



The Hyogo Framework for Action, relevance for water-related disasters

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www.unisdr.org

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Global Data and trends on “natural” disasters

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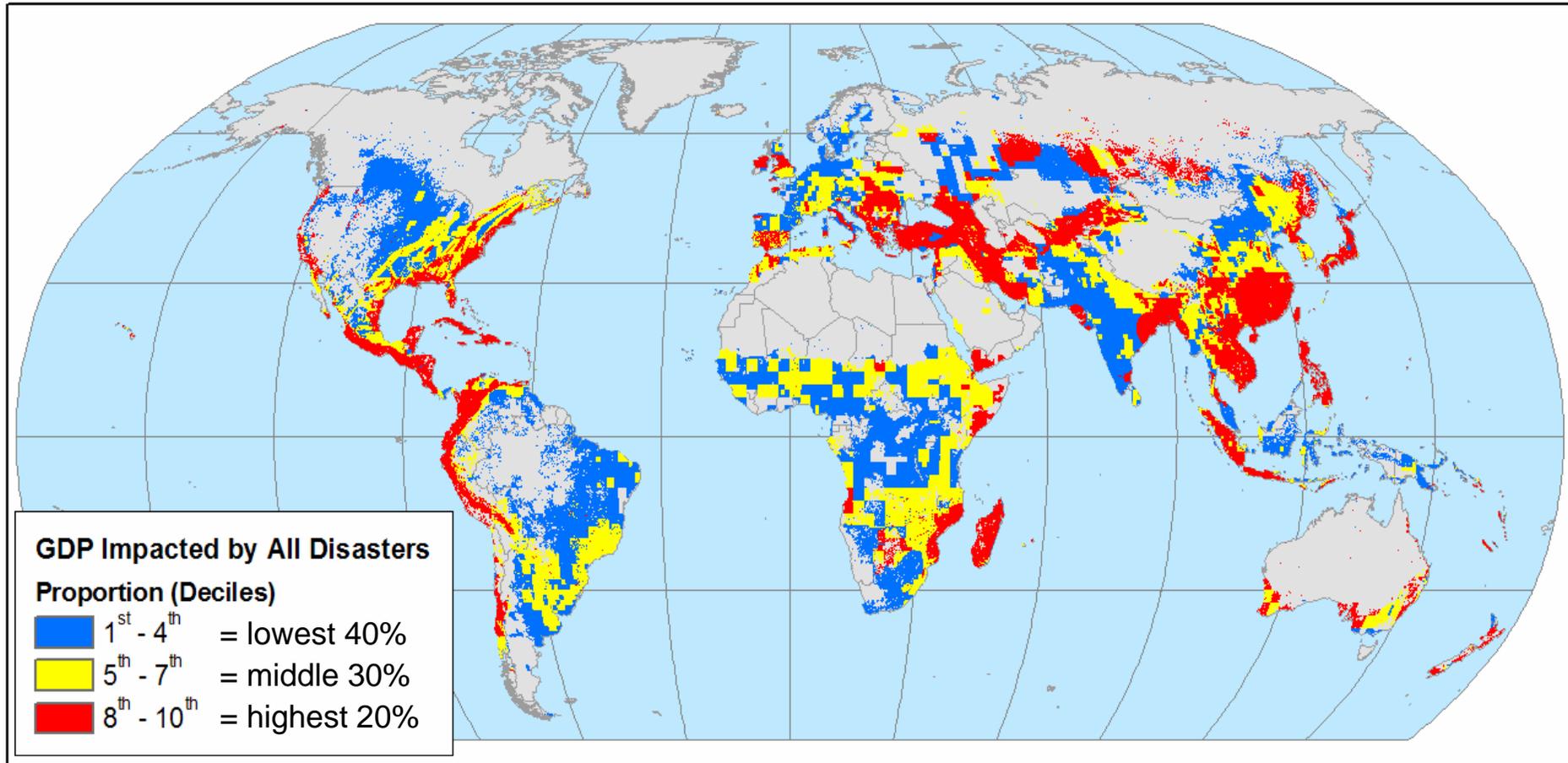
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Conclusions: what ISDR expects from ICHARM

I

Global Data and trends on “natural” disasters

Global Hotspot study *(World Bank with ProVention Consortium)*

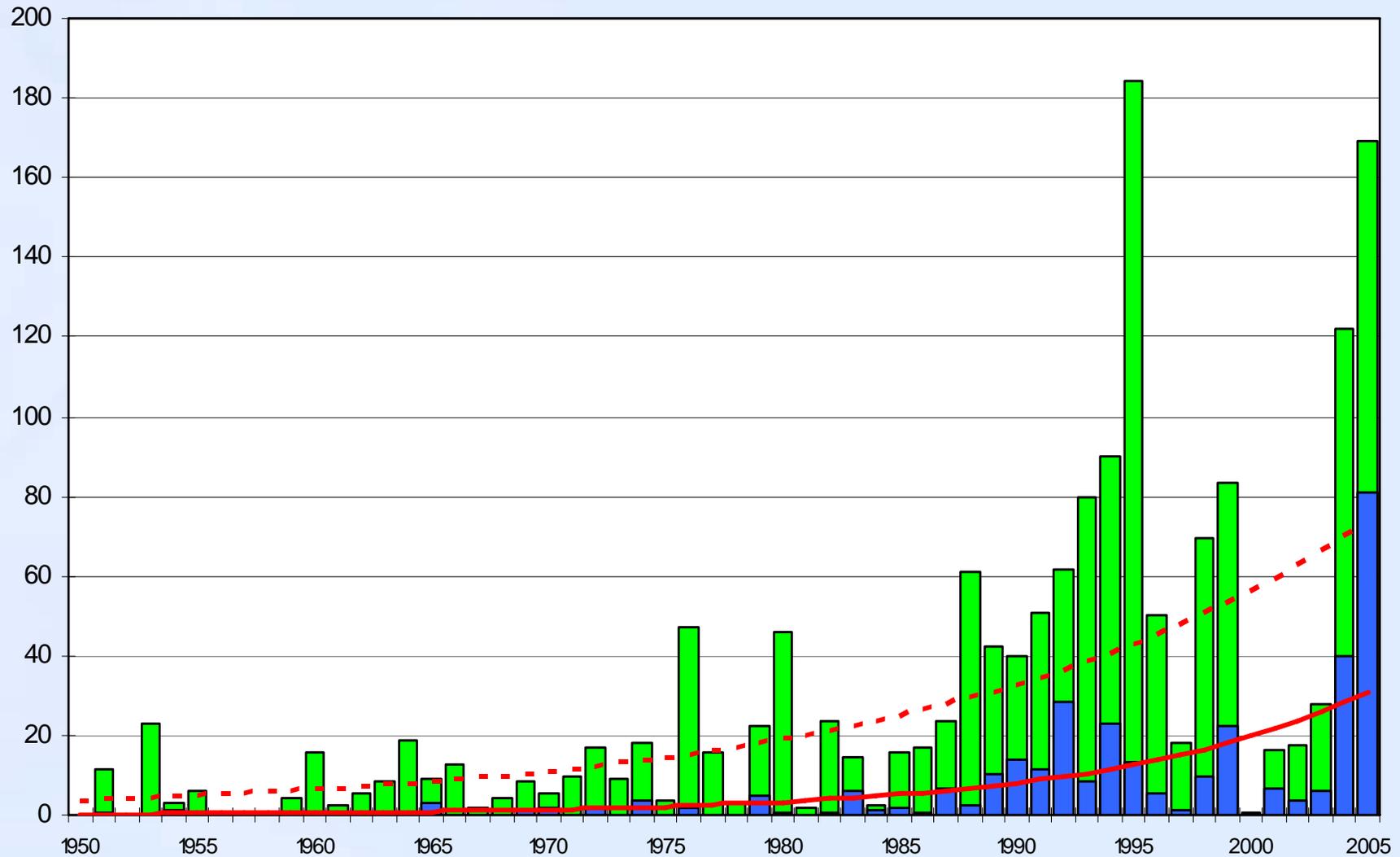


35 countries are identified as high in mortality risk from multiple hazards.

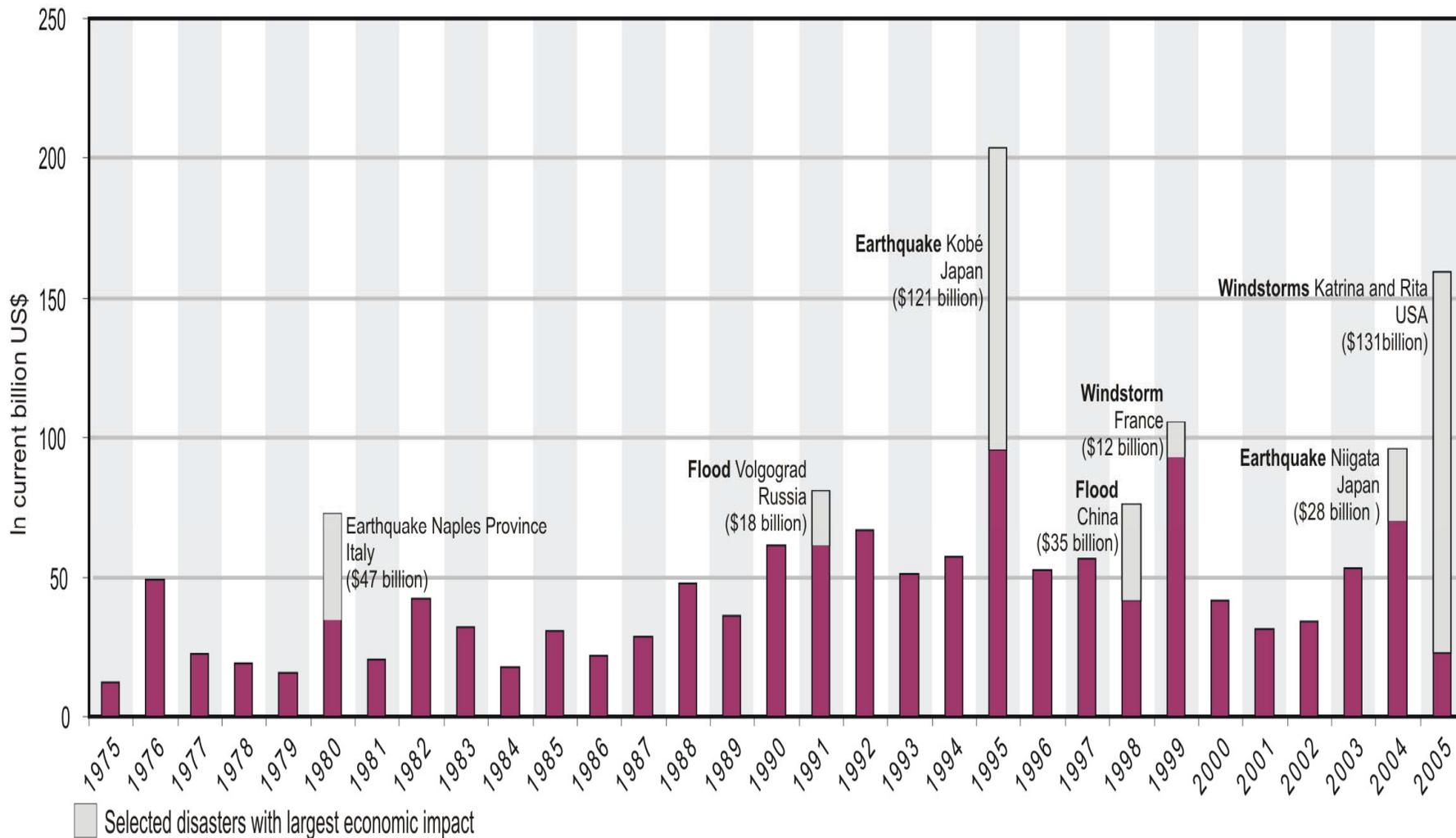
Great "Natural" Disasters 1950-2005

Economic and insured losses with trends

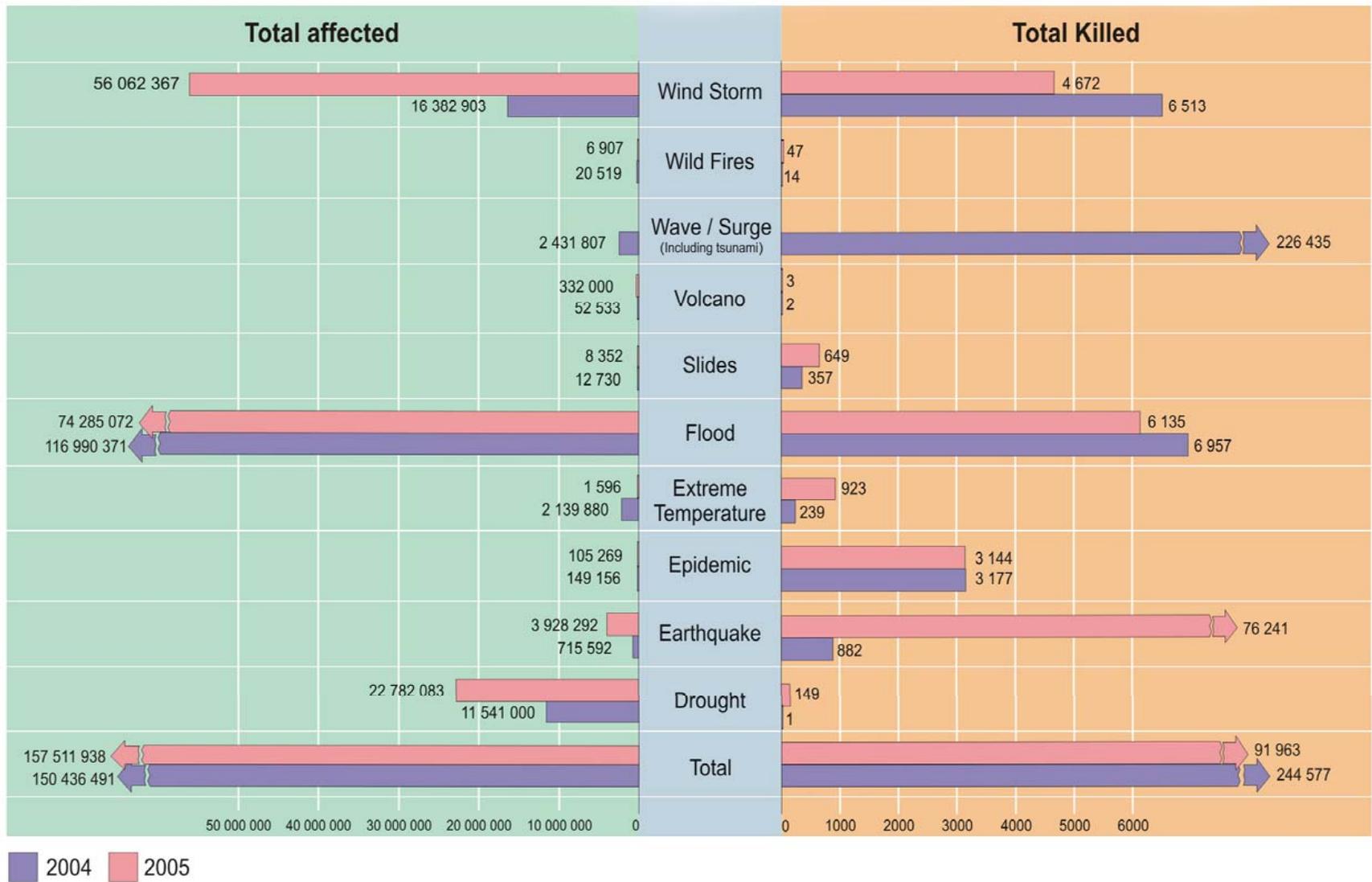
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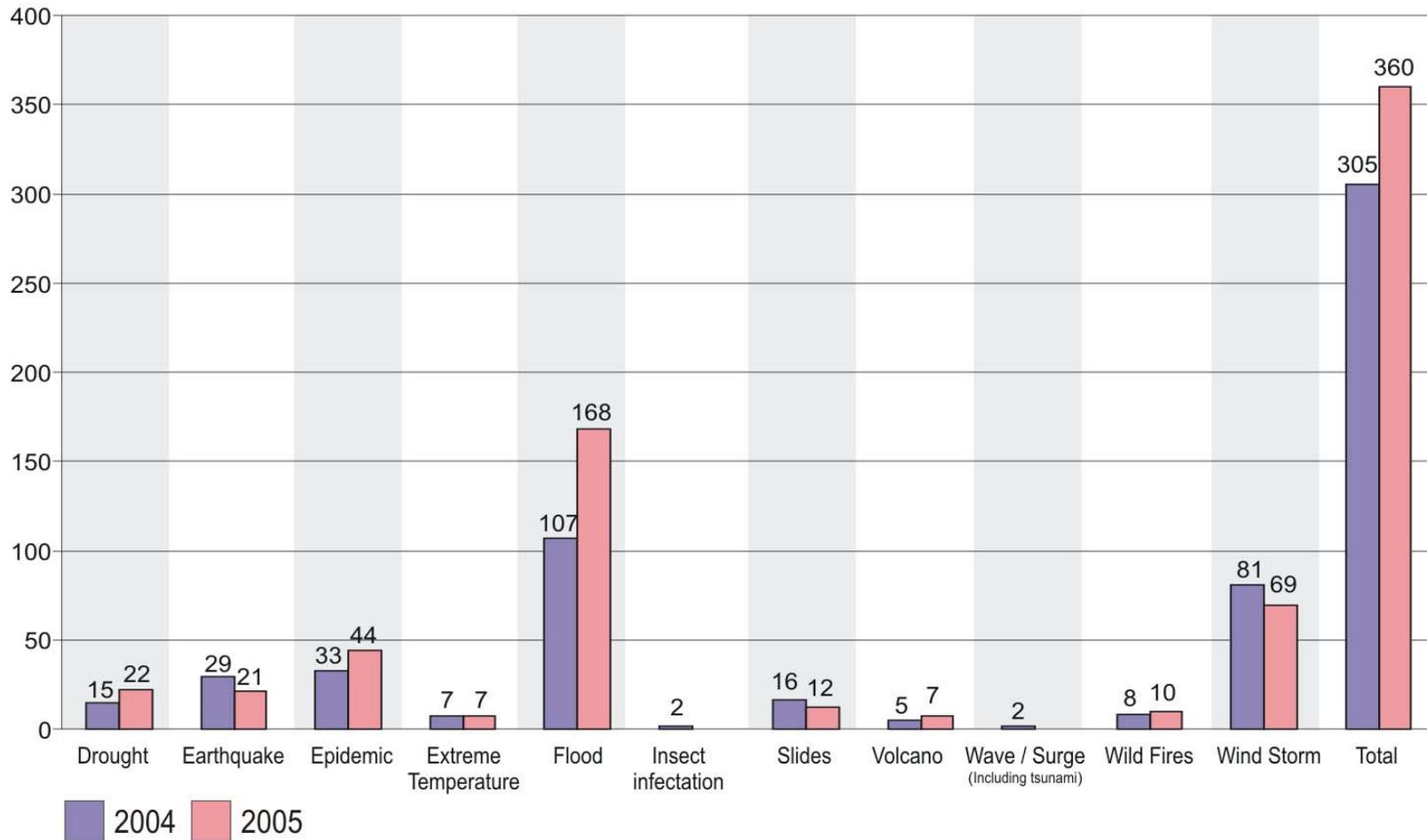
Annual reported economic damages from natural disasters*: 1975-2005



Human impact by disaster types: comparison 2004-2005



Natural disaster occurrence by disaster type: comparison 2004-2005



Global Risk Trends - Disasters are NOT natural

Natural and human-induced hazards

Climate change and variables

(global warming, global dimming...)

Socio-economic: poverty,
unplanned urban growth, lack of
awareness and institutional capacities...

Physical: insufficient land use planning,
housing, infrastructures located in hazard
prone areas...

Environmental degradation
ecosystem degradation; coastal,
watershed, marshland...), etc.



**HAZARDS +
EXTREME EVENTS**



VULNERABILITY

Anatomy of “natural” disasters

Natural hazard

X

Vulnerability

=

Disaster Risk

Can sustainable development be achieved without taking into account the risk to natural hazards?

Short answer: NO!

Invest to prevent: Disaster Risk Reduction is sound investment for sustainable development

Identification of hazards/vulnerability; monitoring and management of risk are integral to sustainable development.

- Risks will always remain
- Address root-causes to vulnerability: social, economic, environmental, technical-physical factors



II

The UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)

Disaster Risk Reduction – An Agenda in Progress

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

1994: Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action –*first blueprint for disaster reduction policy guidance (social & community orientation)*

2000: International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) - *increased public commitment and linkage to sustainable development, enlarged networking and partnerships. **Mechanisms:** IATF/DR, ISDR secretariat, UN Trust Fund*

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

2005: WCDR - Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 *Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*

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.



ISDR secretariat

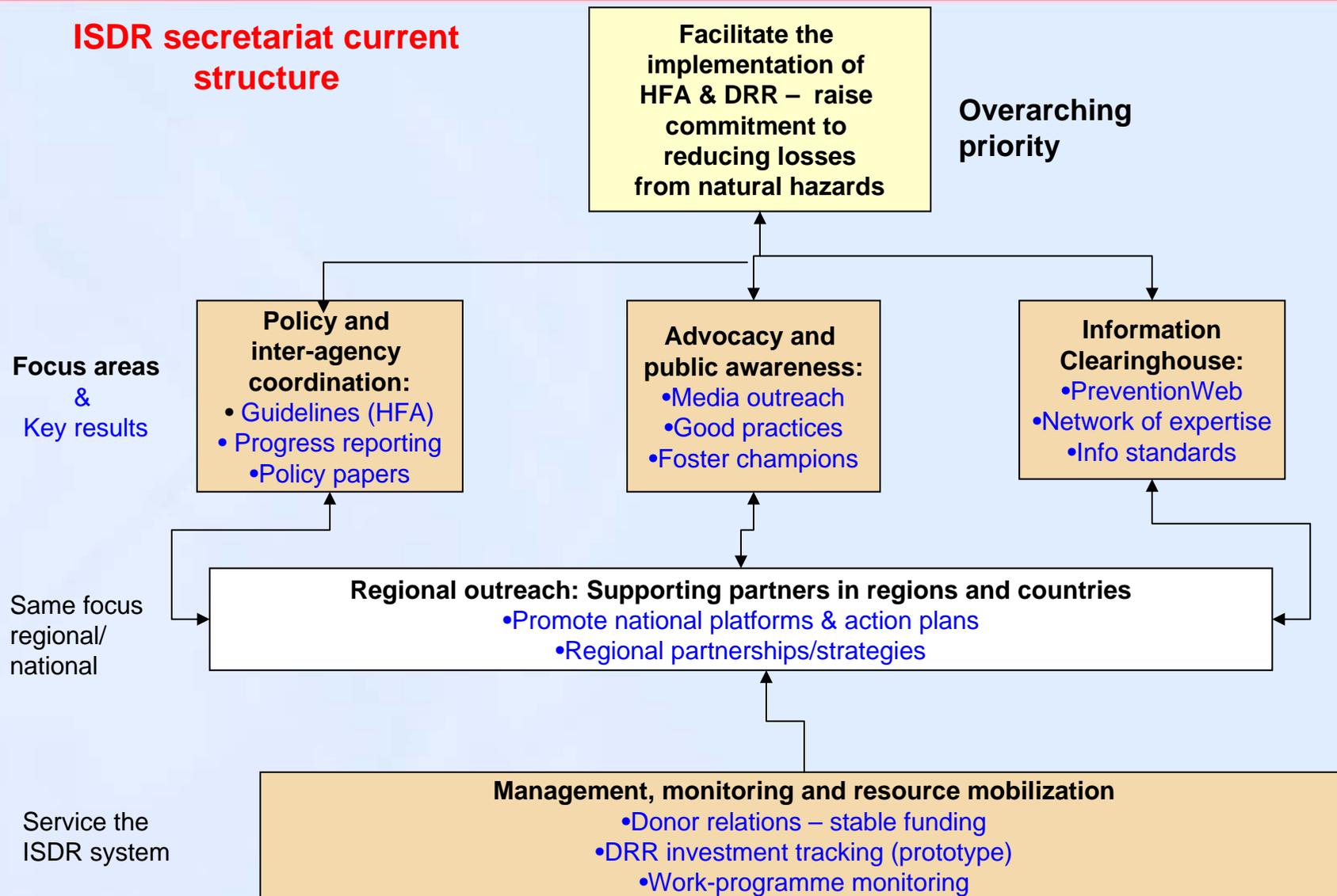
- Headquarters in Geneva
- Regional offices: Panama - LAC; Nairobi - Africa; Bangkok - Asia
- Thematic Platforms (Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning in Bonn, Germany; International Recovery Platform in Kobe, Japan; CIIFEN in Guayaquil, Ecuador; Global Wildland Fire Network in Freiburg, Germany)
- Partner Networks and Regional Centres (ADPC, ADRC, ASEAN, SAARC, ECO, SOPAC, CEPREDENAC, CDERA, ACS, CAPRADE, AU/NEPAD, CoE, CIS, etc.)

ISDR Main functions:

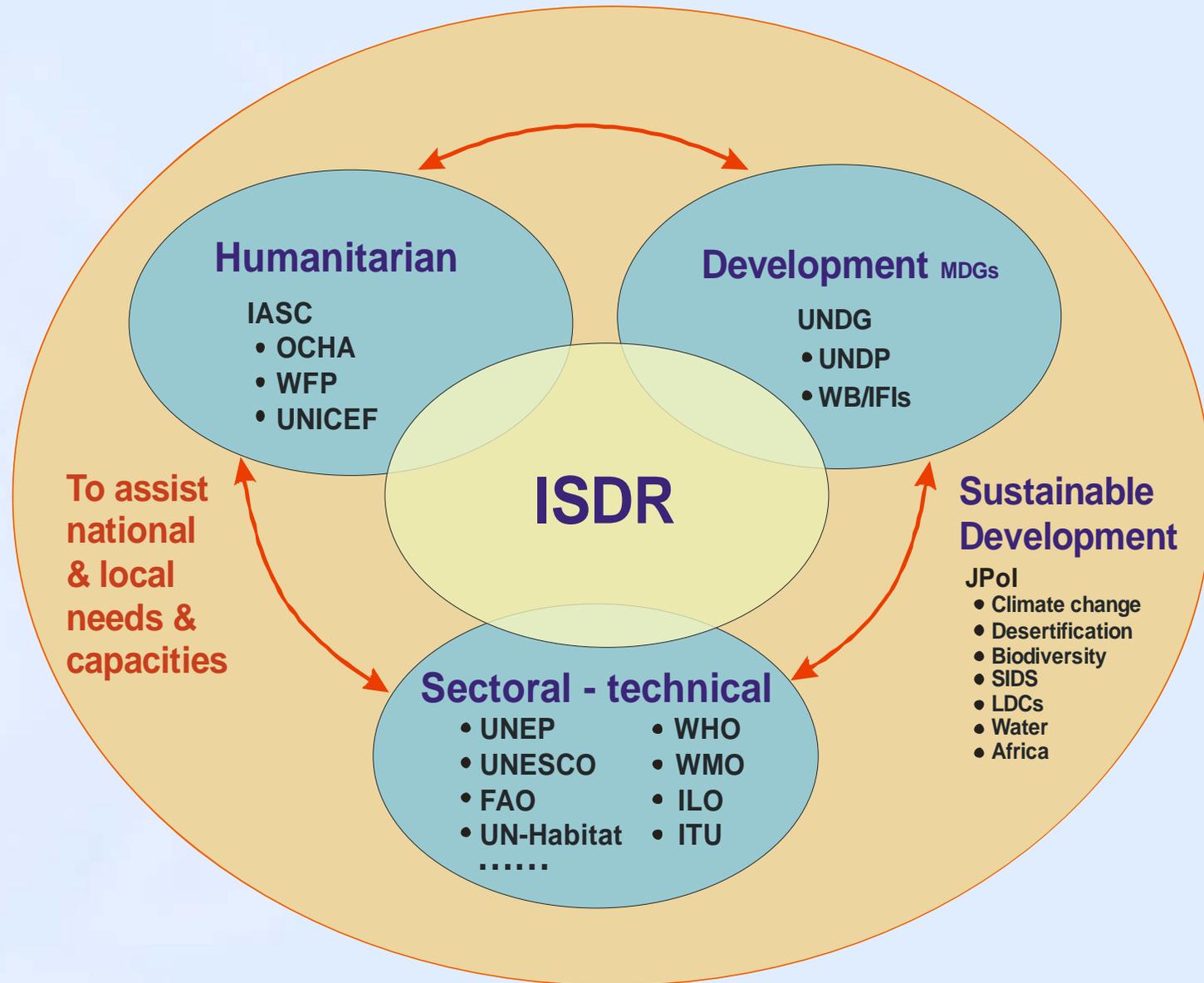
- (a) **Policy and Coordination** (*CSD, LDCs, SIDS, CC, EW, UN/Water, UN/Oceans, etc.*)
- (b) **Advocacy** (*annual awareness campaign, publications*)
- (c) **Information Management and Networks** (*website, clearing house, Living with Risk*)
- (d) **Partnerships for Applications** (*with UN agencies, IGOs, NGOs, Governments, academic institutions, private sector, media*)



ISDR secretariat current structure



UN landscape: scope for mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction



Some UN water related activities

- Under UN Water, UNESCO, UNU, WMO and ISDR have joined forces to produce a policy brief on water-related risks in integrated water resources management
- UN Water also supports the World Water Decade 2005-2015, which provides an important international agenda to stimulate action on reducing water-related risks
- UNESCO-led UN-wide World Water Development Report (2003 & 2006), also integrates findings of inter-agency ISDR publication, “Living with Risk”, an illustrated compendium of worldwide practical experience on reducing vulnerability to natural hazards
- 2004 Publication “Guidelines for Reducing Flood Losses” was prepared in collaboration by UN/DESA, ESCAP, WMO, US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and ISDR

III

Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action

World Conference on Disaster Reduction

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA)

- Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters

- ✓ **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
 - Targets and indicators to be developed according to needs

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (continued):

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 (continued):

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**

Progress on implementation of the HFA

✓ National level :

- National Platforms for DRR established in 35 countries, 60 countries designated HFA focal points, 31 linked to CCA/UNDAF, 31 linked to PRSPs of World Bank

✓ Regional level:

- Regional strategies – Asia (Beijing Plan of Action), Africa (AU/NEPAD), Europe (Council of Europe), Pacific (Madang Framework) with Ministerial commitments, regional consultations planned in other regions
- Regional cooperation – ISDR Asia Partnership, collaborative centers, initiatives of drought (China), seismic risk (Iran), etc.

✓ International level:

- Engagement of different sectors i.e. environment, education, health
- Engagement of more NGO actors (ActionAid, Care, Tearfund)
- Increased commitment – UN agencies, WB/GFDRR, Regional Development Banks, EC, Other Donors...

More details on international level...

International level (*para. 32, HFA*)

1. Integration of DRR into development assistance and humanitarian frameworks:

- Mainstreaming in development - 25 high disaster prone countries targeted by UNDP (in CCA/UNDAF); over 30 countries targeted by the World Bank (mainly through PRSPs).
- Humanitarian policy support for building disaster risk resilience
 - EC/ECHO policy dialogue to support mainstreaming efforts
 - UK/DFID allocation 10% of humanitarian budgets to DRR
 - IFRC has adopted HFA as guiding principle in their work
 - Humanitarian Flash Appeals and ISDR system:
 - **Tsunami Early Warning System and follow up, Indian Ocean**
 - Overcoming gaps in risk reduction knowledge and awareness in champion initiatives, Pakistan

International Level (continued)

2. Strengthened capacity of environmental and other technical areas of UN System to assist disaster-prone developing countries in mainstreaming DRR:

- DRR in environmental policies and management (lead by UNEP)
- DRR and climate change adaptation: how to use NAPAs to reduce disaster risk and other on going discussions with the UNFCCC and IPCC
- DRR in other sectors gradually being developed: health (WHO, PAHO), agriculture (FAO, IFAD and WFP), **water (UN Water)**, desertification (UNCCD), telecommunications (ITU), space applications (UN/OOSA, GEO), **oceans (UN Oceans)**...

International Level (continued)

3. Other policy-related

- “Getting Started” guide to implementing risk reduction at national level under the HFA (to be issued for wide consultation shortly)
- Matrix of commitments and initiatives in support of HFA being updated, available on the ISDR website <www.unisdr.org>
- Development of indicators for disaster risk reduction, via on-line dialogue, expert consultations, etc.

International Level (continued)

4. Thematic platforms, clusters, partnerships

- International Recovery Platform (ISDR/UNDP, Kobe) addressing knowledge and capacity building gaps in enhancing recovery operations
- Indian Ocean regional tsunami early warning system (UNESCO-IOC); national assessments; regional Indian Ocean TEW system launched July 2006; Consultation on human aspects, Bangkok, June 2006 (ISDR, ESCAP, IOC); Package offer by 7 ISDR system partners, endorsed by President Clinton, to assist development of tsunami EW action plans: strong interest expressed by, e.g., Madagascar, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Somalia, etc...
- Early warning - EWC-III, Bonn 27-29 March 2006, Checklist; Project portfolio, Global Survey of EWS (requested by UN SG); ISDR Platform for Promotion of Early Warning; International EW Programme for HFA; Symposium on multi-hazard early warning (WMO)
- ISDR 2006-2007 Media Campaign on Education and Safer Schools (2007-2008 on health and safe hospitals)
- HFA Education "cluster" UNESCO, Action Aid, ADRC, UNICEF, ISDR secretariat, and others – recent study by Prof Ben Wisner (see www.unisdr.org)

International Level (continued)

5. Adapt and strengthening inter-agency disaster management training for DRR and capacity building:

- Reshaping of the UN Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP, UNDP)

6. Support data collection, sharing of experiences – building disaster risk reduction into post-disaster recovery and other ISDR platforms

- International Recovery Platform: addressing knowledge and capacity building gaps in enhancing recovery operations (lead by UNDP)
- Global Risk Indexing Programme formulated (lead by UNDP)
- Platform for Promotion of Early Warning and International EW Programme: follow up on EWC-III project compendium and Global EW Survey (lead by UN/ISDR)
- Tsunami EW Systems: (lead by IOC-UNESCO)
- Reducing risk and vulnerability to El Niño (lead by CIIFEN and WMO)
- Reducing risk and vulnerability to Wildland Fires (lead GFMC and FAO)

Progress in Resource Mobilization for DRR

- **Increased commitment and resources** – World Bank’s GFDRR, regional and other development banks (IADB, AsDB, AfDB, CDB, CAF, BCIE, IDB, IFAD), European Commission, G8, and bilateral donors, OECD/DAC Guidelines
- **Multilateral:** “Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery” in support of HFA implementation was recently approved by World Bank in June
- **Bilateral:** Launch of new UK-DFID Policy: 10% of funds spent on disaster relief would be invested in initiatives to reduce the impact of disasters
- **Review of ISDR Trust Fund:** potential role in support of ISDR system

Overview and challenges

Twenty months after the World Conference of Disaster Reduction and adoption of the HFA....

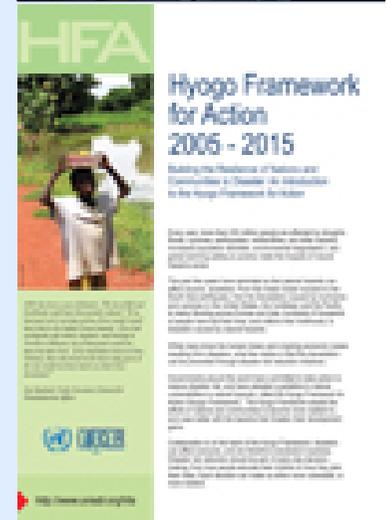
- Vulnerability increases more rapidly than expected, disasters also
- Countries are taking concrete action, possibly not enough
- ISDR System is being strengthened but requires predictable funding
- Greater focus on more explicit, long-term, systematic approaches to support implementation of HFA

IV Strengthening the ISDR system

Towards increased capacity to support implementation of HFA- building a disaster risk reduction movement

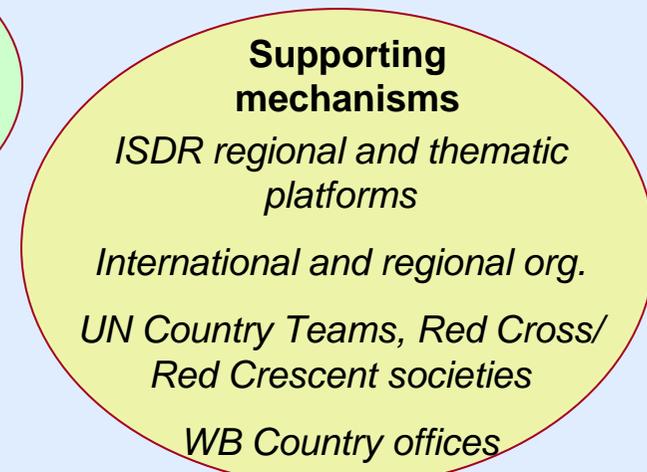
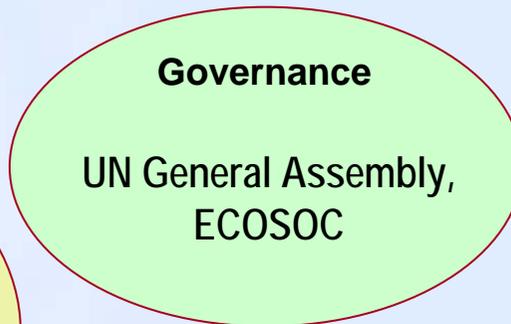
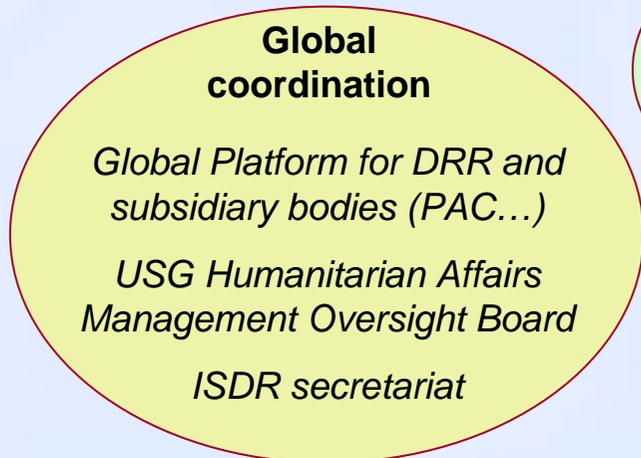
Build a disaster risk reduction movement – ISDR system

- ✓ Our objective: To reduce disaster risk, worldwide, focussing on nations and communities
- ✓ The instrument: Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015
- ✓ The vehicle: ISDR system - ‘movement’ including Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction



Main elements of the strengthened ISDR System in support of the Hyogo Framework for Action

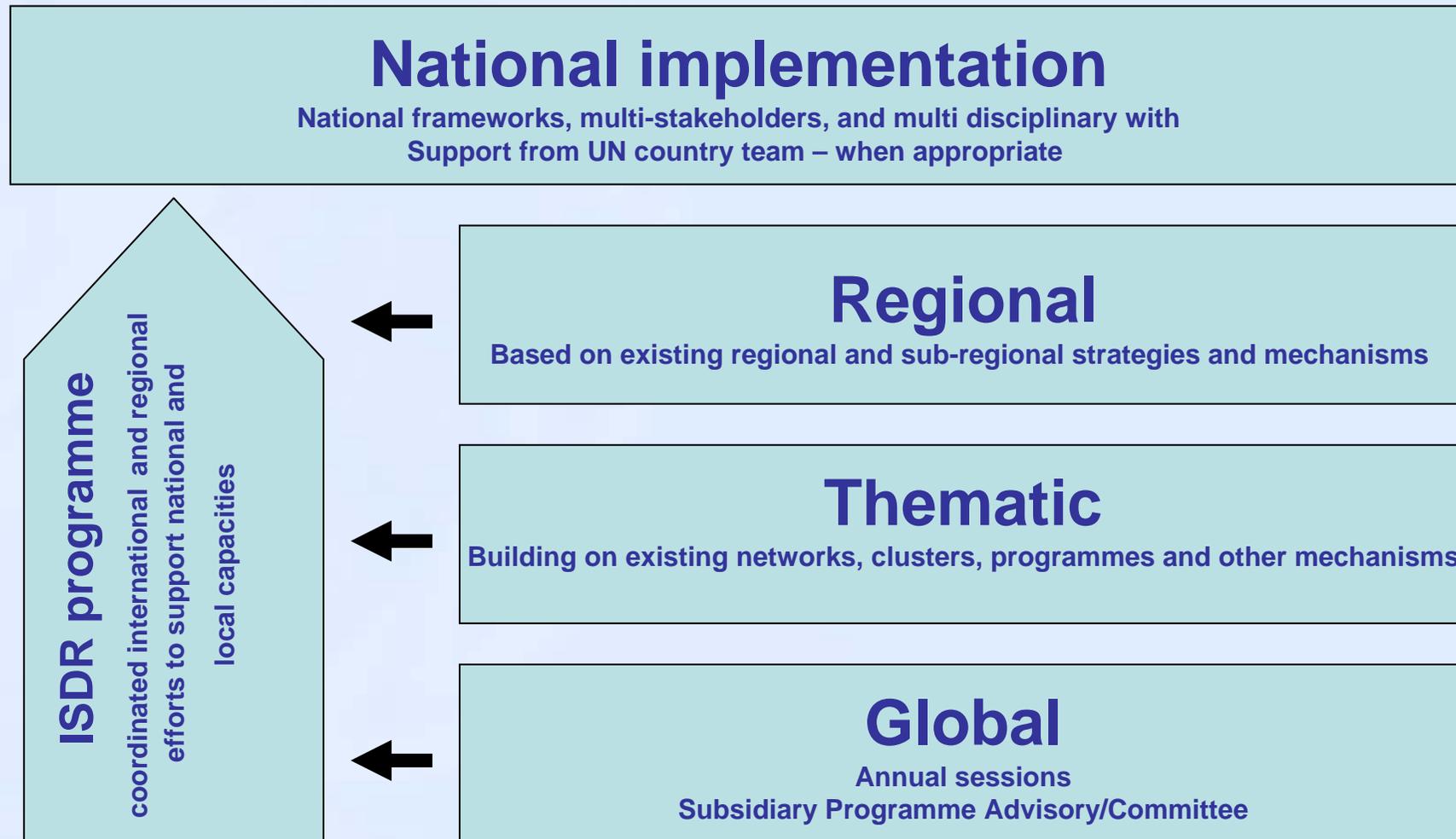
Responsible for national strategies and programmes, baselines studies, reporting...



Management, oversight, programme guidance, support, joint work programme, monitoring

Support and technical advice to agencies, authorities, institutions and organizations

ISDR system levels of action (“platforms”)



Strengthening of ISDR system for enhanced international coordination, coherence and monitoring progress in implementation of DRR & HFA

- **Proposal put forward by UN/USG Jan Egeland. Main elements:**
 - **Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction** (to replace the IATF/DR) with full involvement of Governments, annual sessions, 1st session in Geneva, tent. June 2007
 - **Programme Advisory Committee** to elaborate on ISDR system joint work-programme to support HFA national implementation
 - **Management Oversight Board (IFRC, OCHA, WB, UNDP, WMO, UNEP)** to assist USG to oversee ISDR Secretariat and provide strategic guidance to ISDR system (first MOB meeting, March; second in October 2006)
 - **transitional Reference Group** to prepare first session of Global Platform and ISDR joint work-programme
- **NEXT STEP:** UN/General Assembly to adopt resolution with the new working modalities of ISDR system (by Dec 2006)

V

Early Warning systems

A people-centred early warning system is...

- ❑ A major element of disaster risk reduction
- ❑ More than just a technical or scientific prediction
- ❑ And, to be effective, it comprises four elements:
 - *Risk knowledge (understanding hazards and vulnerabilities)*
 - *Monitoring and warning service*
 - *Dissemination and communication*
 - *Response capability*

Benefits of Early Warning

- Early warning saves lives and livelihoods
- Economic losses worldwide from disasters triggered by natural hazards in the 1990s could have been reduced by \$280 billion if \$40 billion had been invested in preventive measures.
- In China, \$3.15 billion spent on flood control over the past four decades of the 20th century averted losses of about \$12 billion.
- Investing in mitigation results in big gains. Calculated as 'avoided losses' range between two to four times the value of the investment

Early warning short comings - what needs to be done

- ❑ Often isolated and technically based, not people centred, with weaknesses in preparedness and response
- ❑ Mostly not well integrated into policy and not part of risk management approach
- ❑ Lack of multi-hazard approaches, specific hazards and vulnerabilities are not well covered
- ❑ Integrate early warning into public policies in development, environment and poverty reduction; at local, national and international levels
- ❑ Build linkages between scientific and technical data, and needs of people and communities
- ❑ Use established coordination and sharing mechanisms (e.g. ISDR/IEWP, which includes relevant international organizations)



- Origins in the Second International Early Warning Conference in Bonn, 16-18 October 2003
- Recognition that many countries do not have effective early warning systems and they need EW systems
- A vehicle for partners to develop shared and systematic approaches, improved international dialogue, good practices, improved tools, and capacity building
- Advisory and governance mechanisms, programme definition and work plan being developed
- Supported by the ISDR Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning (Bonn, Germany)

ISDR Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning

Objectives:

- To develop the International Early Warning Programme
- To promote early warning into UN policy processes, development agendas and public policies
- To stimulate innovation and methodology - e.g. conceptual frameworks, benchmarking, guidelines for governments
- To disseminate information and best practices

Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning

Progress:

- Advocating for EW in UNGA, WCDR, Hyogo Framework
- Concepts (4-element framework)
- Public Information
- Development of International Early Warning Programme
- Major multi-partner tsunami EW strengthening project
- Global Survey on EW systems (requested by Kofi Annan)
- EW project portfolio for EWC III
- EW Checklist

Next steps:

- Progress on guidelines, benchmarking, tools
- Progress on the International Early Warning programme
- Wide buy-in by other EW organisations
- Proper governance/advisory mechanism
- Build on gaps/recommendations of the Global Survey
- Linking to/promoting community-based initiatives on EW and disaster risk reduction

Tsunami Early Warning Strengthening Project (1)

UN Flash Appeal for Indian Ocean Earthquake-Tsunami-2005

- ❑ Multi-Donor support: European Commission (ECHO), Finland, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden (US\$ 11m)
- ❑ Multi-Partner engagement: UN agencies, regional & national organizations, research institutes, and local communities
- ❑ Coordinated by: ISDR Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning and ISDR Regional Offices in Bangkok and Nairobi
- ❑ Time frame: January 2005-December 2006

Tsunami Early Warning Strengthening Project (2)

- ❑ Overall integrated framework for strengthening tsunami early warning systems in the Indian Ocean region, focusing on:
 - ❑ **Core system implementation** to support the establishment of the core elements for a regional tsunami early warning system.
 - ❑ **Integrated risk management** to ensure sustainability and effectiveness of the system by integrating tsunami early warning into national disaster risk reduction plans.
 - ❑ **Public awareness and education** to support creation of a culture of safety and resilience based on knowledge of hazards and their risk.
 - ❑ **Community-based approaches** to strengthen the response capacity of local communities in coastal zones.

Tsunami Early Warning Strengthening Project (3)

Next phase: building resilience to tsunamis in the Indian Ocean 2006-2008

1. To strengthen **national institutional capacities** in disaster risk reduction.
2. To further enhance **public awareness and education** on tsunami risk reduction.
3. To strengthen **response capacity of local communities** in coastal zones.
4. To facilitate **research on tsunami risk assessment** and mitigation.

VI Conclusions: what ISDR expects from ICHARM

What ISDR expects... (1)

ISDR has been pleased in contributing to the development of the International Flood Initiative and the ICHARM

- ISDR expects IFI/ICHARM to take a leading role for promoting and supporting implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action in the area of water-related disasters, i.e., to reduce risk to floods, droughts, tsunamis, landslides, etc.
- Involvement of experts from various participating countries in the national platform for disaster risk reduction
- In Japan, platform is coordinated by the Cabinet Office and includes many ministries and technical institutions

What ISDR expects (2)

- Active participation in the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP/DRR) and eventually assist in developing a thematic platform on water-related disasters
- ICHARM and ISDR to jointly disseminate Japan's expertise, knowledge and experience in reducing risk to water-related disasters
- Information sharing - networking, hyper base/database, etc.

What ISDR expects (3)

- Contribution and active involvement in the International Early Warning Programme, facilitated by ISDR/PPEW in Bonn
- Following on the collaboration by WMO, UNU, PWRI under the ISDR for the 2nd World Water Development Report (2006), a similar arrangement is expected for the 3rd WWDR for 2009
- Tsunami training – EC/AIDCO project: for Information sharing among Indian Ocean countries, and introduction of tsunami structural measures to be undertaken and adapted in each country

" More effective prevention strategies would save not only tens of billions of dollars, but save tens of thousands of lives. Funds currently spent on intervention and relief could be devoted to enhancing equitable and sustainable development instead, which would further reduce the risk for war and disaster. Building a culture of prevention is not easy. While the costs of prevention have to be paid in the present, its benefits lie in a distant future. Moreover, the benefits are not tangible; they are the disasters that did NOT happen. "

**Kofi Annan, "Facing the Humanitarian Challenge:
Towards a Culture of Prevention", UNGA, A/54/1**