



Implementation of the HFA in Asia based on synthesis reports

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Asian Disaster Reduction Center
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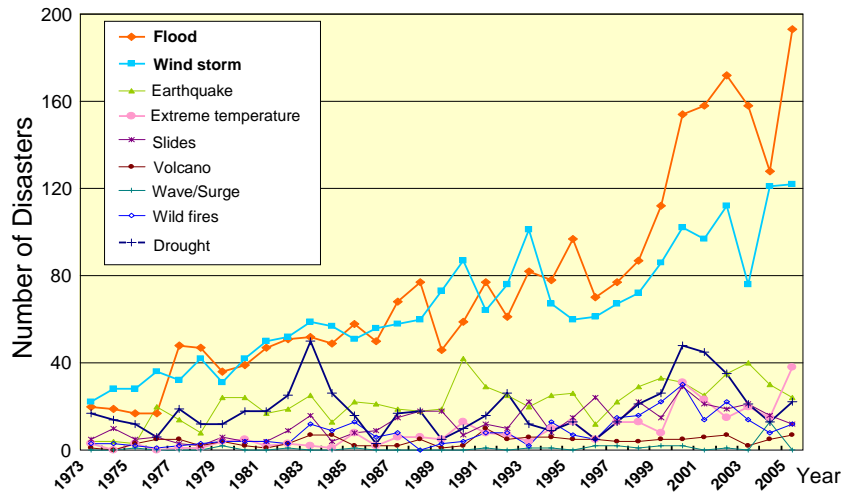
Disaster Risks in Asia at a glance

- ◆ Asia is susceptible to **a large variety of natural hazards**, e.g. floods, storms and earthquakes.
- ◆ **High levels of exposure** to natural hazards plus high levels of **vulnerability** result in **significant disaster risks**. Levels of risks unevenly spread across the region with huge variations
- ◆ The **vulnerability of major Asian cities** in floodplains and coastal areas is **growing rapidly** due to increasing concentration of people and economic assets in urban areas, requires particular attention.
- ◆ The principal causes of vulnerability include: **urban and rural poverty, environmental degradation, poor governance capacity to manage and reduce disaster risks**.



Number of Disasters by Types

Among disasters, hydro-meteorological disasters, e.g. floods and wind storms, increasing rapidly.



Source: Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), Belgium



Disasters in 2009



Padang City

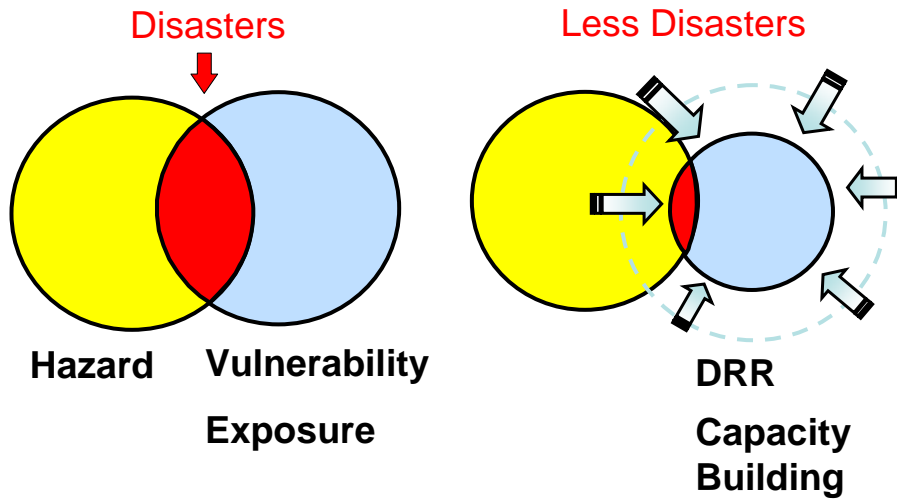


Metro Manila

Source: ADRC

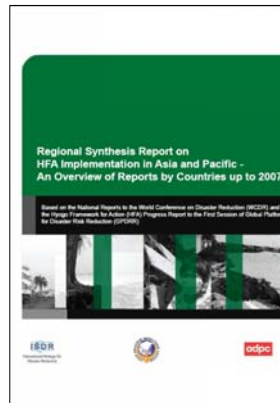


Conceptual Framework



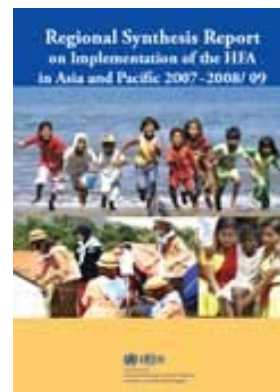
Regional Synthesis Report on HFA Implementation

An Overview of Reports
by Countries up to 2007



Compiled by UNISDR,
ADPC and ADRC

2007–2008/09



Compiled by UNISDR,



Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015

Five priorities for action

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation
2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels



HFA1: Legislation, institutions, Plans and Budgets

- New legislations adopting a holistic, multi-stakeholder approach and moving away from disaster management to wider issues of DRR.
- A continuing policy trend to move away from pure disaster response to risk reduction.

Bangladesh	National Disaster Management Act submitted for adoption (2008)
Cambodia	National Disaster Management Bill draft (2008)
Indonesia	National Disaster Management Bill enacted (2007)
Nepal	New DRR Act waiting for approval (2008)
Pakistan	National Disaster Management Ordinance (2006)
Uzbekistan	State disaster Forecasting and Prevention Program (2007)

- A number of new legislations observed, often accelerated by an occurrence of a large-scale disaster, i.e. Indian Ocean Tsunami 2004 or Kashmir Earthquake 2005.
- In usual situations, it depends on numerous factors, governance capacity and the importance of DRR relative to other priority areas.



Findings from monitoring of HFA implementation

An impressive range of initiatives to design and enact new DRR policies, plans and legislation, **but**

- ✓ Policies and plans rarely based on comprehensive multi-hazard risk assessments and capacity assessments.
- ✓ Policies and plans are not backed up by adequate budgets and implementation is often dependent upon external support
- ✓ There are so far only few examples of using existing national planning or development mechanisms to “mainstream” risk reduction.
- ✓ Local governments have no or little knowledge of the policy changes or lack the instruments and capacity to translate them into local realities and enforce them



Findings from monitoring of HFA implementation

National efforts focused on the strengthening of national-level capacities often concentrating on the national “Disaster management” or “DRR” agency , **therefore**

- ✓ More needs to be done to build the capacity of local government actors and the community.
- ✓ Multi-stakeholder platforms with clear tasks need to be created not only at national but also at the sub-national and local levels.
- ✓ Need for more targeted, hazard- and sector-specific inputs into curricula and training modules
- ✓ The role of women in the prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response and recovery is largely ignored and their capacities under-utilised.



Findings from monitoring of HFA implementation

Insufficient linkage between hazard monitoring, risk identification and analysis, disaster preparedness and response, **thus**

- ✓ A need to design preparedness activities that are informed by both an understanding of risk and local capacities and of local knowledge
- ✓ A need to intensify the exploitation of alternative financial instruments to relieve the burden of response and recovery on communities and governments including micro-finance, micro-insurance and reinsurance options.
- ✓ Business continuity plans for key local government agencies and solid coordination structures for both response and recovery require more attention



Recommendations

1. Adopt risk reduction strategies and agree on national action plans that create a consensus amongst all key stakeholders on an all of government risk reduction agenda covering national and local levels (HFA 1)
2. Strengthen multi-hazard and risk monitoring capability while emphasizing the creation of integrated, user-friendly information management systems (HFA 2)
3. Create comprehensive risk reduction programs in the educational sector through primary, secondary and higher education, address informal education needs, increase structural resilience of educational buildings (HFA 3)



Recommendations

4. Promote the systematic integration of DRR and CCA in priority countries (HFA 4)
5. Initiate or accelerate the design of programs and initiatives to address underlying risk while prioritizing sectors) and areas at high risk (HFA 4)
6. Ensure that communities are the center of all aspects of preparedness, response and recovery strategies and planning (HFA 5)
7. Develop more specific benchmarks and indicators of progress at national levels against national targets and strengthen national and sub-regional monitoring and reporting capacity



Thank you very much!