austria: 279 cities including Innsbruck, Lienz, etc.

Croatia: Town of Bjelovar

Germany: Bonn

Greece: Patras

Iceland: Arborg

Ireland: Dublin

Italy: Ancona, Venice, Rome, Florence

Kosovo:* Pristine

Portugal: Amadora, Lisbon

Serbia: 18 cities including Nis

Spain: Bullas, Lugo, Madrid

Sweden: Karlstadt

Switzerland: Davos

Tajikistan: Dushanbe

Turkey: Antalya, Istanbul, Yalova



20th Session of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, 22-24 March 2011 acknowledged the need to protect cities from disasters caused by natural hazards.

* as defined by UNSCR 1244

Thank you

**United Nations International Strategy for Disaster
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