



United Nations  
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

## Towards the post-2015 framework on disaster risk reduction and

## Outcome of 5th Asia Ministerial Conference on DRR

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## Disaster Reduction – Agenda in Progress



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

**1994: Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action at 1<sup>st</sup> WCDR** –first blueprint for disaster reduction policy guidance

**2000: UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)**

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

**2005: 2<sup>nd</sup> WCDR - Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015** Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

**2007, 2009: 1st and 2nd sessions of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction** Monitored the progress of the HFA implementation, facilitated further actions and partnerships, took stocks and shared the lessons learnt and good practices

**2009: Global Assessment Report on DRR (GAR) 2009**

**2010: Mid-term review process of the HFA**

**2011: 3rd Session of the Global Platform for DRR and GAR 2011**

Consultation towards Post-HFA launched

**2013: 4th Session of the Global Platform for DRR and GAR 2013**

**2015: 3<sup>rd</sup> World Conference on DRR (a successor framework on DRR)**

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2



### – Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters

#### Expected Outcome of the HFA:

*“The substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and states.”*

- ✓ 3 Strategic goals
- ✓ 5 Priorities for action
- ✓ Implementation and follow-up

#### 5 Priorities for action

1. Governance
2. Risk identification
3. Knowledge
4. Reducing the underlying risk factors in various sectors
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response



#### National Reports on HFA Implementation (2-year cycle)

- 102 countries participated in the cycle 2007-2009
- 133 countries participated in the cycle 2009-2011
- 2011-2013 process is on going

#### Analyses and reports on implementation in each region / sector via the partnership such as regional platforms / thematic platforms



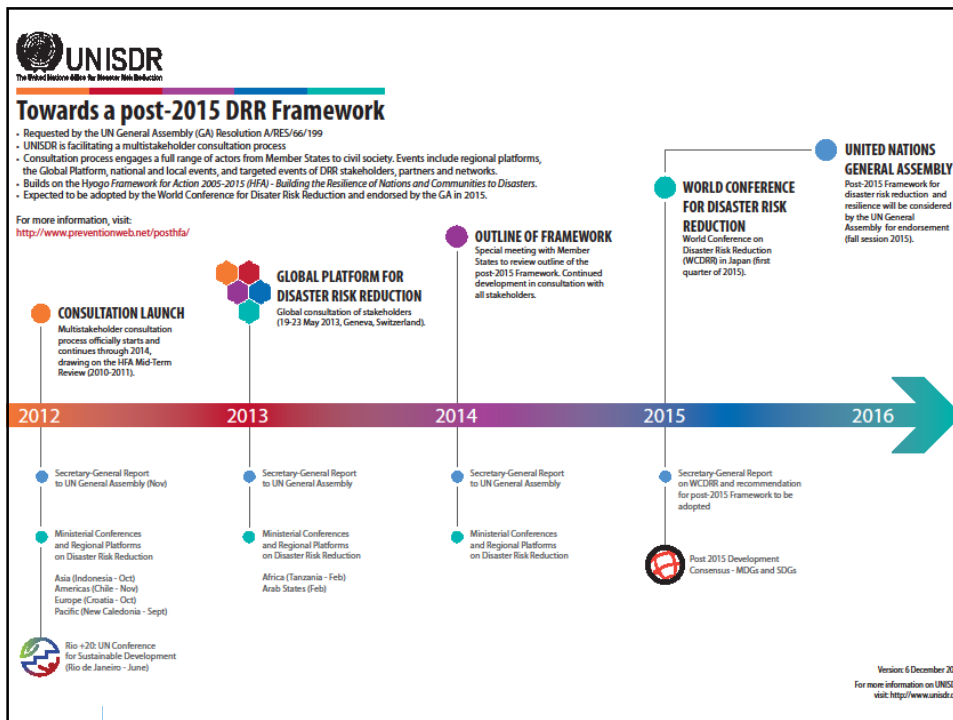
#### Global Assessment Report on DRR (2-year cycle)

- Analyze the national reports and regional / thematic reports and evaluate the efforts and challenges to achieve the HFA
- Suggest the policy initiatives to cope with unbalance and concerns

#### Global Platform (2-year cycle)

- The UN Secretary General's Report at the UN General Assembly (every year)
- HFA Mid-term review (2010, the 5<sup>th</sup> year of adoption)





## Post-HFA Consultation

- Launched by UNISDR in March 2012 with the consultation document “Towards a Post-2015 Framework for DRR” available at <http://preventionweb.net/go/25129>
- Involves a variety of consultations at global, regional and national levels in different parts of the world
  - engage a wide range of stakeholders (each stakeholder groups such as CSOs, Gender, Children, Parliamentarians, Private Sector etc contribute) in the preparatory process in developing a Post-HFA
  - review success and lessons learnt, identify challenges and solutions to risk reduction, especially at national and local level
  - deepen understanding and knowledge of issues imperative to making development resilient to the impact of natural hazards

Two phases of the process;

- First phase: starts March 2012 and will culminate in the 4<sup>th</sup> Session of the GP in May 2013, with a focus on the broader context and general substantive issues
- A second phase in the lead up to WCDRR 2015 with a focus on “determining key priorities and what form the post-2015 framework on DRR should take”.

6



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## Consultations have started

- World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction July 2012 in Tohoku, Japan
- Urban and city related meetings e.g. ICLEI Conference June 2012 in Bonn; World Urban Forum in Sept, 2012 in Naples
- Pacific sub-regional platform
- European Forum for DRR (European Platform) Oct 2012, Croatia
- 5th Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR Oct 2012, Indonesia
- Regional Platform for DRR of the Americas Nov 2012, Chile
- Africa Regional Platform for DRR Feb 2013, Tanzania
- Other consultations (NGOs, thematic networks, faith based groups, Parliamentarians, Local and National Government, Private Sector Group).
- A series of on-line discussions  
(1<sup>st</sup> phase 27 August – 7 December 2012)  
<http://www.preventionweb.net/posthfa/dialogue/>

7



## 5th Asia Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

22-25 October 2012, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

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- Hosted by the Government of Indonesia (under the leadership of BNPB) in collaboration with UNISDR
- Technical / Financial Support by : Partner organizations (GFDRR, AIFDRR, AusAID, USAID and UNDP etc.)



## Participation:

- More than 2,600 participants from 72 countries around the world registered
- Two heads of State, the Presidents of Indonesia and Nauru attended
- High-level delegations from 50 countries across the Asia Pacific region which included 24 government ministers participated
- More than 850 international participants attended
- Opening statement by the President of Indonesia
- Opening and closing statements by the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for DRR
- Ministerial Statements and statements of heads of delegations were delivered at high-level segments



## Main highlights and outcomes

- The 'Yogyakarta Declaration' was consulted and negotiated by government and stakeholder groups and, adopted during the conference.
- For the first time, distinct stakeholder groups fully participated in the conference and prepared their own statement of commitments representing their respective communities, which were then annexed to the Yogyakarta Declaration.
  - Parliamentarians
  - Mayors and Local Governments
  - Child-Centered Organizations, Children, and Youth
  - Individuals and Organizations concerned with Disabilities
  - Individuals and Organizations concerned with Gender issue
  - Civil Society
  - Media
  - Academic and Research Institutions
  - National Societies of Red Cross and Red Crescent
  - Private Sector



## Main highlights and outcomes

The 'Yogyakarta Declaration' emphasized the importance of the following elements among others:

- integrating local level DRR and climate change adaptation into national development planning
- local risk assessment and financing
- strengthening local risk governance and partnership
- building local community resilience
- reducing the underlying risk factors
- implementation of cross cutting issues in the HFA including multi-hazards approach and considering socio-economic vulnerability and exposure etc.



## Main highlights and outcomes

- More than 58 events took place:
  - 3 High Level Round Tables (HLRT)
  - 3 Technical Sessions,
  - 3 Plenary Sessions, Drafting Committee meeting
  - 18 Pre-conference events
  - 26 Side Events
  - 5 Special Sessions and several field and cultural events
- More than 25 organizations and numerous local disaster management organizations showcased and shared their experiences in the Market Place.
- More than 50 journalists (19 regional media representatives and more than 30 Indonesia media ) attended the conference and published more than 100 articles during the conference days.



## Main highlights and outcomes

### ➤ Publications launched: Several publications were released or launched at the 5AMCDRR

- Technical studies on the Conference Sub-Themes
  - 1) Integrating Local Level Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into National Development Planning
  - 2) Local Risk Assessment and Financing
  - 3) Strengthening Local Risk Governance and Partnership

- The Asia Pacific Disaster Report 2012  
“Reducing Vulnerability and Exposure to Disasters”



- Children's action for disaster risk reduction: views from children in Asia

- Understanding community resilience and programme factors that strengthen them

### ➤ Asian Film Festival on Disaster Risk Reduction



## Related Documents:

- All documents related to the Conference are available in the Conference website

[http:// www.5thamcdrr-indonesia.net](http://www.5thamcdrr-indonesia.net)

- A compilation of all publicly available documents is also available in Preventionweb ([www.preventionweb.net](http://www.preventionweb.net)) and <http://tinyurl.com/a95mfuz>.



## Other Regional Platforms and Meetings:

- **Africa:** Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction  
- the 2nd week of February 2013 in Arusha, Tanzania  
(tentatively planned)
- **Latin America:** Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction of the Americas  
- 26-28 November 2012 in Santiago, Chile
- **Europe:** European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction (EFDRR)  
- 1-3 Oct 2012 in Dubrovnik, Croatia



### (Other regional platforms)

- **Arab:** The League of Arab States developed the Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 (ASDRR)
- **The Pacific:** The Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management (Pacific Platform)

## Global Platform for DRR



**Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction  
Fourth Session, Geneva, Switzerland  
19-23 May 2013**

### Key expected outcomes:

- A stronger and more sustainable DRR and resilience movement world-wide that leads to increased responsibility for reinforcing resilience to disasters
- A stronger and more sustainable DRR movement worldwide, focusing on stakeholders (agents for change).
- Directions, new thinking and new alliances.
- A milestone in the consultations for a post-HFA.
- Events that follow-up and progress on the 2011 GP and reflect priorities in the Global Assessment Report.
- A gender-balanced approach aiming of a panel participation of at least 50% of women

### Agenda for the Fourth Session:

- 1) Private Sector for Disaster Resilience Societies
- 2) Community organizations for resilience
- 3) National Governments and Local Authorities Securing Sustainable Risk Management



## Stakeholders participating in GP



**Governments** to provide accountability, coordination and resources.

**Mayors Make Cities Resilient** campaign: Emphasis on risk assessment, practical applications, infrastructure and investment.

**Parliamentarians** Their role at national and local levels, awareness raising in finance and planning ministries.

**Private Sector** An increased role in looking for sustainable and common-sense solutions to pragmatic disaster risk reduction.

**Women**  
**Young people**  
**Children**  
**Elderly**  
**People with disability** as new actors for change and to mobilize untapped resources in communities.

**Academic and Scientific Community** to apply evidence, guide risk assessment, methodologies, technological developments.

**NGOs and Civil Society Organizations** to promote voices from various perspectives, outreach and engagement

**Community organizations** to promote community voices, outreach and engagement.



Thank you very much.

For more information:  
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