

**United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction  
Summary Annual Report and Financial Statement**

**2010**

**‘... addressing  
disaster risk  
will be one of the hallmarks  
of good governance in  
the years to come....’**

**Ban Ki-moon  
United Nations Secretary-General**



International Strategy for  
Disaster Reduction

# WHAT WE DO



## WE COORDINATE

international efforts on disaster risk reduction and provide guidance for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action



## WE ORGANIZE

a Global Platform every two years bringing together all parties involved in disaster risk reduction to assess progress on disaster risk reduction actions



## WE CAMPAIGN

to build global awareness of disaster risk reduction benefits and empower people to reduce community vulnerabilities to hazard impacts



## WE ADVOCATE

- for greater investment in disaster risk reduction
- for effective reduction of climate risks through the integration of disaster risk reduction into policies and programmes for climate change adaptation
- for the establishment of regional and national platforms for disaster risk reduction



## WE INFORM

and connect people by providing practical tools for awareness-raising and analyses



## WE PROVIDE

a biennial Global Assessment Report, an authoritative analysis of global disaster risk



International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

# Connect and Convince

Working together  
to reduce disaster risk

The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) is a strategic framework adopted by United Nations Member States in 2000. It aims to build resilient nations and communities as an essential condition for sustainable development.

[www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org)

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# OUR FOUR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

UNISDR's four strategic objectives are integral to driving forward the global disaster risk reduction imperative and in particular implementation of the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities in Disasters* (HFA).

## UNISDR secretariat goal

To lead the ISDR partnership toward increased political and financial commitment for measurable change

### Strategic Objective 1

Disaster risk reduction accepted and applied for climate change adaptation

#### Outcomes

- 1.1 Enhanced political commitment and national investment in climate-related disaster risk reduction
- 1.2 Improved availability of information on climate risks and risk-reducing adaptation strategies
- 1.3 Greater coherence and coordination of climate-related disaster risk reduction among international and regional actors

### Strategic Objective 2

Measurable increase in investments in disaster risk reduction

#### Outcomes

- 2.1 Increased demand for disaster risk-sensitive development plans in sectors and budgets
- 2.2 International and national commitments for disaster risk reduction are increased, using benchmarks for promotion

### Strategic Objective 3

Disaster-resilient cities, schools and hospitals

#### Outcomes

- 3.1 Local authorities commit to disaster risk reduction and programmes for critical public facilities, especially safer schools and hospitals
- 3.2 Safe schools and hospitals are priorities for disaster risk reduction in disaster-prone areas and comply with safety standards and codes

### Strategic Objective 4

Strengthened international system for disaster risk reduction

#### Outcomes

- 4.1 State of disaster risk and progress on disaster risk reduction documented in the *2011 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*
- 4.2 Strengthened commitments to implementation of disaster risk reduction through the Global Platform and other ISDR mechanisms
- 4.3 Strengthened partnerships, inter-agency coordination and information exchange capacity
- 4.4 UNISDR secretariat strengthened with improved result-based management to support effective implementation of the HFA

# FOREWORD

This report comes at a time when the world is trying to cope with the tragic consequences of major disasters in Haiti, Pakistan and Japan. In view of the loss of life, destruction of assets and huge displacement of people caused by these and other disaster events, the importance of disaster risk reduction cannot be overstated.

UNISDR is the main focal point for disaster risk reduction in the UN system as per its founding mandate. It is also charged with coordinating the implementation of the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters* (HFA). Our four strategic objectives – shown opposite – mirror the goals that 168 countries committed to achieving over a ten-year period when they adopted the HFA in 2005. Given the increasing urgency of climate change adaptation, the HFA is also a blueprint for action for a safer future. Increasing numbers of disasters reflect rapidly growing risks, and achieving the HFA outcome of ‘the substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries’ remains challenging.

UNISDR’s strategic objectives clearly stake out the parameters for global progress on disaster risk reduction. They draw from the HFA against which goals and priorities, the majority of countries are reporting in a methodical fashion. By the end of the year, 81 countries

had submitted their reports via the HFA monitoring system on the progress of their implementation against HFA objectives for the period 2009–2011, with over 50 more expected. The contents of this ongoing review constitute the world’s most important repository of knowledge and detailed information on the practice of disaster risk reduction. It is an essential element of UNISDR’s effort to establish the political and economic imperatives for disaster risk reduction.

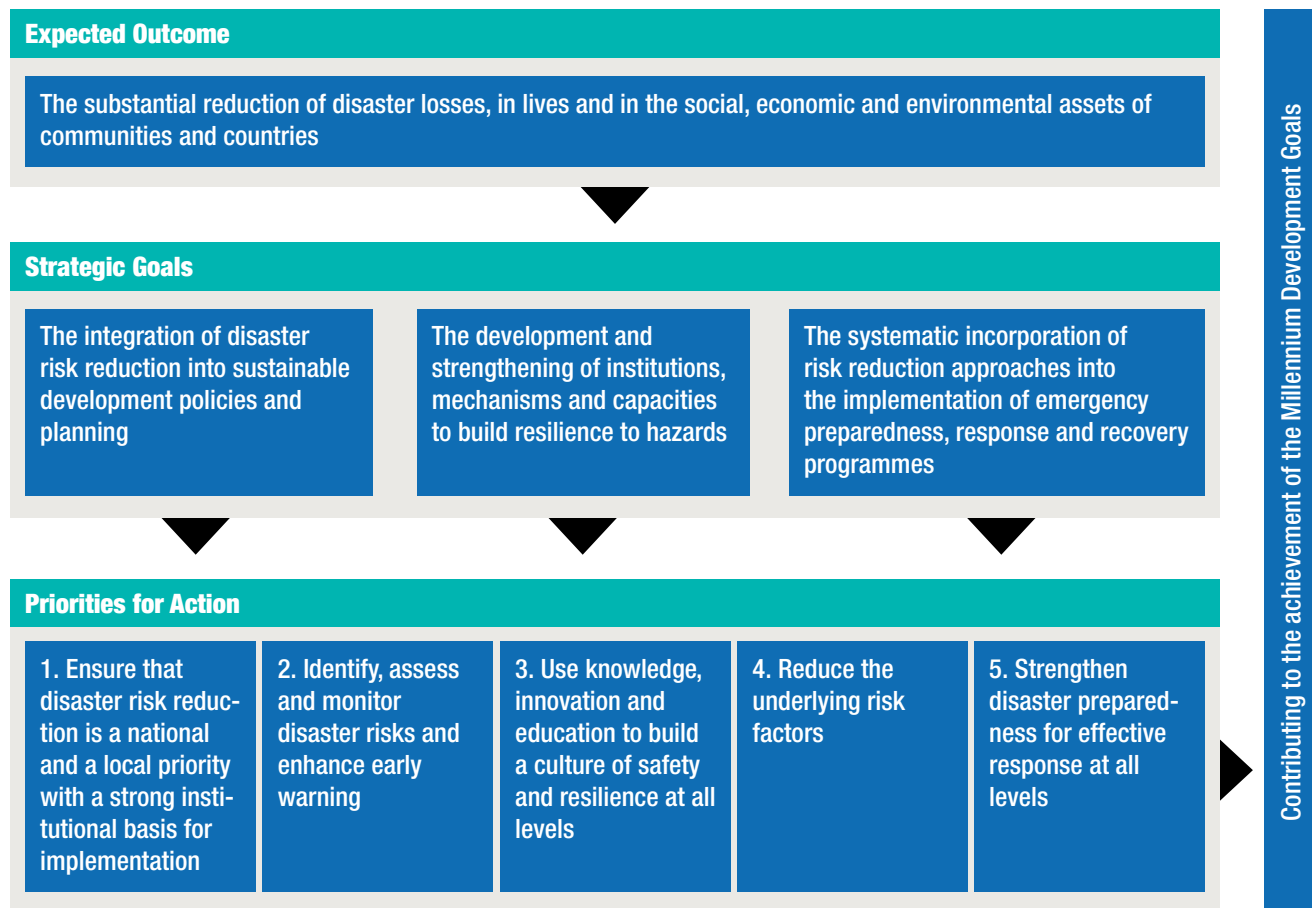
During the past year, the UNISDR secretariat has led on the launch of the resilient cities’ World Disaster Risk Reduction campaign; fostered a global network of parliamentarians and urban leaders; nurtured the emergence of agreements across all regions; ensured high-level debate throughout the UN system; and developed new tools for measuring risk and supporting the political and economic case for disaster risk reduction through the *2011 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*.

The private sector also started to engage with UNISDR during the year with the establishment of a 12-member private sector advisory group to provide industry-specific expertise and corporate collaboration for disaster risk advocacy and investment.

With the support of the UN Secretary-General, and many partners in governments, civil society and the UN system, UNISDR’s

## **SUMMARY OF THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION 2005–2015: BUILDING THE RESILIENCE OF NATIONS AND COMMUNITIES TO DISASTERS**

### **Expected outcome, strategic goals and priorities for action 2005–2015**





Preparing for the Third Session of the Global Platform on Disaster Reduction to take place in Geneva in May 2011 was a major activity for UNISDR in 2010. SRSG Margareta Wahlström is pictured here (centre) chairing a meeting at the Second Session in 2009.

advocacy efforts continue to gain momentum. At regional level, UNISDR made considerable strides through a series of ministerial-level conferences which made public commitments to ‘disaster-proof’ development. Parliamentarians engaged in disaster risk reduction are making progress on ‘model laws’ and in April the 122<sup>nd</sup> Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Assembly passed a resolution that urged all parliaments to support and fund ‘a national legal framework designed to ensure synergy between disaster risk reduction and socio-economic development’.

This *Summary Annual Report and Financial Statement* for 2010 should be read as a mid-term overview of key achievements based on the Biennial Work Programme 2010–2011 (BWP) and briefly sets out our progress against the strategic objectives. We have chosen this summary format as we continue with a review of our results-based management system, and

how we measure impact. A full annual report for 2010 will follow in the coming months.

The UNISDR senior team has focused efforts this year on: enhancing financial management and reporting; better accountability systems, including timely implementation of the recommendations from the 2009–2010 UNISDR external evaluation and the audit by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS); and improvements in recruitment processes, staff development and deployment to the regions. Regular updates on progress have been shared with the ISDR Support Group in Geneva. Concurrently we are also reviewing our results-based reporting and monitoring system, ensuring the indicators are measuring what is intended. In the same context, we are re-designing our reporting instruments for donors and other partners.

During the year, UNISDR worked with staff and partners, tracking a path to 2015, the deadline for full implementation of the 10-year HFA initiative. ‘Vision 2015’ and related planning processes featured in a full staff retreat in June and a senior management seminar in January 2011. Internal efforts have been complemented by discussions with ISDR stakeholders: donors, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), regional organizations, inter-agency partners and other bilateral processes, not least my own meetings in over 40 countries with heads of governments as well as with diplomatic officials in

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New York, Geneva and a number of capital cities. This process will continue into 2011 with the outcomes of the Third Session of the Global Platform and Mid-Term Review expected to lend guidance and impetus for future direction.

In summary, UNISDR made significant progress throughout 2010 in advancing the disaster risk reduction agenda internationally, regionally and – through the *Making Cities Resilient* campaign – extending to the local level. Our donor base expanded through multi-year agreements reached with the Denmark, the Netherlands and the Republic of Korea, coupled with intensified, multi-sectoral cooperation with the European Commission across all directorates.

I close by thanking all our donors and partners from across the disaster risk reduction spectrum – many of whom I look forward to meeting at the upcoming Third Session of the Global Platform – who helped to make 2010 a year of accomplishment. And last but not least, a word of gratitude to the UNISDR secretariat team, whose continued professionalism and dedication lie at the heart of present and future achievement.

*Margareta Wahlström*

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

*26 April 2011*



# 2010 KEY MESSAGES

## SCALING UP TO ACHIEVE OUR FOUR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

### LEADERSHIP AND IMPACT

Eleven years after its creation, UNISDR continues to strive purposefully to ensure that risk analysis and disaster risk reduction become routine but prized elements of national and global development planning. Otherwise we are condemned constantly to repair damage and losses needlessly suffered, and to regret unnecessary loss of life.

The appointment in 2009 of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG) for Disaster Risk Reduction paid real dividends in 2010 as countries committed to make disaster risk reduction a tool for climate change adaptation.

The assumptions set out in the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and the HFA, which drive the advocacy and leadership of UNISDR, include:

- ✓ Disaster risk reduction is about mindsets and attitudes, things that are not easy to measure and are hard to shift. It is about getting governments, parliamentarians, mayors, community leaders, donors, community-based organizations, NGOs and other actors to learn from science and experience, and commit to a new way of doing things which will guide humanity for the rest of time.

- ✓ According to the *2011 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*, the mortality risk from natural hazards such as floods and cyclones may have gone down significantly since the 1990s, but the risks to lives and livelihoods posed by earthquakes have not diminished and economic losses from disasters continue to mount at an alarming rate. Climate change is adding frequency and intensity to the risk patterns. While many countries have made impressive efforts to improve their disaster management capacities, they have not had the same success in factoring disaster risk reduction into development planning and investment. Maximizing the development imperative to reduce risk and finding the ways and means to do so is one of the key challenges of our time, critical not only to reducing disaster losses but also to adapting to climate change and to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

- ✓ The solutions for reducing the underlying risk factors exist, and many countries and communities are applying them. We need to share these experiences and scale up investments.

In this context, UNISDR will continue to provide leadership to a dynamic system of partnerships, alliances and networks involving governments, inter-governmental and

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non-governmental organizations, international financial institutions, scientific and technical bodies, civil society and the private sector.

UNISDR has forged a worldwide consensus around disaster risk reduction which flowed through many high-level discussions around major disaster events in 2010, and debates on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. UNISDR advocacy efforts also paid off with the inclusion of both disaster risk reduction and the HFA in the Cancun Adaptation Framework as part

of the definition of what activities constitute climate change adaptation.

In 2010, UNISDR worked with organizations and governments from all parts of the world to come together at regional level and commit to act on the enormous challenges and threats posed by disaster risk and vulnerability for individuals, communities and national development. These regional and ministerial meetings resulted in ministerial declarations and action plans for regional cooperation.



Ten mayors from across the globe were the first to commit to the UNISDR's far-reaching *Making Cities Resilient* campaign at its launch in Bonn, Germany, in May 2010. In addition to the host city, mayors signed up from: Albay (Philippines), Karlstad (Sweden), Durban (South Africa), Larreynaga (also representing Telica and Quezalguaque, Nicaragua), Little North Rock (USA), Mexico City (Mexico) and Saint Louis (Senegal).

## **PRIVATE SECTOR AND SMALL BUSINESSES TEAM UP WITH UNISDR**

The private sector is increasingly looking to forge public-private partnerships to reduce disaster risk and build resilience at the local and community levels, especially among those most vulnerable to catastrophes. UNISDR made significant progress in engaging the private sector in its work during 2010 and added 400 private sector contacts to the UNISDR database.

The expertise and knowledge of the private sector is being leveraged by UNISDR for disaster risk reduction through the creation of an advisory group comprising 12 members covering a broad range of disaster risk-related areas: Arup, CISCO, Credit Suisse, Deloitte SA, DuPont, International Finance Corporation, Kokusai Kogyo Holdings Co. Ltd., MunichRe, Small Equity Initiative, Titan America, UN Foundation and Willis RE.

A private sector consultation round was held in December and recognized the importance of the HFA as a guiding reference for the private sector and committed to enact *Ten Essentials for Business in Disaster Risk Reduction*.

UNISDR undertook two scoping missions in Kenya and the Philippines with small business representatives to explore the potential for innovative investment opportunities in promoting disaster risk reduction.

UNISDR worked to raise the profile of local governments' work in reducing risk and building resilience by targeting mayors and city councils, leading to the launch in 2010 of the World Disaster Risk Reduction campaign, *Making Cities Resilient: My City is Getting Ready*, which is boosting efforts to develop and implement local resilience strategies. By early 2011 more than 600 cities and local governments representing the hopes and aspirations of millions of ordinary people had signed up to the campaign which has accrued a host of enthusiastic supporters from across global and national city networks, the UN system, civil society and the private sector.

**Key opportunities** for UNISDR in the coming five years include generating full political and economic commitment to the implementation of the HFA, and monitoring the impact at local level with governments and ISDR partners. UNISDR has vital roles to play as the key motivator behind the global disaster risk reduction movement; as an important accelerator of investment in planning and resilience; and as a replicator of impact through networks such as UN Resident Coordinators, and civil society and private sector partnerships, ensuring a multiplier effect way beyond its actual resources.

## **ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION**

UNISDR supported the UN Secretary-General's advocacy lead on key occasions during the year, in particular when referencing

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the importance of disaster risk reduction in response to the Haitian earthquake and the Pakistan floods. This resulted in a declaration by the Secretary-General that ‘disaster risk is not only a humanitarian question but also at the centre of the development and environmental work of the United Nations’ in his report, *Implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (A/65/380)*.

UNISDR also prepared the ground to increase the prominence of disaster risk reduction in the debate at the Millennium Development Goals Summit and in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP16 negotiations. The Cancun Adaptation Framework refers to the HFA and there are opportunities now for cooperation on monitoring and fast-start funding for disaster risk reduction projects through the establishment of the Green Climate Fund. UNISDR’s work throughout 2010 with the President of the UN General Assembly built towards that body’s first-ever thematic debate on disaster risk reduction in early 2011, reaching out to governments, mayors and the private sector.

Another UNISDR initiative has created a network of over 900 parliamentarians from 130 countries supporting disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Engagement with parliamentarians at events throughout the year, including two assemblies of the IPU, motivated action at national level.



**Widespread flooding across Pakistan in mid-2010 confirmed once again the inexorable rise in hydro-meteorological disasters. (UN Photo/Evan Schneider)**

Regional inter-governmental organizations are increasingly taking charge of risk reduction policies and HFA implementation. These processes are being institutionalized and provide unique opportunities for governments to forge cooperation on a regional basis and act on their plans and commitments in a mutually supportive environment; also allowing for input to the biennial Global Platforms on Disaster Risk Reduction. Notably, the African Union and African government ministers agreed on a five-year extension of the regional disaster risk reduction programme; the 4<sup>th</sup> Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction through climate change adaptation adopted a five-year road map; and Arab Heads of State welcomed the first Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 agreed by Environment Ministers.

As part of the *Making Cities Resilient* campaign and as a next phase of previous campaigns

## **RESILIENT CITIES CAMPAIGN TAKES OFF IN THE PHILIPPINES**

Throughout 2010 there was a strong surge in support for the UNISDR's *Making Cities Resilient* campaign in one of Asia's most disaster-prone countries, the Philippines, which at the end of the year had 25 campaign members. New arrivals included Mayor Rico C. Rentuza, from the Municipality of St. Bernard, which two years ago received an annual Presidential Award for having the best contingency plan for disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction.

Twenty Philippine governors joined the *Making Cities Resilient* campaign at a summit of local government leaders in early November in Albay. Participants discussed how climate change adaptation at local government level is critical for meeting the 2015 Millennium Development Goals.

"Albay has a zero casualty policy as far as disaster impacts is concerned," says *Making Cities Resilient* Champion Joey Salceda, Governor of Albay Province in the Philippines.

"We have also created the institutional frameworks to deal both with climate change and disaster risks, and have set aside budgets to reduce future risks from the impacts of climate change, including through our work to achieve the Millennium Development Goals."

on school and hospital safety, UNISDR Asia launched the *One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals* pledging initiative with partners, now available worldwide. By the end of 2010 more than 80,000 schools and hospitals had signed up.

Major disasters are opportunities to advocate change and UNISDR is working with partners to promote the disaster risk reduction approach during the reconstruction phase. For example, UNISDR is coordinating with the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery to make this topic a key feature during the Third Session of the Global Platform.

**Key opportunities:** Communicating the learning from, and success of, worldwide implementation of the HFA will be particularly important over the next five years as discussion evolves around its future. Key advocacy messages and achievements need to be widely disseminated in order to support UNISDR's broad coalition of partners in their public information activities and media outreach. UNISDR needs to develop a more tactical approach to communication and advocacy whilst keeping in mind its overall strategic objectives of ensuring disaster risk reduction is accepted and applied in climate change adaptation, and that there are measurable increases in investment in disaster risk reduction. Region-based training of journalists on disaster risk reduction substance and the development of a media handbook during 2010 will result in further momentum during 2011.

Compelling arguments must be constantly developed around strategic themes in the Global Assessment Reports such as the measurement of recurrent disaster losses, the quantification of the value of future risks, and how development resources are often deployed to restore assets destroyed by disasters. In the coming years, UNISDR will work with countries, national platforms, inter-agency communications team and other partners, to raise public awareness and to support education on disaster risk reduction through better media outreach and more focused advocacy.

## **COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS**

UNISDR regards the Third Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2011 as a major opportunity to engage and coordinate action with partners for the coming decade. Partner consultations now include more structured engagement with governments. The UNISDR Geneva-based Support Group, Inter Agency Group (IAG), Global Network of Civil Society Organizations, partners in the *Making Cities Resilient* campaign and the Private Sector Advisory Group, as well as regional partners have all been actively engaged in the preparations for the Third Session of the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction (8–13 May 2011).

During 2010 UNISDR coordinated a detailed and comprehensive Mid-Term Review of the HFA through regional workshops,

in-depth studies, online debates, and analysis of government reports through the HFA Monitor. Importantly, the Mid-Term Review forms a significant basis for the Global Platform debates, building on the clear global impetus brought about by the HFA since 2005, while also highlighting challenges such as the need to improve governance mechanisms for disaster risk reduction, the lack of systematic multi-hazard assessment, the need to improve awareness of gender considerations, the need to decentralize capacities and to find ways to record and report disaster losses consistently.

UNISDR is continuing to focus on enhancing coordination within the UN system, following major improvement in 2010. There is ongoing monitoring of the integration of disaster risk reduction into UN Disaster Assistance Frameworks. UN Resident Coordinators are engaged and supportive of disaster risk reduction as the needs of countries become ever more more evident. They are also actively engaging in HFA Monitoring, as evidenced by their reports and the activities of UN Country Teams in the Common Country Assessments/ UN Disaster Assistance Frameworks (CCA/UNDAF). The UN Development Group's new guidelines on climate change adaptation in the CCA/UNDAF now include strong references to disaster risk reduction and encourage greater coherence at the country level.

## **THE MID-TERM REVIEW OF THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION**

The Mid-Term Review of the HFA got underway in May 2010 with the support of the UNISDR Advisory Group, and through a series of regional workshops and four online debates with over 200 subscribers.

Regionally, country participation in the HFA Review breaks down as follows: Americas, 58 percent; Africa, 58 percent; Asia, 57 percent; Europe, 41 percent; and Oceania, 20 percent.

The level of participation in the Mid-Term Review demonstrates not just strengthened commitment to the implementation of disaster risk reduction nationally, but has also created the single most detailed source of information on country-level progress on disaster risk reduction.

Emerging trends indicate that progress is being made in disaster risk reduction at the institutional level in areas such as national legislation, setting up early warning systems, and in strengthening disaster preparedness and response.

However, the Mid-Term Review has also uncovered a number of challenging issues including: the lack of systematic multi-hazard risk assessments and dedicated national budget lines for risk reduction; and failure to record and report disaster losses in a comprehensive manner. Gender is rarely taken into account when planning disaster risk reduction activities, with no major advance on earlier measurements of around 20 percent.

UNISDR is engaging with the UN High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) of the UN system Chief Executives Board to organize UN system partners for engagement in disaster risk reduction. Through this mechanism, UNISDR continues to organize common approaches to disaster reduction in climate change and other UN planning processes.

Cooperation and coordination of UNISDR system partners has improved in 2010. The ISDR Inter-Agency Group (IAG) has come together for strategic discussions around several topics including community engagement, cooperation on adaptation in Africa, country level coordination and risk assessment.

UNISDR was called upon by the governments of Chile, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay to coordinate impartial inter-agency disaster risk reduction experts to provide reviews of national institutional capacities, and the status of all the priority areas in the HFA, with the aim of revising national policies and institutional arrangements.

National Platforms worldwide increased from 59 to 73 during 2010, with most increases in Europe and Africa, supported and encouraged by regional organizations and UNISDR.

**Key opportunities** are to ensure that the UNISDR secretariat is sufficiently agile and resourced to meet the expectations of leader-

ship from this growing network of adherents. This is a challenge that requires strong partnerships built on common goals. As highlighted in the Mid-Term Review, there is a need for the international community to promote a more integrated approach, encompassing and connecting UN agencies, NGOs and civil society networks in support of governments' work to reduce the risk and impact of disasters. National Platforms need to be sustained and strengthened over the next five years through solid partnerships, regional organizations and UN system support. The Mid-Term Review will help set future focus and direction.

## **STRATEGIC INFORMATION**

Increasing numbers of governments around the world are reporting on their progress on implementation of the HFA and thereby making a unique contribution to our collective knowledge of how the world is managing increasing disaster risks, including through adaptation to climate change. UNISDR promotes national reporting on HFA progress as a means for multi-stakeholder coordination and planning, and identifying gaps and priorities. In 2010, around 130 countries voluntarily started to review their progress on implementation of the HFA using the UNISDR's HFA Monitor, providing a unique body of detailed information on how countries are managing their disaster risks.

Along with an updated analysis of global risks, the vast body of information produced through the HFA Monitor informs the analysis presented in the ground-breaking *2011 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction* (GAR11) – part of UNISDR's drive towards greater political and economic commitment to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Whereas the previous report – GAR09 – focused on why many developing countries have high levels of disaster risk, GAR11, devised, edited and coordinated by UNISDR, demonstrates how governments can take concrete action to reduce their risks. Important new advances in national reporting of disaster losses and in probabilistic risk assessment now mean that countries have the tools to measure their recurrent disaster losses and quantify the value of future risks – thus enabling them to assess the costs and benefits and trade offs involved in investing in risk reduction. In particular, GAR11 highlights that to take advantage of these opportunities countries need to reform their risk governance arrangements, which, at present, are still better suited to managing disasters than to reducing risks.

UNISDR continues to make a compelling case for *Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation through Effective Disaster Reduction*, the title of a 2010 Briefing Note, which highlighted how billions of dollars of development funding are being re-directed to restore development assets destroyed by disasters.





**Introducing school-age children to the main precepts of risk reduction in their own localities will help achieve a safer tomorrow. (Photo/Sarika Gulati)**

UNISDR is contributing to the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation*, due in 2011, by ensuring that disaster risk reduction experts participate as lead and coordinating lead authors. This has been critical to ensure that the report builds on existing knowledge of disaster risk reduction. At the same time, the process of producing the report has generated increased understanding between the climate change and disaster risk communities.

Throughout the year, UNISDR's reputation for information and knowledge management continued to grow in line with the expansion of PreventionWeb, a global information network linking partners with comprehensive information on disaster risk reduction. Over 500,000 chapters of the first *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*, launched in 2009, had been downloaded by readers by December 2010.

**Key opportunities** are to ensure that the strategic recommendations highlighted by the Global Assessment Report now are used to set policy priorities and lead to practical action at the global, regional and national levels and to informed investment decisions, debates on changes in development planning and ongoing discussion on climate change adaptation implementation. In addition, it is critical that new stakeholders are brought into the Global Assessment Report process, including the insurance and reinsurance industry and the private sector. It is also important that resources are available to maintain and build the quality of future Global Assessment Reports.

## **MANAGING RESOURCES**

UNISDR operates on a small budget of around US\$25 million per annum with a staff of 90, based in five regional offices and the Geneva secretariat. As noted, our efforts are focused on advocacy, influencing and providing knowledge leadership through vehicles such as the Global Assessment Report and the Mid-Term Review of the HFA. The secretariat also provides the internet platform, PreventionWeb, as a global source of technical and advocacy support and good practice for its broad constituency. Providing focus and priorities for UNISDR to address the immense task and meet expectations, with limited and somewhat unpredictable resources, has been a major priority for UNISDR senior

management in 2010 – charged with increasing the depth and scope of disaster risk reduction in government and organizational policies and practices.

Progress monitoring of quarterly work plans has been facilitated with a standardized reporting system and access to the online UN Financial Accounting System. During the final quarter of 2010, UNISDR recruited a Finance and Budget officer to consolidate and sustain our improvements in budget and planning in 2011.

The Management Response to the UNISDR Evaluation 2009–2010 and the OIOS report 2010 also resulted in the SRSG’s launch of a new initiative to engage the private sector with the establishment of a private sector advisory group comprising 12 committed members representing a cross-section of industries relevant to disaster risk reduction.

**Key opportunities** in 2011 include the chance to engage with new donors based on the momentum accruing from the anticipated success of the Third Session of the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction. There is clear evidence that donor investment to date has created a

solid foundation which must be maintained and developed through the five remaining years of the HFA and for the implementation of a future disaster risk reduction strategy beyond 2015. A broader donor base and less earmarking will be key to ensuring that resources can be managed in a way which does not allow any of the four strategic objectives to suffer unduly from inability to implement key measures. In particular, reduced resources would impact on UNISDR’s ability to build on the first six months of the successfully launched World Disaster Risk Reduction campaign, jointly implemented with ISDR system partners, to improve the safety of cities, schools and hospitals. There is an ongoing resource challenge around the provision of strategic support, guidance and technical advice to UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams with their partner organizations, notably the World Bank, NGOs and government counterparts, as required, and to fully support accelerated implementation of the HFA.

Following the OIOS report and in order to manage its resources more effectively, the UNISDR will work towards clarifying its institutional set-up and accountability lines within the UN secretariat.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Overall, 2010 was a successful year from the perspective of resource mobilization and broadening donor support. At the outset, we would like to thank you, our donors, for your continued support. We extend a warm welcome to those donors who joined us for the first time in 2010.

The overall goal of UNISDR resource mobilization efforts in 2010 was to ensure adequate resources were made available for the implementation of the four strategic objectives of the secretariat, and the global and regional functions described in the 2010–2011 BWP.

### 1.1. Budget estimate for 2010

The initial budget estimate for 2010 was US\$37.4 million, which included actions to be implemented and initiated by the UNISDR secretariat and through partnerships.

Financial planning for 2012–2013 will move forward on the lessons learned from 2010 in relation to budget estimates and programme planning.

### 1.2. Income 2010

Total contributions and expenditure attributable to the UN Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction (the Trust Fund)<sup>1</sup> in 2010 were

US\$27.9 million<sup>2</sup>. In addition, US\$0.7 million was provided for the *2011 Global Assessment Report* from the European Commission and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) via the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). GAR is managed as a project with the support of UNOPS. In total, US\$28.6 million has been provided towards the budget estimate of US\$37.4 million.

This amount was made up exclusively of extra-budgetary, voluntary contributions.

## 2. EXPENDITURE 2010

The secretariat delivered nearly 67 percent of its planned global and regional budget; performance against strategic objectives was as per the work plan (see Annex 2). As mid-year income projections made it clear that funding would fall short of requirements for 2010, the secretariat introduced a package of austerity measures to limit the impact on programme delivery. These included delaying recruitment of senior and middle management posts, prioritizing programme implementation, reducing travel and gradually relocating to less expensive premises in Geneva. The Regional Office Review and the evaluation of PreventionWeb planned for 2010 were also postponed until 2011.

<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1 – The audited statement of income and expenditure of the Trust Fund for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction for the 12 months of the biennium 2010–2011 ending 31 December 2010. The UNISDR secretariat also administers the Trust Fund for the Sasakawa Disaster Prevention Award, and the sub-account for the Trust Fund for Tsunami Disaster Relief for activities related to contingency planning and early warning mechanisms. The latter two funds only registered interest and miscellaneous income in 2010.

<sup>2</sup> The total includes contributions received in 2009 for expenditure in 2010 amounting to US\$5.2 million.

**Table 1: Expenditure breakdown by units and regional offices 2010 in US\$ thousands  
(comparison against estimated budget for 2010–2011)**

	Staff		Programme		Staff + Programme		Income
	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	
<b>Executive management</b> <sup>1</sup>	6,126	2,565	646	1,010	6,772	3,575	
<b>Global work programmes</b>	10,614	4,203	9,984	1,788	20,597	5,991	
Communication and advocacy <sup>2</sup>	2,398	984	2,051	531	4,449	1,515	
Coordination and policy coherence <sup>3</sup>	1,882	943	3,681	234	5,563	1,178	
Knowledge management <sup>4</sup>	6,334	2,275	4,252	1,022	10,585	3,298	
<b>Regional work programmes</b>	13,821	3,848	13,415	7,015	27,236	10,862	
Regional support and coordination	1,585	766	2,842	624	4,427	1,390	
Asia Pacific	4,052	1,125	2,318	2,427	6,370	3,552	
Africa	2,964	721	2,191	1,286	5,154	2,007	
Americas	1,962	502	2,315	1,128	4,277	1,630	
Arab States	1,564	456	1,171	814	2,735	1,269	
Europe and Central Asia	1,694	278	2,578	736	4,272	1,013	
<b>Thematic work programmes</b> <sup>5</sup>	3,470	957	1,286	1,197	4,756	2,154	
Total	34,031	11,572	25,331	11,010	59,362	22,582	
Programme support <sup>6</sup>	2,219	-	5,498	2,395	7,717	2,395	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36,249</b>	<b>11,572</b>	<b>30,829</b>	<b>13,404</b>	<b>67,078</b>	<b>24,976</b>	<b>27,900</b>

Note: Budget column is an estimate for two years (2010–2011). Expenditure column reflects actual distribution for one year (2010).

<sup>1</sup> Includes high-level advocacy by the SRSG and resource management.

<sup>2</sup> Includes communication, parliamentary and gender initiatives.

<sup>3</sup> Includes inter-agency services, the Third Session of the Global Platform, HFA Mid-Term Review and UN headquarters liaison in New York.

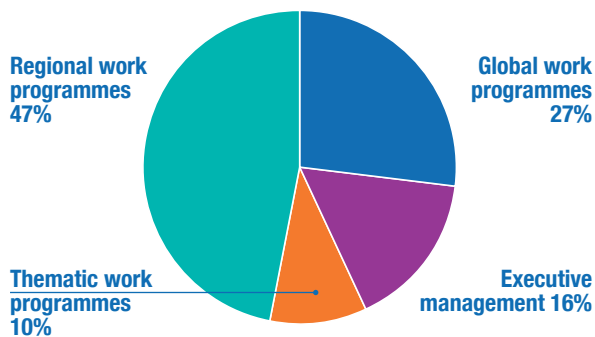
<sup>4</sup> Includes the *2011 Global Assessment Report*, information support to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (such as for the IPCC Special Report) and PreventionWeb.

<sup>5</sup> Includes the Education and Training Institute for Urban Risk Reduction (Incheon), International Recovery Panel (IRP) (Kobe), Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning (PPEW) (Bonn) and Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI).

<sup>6</sup> Includes human resources, finance and general administrative services.

With reference to Table 1, 51 percent of expenditure was on staff costs, lower than the 54 percent estimated in the BWP – this can be attributed to austerity measures taken during 2010. At 49 percent of 2010 expenditure, programme activity costs accounted for a greater proportion than the 46 percent estimated in the budget.

**Figure 1: Expenditure breakdown by global and regional work programmes**

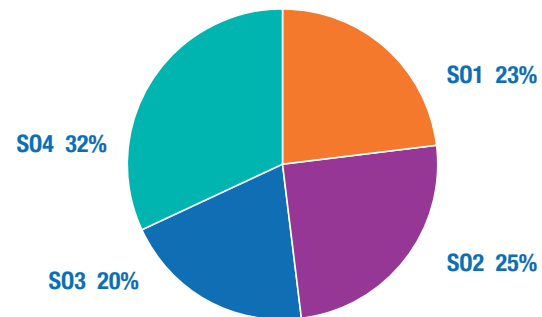


Approximately half of annual expenditure (47 percent) was disbursed through regional work programmes. This percentage was marginally higher than the 46 percent estimated in the BWP. Regional and thematic work programmes together accounted for 57 percent of total expenditure. This demonstrates successful delivery against the biennial objective to substantially increase programme delivery at the regional level.

At the same time, executive management grew 5 percent over BWP estimates. This increase is

due to greater emphasis on high-level advocacy of the SRSO's office and the *Making Cities Resilient* campaign, as well as an investment in resource management to support the development of results-based reporting (Figure 1).

**Figure 2: Expenditure breakdown by strategic objectives 2010 (indicative)**



- S01: Disaster reduction accepted and applied for climate change adaptation;
- S02: Measurable increases in investments in disaster risk reduction;
- S03: Disaster-resilient cities, schools and hospitals;
- S04: Strengthened international system for disaster risk reduction.

Figure 2 shows an indicative breakdown of expenditure by strategic objective, and displays a distribution that closely mirrors that approved in the BWP (for more detailed information on expenditure by strategic objective, see Annex 2). A greater emphasis in 2010 on SO4 can be explained by work on the HFA Mid-Term Review and the *2011 Global Assessment Report*.

### 3. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

#### 3.1. Income analysis

The principle objective of the UNISDR secretariat's resource mobilization strategy has been to secure a greater proportion of total income in un-earmarked and multi-annual funding. A further objective has been the broadening of the donor base.

Core and unearmarked contributions to the Trust Fund in 2010 were received from China, Cyprus, Finland, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America.

Those who contributed multi-annual support included Australia, Denmark, the European Commission, the Netherlands, Sweden and

**Table 2: Contributions to the UNISDR Biennial Work Programme 2010–2011 (US\$ millions)**

	2010 contribution	Additional contribution	Comments on additional contributions
Sweden	4.3	3.4	Exceptional biennial support for Strategic Objective 1 in 2010–2011, paid in the fourth quarter 2009
World Bank	4.8		
Korea, Republic of	2.5		
Australia	0.1	1.6	Annual contribution for 2010, paid in the third quarter 2009
European Commission	1.6	0.6	Contribution paid directly to UNOPS for the 2011 Global Assessment Report
Norway	1.1	0.2	Contribution for the 2011 Global Assessment Report paid in the fourth quarter 2009
Spain	1.1		
Japan	1.1		
Netherlands	1.1		
Switzerland	0.9		
United Kingdom	0.1	0.8	2009 annual contribution, paid in 2010
Brazil	0.6		
Finland	0.4		
Germany	0.4		
Luxembourg	0.3		
China	0.3		
United States	0.3		
UNDP	0.03	0.1	Contribution paid directly to UNOPS for the 2011 Global Assessment Report
Cyprus	0.004		
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	
<b>SUM TOTAL</b>	<b>27.7</b>		Excludes interest and miscellaneous income of US\$0.9 million (see Annex 1)

the World Bank. Sweden made an exceptional contribution of US\$3.4 million in 2009 to support achievement of Strategic Objective 1 in 2010–2011.

In 2010, there were 19 donors to the Trust Fund as compared with 17 in 2009 (Table 2). The new donors in 2010 were Brazil and the Republic of Korea.

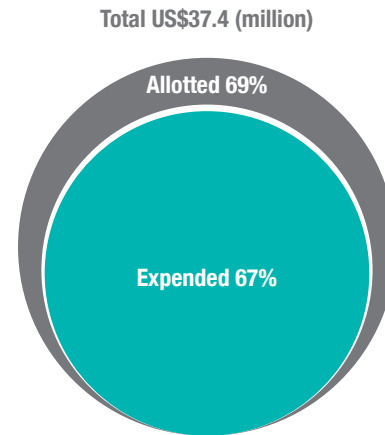
The contribution by the Republic of Korea constituted a breakthrough in new donor commitment, both substantively (US\$2.5 million) and in terms of a multi-year commitment (five years). This contribution is earmarked for the Global Education and Training Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction in Incheon, Korea, supporting Asian regional activities and global efforts such as the *Making Cities Resilient* campaign, training and climate change.

The UNISDR secretariat has benefited from Junior Professional Officers from Italy, Norway, Sweden, and a continued commitment from Finland. The UNISDR is also grateful for the support offered in-kind by countries and other partners.

As Figure 3 illustrates, our overall implementation rate was 67 percent against an estimated budget of US\$37.4 million and 97 percent against resources available for expenditure in 2010.

Consistently effective implementation rates require ensured cash flow. Highly earmarked

**Figure 3: BWP implementation status against estimated budget for 2010**



and late contributions limit UNISDR's ability to plan and ensure sound cash flow thus preventing it from effectively implementing its work programme.

### **3.2. Increased support to UNISDR regional programming**

In line with recommendations of the UNISDR External Evaluation 2009–2010, the secretariat has reinforced its regional capacities including decentralizing resource mobilization and staff. The consequence is that a much higher proportion of funding is now the result of donor partner and regional office consultation, consistent with mutual geographic and programmatic needs, priorities and impact. Earmarked contributions of US\$10.1 million were allocated to regional programming in 2010.

### **3.3. ODA eligibility**

A number of donor instruments were subject to an Official Development Assistance (ODA) eligibility requirement. At their annual meeting in June 2010, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) agreed to include the UNISDR secretariat in its Annex II: List of ODA Eligible Organizations with a 75 percent ODA-eligibility coefficient. This decision confers ODA eligibility on UNISDR and permits donors to provide support for core costs.

### **3.4. Efforts to secure regular UN budget**

UNISDR is exclusively funded by voluntary contributions. The UNISDR secretariat has continued to work with UN member states, the Office of the UN Secretary-General and others in seeking a minimum regular budget allocation to the UNISDR secretariat. The *Report of the Secretary-General on Implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/65/388)* made a reference to a regular budget allocation for UNISDR, which prompted the Secretary-General to propose a regular budget allocation in the UN program budget 2012–2013.<sup>3</sup>

## **4. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

UNISDR has worked on further strengthening its planning and monitoring including the development of secretariat-wide programming, planning, monitoring and progress reporting. As a consequence, there is now more accurate and timely reporting on the implementation of the BWP.

The Regional Office for Asia Pacific initiated a pilot project for an internal work plan monitoring tool – an e-resource system – with region-specific indicators.

As part of the new monitoring system, the secretariat developed quarterly reports in 2010. Mid-year and end-of-year reviews have been used by senior management to adjust work plans according to changing priorities and availability of resources.

A donor working group was set in motion in 2010. The UNISDR Donor Group will engage donors in discussion with the secretariat on issues of a strategic and financial nature. The UNISDR Donor Group is part of a longer term strategy of the secretariat to ensure the predictability and stability of the secretariat's financial and resource base.

<sup>3</sup> Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, A/65/388 – 'Considering the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 64/200 and the recommendations contained in the OIOS report, and with a view to stabilizing the financial base of the secretariat and its capacity to mobilize partnerships for disaster risk reduction, I feel the stage may have been reached when there may be a need to consider supporting an allocation from the assessed budget to fund the secretariat's core and recurrent activities. I look forward to Member States' consideration of this matter.'



# CONCLUSIONS

UNISDR is facing a pivotal year in its existence. A number of key strategic events are starting to unfold. The first-ever UN General Assembly Debate on Disaster Risk Reduction in early 2011 is a major milestone as we enter the second five-year term of the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*.

The direction we take over the next five years and beyond will in great part be dictated by the outcomes of the now completed Mid-Term Review of the HFA and the upcoming Third Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2011. Other important dialogue on the future of the ISDR system is continually taking place with key partners including governments, international organizations, the World Bank/Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery, civil society, science and technology networks and the private sector.

As the focal point for the ISDR and HFA implementation, UNISDR is riding the crest of a significant wave of support, which is reaching out to all corners of the earth and engaging significant new partners and supporters with each passing day. Disaster risk reduction is no longer an alien concept to governments and their advisors, and there can be no slackening in our efforts to deliver on results when it comes to ratcheting up investment in disaster risk reduction.

From a strategic perspective, UNISDR will continue to mobilize the body politic to deliver on the substantial promises made at regional ministerial meetings around the world in 2010. The follow up and support to these processes will engage a significant amount of our resources over the coming years, something which has been recognized already in our strengthening of the UNISDR regional offices.

We will continue our full engagement with the broader UN system to ensure the success of that effort, especially at the country level, working closely with UN Resident Coordinators. Our UN partners will be particularly important in helping us to support disaster risk reduction efforts in disaster-prone Least Developed Countries. UN partners will also be invaluable in tapping the support and influence of emerging economies and knowledge hubs in countries such as Brazil, China, India, the Republic of Korea, Mexico and others.

We intend to act with vigor to press home the far-reaching lessons from the ground-breaking *2011 Global Assessment Report* which has been under meticulous preparation over the past year. As a more sophisticated understanding emerges on how to eliminate wasteful expenditure of aid money on avoidable disaster outcomes, this report will provide us with the substance we need for our advocacy and communications around the powerful economic

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arguments now developing for disaster risk reduction.

We will also act on a more refined understanding of the challenges facing states, cities and local governments, in implementing the HFA, and prioritize our support and orientate the ISDR system of partnerships accordingly. The next five years will be critical for the overall success of HFA implementation with disasters on the rise and becoming ever more severe due to the impact of climate change. UNISDR will particularly focus on improving our capacity to measure disaster impact and to determine what has been avoided in terms of lives and livelihoods lost due to effective disaster risk reduction. Linking disaster risk reduction and resilience frameworks to sustainable development and climate change mitigation and adaptation will be a key strategy beyond 2015 for UNISDR.

Much of the last five years of HFA implementation has been about winning hearts and minds, and while there are many outstanding examples around the world of disaster risk reduction being put into action, we are now on the cusp of delivering significant results in



**It is not earthquakes that kill people but the buildings collapsing on them. (UN Photo/Logan Abassi)**

terms of embedding the concept in national budgets and development planning as it becomes more accepted as a tool for climate change adaptation.

The Third Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction – taking place in Geneva in May 2011 – will reveal much about the challenges we face, ranging from a lack of systematic multi-hazard risk assessment to the frequent failure to take gender considerations into account. Above all though, participants will be impressed by how far we have come in recent years, the seriousness of the debate and the clear recognition that disaster risk reduction is now one of the great issues of our time.

# ANNEXES

## ANNEX 1.

  
**TRUST FUND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION**  
**Statement of income and expenditure and changes in reserves and fund balances**  
**for the twelve-months of the biennium 2010-2011 ending 31 December 2010**  
**(expressed in United States dollars)**

	Sche. 7.4.14 Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction	Sche. 7.4.29 Sub-account for Trust Fund for Tsunami Disaster Relief for activities related to contingency planning and early warning mechanisms	Sche. 7.4.15 UNDRO Sasakawa Disaster Prevention Award Fund	
	<u>DXA</u>	<u>TNB</u>	<u>DLA</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<b><u>INCOME</u></b>				
Voluntary Contributions	27,014,525	-	-	27,014,525 1/
Received under Inter-Organisation arrangements	27,000	-	-	27,000
Interest income	290,126	15,163	42,561	347,850
Miscellaneous income	<u>617,095</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>617,531 2/</u>
TOTAL INCOME	<u>27,948,746</u>	<u>15,389</u>	<u>42,771</u>	<u>28,006,906</u>
<b><u>EXPENDITURE</u></b>				
Staff and other personnel costs	13,732,577	39,666	-	13,772,243
Travel	3,092,799	29,999	-	3,122,798
Contractual services	2,414,977	214,212	-	2,629,189
Operating expenses	1,103,841	40,923	235	1,144,999 3/
Acquisitions	416,025	53,220	-	469,245
Fellowships grants and other	1,503,620	19,999	-	1,523,619
Programme support costs (Agency)	<u>318,020</u>	<u>35,721</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>353,741</u>
Total Direct expenditure	22,581,859	433,740	235	23,015,834
Programme support costs	<u>2,394,616</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,394,616</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>24,976,475</u>	<u>433,740</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>25,410,450</u>
Excess (shortfall) of income over expenditures	2,972,271	(418,351)	42,536	2,596,456
Prior period adjustments	-	-	-	-
NET EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES	<u>2,972,271</u>	<u>(418,351)</u>	<u>42,536</u>	<u>2,596,456</u>
Transfers (to) from reserves and other funds	-	-	-	-
Refund to donors	(74,715)	-	-	(74,715) 4/
Savings on prior period' obligations	1,730,513	1,023	1,605	1,733,141
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES: BEGINNING OF PERIOD	<u>11,689,969</u>	<u>957,116</u>	<u>2,297,396</u>	<u>14,944,481</u>
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES: END OF PERIOD	<u>16,318,038</u>	<u>539,788</u>	<u>2,341,537</u>	<u>19,199,363</u>

**Statement of assets, liabilities, and reserves and fund balances as at 31 December 2010  
(expressed in United States dollars)**

**ASSETS**

Cash and term deposits	-	-	-	-
OAH Cash Pool	16,267,985	518,798	2,335,198	19,121,981
Pledged contributions receivable	3,551,355	-	-	3,551,355
Inter-fund balances receivable	44,135	1,408	6,339	51,882
Other accounts receivable	70,985	-	-	70,985
Other assets	354,425	-	-	354,425
Operating funds provided to executing agencies	2,334,599	19,582	-	2,354,181
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>22,623,484</b>	<b>539,788</b>	<b>2,341,537</b>	<b>25,504,809</b>

**LIABILITIES**

Inter- fund balances payable	-	-	-	-
Other accounts payable	22,737	-	-	22,737
Unliquidated obligations	3,846,354	-	-	3,846,354 5/
Contributions/payments received in advance	2,436,355	-	-	2,436,355
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>6,305,446</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,305,446</b>

**RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES**

Operating Reserves	1,814,629	-	-	1,814,629
Reserves for allocations	3,556,794	20,054	-	3,576,848
Endowment Fund	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
<b>Cumulative surplus (deficit)</b>	<b>10,946,615</b>	<b>519,734</b>	<b>341,537</b>	<b>11,807,886</b>
<b>TOTAL RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>16,318,038</b>	<b>539,788</b>	<b>2,341,537</b>	<b>19,199,363</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES</b>	<b>22,623,484</b>	<b>539,788</b>	<b>2,341,537</b>	<b>25,504,809</b>

1/ The contributions received are all in convertible currencies.

2/ Includes gain on exchange for fund DXA of US\$79,574.

3/ Includes loss on exchange for fund TNB of US\$331 and fund DLA of US\$235.

4/ Represents refund of US\$74,715 to German Government.

5/ Includes future year commitments of US\$284,548 for fund DXA.

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## ANNEX 2.

### Expenditure distribution by UNISDR strategic objective (SO) in 2010 in US\$ thousands (comparison against estimated budget for 2010–2011)

	S01		S02		S03		S04		Total		Income
	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	
<b>Executive management</b> <sup>1</sup>	781	398	1,928	450	312	1,163	6,152	1,565	9,172	3,575	
<b>Global work programmes</b>	6,555	1,769	4,265	1,116	2,808	1,069	4,569	2,037	18,197	5,991	
Communication and advocacy <sup>2</sup>	1,585	254	1,318	254	1,153	753	394	254	4,449	1,515	
Coordination and policy coherence <sup>3</sup>	694	324	590	95	638	111	1,240	647	3,163	1,178	
Knowledge management <sup>4</sup>	4,276	1,191	2,357	767	1,017	204	2,936	1,136	10,585	3,298	
<b>Regional work programmes</b>	7,436	2,695	9,312	3,412	5,070	2,346	5,417	2,410	27,236	10,862	
Regional support and coordination	775	139	553	278	885	347	2,214	625	4,427	1,390	
Asia Pacific	1,088	770	3,769	1,748	1,260	769	252	265	6,370	3,552	
Africa	1,473	462	1,963	703	736	401	982	442	5,154	2,007	
Americas	1,407	734	776	163	705	326	1,390	408	4,277	1,630	
Arab States	925	234	740	114	617	311	453	610	2,735	1,269	
Europe and Central Asia	1,769	356	1,510	406	867	190	126	60	4,272	1,013	
<b>Thematic work programmes</b> <sup>5</sup>	1,218	305	1,466	679	1,498	51	573	1,120	4,756	2,154	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,990</b>	<b>5,166</b>	<b>16,972</b>	<b>5,656</b>	<b>9,689</b>	<b>4,628</b>	<b>16,711</b>	<b>7,131</b>	<b>59,362</b>	<b>22,582</b>	
Programme support <sup>6</sup>		—		—		—			7,717	2,395	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15,990</b>	<b>5,166</b>	<b>16,972</b>	<b>5,656</b>	<b>9,689</b>	<b>4,628</b>	<b>16,711</b>	<b>7,131</b>	<b>67,078</b>	<b>24,976</b>	<b>27,900</b>

Note: Budget column is an estimate for two years (2010–2011). Expenditure column reflects an estimate of actual distribution for one year (2010).

<sup>1</sup> Includes high-level advocacy by the SRSR, the *Making Cities Resilient* campaign and results-based development in resource management.

<sup>2</sup> Includes communication and parliamentary and gender initiatives.

<sup>3</sup> Includes inter-agency services, the Third Session of the Global Platform, HFA Mid-Term Review and UN headquarters liaison in New York.

<sup>4</sup> Includes the *2011 Global Assessment Report*, information support to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (such as for the IPCC Special Report) and PreventionWeb.

<sup>5</sup> Includes the Education and Training Institute for Urban Risk Reduction (Incheon), IRP (Kobe), PPEW (Bonn) and CADRI.

<sup>6</sup> Includes human resource, finance and general administrative services.

## ANNEX 3. MID-TERM STATUS OF UNISDR BIENNIAL WORK PROGRAMME 2010–2011: PROGRESS ON OUTCOMES, 31 DECEMBER 2010

Extracted from UNISDR's internal result-based management system quarterly reports

Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Current Indicator Status
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Disaster risk reduction accepted and applied for climate change adaptation</b>		
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Enhanced political commitment and national investment in climate-related disaster risk reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least five new major global or regional or national instruments emerge (such as agreements, strategies, policies or statements) on or related to adaptation that substantively incorporate disaster risk reduction or the HFA.</li> </ul>	At least six major instruments were developed with support from UNISDR, including Africa Programme of Action, ECOWAS Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction, Declaration of Buenos Aires adopted by Latin American Parliament, Incheon Declaration and Roadmap, Manila Call for Action of Parliamentarians on Applying Disaster Risk Reduction as an Instrument for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals adopted by Asian Parliamentarians, and Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 which was adopted by the League of Arab States.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least one country per region adopts or significantly enhances a national effort or an UNDAF process to implement disaster risk reduction at national and local levels linked to adaptation.</li> </ul>	Countries such as the Philippines and Viet Nam introduced new legislation and budgets linking disaster risk reduction and climate change. UNISDR facilitated the integration of disaster risk reduction in several of the 16 high-risk countries starting their UNDAF planning cycle in 2010–2011. Support was provided through direct training at global level together with UNGD/DOCQ, and in-country advice.
<b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Improved availability of information on climate risks and risk-reducing adaptation strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Principal sources of disaster risk reduction information and practice made available to, analysed and synthesized by lead authors of the IPCC special report on managing risks.</li> </ul>	UNISDR facilitated the preparation of the second draft chapters of the IPCC Special Report through contributions of three staff members and six experts supported by UNISDR. UNISDR organized two writers' workshops (in Asia and Africa) to ensure availability of research literature for IPCC to consider from developing countries.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partner contributions to climate change theme in PreventionWeb.net double in number, as measured through web-based analytics.</li> </ul>	576 new items related to climate change were published on PreventionWeb in quarter four of 2010 alone, including 139 from a special section on the COP16 coverage of disaster risk reduction. From a baseline of 8 percent submissions increased to 17 percent.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two information products are produced that present analyses and guidance on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation for use by government and practitioners.</li> </ul>	<p>An advocacy kit for parliamentarians was launched in English, French and Spanish at the 123rd IPU Assembly in Geneva.</p> <p>UNISDR Briefing Note 3 on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction was prepared and disseminated at COP 16 and to other partners.</p>
<b>Outcome 1.3:</b> Greater coherence and coordination of climate-related disaster risk reduction among international and regional actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Third Session of the Global Platform 2011 produces a common statement on the implementation of disaster risk reduction for climate change adaptation.</li> </ul>	Consultative preparations with ISDR partners for the Third Session of the Global Platform, which will have a topic focusing on climate change adaptation, are ongoing. The second announcement and generic invitations to missions and other participants were sent in December 2010.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three Regional Ministerial meetings, 2010–2011 produce resolutions or common statements on the implementation of disaster risk reduction for climate change adaptation.</li> </ul>	<p>Africa Programme of Action was adopted at the Second Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, which included linkages to climate change adaptation.</p> <p>Incheon Declaration and a five-year regional roadmap (Incheon REMAP) were approved at the Fourth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three regional intergovernmental organizations prepare action plans on the implementation of disaster risk reduction for climate change adaptation that are informed by risk assessments, gap analysis and the priorities of the HFA.</li> </ul>	<p>ECOWAS Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction was developed and implementation started.</p> <p>In addition, the Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 was adopted by the League of Arab States' Council for Arab Ministers Responsible for Environment in December 2010.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN system agencies operate inter-agency mechanisms in at least three fields to achieve coordinated and coherent strategies and action on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.</li> </ul>	UN system agencies are actively sharing information and developing guidance in 1) ISDR IAG, 2) climate change task team of the HLCPC and 3) UNGD through its development of climate change guidance for CCA/UNDAF.

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Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Current Indicator Status
<b>Strategic Objective 2: Measurable increases in investments in disaster risk reduction</b>		
<p><b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Increased demand for disaster risk sensitive development plans in sectors and budgets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy guidance and instruments for disaster risk sensitive screening are available, promoted and applied in a number of national, sectoral and multilateral institutions.</li> </ul>	<p>Multi-sectoral partners such as the World Bank and OECD-DAC have been engaged on specific guidance for investment tracking in disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>IRP finalized nine sectoral guidance notes on recovery.</p> <p>An advocacy kit for parliamentarians was launched in English, French and Spanish at the 123<sup>rd</sup> IPU Assembly in Geneva, focusing on disaster risk reduction in achieving the Millennium Development Goals.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster risk reduction integrated in 50% of UNDAFs and national budgets in high-risk countries which start new planning cycles or revisions in 2010–2011.</li> </ul>	<p>UNISDR facilitated the integration of disaster risk reduction in several of the 16 high-risk countries starting their UNDAF planning cycle in 2010–2011. Countries supported included Algeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Support was provided through direct training at global level together with UNDG/DOC0, at the regional level, for example in Nairobi and Dakar, together with UNDG/DOC0 and regional teams and in-country support of UNCTs.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2.2:</b> International and national commitments for disaster risk reduction are increased, using benchmarks for promotion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased dedicated resource levels in national development budgets for disaster risk reduction, which are reflected in HFA progress reports and shared with relevant partners for effective and appropriate follow-up.</li> </ul>	<p>Workshops and orientation programmes for HFA progress review were held in six regions, with focal points for HFA for more than 80 countries participating with the special emphasis on budgets and investment.</p> <p>By the end of the year, 80 countries submitted their 2009–2010 HFA monitor report and more than 50 countries are in the process of finalizing it.</p> <p>Experts from private and public financing work were convened jointly by EC Commissioner Georgieva and SRSR Wahlström in November. The group discussed what constitutes effective investment that reduces disaster risk.</p>



Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Current Indicator Status
<b>Strategic Objective 3: Disaster-resilient cities, schools and hospitals</b>		
<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Local authorities commit to disaster risk reduction and programmes for critical public facilities, especially safer schools and hospitals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 50 role model cities are actively engaged in disaster risk reduction activities coordinated in association with the ISDR campaign.</li> </ul>	Based on indicators that reflect the ten-point checklist on essentials, the Campaign Advisory Panel – comprising urban risk experts – will assign role model cities. By the end of 2010, seven cities had been selected as a role model city in the campaign.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local governments in 25 cities to have included disaster risk reduction sensitive development planning based on HFA for cities.</li> </ul>	<p>By the end of 2010, over 160 cities/municipalities/provinces from 48 countries had signed up to participate in the <i>Making Cities Resilient</i> campaign (in February 2011: 600 cities).</p> <p>National training workshops on disaster risk reduction at local level have been undertaken in El Salvador, Maldives and the Syrian Arab Republic – and in Dakar for West Africa (by UCLG). A regional training workshop held in Incheon-Korea, with local government representatives from Cambodia, Laos, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka, introduced and tested the local HFA monitoring system to help review baseline and progress in the implementation of the ten essentials and the HFA at local level.</p> <p>A global forum on disaster risk reduction for cities was organized in Shanghai (during World Expo) to review indicators, good practice and city-to-city learning, and recovery guidelines. Launches took place in India for South Asia with 60 cities, in Lima for South America, in Kuwait for the Arab Region and in Durban for Africa.</p>
<b>Outcome 3.2:</b> Safe schools and hospitals are priorities for disaster risk reduction in disaster prone areas and comply with safety standards and codes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of at least 50 countries across all regions to have reported on undertaken risk assessments and programmes on safer schools and hospitals by the end of 2011.</li> </ul>	By the end of the year, 80,815 schools and hospitals have been pledged for safety and 1,041 individuals have committed to the One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals initiative. More than 20 partners are supporting the initiative. In a follow up event in Jakarta new tools for school risk assessments were promoted.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By the end of 2011, action plans for safer schools and hospitals developed and being implemented in 5 pilot countries per region (Africa, Arab States, the Americas, Asia Pacific, Europe).</li> </ul>	<p>UNISDR prepared a project proposal on 'School Safety For All' that aims at providing disaster resilient school infrastructures for all children by 2015 and shared this informally with key partners and selected donors.</p> <p>The Safe Hospitals Index produced by PAHO was disseminated by the Americas regional UNISDR website.</p>

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Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Current Indicator Status
<b>Strategic Objective 4: Strengthened international system for disaster risk reduction</b>		
<b>Outcome 4.1:</b> State of disaster risk and progress on disaster risk reduction documented in the <i>2011 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20% increase in number of countries providing national reports with quality data on HFA implementation, including evidence on investment in disaster risk reduction (2009 baseline was 76 national reports).</li> </ul>	By the end of the year, 80 countries had submitted their 2009–2010 HFA Monitor report (5% increase over the 2009 baseline). In addition more than 50 countries were in the process of finalizing it. The quality and detail of analysis in the reports improved from the 2009 cycle.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The GAR11 analysis and research process contributes materially to the IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Extreme Events and the HFA Mid-Term Review.</li> </ul>	<p>The GAR process has been contributing to the IPCC Special Report in several ways, including institutional analysis (for Chapters 5, 6 and 7 of the Special Report), new risk modelling on extreme events impact (Chapter 4) and a case study on drought risk (Chapter 9).</p> <p>The GAR process also contributed to the Mid-Term Review by providing material to at least two of the in-depth studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis and recommendations on how to include extensive risk considerations into the implementation of the HFA.</li> <li>• Paper series on financial instruments for disaster risk reduction, including risk transfer, insurance, and fiscal management post-disaster.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The GAR11 report is published and launched globally by June 2011 and the main facts and conclusions are well recognized in the deliberations and outcomes of the Third Session of the Global Platform 2011.</li> </ul>	The GAR11 will be launched at the Third Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2011.
<b>Outcome 4.2:</b> Strengthened commitments for implementation of disaster risk reduction through the Global Platform and other ISDR mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation, interest in, inputs to and strength of outcomes of the Third Session of the Global Platform 2011 exceed those of the second session.</li> </ul>	<p>Consultative preparations with ISDR partners for the Third Session of the Global Platform, which will include a topic focusing on climate change adaptation, are ongoing. The second announcement and generic invitations to missions and other participants were sent in December 2010.</p> <p>Following the private sector meeting on 17 December 2010, the Private Sector Advisory Group is actively engaged in the preparations for the Global Platform. The Third Session of the Global Platform 2011 will place a strong focus on the role of the private sector in disaster risk reduction with private sector representatives at all high-level events and specific private sector events being organized.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The HFA Mid-Term Review is used as a primary guide for action to increase commitment by the third session of the Global Platform and the 65th or 66th session of the General Assembly.</li> </ul>	The HFA Mid-Term Review processes are well underway with literature review finalized and six in-depth studies completed. The report was launched on 9 March 2011.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional and national progress reports demonstrate increased commitment and budgets for disaster risk reduction including through climate change adaptation programmes and safe schools and hospitals initiatives.</li> </ul>	<p>The Second Africa Ministerial Conference was organized in April in Nairobi with the African Union Commission and adopted the Africa Programme of Action for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Ministerial declaration considered linkages between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, as well as an Africa mechanism to coordinate and support implementation of the Africa Programme for Action.</p> <p>The Fourth Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction approved a five-year regional roadmap (Incheon REMAP) to establish climate resilient disaster risk management systems by 2015 that will contribute to sustainable development at the regional, national and community levels.</p> <p>The Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020 was adopted by the League of Arab States' Council for Arab Ministers Responsible for Environment.</p>

<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Current Indicator Status</b>
<b>Outcome 4.3:</b> Strengthened partnerships, inter-agency coordination and information exchange capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of major initiatives or policies initiated by ISDR system partners that are expressly described as ISDR system partnerships is increased over previous biennium.</li> </ul>	At least four thematic or regional initiatives are under way, including a Community Practitioners' Platform for Resilience, dialogue with Rome-based agencies (FAO, WFP and IFAD) to develop a common working platform on issues of food security and the Private Sector Advisory Group actively engaging in the preparations for the Global Platform.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quality and timeliness of disaster risk reduction inputs requested by UN system bodies including Office of the Secretary-General and principal ISDR system partners satisfy the demands.</li> </ul>	<p>UNISDR worked extensively with the Climate Change Working Group established under the UN HLCPC to advance and articulate the role of the United Nations in implementing disaster risk reduction in adaptation through published materials, side events and talking points for the UN Secretary-General.</p> <p>UNISDR prepared definition of the structure and strategic content of the Secretary-General's report for 2010, and supported member states in the negotiation of the ISDR and other relevant disaster risk reduction related resolutions. The ISDR resolution makes several positive references to the work of the UNISDR with strong reference to regular budget for UNISDR.</p> <p>Preparation for the informal thematic debate on disaster risk reduction at the UN General Assembly were well underway by the end of the year.</p> <p>UNISDR organized a side event on resilient cities during the 2010 ECOSOC session, together with UN-Habitat and IFRC, which was moderated by the SRSG.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25% increase of use of PreventionWeb.net by disaster and development practitioners (as measured by contributions of content by users, and client satisfaction).</li> </ul>	<p>Measurable increases in the use and popularity of PreventionWeb.net were observed in 2010. These included a 130% increase in content submissions from partners and a 40% rise in the number of users over the previous year. The site is publishing nearly one thousand disaster risk reduction items every quarter from multi-stakeholder sources, including submissions from partners and archives from the ISDR library.</p> <p>Email subscription services now have over 2300 subscribers. Enhanced ISDR partner profiles make it easier for users to see who is doing what and where in disaster risk reduction. PreventionWeb now has over 56,000 users and 151,000 page views per month, and over 25,000 disaster risk reduction professionals use the service more than once per week.</p>
<b>Outcome 4.4:</b> UNISDR secretariat strengthened with improved result-based management to support effective implementation of the HFA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Result-based management system covering all regions fully functional and providing reports on demand.</li> </ul>	<p>Piloting of an online tool with all regional offices is underway and a secretariat-wide resource management system is at the planning stage for development during the biennium.</p> <p>The secretariat developed the terms of reference including a timeline and a review committee for the upcoming Regional Office Review. The review was delayed, and will be reconvened in 2011.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fully funded work programme of UNISDR.</li> </ul>	As of 31 December, total received contributions for 2010 are US\$27.9 million, with an additional US\$3.5 million pledged for 2011. Combined with an anticipated US\$25.1 million income, the total income for the biennium is projected to be US\$55.7 million. The projected income, including the carry over from 2009, however, is insufficient to cover the estimated biennium budget (US\$67.1 million) by a margin of US\$11.4 million.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased resources in regional offices.</li> </ul>	Among the projected earmarked contributions of US\$31.0 million for the biennium, US\$17.7 million is aimed at programmes in the regions. UNISDR is further strengthening its staff capacities in its regional offices with deployment of headquarters' staff to the regions, and supporting the recruitment of four regional positions through the UNOPS agreement.

Note: See acronym list for definitions of all acronyms.

## **ANNEX 4: KEY REGIONAL POLITICAL COMMITMENTS ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

The mechanisms set for disaster risk reduction coordination at the regional level are very much linked to the level of political awareness on disaster risk reduction prevailing in each region as well as the level of mobilization, technical capacity and actual need for disaster risk reduction measures.

- **Ministerial Conferences** on disaster risk reduction are led by governments. They bring together key stakeholders from the respective regions, including governments and/or regional inter-governmental organizations, technical and scientific institutions involved in disaster risk reduction, NGOs, the private sector, donors and the media. As such, they illustrate the political commitment reached at the highest level in a given region; the effective mobilization of commitment in the countries involved; and technical partners' engagement in disaster risk reduction. So far, Ministerial Conferences have taken place in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Middle East.

- **Regional Platforms** are more technical in their focus and are mostly driven by regional inter-governmental organizations. The latter have been duly empowered over the past few years in the area of disaster risk reduction and have increasingly taken charge of risk reduction and HFA follow-up. Regional Platforms have so far taken place in the Americas and the Pacific.

In both cases, the multi-stakeholder nature of these processes allows for effective mobilization and coordination of regional action in support of implementation of the HFA and the advancement of ISDR's core strategic objectives linked to: 1) disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation; 2) disaster risk reduction investment; and 3) safe cities, hospitals and schools. These processes are supported by UNISDR regional and sub-regional offices, which serve as a secretariat in the preparation phase and in monitoring progress of decisions' implementation.

Whilst respecting the specificity of each region in terms of actual technical capacity, disaster risk reduction requirements and existing partnerships, special efforts are being made to standardize Regional Platform and Ministerial Conference approaches. Regional Platforms and Ministerial Conferences on disaster risk reduction are held every two years in between sessions of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. Hence, they facilitate the implementation of Global Platform decisions at the regional level. They also represent a major strategic forum through which regional priorities and achievements are defined and brought to the attention of the UNISDR secretariat to inform the agenda and preparations of Global Platform sessions. Targeting the right participation is the cornerstone of successful regional processes.

These processes are gradually being institutionalized and represent unique regional opportunities for stakeholders to share experiences, plan, monitor progress and take collective strategic decisions and actions to enhance the implementation of disaster risk reduction in line with the HFA. The outcomes are used by states, sub-regional organizations and development partners to align priorities and seek investment opportunities. Equally, they are used as benchmarks in the regions to monitor the implementation of the HFA.

Regional Platforms and Ministerial Conferences for disaster risk reduction held in 2010–2011 have adopted the following regional disaster risk reduction strategies and plans of action:

- **2nd Africa Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 14–16 April 2010, Nairobi, Kenya**

– Adopted the extended Programme of Action for the implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2006–2015) and a substantive Ministerial Declaration, endorsed by the African Union Executive Council at the Head of States summit in Addis Ababa, January 2011.

- **2010 Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management, 9–13 August 2010, Suva, Fiji**

– Adopted a key outcome document with recommendations for enhancing the implementation of the Pacific Disaster Risk Management Framework for Action 2005–2015.

- **Europe Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, 6–8 October 2010, Stenungsund, Sweden**

– Adopted decisions and way forward.

- **4th Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, 25–28 October 2010, Incheon, Republic of Korea**

– Adopted the Incheon Declaration and the Incheon Regional Road Map on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation.

- **Meeting of the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment, December 2010**

– Adopted an Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020.

- **Second Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction for The Americas, 14–17 March 2011, Mexico**

– Endorsed the Communiqué of Nayarit on Lines of Action to Strengthen Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas.

# ACRONYMS

BWP	Biennial Work Programme of UNISDR 2011–2012
CADRI	Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative
CCA	Common Country Assessment (UN)
COP 16	16th Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Cancun, Mexico 2010
ECOWAS	Economic Community Of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAR	Global Assessment Report
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters
HLCP	High-Level Committee on Programmes
IAG	Inter-Agency Group (ISDR)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Incheon REMAP	Incheon Regional Roadmap and Action Plan on disaster risk reduction through climate change adaptation in Asia and the Pacific
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IRP	International Recovery Panel
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development–Development Assistance Committee
OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Services
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization (Regional office for the Americas of the World Health Organization)
PPEW	Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG/DOCO	United Nations Development Group/UN Development Operations Coordination Office
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, secretariat
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WFP	World Food Programme

## UNISDR SECRETARIAT

### Headquarters

United Nations International Strategy for  
Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)  
9–11 Rue de Varembé  
1202 Geneva, Switzerland

Tel: +41 22 917 8908/8907  
Email: [isdr@un.org](mailto:isdr@un.org)  
Website: [www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org)

### Liaison Offices

UNISDR and International Recovery Platform  
Kobe City, Japan  
Tel: +81 (0)78 262 5550  
Email: [isdr-hyogo@un.org](mailto:isdr-hyogo@un.org)

United Nations Headquarters  
New York, USA  
Tel: +1 917 367 8104  
Email: [palm@un.org](mailto:palm@un.org)

### Regional/sub-regional offices

Africa  
Nairobi, Kenya  
Tel: +254 20 720 3774  
Email: [isdr-africa@unep.org](mailto:isdr-africa@unep.org)

Americas  
Panama City, Panama  
Tel: +507 317 1120  
Email: [eird@eird.org](mailto:eird@eird.org)

Arab States  
Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt  
Tel: +2 02 22 66 5602/3/4  
Email: [isdr-arabstates@un.org](mailto:isdr-arabstates@un.org)

Asia and the Pacific  
Bangkok, Thailand  
Tel: +66 (0)2 288 2745  
Email: [isdr-bkk@un.org](mailto:isdr-bkk@un.org)

Suva, Fiji  
Tel: +679 310 0370  
Email: [planitz@un.org](mailto:planitz@un.org)

Europe & Central Asia and Caucasus  
Brussels, Belgium  
Tel: +32 (0) 22 902 586  
Email: [isdr-europe@un.org](mailto:isdr-europe@un.org)

Almaty, Kazakhstan  
Email: [Abdurahim.muhidov@undp.org](mailto:Abdurahim.muhidov@undp.org)

# CONNECT AND CONVINCe

The ISDR secretariat (UNISDR) was established to facilitate the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and 'to serve as the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among the disaster reduction activities of the United Nations system and regional organizations and activities in socio-economic and humanitarian fields'. (United Nations General Assembly Resolution 56/195).

With the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action in 2005, the General Assembly tasked the UNISDR with supporting its implementation.

The ISDR system comprises multiple stakeholders including member states, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, UN sister agencies, financial, private sector and academic institutions, technical bodies and civil society.

To find out more please visit [www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org) and [www.preventionweb.net](http://www.preventionweb.net)

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## 2011 GLOBAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: REVEALING RISK, REDEFINING DEVELOPMENT



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