



GLOBAL EFFORTS ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: UNISDR and HFA

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United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

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For the 1st Asia Park Congress Working Group 1



Overview

- I ***Disaster Trends***
- II ***UNISDR and HFA***
- III ***DRR and Environmental Issues***
- IV ***World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015***

Annex 1: Tools and initiatives for supporting HFA implementation



I Disaster Trends



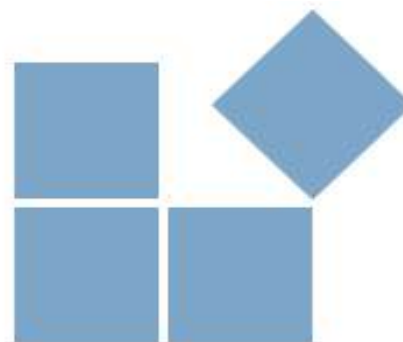
Photo courtesy of Yann Arthus-Bertrand

Disaster Impacts (1992-2012)



4.4
BILLION
AFFECTED

Roughly 64% of the world's population¹.



\$2.0
TRILLION
DAMAGE (USD)

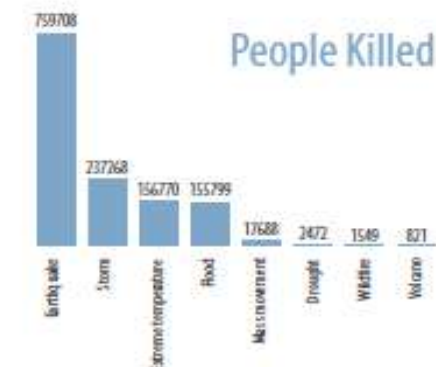
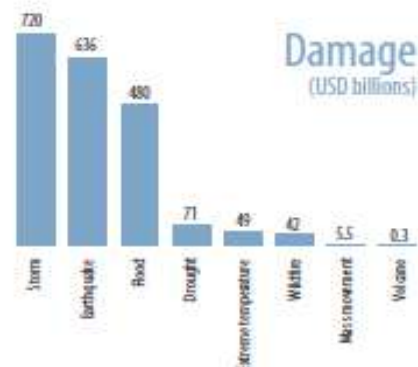
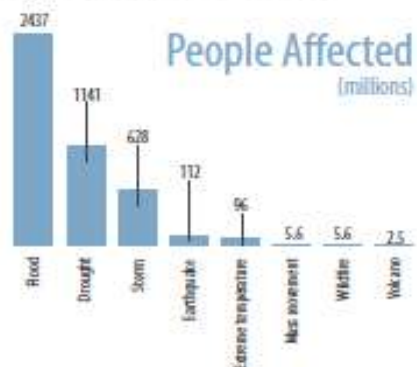
Approximately 25 years of total Overseas Development Aid².



1.3
MILLION
KILLED

Comparable to over 1500 airplane³ crashes.

Impact by disasters



Impact by top 10 countries



Disaster events are on the rise

Number of Climate-related Disasters Around the World (1980-2011)

 **3455**
FLOODS

 **2689**
STORMS

 **470**
DROUGHTS

 **395**
EXTREME TEMPS



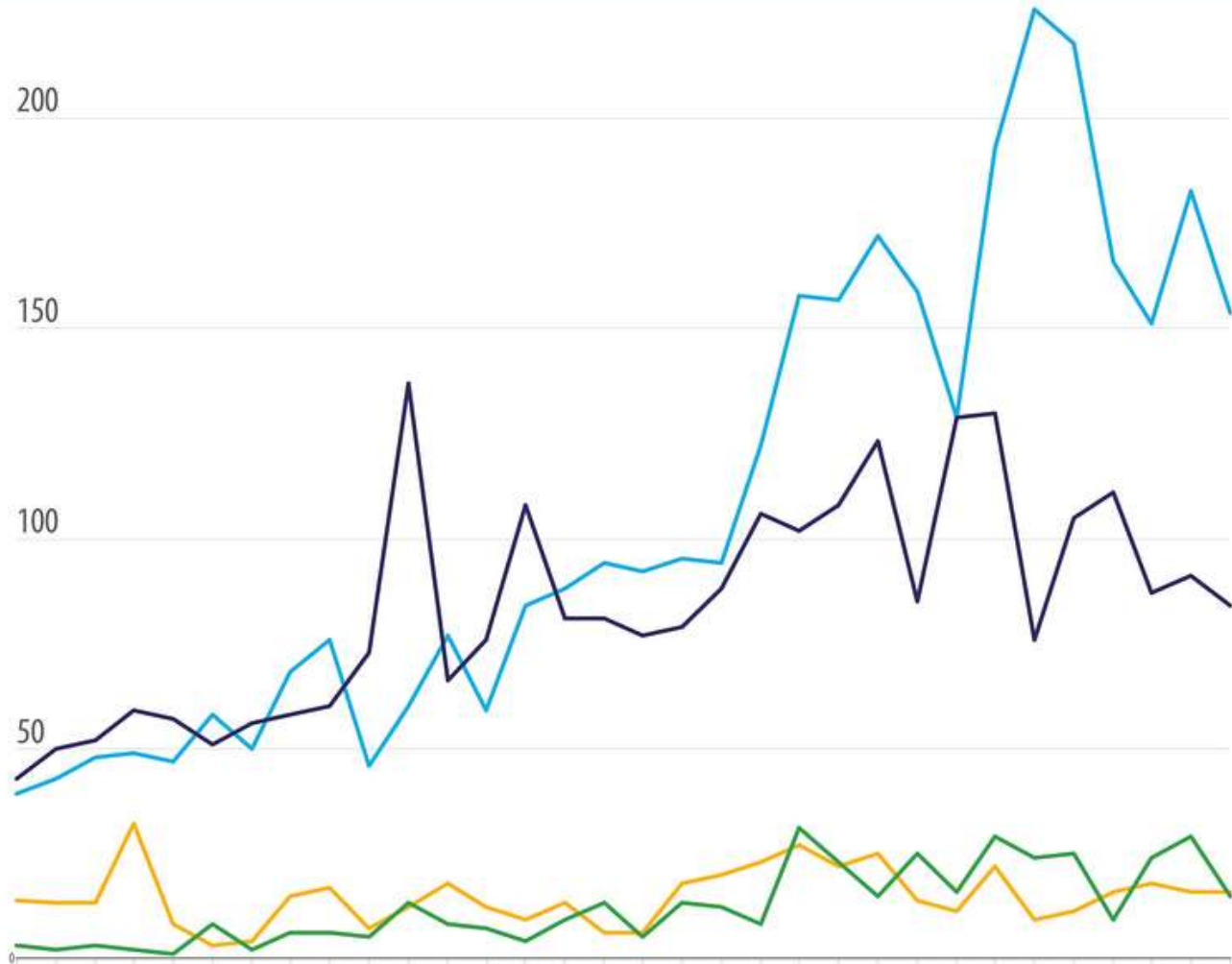
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
<http://www.unisdr.org>

Version: 13 June 2012

DATA SOURCES

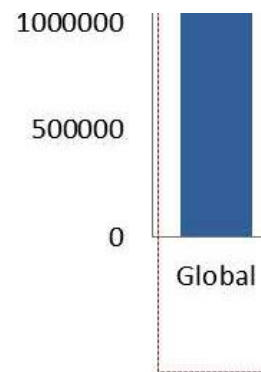
EM-DAT - <http://www.emdat.be/> - The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database; Data version: 13 June 2012 - v12.07

Humanitarian Symbol Set (2006);
<http://www.unisdr.org/map/guide/line.php>



	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
FLOOD	39	45	48	49	47	58	50	68	76	46	60	77	59	84	88	94	92	95	94	122	158	157	172	159	129	193	226	218	166	151	183	154
STORM	43	50	52	59	57	51	56	58	60	73	137	66	76	108	81	81	77	79	88	106	102	108	123	85	129	130	76	105	111	87	91	84
DROUGHT	14	13	13	32	8	3	4	15	17	7	12	18	12	9	13	6	6	18	20	23	27	22	25	14	11	22	9	11	16	18	16	16
EXTREME TEMPERATURE	3	2	3	2	1	8	2	6	6	5	13	8	7	4	9	13	5	13	12	8	31	23	15	25	16	29	24	25	9	24	29	15

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



The vision of disaster risk reduction:

Building resilient communities towards sustainable development

The six principles of sustainability



Global Trends - Disasters are NOT natural

Vulnerability of a society is increased due to various factors:

- ✓ Socio-economic factor: poverty, unplanned urban growth, lack of awareness and institutional capacities...
- ✓ Physical factor: insufficient land use planning, housing, infrastructures located in hazard prone areas...
- ✓ Environmental factor: climate change, environmental degradation, ecosystem degradation, (coastal, watershed, marshland...), etc.

**HAZARDS +
EXTREME EVENTS**

VULNERABILITY

What is Disaster Risk Reduction?

- ✓ The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including
- ✓ Through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events, as well as by taking measures to reduce future risks within the recovery process from a disaster to prepare for future disasters and build a resilient society.

Natural hazard

X

Vulnerability
& Exposure

=

Disaster Risk



II *UNISDR and HFA*

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 – IDNDR, 1990-1999:

The ISDR aims at building disaster resilient communities by promoting increased awareness of the importance of disaster reduction as an integral component of sustainable development, with the goal of reducing human, social, economic and environmental losses due to natural hazards and related technological and environmental disasters



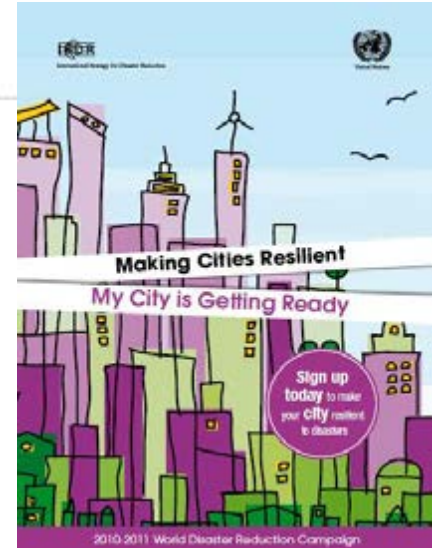
About the UNISDR

Coordinate: International efforts on disaster risk reduction and provide guidance for the implementation of the HFA and monitor its implementation

Advocate: for a culture of “prevention” and greater investment in disaster risk reduction actions to protect people’s lives and assets

Campaign: Making Cities Resilient, Safe Schools and Hospitals, Sasakawa Award on DRR

Inform: Provide evidences: Global Assessment Report (GAR), HFA Report, Terminology, PreventionWeb.





Disaster Reduction – Agenda in Progress

1989: IDNDR 1990-1999

Promotion of disaster reduction, technical and scientific buy-in

1994: 1st WCDR - Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action

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: 2nd WCDR - Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015

Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

2007&09: 1st&2nd sessions of the Global Platform for DRR

Monitoring 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: 3rd WCDDRR (a successor framework on DRR) in Sendai

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

Expected Outcome of the HFA:

... 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.*



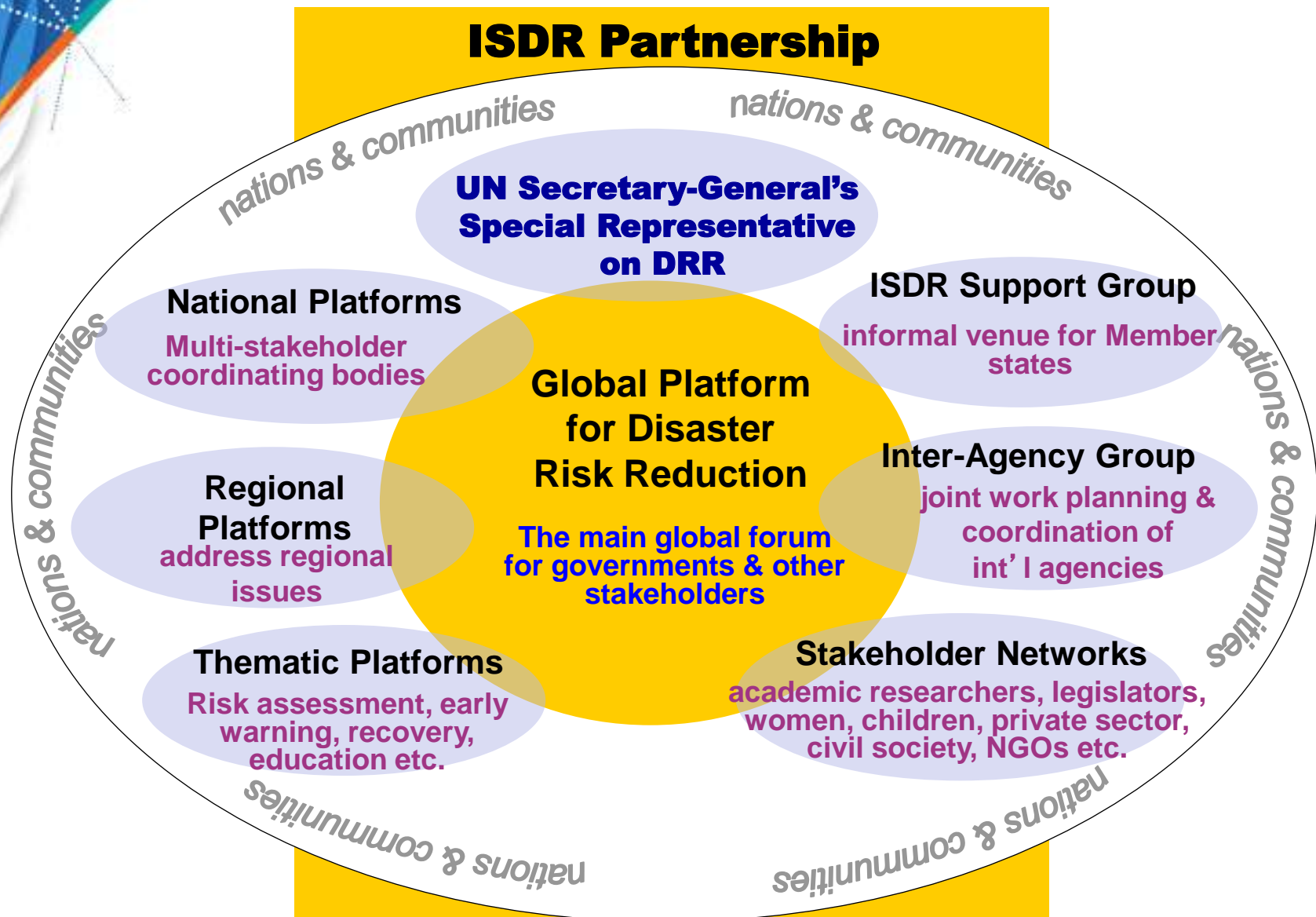


Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015

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**
-

Main elements of the ISDR Partnership in support of the Hyogo Framework for Action



UNISDR

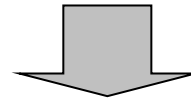
acts as the secretariat for the ISDR partnership

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



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 and Regional Platform (2-year cycle)

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



Progress reported against the Hyogo Framework by over 100 countries

- About the Hyogo Framework for Action
- HFA Progress Reports**
 - HFA National Progress Reports
 - HFA Priority 1
 - HFA Priority 2
 - HFA Priority 3
 - HFA Priority 4
 - HFA Priority 5
- HFA Mid-Term Review
- HFA Monitoring & Review
- Global Assessment Report
- ISDR System
- Global Platform
- National Platforms
- Key Documents

HFA National Progress Reports

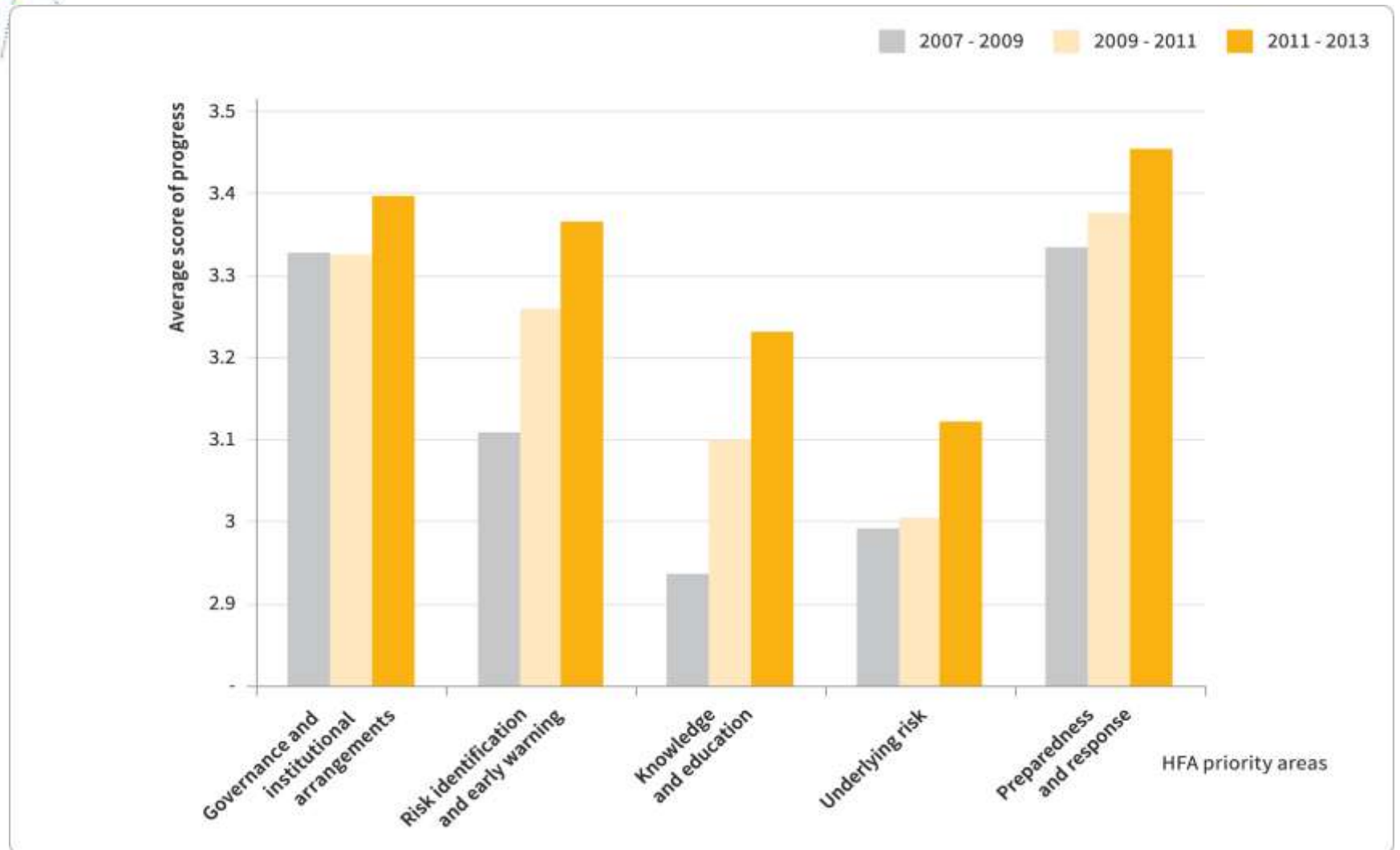
HFA progress reports assess national strategic priorities in the implementation of disaster risk reduction actions and establishes baselines on levels of progress achieved in implementing the HFA's five priorities for action.

Time-frame Country

Total number of documents: 218

Title ▾	Source	Publication Date ▾
Algeria: National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2007-2009)	Min de l'Intérieur et des Collectivités Locales, Algeria - gov	2009
Switzerland: National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2007-2009)	PLANAT, FOEN	2009
Sweden: National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2007-2009)	SRSA, Sweden - gov	2009
Germany: National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2007-2009)	DKKV	2009
Czech Republic: National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2007-2009)	CNC-NDR, Czech Republic - gov	2009

Progress in HFA implementation 2007-2013





III

DRR and Environmental Issues



HFA and Environmental Issues

III. Priorities for action 2005–2015

Priority 2 Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Paragraph 17: Knowledge of the hazards and the physical, social, economical and environmental vulnerabilities to disasters are essential for promoting a culture of disaster resilience.

Key activities:

National and local risk assessments

(b) Develop systems of indicators of disaster risk and vulnerability to enable decision-makers to assess the impact of disasters and environmental conditions and disseminate these results



HFA and Environmental Issues

Priority 4 Reduce the underlying risk factors

Paragraph 19: Disaster risks related to changing social, economical and environmental conditions, land use, weather, water, climate variability and climate change, are addressed in sector development planning and programmes, as well as in post-disaster situations.

Key activities:

(i) Environmental and natural resource management

(a) Encourage sustainable use and management of ecosystems, including land-use planning and development activities

(b) Implement integrated environmental and natural resource management approaches that incorporate disaster risk reduction

(iii) Land-use planning and other technical measures

(o) Mainstream disaster risk considerations into planning procedures for major infrastructure projects, including the criteria for design, approval and implementation of such projects and considerations based on environmental impact assessments.



Global Platform 2013 - Chair's Summary

(references to environment related issues)

Targeting the root causes of risk:

- *Identifies the need to take concrete action against the underlying drivers of risk.*
- *To address environmental degradation, strengthen livelihoods and address disaster risk, proposes the use of:*
 - *Established mechanisms for environmental protection (e.g. Environment Impact and Strategic Environmental Assessments);*
 - *Systems for protected areas management, integrated water resource and coastal zone management approaches.*

Connecting mutually reinforcing agendas:

- *Disaster risk is closely intertwined with sustainable development, environmental protection and climate change.*
- *Promotes mutually reinforcing policies for these areas at all levels.*
- *Emphasizes integrated, multi-sectoral approaches to disaster risk reduction.*

Participating Stakeholders

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.



IV *World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015*

World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 14 to 18 March 2015, Sendai City, Japan

UN General Assembly Resolution 67/209 (Dec 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:

- ✓ to facilitate the development of a post-2015 framework for DRR,
- ✓ to coordinate the preparatory activities in consultation with all relevant stakeholders.



Towards a post-2015 DRR Framework

...the way forward

- 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 Disaster Risk Reduction and endorsed by the UN General Assembly in 2015.

2013

2014

2015

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

... and continues in 2014

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*

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*

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.



Thank you very much.

For more information:

www.unisdr.org

&

www.preventionweb.net

International Day for Disaster Reduction 2011

October 2011, in Saijo-city, Ahime Prefecture





Annex 1:

Tools and initiatives for supporting HFA implementation

Tools for HFA implementation

- **Words into Action: A Guide to implement the HFA**
- **Guidelines for the integration of DRR into CCA/UNDAF**
- **Indicators of Progress: Guidance on Measuring the Reduction of Disaster Risks and the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action**
- **Guidelines for National Platforms for Disaster Reduction**
- **HFA Asia and Pacific Regional Synthesis Report**
- **ISDR Good practice publications on DRR**
(education, poverty reduction, gender issues, civil society, private sector, local governments, indigenous knowledge etc)
- **And many more....see www.unisdr.org**



UNISDR Good Practice Publications (1)

The UNISDR has published several publications of good practices on various themes in terms of HFA implementation as below:

- **DRR & Education:**
“Towards a Culture of Prevention: Disaster Risk Reduction Begins at School”
- **National Platforms on DRR:**
“Towards National Resilience”
- **NGOs’ roles in DRR:**
“Building Disaster Resilient Communities”
- **DRR & Gender:**
“Gender Perspectives: Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into Climate Change Adaptation”
“Gender Perspective: Working Together for Disaster Risk Reduction”



UNISDR Good Practice Publications (2)

- *DRR & Disaster recovery (IRP):*
“Learning from Disaster Recovery: Guidance for Decision Makers”
- *DRR & Poverty Reduction:*
“Linking Disaster Risk Reduction and Poverty Reduction”
- *DRR & Indigenous knowledge:*
“Indigenous Knowledge for Disaster Risk Reduction”
- *DRR & Public-Private Partnership:*
“Private Sector Activities in Disaster Risk Reduction”
- *DRR & Local Governments:*
“Local Governments and Disaster Risk Reduction”

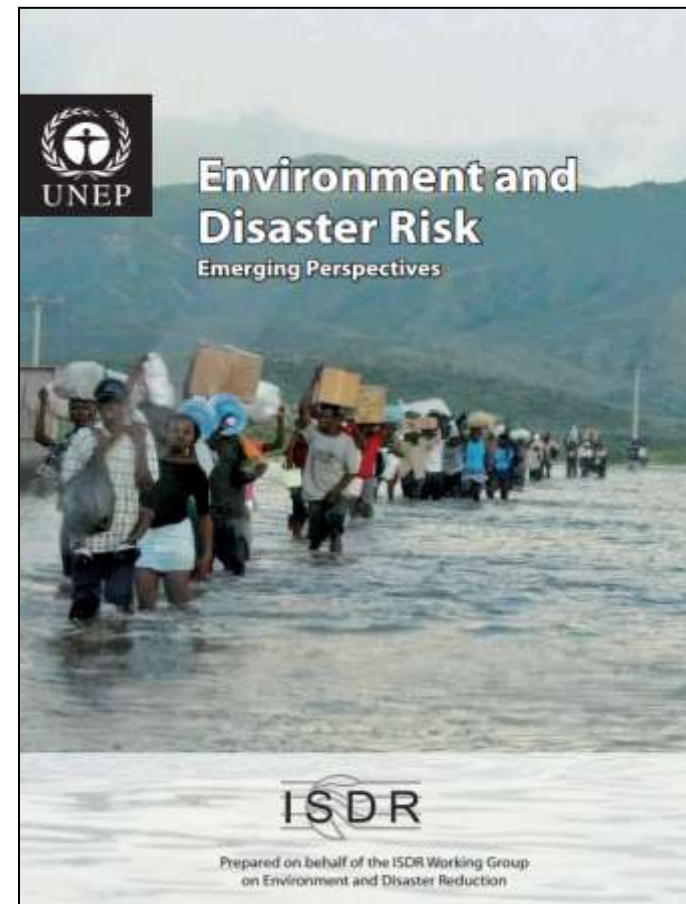


Environment and Disaster Risk

– Emerging Perspectives

Discusses the complexity of risk in the dynamic relationship between environment and human societies

(2008) By: UNEP and UNISDR



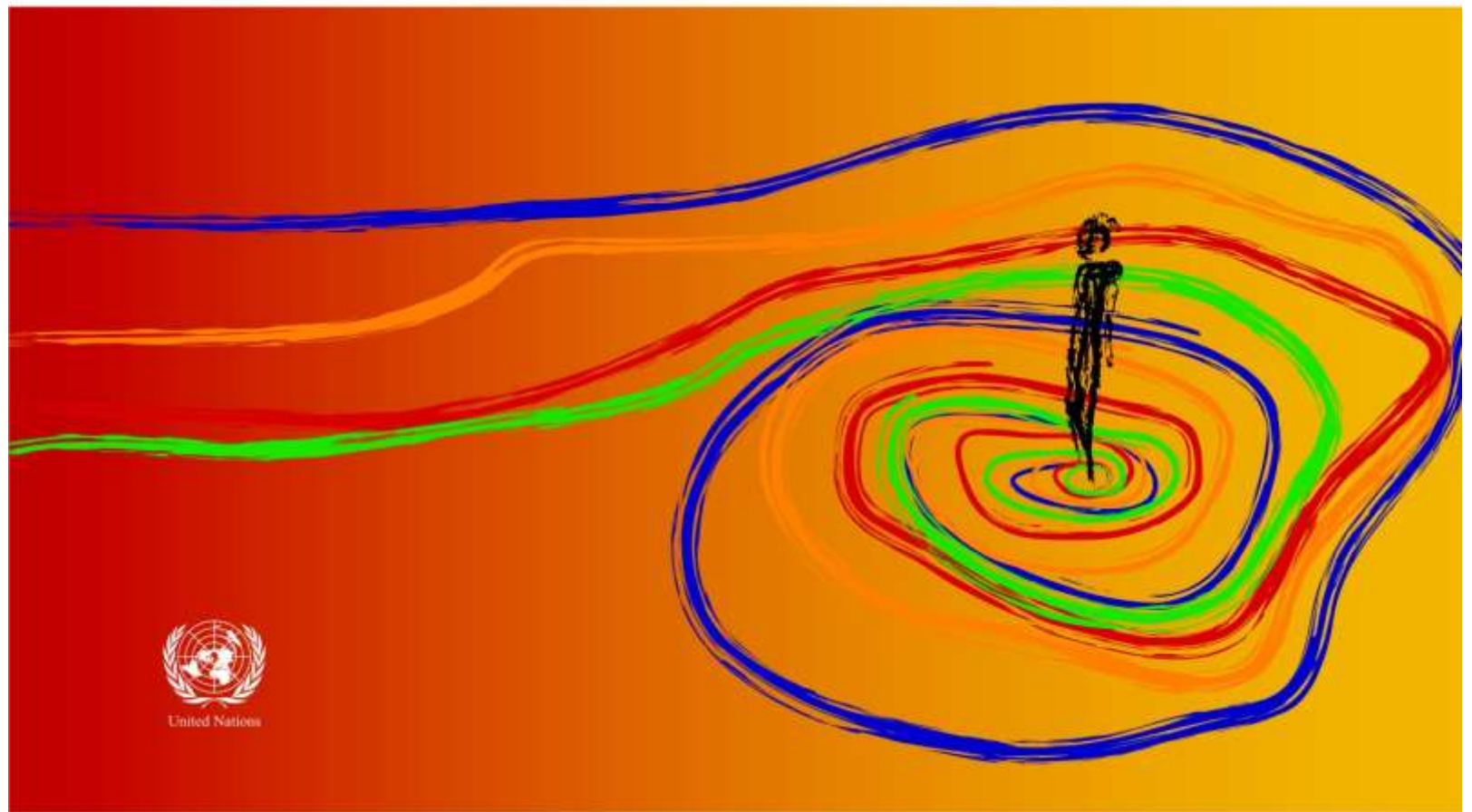
Global Assessment Report on DRR

- *Periodic (every two years) authoritative report on disaster risk reduction of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) to identify trends and propose policy initiatives*
- *Coordinated by UNISDR with UNDP, World Bank, UNEP, WMO and many other partners.*
- *Identify and measure contemporary patterns and trends in disaster risk*
- *Increase our understanding of the causal factors of risk and of its consequences for human and economic development*
- *Assess the progress being made by countries towards achieving the HFA (national progress reports etc)*

2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction

Risk and poverty in a changing climate

Invest today for a safer tomorrow



2011 ISDR Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction

“Revealing Risk, Redefining Development”



Chapter 1 Introduction

Chapter 2 Revealing risk

Chapter 3 Drought risks

Chapter 4 Progress against the Hyogo Framework for Action

Chapter 5 Investing today for a safer tomorrow

Chapter 6 Opportunities and incentives for disaster risk reduction

Chapter 7 Reforming risk governance

Chapter 8 Redefining development: the way forward

*Visit the Global Assessment Report 2011 online:
www.preventionweb.net/gar*



From Shared Risk to Shared Value: The Business Case for Disaster Risk Reduction

Chapter 1 Introduction: Risky Business

Part I The Globalised Landscape of Disaster Risk

Chapter 2 The Hidden Risks of Global Economics

Chapter 3 Intensive Riskscapes

Chapter 4 Invisible Risks

Chapter 5 The Resilience Challenge

Chapter 6 Natural Capital Risk

Chapter 7 Small Islands, Big Opportunities

Part II Investment and Disaster Risk

Chapter 8 Urbanising Risk

Chapter 9 Hazardous Leisure

Chapter 10 No Free Lunch: Agribusiness and Risks to Food Security

Part III Business Strategies and Risk Governance

Chapter 11 From Managing Disasters to Managing Risks

Chapter 12 Risk Blind Investment

Chapter 13 Securing Investment: Insurance Revised

Chapter 14 Risk Governance: In Search of the Missing Paradigm

Chapter 15 Anticipating Risk

Chapter 16 Conclusion: From Shared Risk to Shared Value

www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/gar/2013/en/home/index.html

Private Sector Strengths Applied

Good practices in disaster risk reduction from Japan

*Joint publication
including 14
cases from
Japan*



*Collaboration
between*

*UNISDR Office in
Japan*

and

Kokusai Kogyo

*“collaboration between the public
and private sectors enables the two
to complement each other to create
a conducive environment for disaster
risk reduction”*

Margareta Wahlström
*Special Representative of the
Secretary-General for
Disaster Risk Reduction*