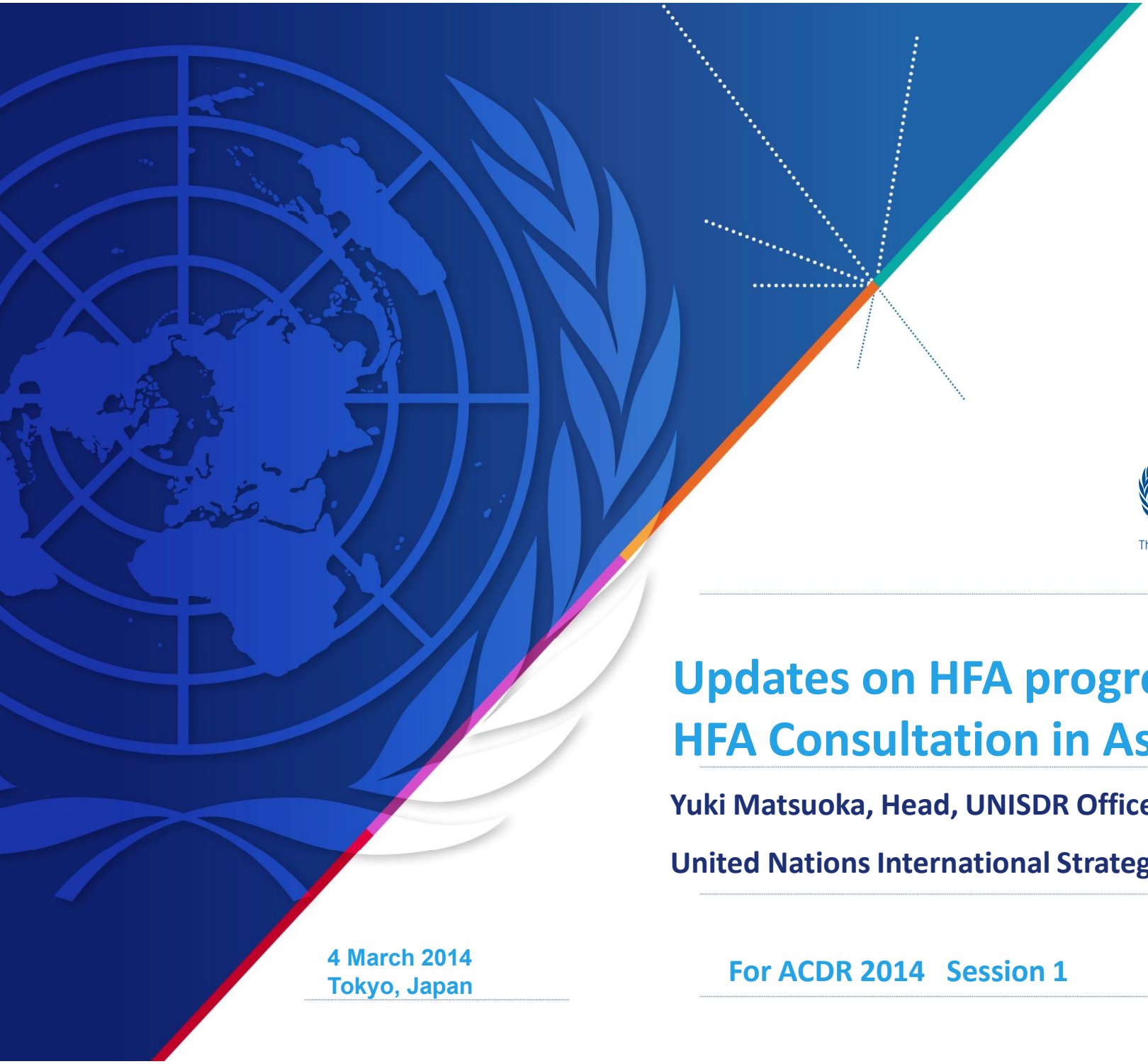

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Updates on HFA progress and Post HFA Consultation in Asia

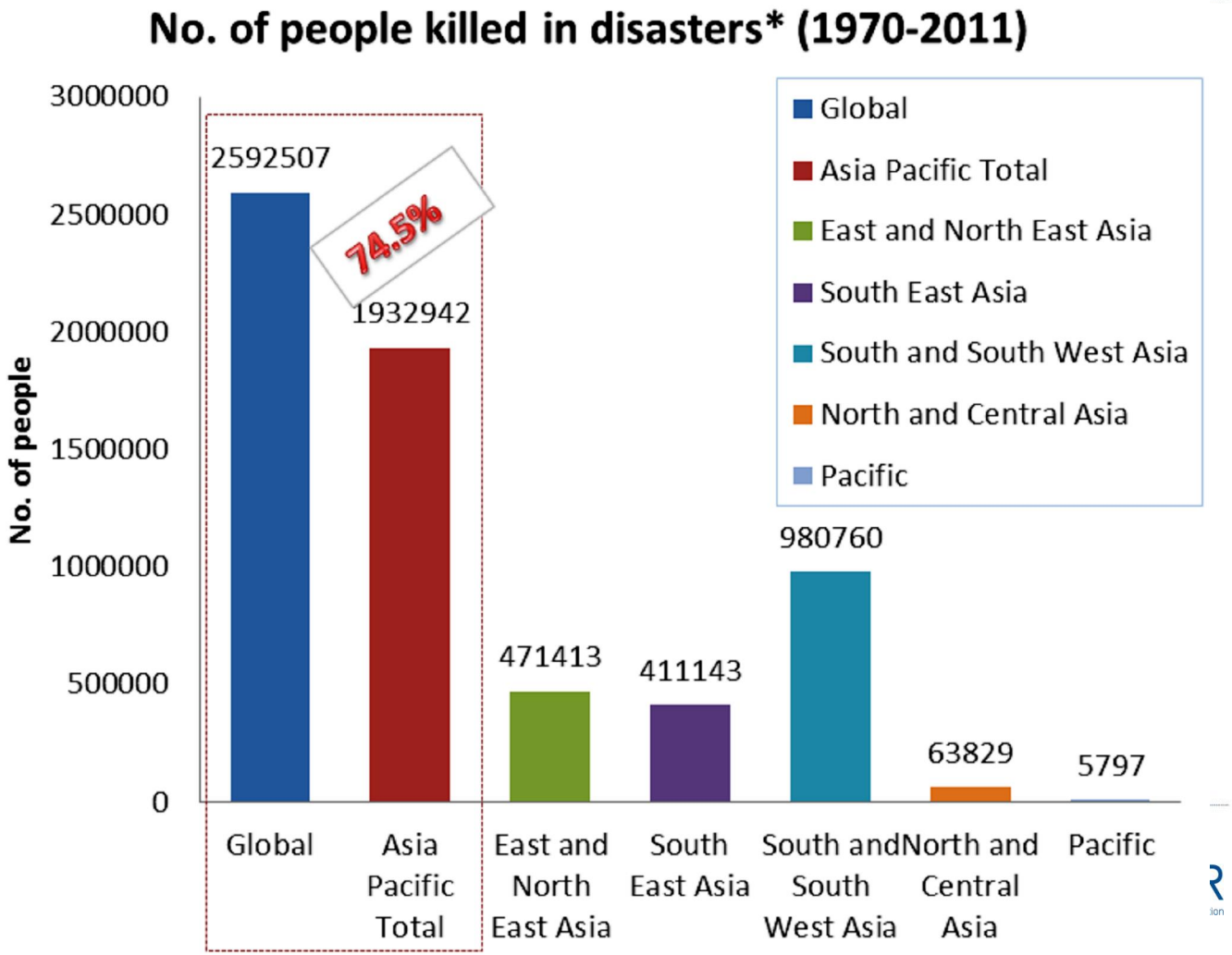
Yuki Matsuoka, Head, UNISDR Office in Japan

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

4 March 2014
Tokyo, Japan

For ACDR 2014 Session 1

75% of deaths due to disasters from 1970 to 2011 from Asia Pacific



APDR2012

Where we came from:
Foundations of the global work for DRR

Establishment of UN Disaster Relief Office (1971)

"to promote the study, prevention, control and prediction of natural disasters"

International Framework of Action for the IDNDR (1989)

"fostering international cooperation in the field of natural disaster reduction"

Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action (1994)

"to achieve a safer world by the end of this century"

Geneva Mandate on Disaster Reduction (1999)

"to shift from a culture of reaction to a culture of prevention"

Hyogo Framework for Action (2005)

"building the resilience of nations and communities"

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HFA 2005-2015

Hyogo Framework for Action priorities 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

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Participating Stakeholders in Global Platform 2013

Over 3,500 participants from 172 countries participated in GP 2013

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.

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

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

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

Community organizations to promote community voices, outreach and engagement.

Monitoring of HFA Progress

National Reports on HFA Implementation (2-year cycle)
Three cycles: 2007-2009, 2009-2011, 2011-2013
146 Countries participated in at least one cycle or more.

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)

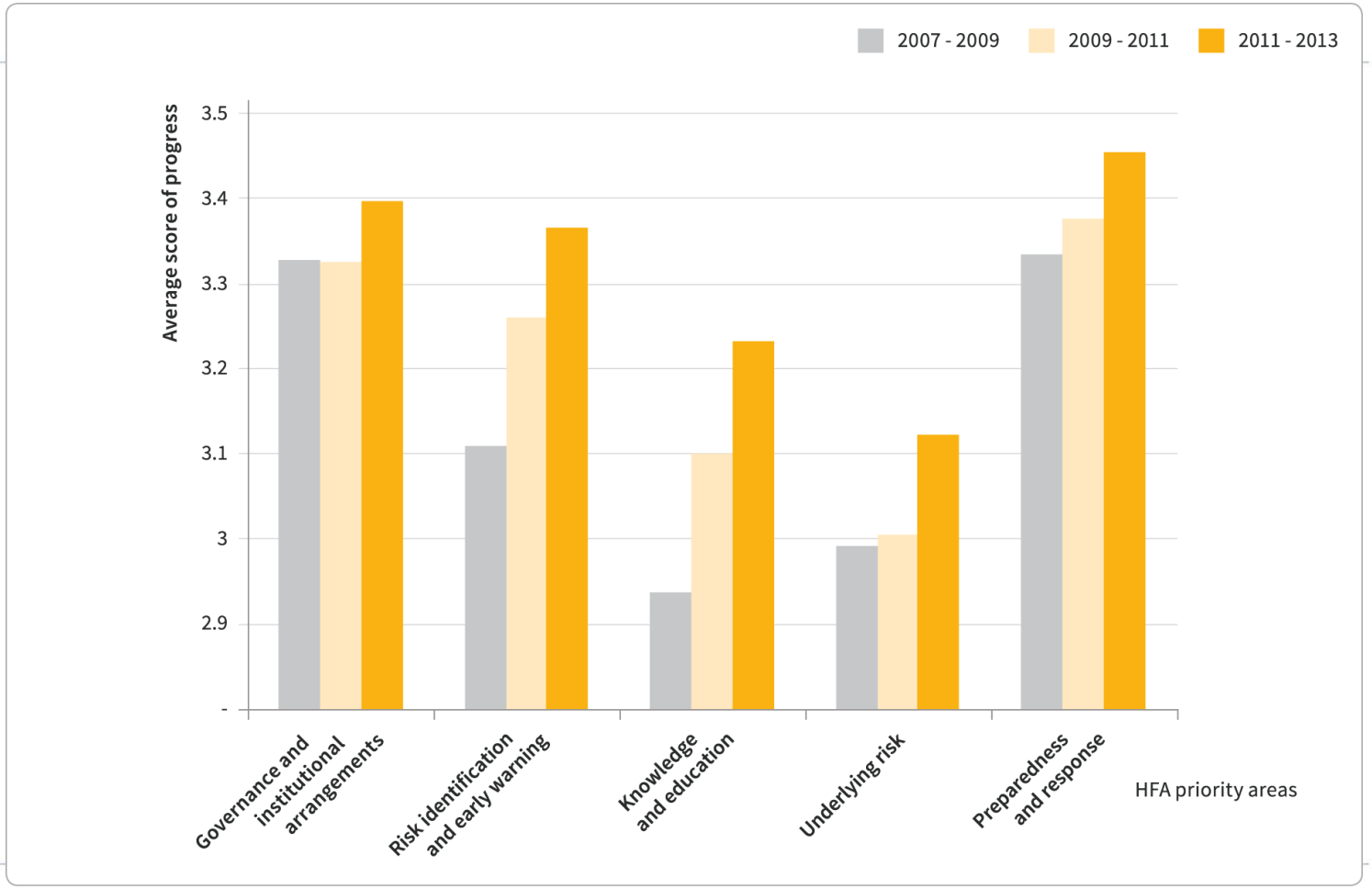
- Analyze the national reports and regional / thematic reports and evaluate the efforts and challenges to achieve the HFA
- Suggest the policy initiatives to cope with unbalance and concerns

Global Platform (2-year cycle)

ÅThe UN Secretary Generalôs Report at the UN General Assembly (every year)

ÅHFA Mid-term review (2010, the 5th year of adoption)

Progress in HFA implementation 2007-2013



GAR
Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction
2013

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World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015

World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
2015 Sendai Japan

UN General Assembly Resolution 67/209 (2012) decided to convene the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction to:

- ✓ **Review the implementation of the HFA over its 10-year term.**
- ✓ **Adopt a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.**

UNISDR was requested to serve as the secretariat of the WCDRR and to facilitate the development of a post-2015 framework for DRR.

UN General Assembly Resolution in 2013 decided the dates and the venue for WCDRR:

14-18 March 2015 in Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan

WCDRR will also aim at developing a Political Declaration and a compilation of Voluntary commitments.

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More information on the post-2015 process:
http://www.preventionweb.net/posthfa/

Towards a post-2015 DRR Framework

- Requested by the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/66/199
- UNISDR is facilitating a multistakeholder consultation process and engages a full range of actors from Member States to civil society.
- Consultation events include the Global and Regional Platforms, national and local events, and targeted events of stakeholders, partners and networks.
- Builds on the *International Framework for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction of 1989, the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action of 1994, the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction of 1999,* the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (HFA),* and *the Mid-Term Review of the HFA (2010-2011).*
- Expected to be adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disater Risk Reduction and endorsed by the UN General Assembly in 2015.

2013

Consultations started in March 2012 (with some 89 events up to the Global Platform) through 2013...

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES AND REGIONAL PLATFORMS ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

- Feb 13-15 : Africa (Arusha, Tanzania)
- Mar 19-21 : Arab States (Aqaba, Jordan)
- Sep 23-25 : Europe (Oslo, Norway)

MAY 19-23
Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (Geneva, Switzerland)

SEP-NOV
UN Secretary-General's Report and UN General Assembly Resolution on the *International Strategy for Disaster Reduction*

2014

... and continues in 2014

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES AND REGIONAL PLATFORMS ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

- Apr/May : Europe (Brussels, Belgium)
- May 6-8: Arab States (Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt)
- May 27-29 : Americas (Guayaquil, Ecuador)
- May/Jun : Africa (TBC)
- Jun 23-26 : Asia (Bangkok, Thailand)
- Jun : Pacific (TBC)
- Oct : Europe (Madrid, Spain)

JUL 14-15
1st Preparatory Committee Meeting (Geneva, Switzerland)
Subject to an anticipated decision of the UN General Assembly in 2013

NOV 17-18
2nd Preparatory Committee Meeting (Geneva, Switzerland)
Subject to an anticipated decision of the UN General Assembly in 2013

SEP-NOV
UN Secretary-General's Report and UN General Assembly Resolution on the *International Strategy for Disaster Reduction*

2015

MAR 14-18 / SENDAI, JAPAN
The Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction will review the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action and is expected to adopt a successor framework for disaster risk reduction.

SEP-NOV
UN Secretary-General's Report and UN General Assembly Resolution on the *International Strategy for Disaster Reduction*. The UN General Assembly Session will also consider the post-2015 disaster risk reduction framework for endorsement.

Version: 30 October 2013

More information on UNISDR:
http://www.unisdr.org

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

Managing Risk to Achieve Resilience

Emerging recommendations for the Post 2015 Framework for DRR (HFA2) from Asia Consultations

HFA2 consultations in Asia

- Phase 1 of HFA2 consultations in Asia
- (March 2012 – May 2013) identified seven key areas for tackling down in more depth answering:
  - What are the required actions in HFA2?
  - Who will implement? With which targets and indicators to underpin accountabilities?
  - How to do?

The 7 Key Areas:

1. Building community resilience – turning vulnerability into resilience

2. DRR, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Integration

3. Local actions

4. Vulnerability, gender equality

5. Addressing underlying causes of risks

6. Governance and Accountabilities

7. Engaging private sector

Development of Regional Input for HFA2 in Asia towards 6AMCDRR

HFA2: Key Areas in Asia

IFRC	ADPC	ADRRN	Duryog Nivaran	*Kyoto Univ*	ADRRN	ESCAP & ADPC	**Key Area Coordinator**
1. Building community resilience – turning vulnerability into resilience	2. Sustainable development, climate change and disaster risk reduction integration	3. Local level action	4. Women as a force in resilience building, gender equity in DRR	5. Reducing exposure/underlying risk factors	6. Strengthening risk governance and accountability	7. Incentivizing DRR in the private sector	**KEY AREAS HFA2 Input from Asia**

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Emerging recommendations (1)

Key Area 1: Building community resilience – *What actions are required to build the resilience of communities?*

Recommendations

- Build community resilience to small and medium scaled disasters
- Develop instruments to ensure that adequate budgets are available to local governments
- Build capacities of local government
- Undertake risk reduction programmes to secure current and future livelihoods
- Engagement and coordination with the private sector to expand their business continuity planning to include at risk communities near their operations, and throughout their global supply chain
- Ensure that community resilience is integrated into local development planning and will lead to long-term sustainability of community-based programmes

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Emerging recommendations (2)

Key Area 2: DRR, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Integration – *Where, at what level and how integration has proved effective?*

- Risk management, based on comprehensive risk analysis, must be the centerpiece of development
- Simplified, clear and standardized terminologies
- Whole-of-government approach for integration at all levels. Decision on which agency is responsible for mainstreaming and empower that agency with high-level political support and funding
- Building capacities at all levels of government. Consideration of the inclusion of DRR and CCA capabilities in the TORs of at least one key personnel in each of the relevant ministries, departments or agencies
- A holistic approach encompassing both natural and human-induced disasters as a more effective way to address multiple risks that are faced by communities and build resilience

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Emerging recommendations (3)

Key Area 3: Local actions – *What enables local actions for DRR and resilience building?*

- Simplification and demystification of the technical documents of all the 3 frameworks (SDGs, HFA2, Climate Change)
- Integrate the CCA, DRR and SD goals and principles into the national, regional and local education curriculum to institutionalize the concepts
- Establish common terminologies for all the 3 frameworks that are understood and accepted by the local stakeholders
- Adequate and frequent trainings, particularly to parliamentarians and community leaders and local champions
- Institutionalize and integrate local knowledge into the local adaptation of goals, priorities and action at the community level.
- Create a common monitoring mechanism and assessment tool to measure policies and programmes against DRR, SD and CAA

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Emerging recommendations (4)

Key Area 4: Vulnerability, gender equality ï ***What are the measures required to facilitate an enhanced role for different groups of women in DRR and resilience building?***

- Women play an active role in all aspects of DRM and resilience building but these roles are rarely acknowledged and not included into formal systems
- Need of focus and special actions to address specific vulnerabilities and build resilience of women
- All partnerships for DRM and resilience building must be inclusive of women at all levels.

Emerging recommendations (5)

Key Area 5: Addressing underlying causes of risks – *How can decision-making be improved to reduce human and economic exposure systematically?*

- Reduce the underlying risk factors of poverty reduction and sustainable development
- Enforce environmental plans & legislations for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Enhance economic viability of risk-reduction measures (cost-benefit, cost-effectiveness, tools, etc.)
- Ensure Disaster Risk Reduction for industrial production sector
- Ensure appropriate roles of Insurance and private sector
- Enforce structural codes and land use regulations
- Prepare, utilize and share data based on scientific evidences
- Institutionalize community based disaster risk reduction
- Address risk reduction in recovery and reconstruction
- Enhance DRR education to help reduce underlying risk factors

Emerging recommendations (6)

Key Area 6: Governance and Accountability: ***How to strengthen risk governance mechanisms and accountabilities for DRR and resilience building?***

- Ensure participatory spaces for citizens with adequate legal support, transparent communications and an inclusive policy.
- Stronger community-local government partnerships is key to improving both the relevance and effectiveness of policies that help reduces risk.
- Clear roles and responsibilities with establishment of Terms of Reference across public and private institutions would underpin accountability in a governance framework.
- Strengthening Targets and indicators would facilitate measurable outcomes and strengthen review and effectiveness of action.

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Emerging recommendations (7)

Key Area 7: Engaging private sector: How can the private sector be incentivized to reduce disaster risk in their investment decisions?

- Recognition of the important role, responsibility and accountability of the private sector in DRM:
  - Private sector investment is explicitly recognized to be one of principal drivers of risks in societies
  - Responsibility of private sector to undertake more risk-sensitive investments, one that builds profitable and sustainable business models and contribute to the societyôs resilience enhancement
- Provision of an enabling environment for the effective engagement of the private sector in DRM
  - Legal framework; monetary and non-monetary incentives; better access to risk information; encourage risk disclosure and, as necessary, facilitate and support the implementation of risk financing and insurance
- Promotion of multi-stakeholder partnerships in DRM
  - Multi-stakeholder forums for exchanging good practices, strengthening coordination, finding synergies and holding one another accountable to respective responsibilities at all levels

Development of Regional Input for HFA2 in Asia towards 6AMCDRR

HFA2

IFRC	ADPC	ADRRN, UCLG (Tbc)	Duryog Nivaran	*Kyoto Uni*	ADRRN	ESCAP & ADPC
1. Building community resilience – turning vulnerability into resilience	2. Sustainable development, climate change and disaster risk reduction integration	3. Local level action	4. Women as a force in resilience building, gender equity in DRR	5. Reducing exposure/ underlying risk factors	6. Strengthening risk governance and accountability	7. Incentivizing DRR in the private sector

Key Area Coordinator

KEY AREAS

Asia Pacific HFA2 Input
(Annex to the AMCDRR declaration)

Peer review of all the seven draft by 7 March 2014

IAP Meeting in April

Linkages between areas

6 AMCDRR

	TS 1	TS 2	TS3
6 AMC Sub-themes	Enhancing Resilience at Local Levels	Increase public investments for disaster and climate risk management to sustain and protect development gains	Private Sector role ï public and private partnership for DRR
Technical Session Leads	**IFRC / ADRRN**	**UNDP / World Bank**	**ESCAP/ ADPC**

6AMCDRR Expected output

Background document *(informing discussion in Technical sessions)*

Conference Outcome documents:

1.Declaration (drawing on TS, plenaries and TS background doc)
2.Asia Pacific HFA2 Input (30-40 page as Annex)
3.Stakeholder commitment statements (as Annexes)

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"Disaster risk reduction is essential to sustainable development. It helps save and preserve the achievements of our development efforts. It helps mitigate the destructive effects of natural disasters on physical materials, as well as social and economic infrastructures."

H.E. Dr. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President of the Republic of Indonesia, addressing the 5th Asian Ministerial Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in Yogyakarta, 23 October 2012

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