



Implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action in Europe and the Mediterranean

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**Protecting Societies From Disasters
Through Preparedness and Prevention**

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www.unisdr.org

Global Trends - Disasters are NOT natural

Natural and human-induced hazards
 Climate change and variables
 (global warming and “global dimming”)

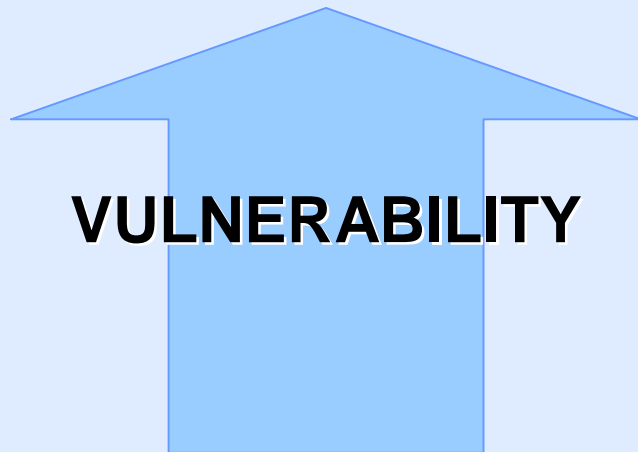
Socio-economic: poverty,
 unplanned urban growth, lack of
 awareness and institutional capacities...

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

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



**HAZARDS +
 EXTREME EVENTS**



VULNERABILITY

Natural hazard

X

Vulnerability

=

Disaster Risk

WCDR outcome-

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA)

- ✓ **3 Strategic goals**
 - ✓ **5 Priorities for action**
 - ✓ **Implementation and follow-up**
-
- 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 implementation**, with bilateral, multilateral, regional and international cooperation
 - Targets and indicators to be developed according to needs

Overview and challenges

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

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

National level

As reported to ISDR secretariat

- ✓ At least 90 national Hyogo Framework focal points designated
 - **Over 24 countries of which are from Europe and the Mediterranean have designated a national Focal Point for the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.** (Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Rep, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Malta, Moldova, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, Serbia & Montenegro, Switzerland, Ukraine, Morocco, Algeria, Cyprus, Georgia, Iran, Turkey).
- ✓ Over 40 countries have taken concrete actions to address DRR in the 5 HFA priority areas – **Germany, France, UK, Russian Federation, Spain, Algeria, Iran and others within the European/ Mediterranean context have undertaken and developed concrete actions to address all areas of the HFA;**
- ✓ More than 35 countries have developed and established a National Platform - **Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Spain and Russian Federation, Switzerland within the European/ Mediterranean context have a national platform. Italy, Norway, Ireland, Sweden and UK developing one.**

FOCUS

What is a national platform?

a nationally-owned and led arrangement –adopting the form of a forum, committee, network, etc.- that serves as advocate for disaster risk reduction at different levels, and contributes with both analysis and advice on action through a coordinated and participatory process.

National platforms should be

the custodian of the nationally adapted and agreed Hyogo Framework and should aim at contributing to a comprehensive national disaster reduction system, as appropriate to each context.

WHERE WE ARE TODAY

Out of 46 member states 7 have National Platforms

24 have designated Focal Points



Goals of the Initiative

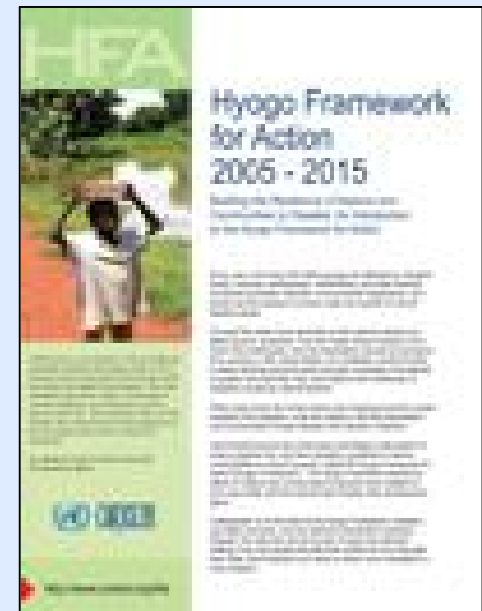
- ✓ To support the network of existing national platforms;
- ✓ To identify possible common areas of action and activities;
- ✓ To enhance cooperation between National Platforms
- ✓ To establish the necessary tools for promoting the information exchange to advocate for the enlargement of the NPs;
- ✓ To advocate for better integration of disaster risk reduction at the national level;
- ✓ To support networking among National Platforms and to strengthen regional capacities in disaster risk reduction;

Deliverables

- ✓ Provide a website (ISDR) with information relevant to NP in Europe and their role in the implementation of the HFA
- ✓ To support country workshops of NP (ISDR) but also information exchanges among countries which are in the process to establish a NPs
- ✓ Encourage the exchange and collaboration between NPs in Europe and NPs in other regions;
- ✓ Identify and stimulate donor interest in supporting to NP;
- ✓ Advocating the mainstreaming of DRR into development aid policy and programmes in order to achieve sustainable development in the countries supported by Europe;

Regional level (*para. 31, HFA*)

- Regional coordination is being strengthened through cooperation among UN, non-UN and regional organizations
- Inter-governmental strategies adopted (Africa, Asia, Andean region, Pacific, Euro-Mediterranean...)
- Collaborative centres (HFA): Initiatives of China (drought), Iran (seismic risk) and others developing
- ISDR Asia Partnership, and others
- In Indian Ocean, tsunami early warning and recovery has stimulated a wider risk reduction agenda



Region	Initiative	Status
Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beijing Action for Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia - Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2006 in Seoul - Regional Central Asian Consultative Meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopted at the 2nd Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction, Beijing, September 2005, and India to host the 3rd Ministerial Conference in November 2007 - The next Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction to be held in Kazakhstan in June 2007 - Kyrgyzstan, June 2006
Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Africa Regional Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction - Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2006-2010 - African National Platform Meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adopted by African Ministers of Environment (AMCEN), June 2004. - Adopted at Ministerial Conference, December 2005, Addis Ababa (convened by the African Union Commission) - 15-17 March and November 2006

Region	Initiative	Status
Pacific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Madang Framework for Action for Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disaster, 2005-2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Endorsed by leaders at the Pacific Islands Forum, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, October 2005
Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EUR-OPA Major Hazards Agreement; -CEUDIP meeting(s) 	<p>Ministerial Session in November 2006 political support of the HFA implementation in Agreement's States through adoption of 2007-2011 Medium Term Plan for the Agreement.</p> <p>CEUDIP meeting Krakow 23-24 November 2006 – sharing of data exchanges; education and training activities</p>
LAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Andean Community: CAPRADE/PREDECAN - Central America: CEPREDENAC - Caribbean: ACS and CDERA - Inter-american context: OAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LAC Ministerial Conference 2007

International level (*para 32, HFA*)

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

- Mainstreaming in development identified - 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
 - 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 the Champion initiatives, Pakistan

International Level

2. Other policy-related

- CCA/UNDAF draft guidelines developed on disaster risk reduction and links to MDGs (UNDP and ISDR secretariat for UNDG)
- PRSPs and disaster risk reduction guidance (WB, ProVention, ISDR system and UN Millennium Office)
- “Getting Started” guide to implementing risk reduction under the HFA (ISDR secretariat with IATF/DR members and experts)
- Reshaping initiatives for UN/DMTP (new CADRI)
- Matrix of commitment and initiatives in support to the HFA being updated, is on the ISDR website
- Consultation on development of indicators of disaster risk reduction, via on-line dialogue, expert consultation July-August 2006

International Level

3. Platforms, clusters, partnerships

- International Recovery Platform (Kobe) addressing knowledge and capacity building gaps in enhancing recovery operations.
- Indian Ocean regional tsunami early warning system (UNESCO-IOC); Package offer by 7 ISDR system partners, endorsed by President Clinton (Madagascar, Tanzania, Mauritius, Seychelles, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Pakistan, Thailand, Comoros and Somalia).
- Early warning - EWC-III, Bonn 27-29 March 2006, Checklist; Project portfolio, Global Survey of EWS (requested by UN SG); International EW Programme
- ISDR 2006-2007 Media Campaign on Education and Safer Schools
- Education “cluster” planning (UNESCO, Action Aid, IFRC, UNICEF, ISDR secretariat)

FOCUS

Importance of Education in Disaster Risk Reduction

- ✓ Hyogo Framework identifies Knowledge and Education on disaster risk reduction as ONE of the FIVE priorities for actions in order to achieve disaster resilient communities and nations;
- ✓ Actors actively involved to reduce the risk of disasters have expressed their commitments and initiative to support the planning, guidance and reporting on accomplishments of the goals of the Hyogo Framework in a form of « matrix »;
- ✓ Many key UN agencies, regional organisations and NGOs responded with in the matrix with strong commitment on PRIORITY THREE - Knowledge and Education - of the Hyogo Framework:
CREATION OF A CLUSTER/PLATFORM ON KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION BEGINS AT SCHOOL CAMPAIGN STRATEGY 2006-2007

CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVES

- ✓ To promote disaster risk education in national school curricula in countries vulnerable to natural hazards;
- ✓ To ensure that school buildings are constructed/ rehabilitated to withstand natural hazards.

Knowledge, Education and School Safety: working together ISDR thematic platform on knowledge and education

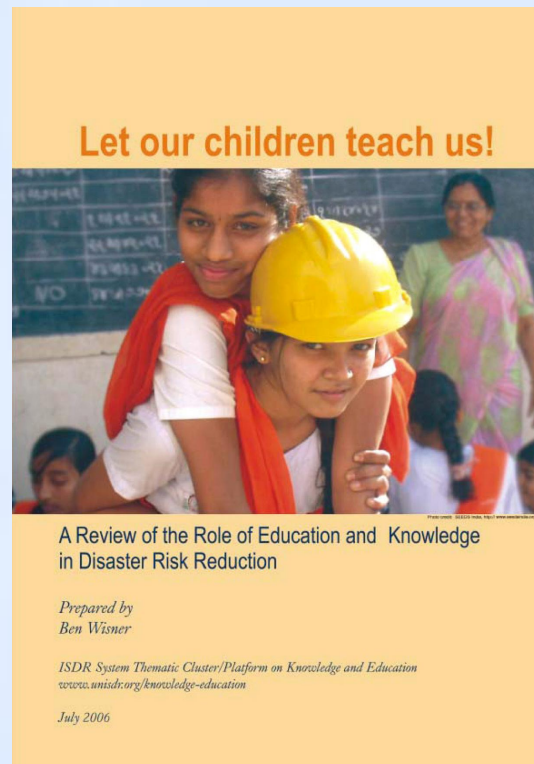
Why: Stimulated information sharing, Networking, Creating new partners and Identification of focus areas for collectively advancing the implementation of priority III of the HF ;

Who: Key international actors; States; NGOs; National/regional institutions and organisations; Networks

What: Some examples: Reviewing current initiatives, gaps and opportunities related; Work in close collaborations with states active and committed to the subject; Sharing lessons learnt and networks exchanges among national; NGOs, schools associations, national board of education, private sectors, school associations.

Some findings from the first review of the ISDR system thematic cluster/platform on knowledge and education

“Let Our Children Teach Us”



WHERE WE ARE TODAY

Safe schools

Of the roughly one billion children aged between 0-14 who live in countries at high seismic risk, several hundred million are at risk when they are attending school (Wisner, School Seismic Safety).

When a population at risk is predominantly children, depending on the country, each death represents 40-70 years of lost life and productivity. Each injury represents 40-70 years of potentially expensive medical care. (Wisner, School Seismic Safety)

At least 17,000 school children died when 6,700 schools were destroyed in Pakistan during the October 2005 earthquake

If “Education for All” initiatives were successful in the 20 countries that have registered the most deadly earthquakes during the 20th century but no special attention is paid to the seismic safety of school buildings, at least another 34 million children will be placed at risk to earthquakes while they are attending school (Wisner)

WHERE WE ARE TODAY

School Curricula

Many focus on earth science

Many focus on preparedness & drills

Few integrate the two

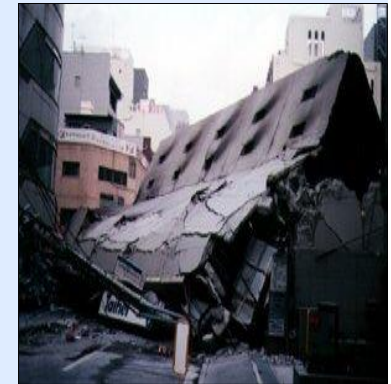
Fewer develop their own local curriculum

Far fewer GO OUTSIDE and study the school's hazards
& the communities

**BUT THIS IS WHERE
THE POTENTIAL LIES!**

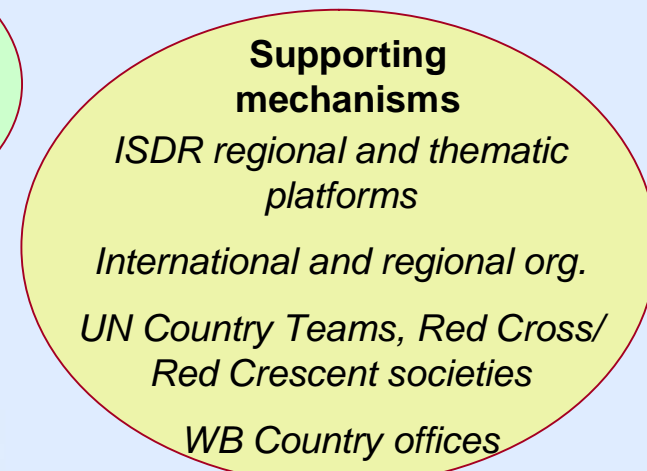
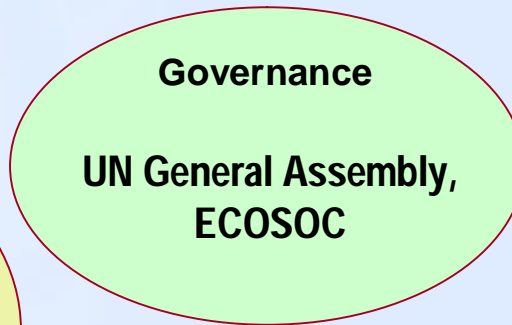
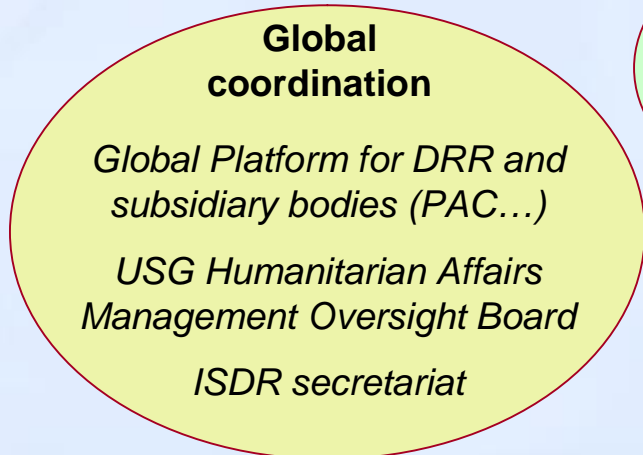
Build a disaster risk reduction movement – broadening the ISDR system

- ✓ 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’



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

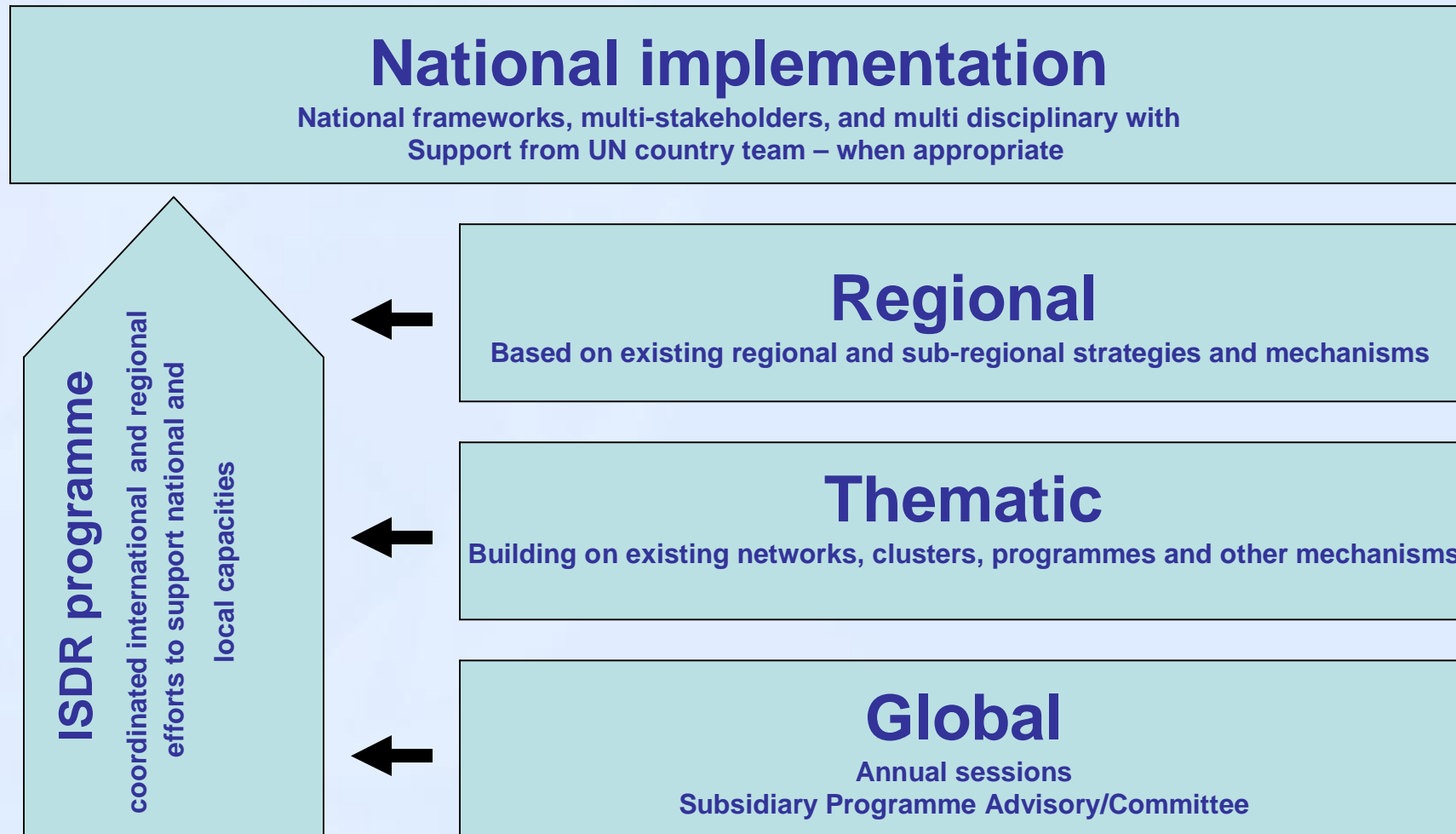
Responsible for national strategies and programmes, baselines studies, reporting...



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")



ISDR secretariat's main functions:

- ✓ **Policy and coordination** (*guide & monitor implementation of HFA*)
- ✓ **Advocacy** (*annual awareness campaign, publications*)
- ✓ **Information management and networks** (*website, clearinghouse*)
- ✓ **Regional outreach- support to regional partners & countries** (*national platforms and action plans- policy, advocacy, information*)
- ✓ **ISDR system and resource mobilization**



ISDR secretariat

- **Headquarters in Geneva**
- **Regional offices: Panama - LAC; Nairobi - Africa; Bangkok – Asia, Sub-regional office in Dushanbe for Central Asia (and a planned presence in the West Asia and North Africa in future)**
- **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.)**

**For more information,
see our website**

www.unisdr.org