



United Nations
International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

The ISDR system, the Hyogo Framework for Action and the global campaign 'Making Cities Resilient to Disasters: My city is getting ready!'

Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

26 October, 2010

Jennifer Guralnick
UNISDR, the Americas

jguralnick@eird.org

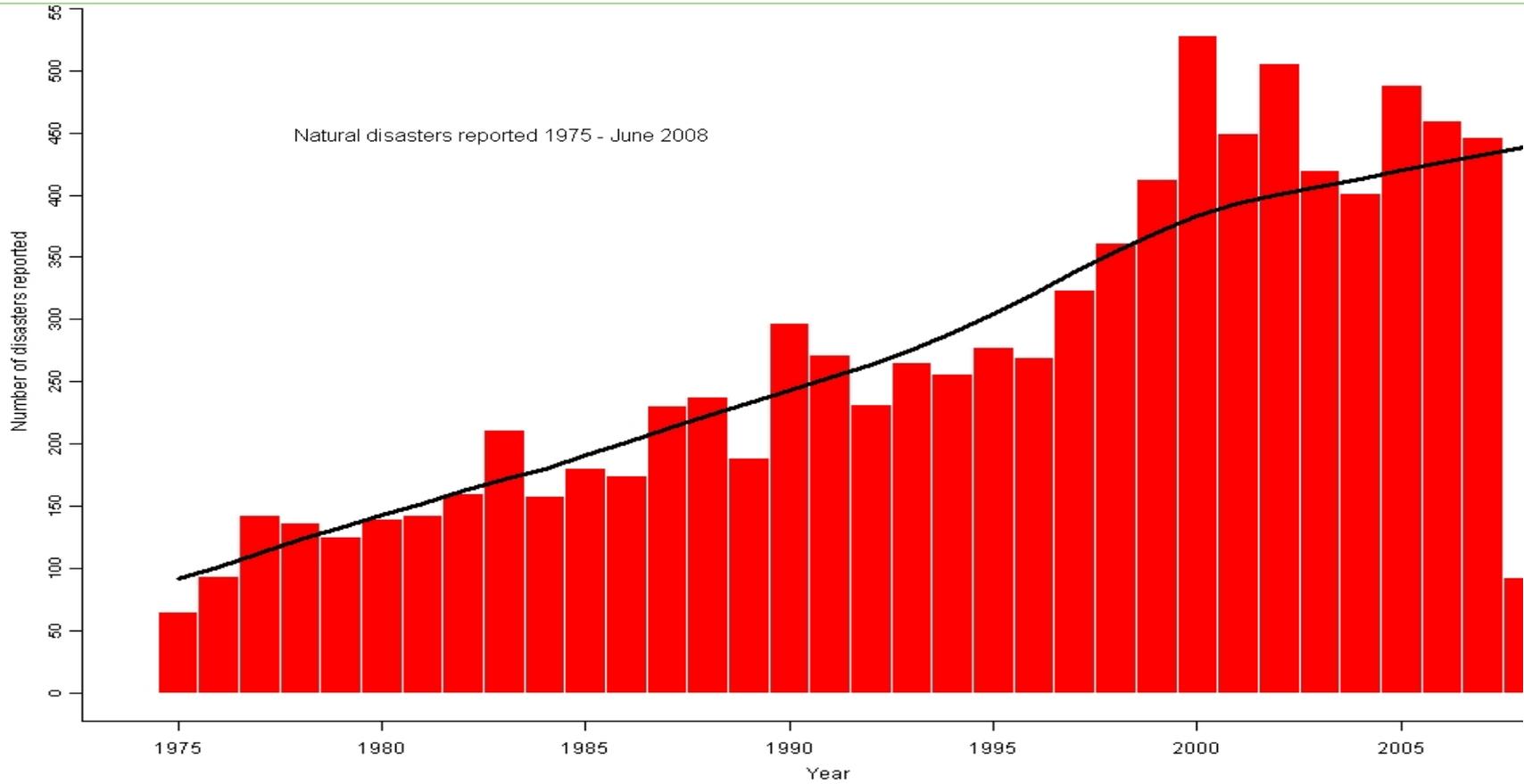
www.eird.org / www.eird.org/hfa.html

International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Launched in 2000 by UN General Assembly Resolution A/54/219 as successor of the International Decade on Natural Disaster Reduction –International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, 1990-1999:

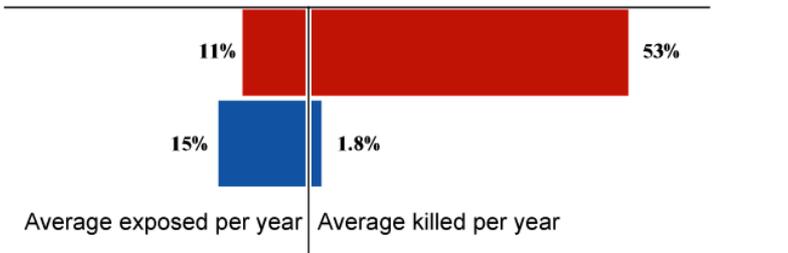
The ISDR aims at building disaster resilient communities by promoting increased awareness of the importance of disaster reduction as an integral component of sustainable development, with the goal of reducing human, social, economic and environmental losses due to natural hazards and related technological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





EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database - www.emdat.be - Université Catholique de Louvain, Bruxelles

Similar exposure... But different human impacts!



- Low Human Development Countries
- High Human Development Countries

New Challenges

[Bird Flu]



Disasters - a development concern: emerging trends...

- More than 90% of deaths related to disasters occur in **developing countries**.
- Statistics: **more disasters**; fewer people dying; more people affected; economic losses increasing.
- Population growth, increased urban migration, informal settlements, poverty levels, the **impact of development processes**, all contribute to exposure to hazards.
- Localized and systemic **environmental degradation** is lowering the natural resilience to disasters.
- **Climate change** will increase the frequency and strength of weather-related hazards.

2010 at a glance

Over 160 'natural' disasters reported: Approx. 230,000 deaths, 107 million others affected and over US\$ 55 billion in damages.

January 12 earthquake in Haiti: already one of the poorest countries of the world, at least 222,000 people killed and over 3 million others affected (2 million displaced).

Floods and storms were the two most reported types of disasters, accounting respectively for 46% and 26% of disaster occurrence.

3 major earthquakes:

Haiti

China (April) - killing over 2,200 people in April,

Chile (February) - at least 562 deaths, 2 million affected, US\$ 30 billion

UNISDR: Functions and responsibilities

The secretariat to ISDR, UNISDR: an entity within the United Nations Secretariat led by an Assistant Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction and overseen by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, who also serves as the Chair for the wider ISDR system of partnerships.

The mandate of UNISDR is to act as the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure that disaster risk reduction (DRR) becomes integral to sound and equitable development, environmental protection and humanitarian action.

UNISDR Objectives

- ➔ Increase **public awareness** to understand risk, vulnerability and disaster reduction globally.
- ➔ Obtain **commitment from public authorities** to implement disaster reduction policies and actions.
- ➔ Stimulate interdisciplinary and intersectoral **partnerships**, including the expansion of risk reduction networks.
- ➔ Improve **scientific knowledge** about disaster reduction.

UNISDR: Core functions

- Inter-agency and stakeholder **coordination for DRR** policy development, reporting, information sharing and support to national efforts, at regional and global level;
- **Monitoring the implementation of HFA** and reporting on progress (core indicators), including publishing the biennial Global Assessment Report, organizing regional platforms and managing the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction;
- Coordinating preparation of **policy guidelines** for the HFA priority areas, such as linking DRR to climate change adaptation;

UNISDR: Core functions

- Conducting **advocacy, awareness** campaigns and media outreach;
- Providing **information services and practical tools**, such as virtual libraries, and assembling databases of good practices, country profiles, events calendar, electronic workspaces;
- Promoting **national multi-sector coordination mechanisms** for DRR - national platforms - and advising UN Resident Coordinators and ISDR system partners.

ISDR system

The International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) is a **system of partnerships** to support a global DRR movement to implement HFA - endorsed by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in 2004 and by UN General Assembly (A/RES/60/195) and serves as the overall framework for implementing DRR.

These partnerships comprise a broad range of actors, all of which have essential roles in supporting nations and communities to reduce risk. ISDR partners include Governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, international financial institutions, scientific and technical bodies and specialized networks as well as civil society and the private sector

PARTNERSHIPS (Americas)

UN System: UNDP; WHO/PAHO; UNESCO, UNICEF, WFP, OCHA; UN-HABITAT; ECLAC, UNEP, UNDESA, etc.

International NGOs / IGOs: IFRC, IAI, WSPA, World Vision, Plan International, CARE, etc.

Regional Organizations: CDEMA, CAPRADE, CEPREDENAC, REHU; OAS, ACS, IAI, ...

National Governments: National Platforms, National Committees / Networks, Ministries

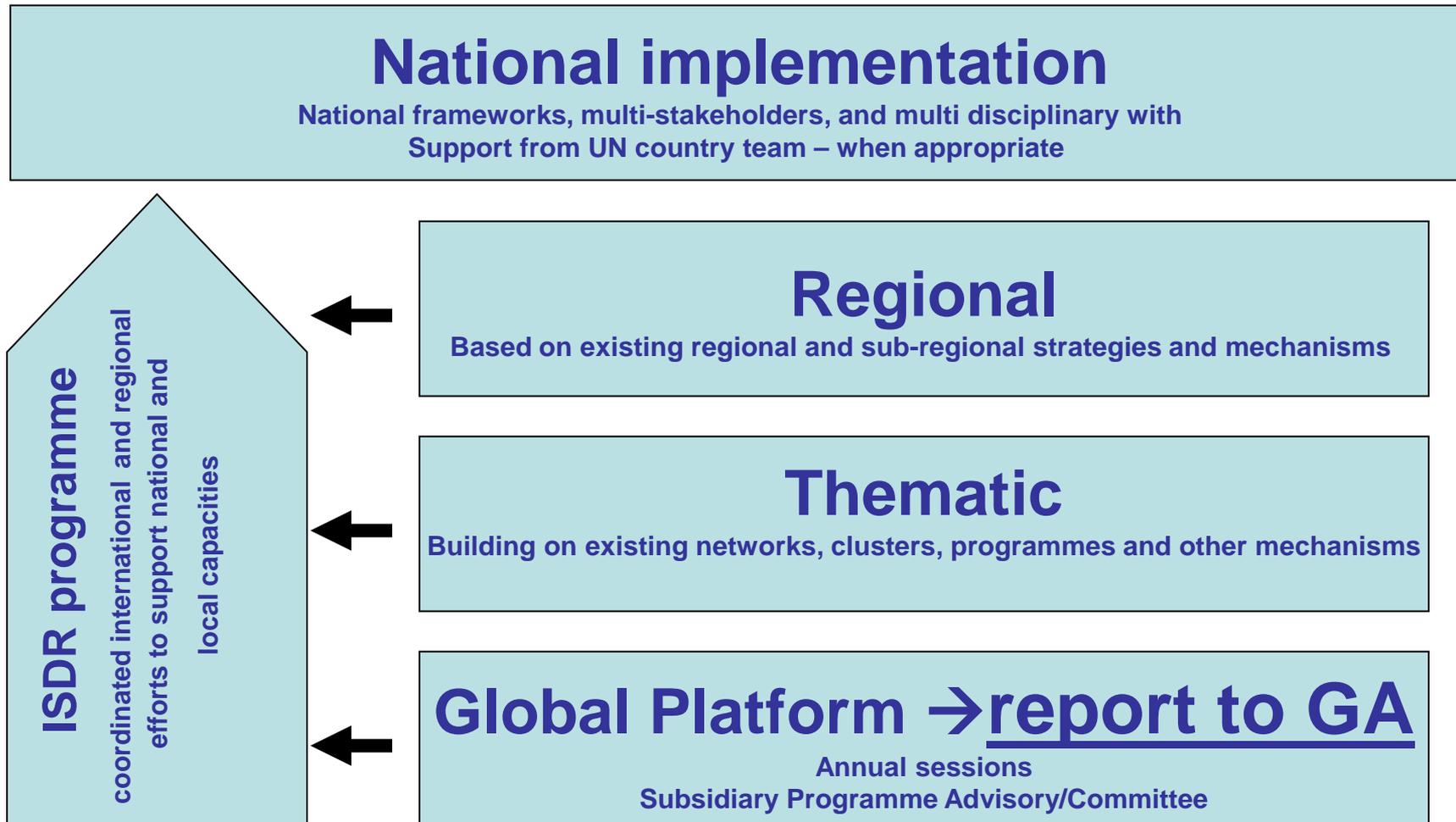
**Local and Community Organizations Institutions
Academic Organizations, Universities**

Information Networks and Media: CRID; Information Networks (CANDHI), Media, Radio Networks, NLM (National Library of Medicine, US), etc.

Experts and Individual Partners

The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015

ISDR system levels of action (“platforms”)



At the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in January 2005, 168 Governments adopted the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), which is a 10 year global blueprint for disaster risk reduction



Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 - 2015

The HFA offers specific and direct guidelines for its implementation, in which States are regarded as the main agents for disaster risk reduction.

The HFA promotes the participation of key stakeholders from the government, civil society, the scientific community, and the private sector, among others, through a systematic approach that defines anticipated outcome, 3 strategic objectives and 5 priority actions for reducing vulnerability and mitigating the impact of natural hazards.

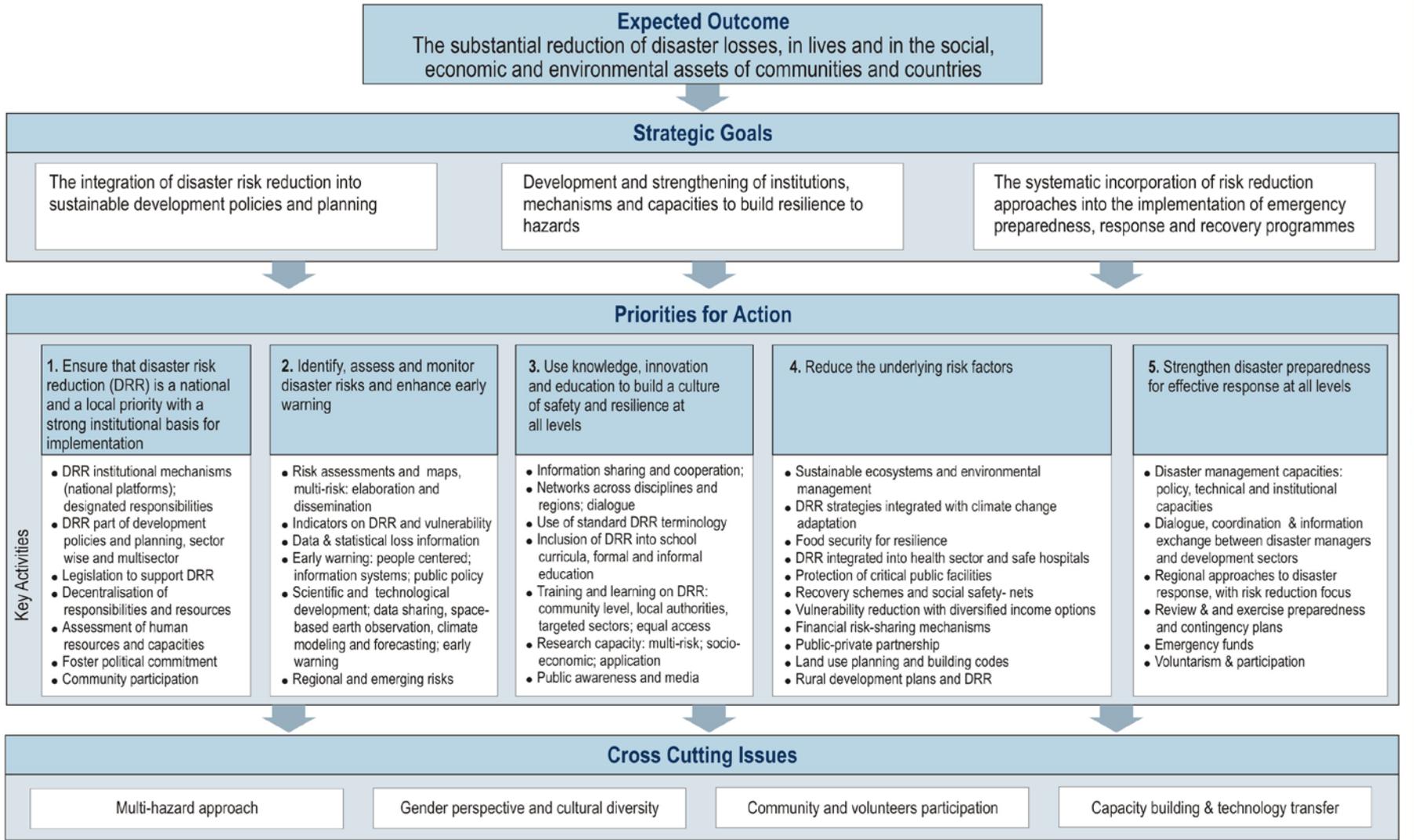


HFA: Five Priorities for Action

1. Governance	Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with strong institutional basis for implementation.
2. Risk identification	Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
3. Knowledge	Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
4. Reducing the underlying risk factors	Mainstreaming in various sectors (environment, health, social support, insurance and risk transfer, critical infrastructure and construction, etc.).
5. Preparedness for response	Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

SUMMARY of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015:

Expected outcome, strategic goals and priorities for action 2005-2015



Contributing to the achievements of the internationally agreed development goals (including the MDGs)

ISDR tools and mechanisms

National and Regional HFA Progress Reviews, Global Assessment Reports / Indicators of Progress

Global Platform for DRR - 2007, 2009, 2011 (8-13 May, 2011)

Regional Platforms - 2009, 2011: 14-18 March, 2011 (Nuevo Vallarta, Nayarit, Mexico)

Public information and education, guidelines, didactic materials ISDR Informs, Guidelines for National Platforms, Words into Action, Living with Risk, etc.

Capacity-building & training, evaluations, support - CADRI & Caribbean workshops, Workshop Mexico DF, Inter-agency evaluations - Dominican Republic, Chile , etc.

Making Cities Resilient

My City is Getting Ready



Sign up
today to make
your city resilient
to disasters

2010-2011 World Disaster Reduction Campaign

www.unisdr.org/campaign

Building a Local Government Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction

Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon in opening speech at
Incheon, Republic of Korea.

*“I call for the need of world leaders
to address climate change and
reduce the increasing risk of
disasters- and world leaders must
include Mayors, townships and
community leaders”*

August 2009

“Get-... Incheon, Republic of Korea



인천광역시
Incheon Metropolitan City

Urban risk scenarios

- ✓ **Rapid urbanisation**
- ✓ **Population density and economic assets concentrated**
- ✓ **Low building standards**
- ✓ **Ecosystem decline**
- ✓ **Weak local governance**



My city is getting ready!

Why focus on local governments?

Local governments are:

- ✓ **closest administrative institutional level** to the communities
- ✓ **deliver essential services** to the citizens (health, education, transport, water, etc.),
- ✓ **plan and control** urban development, public works and construction permits
- ✓ Implement and strengthen **decentralization process and local development**
- ✓ need **new policies and tools – and incentives-** to effectively deal with disasters and increasing risks

Sign up
today to make
your city resilient
to disasters

“My city is getting ready” Campaign objectives

- ✓ To increase **knowledge and awareness** of urban disaster risk and the role of local governments
- ✓ To raise **political profile** of risk reduction for local governments – increase collaboration between national and local governments for risk reduction
- ✓ To support “**Hyogo Framework implementation by Local Governments**”, by providing tools and opportunities for local governments (such as training, capacity building and city to city learning)

Sign up
today to make
your city resilient
to disasters

Campaign focus: Leadership “My city is getting ready”

Identify interested mayors/leaders and role model local governments:

- ✓ **“Champions”**: mayors and other leaders with strong passion for local development and risk reduction
- ✓ **“Role Model Cities”**: local governments that have achieved substantial progress in reducing risks (e.g. against the “10 essentials-checklist”)
- ✓ **“Participating cities”**: not yet done much in DRR, but interest to do so and would like to learn or seek external support

Sign up
today to make
your **city** resilient
to disasters

“10 essentials” for city resilience

A checklist for local governments

Make Disaster Risk Reduction a Priority (HFA 1)

- 1.** Put in place **organization** to deal with disaster risk within the local government in coordination with all sectors, based on **participation** of citizen groups and civil society
- 2.** Assign **budget** for DRR, with incentives for prevention actions and for low-income families to reduce risks in their housing and environment
- 3.** Identify **safe land for low-income citizens** in urban development plans

“10 essentials” for city resilience cont..

Know the Risks and Take Action (HFA 2)

- 4. Maintain updated data on hazards and vulnerabilities, prepare **risk assessments** and use these as basis for urban development plans and decisions, and easily available for the public

Build Understanding and Awareness (HFA 3)

- 5. Have **education programmes** on disaster risk reduction in place in schools and local communities

Reduce Risk (HFA 4)

- 6. Invest in and maintain **infrastructure** that reduce risk, such as flood drainage

“10 essentials” for city resilience cont..

- ❑ **7. Apply risk compliant building regulations and land use planning** norms appropriate to the needs and possibilities of low income citizens
- ❑ **8. Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities** and upgrade as necessary
- ❑ **9. Protect ecosystems and natural buffers** to mitigate floods, storm surges and other hazards. Adapt to climate change building on risk reduction practices

Be Prepared and Ready to Act (HFA 5)

- ❑ **10. Install early warning systems and emergency management capacities**, with regular public drills

What does UNISDR offer for the Campaign? *My city is getting ready!*

- ✓ An **inter active website**- on PreventionWeb
- ✓ **Media products** and information kits- with input from all partners- featuring Role Model cities
- ✓ **Workshops and panels** at global and regional meetings
- ✓ **Guide “HFA for local government”** and HFA Monitor indicators (developed by ISDR Task Force in Asia)
- ✓ **UN-Sasakawa Award** – focus on role model cities
- ✓ Reporting & Good practice publications - **visibility**

Americas

- ✓ Bogotá, Colombia
- ✓ District of North Vancouver, Canada
- ✓ Guayaquil, Ecuador
- ✓ Larreynaga-Malpaisillo, Nicaragua
- ✓ Mexico City, Mexico
- ✓ North Little Rock, USA
- ✓ Posadas, Argentina
- ✓ Port-au-Prince, Haiti
- ✓ Quezalguaque, Nicaragua
- ✓ Quito, Ecuador
- ✓ San Juan de Flores, Honduras
- ✓ Santa Fe, Argentina
- ✓ Santa Tecla, El Salvador
- ✓ Santísima Trinidad, Beni, Bolivia
- ✓ Telica, Nicaragua

My city is getting ready!:
Campaign cities



“One Million Safe Schools and Hospitals Pledging Campaign” part of the Campaign

Awareness raising activities and partnerships - building on the two previous ISDR biennial campaigns

- Web-based pledging, Guidelines, etc.

Launched in April 2010 in Philippines by UNISDR & ASEAN together with partners such as WHO, UNESCO, WB, IFRC, UNICEF and many more.

“I pledge



Make a pledge now for a

Safe SCHOOL

Safe HOSPITAL

To make people aware about safe schools and hospitals

To be prepared in case of emergencies and disasters

To contribute time, effort or resources to make schools and hospitals safer

2010-2011 World Disaster Reduction Campaign

UNISDR

Suscribirse



Thank you!

UNISDR: www.unisdr.org

UNISDR Americas: www.eird.org

PreventionWeb: www.preventionweb.org

HFA-Pedia: www.eird.org/hfa.html

ISDR Secretariat
Regional Office for the Americas
Av. Arnaldo Cano, #142, Clayton
Panama City, Panama
P.O. Box 0816-02862
Tel.: +(507) 317-1124, 317-1120,
Fax: +(507) 317-0600
eird@eird.org