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# **Strategic Directions for the ISDR System to Assist the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters**

(Document of the UN Inter-Agency Task Force  
on Disaster Reduction)

# Strategic Directions for the ISDR System to Assist the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters

The eleventh session of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction, IATF/DR-11, 24-26 May 2005, reviewed and approved workdoc7 in its present format as a main tool for follow-up actions supporting the implementation of the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*.

This document, Strategic Directions, outlines a number of initiatives foreseen by the IATF/DR, its members and the ISDR secretariat to support the process of integrating disaster risk reduction in the context of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters to the priorities and actions of a broad range of actors, particularly at the national level. It also outlines the role of the ISDR system<sup>1</sup>.

**The ISDR system** refers to the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction (IATF/DR), the ISDR secretariat, in addition to national platforms, thematic platforms and networks, disaster reduction experts and regional constituencies and programmes (sometimes referred to as “ISDR regional platforms”). More details are provided in paragraph 27.

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<sup>1</sup> Further details were discussed at the eleventh session of the IATF under agenda item 3: Strengthening of the ISDR (Evaluation of the ISDR; IATF/DR Modus Operandi, and the Task Force’s Work Programme for 2005), and agenda item 7: Panel on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework.

## I. Introduction

1. The World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR, 18-22 January 2005, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan) represents a landmark in worldwide understanding and commitment to implement a disaster risk reduction agenda. Governments, regional and UN organizations, local authorities, NGOs and experts, as well as international financial institutions, reviewed the progress, shared good practices and experiences in the various fields of disaster risk reduction. The WCDR successfully channelled the heightened interest created by the devastating earthquake and tsunami disaster in the Indian Ocean on 26 December 2004 into concrete commitment to disaster risk reduction.
2. This commitment was captured in the *Hyogo Declaration* and the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*<sup>2</sup> adopted at the WCDR. The Declaration and the Hyogo Framework draw on the guidance set by the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World (1994) and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)<sup>3</sup>.
3. The Hyogo Framework provides the foundation upon which disaster risk reduction initiatives should be build. It takes account of the complexity of action in disaster risk reduction and the large variety of actors whose inputs are required in the pursuit of this objective. It provides the basic concepts and prescribes an expected outcome; details three strategic goals for disaster risk reduction and a set of priorities for action; and assigns tasks to stakeholders at different operational levels to reach the expected outcome.
4. The Hyogo Framework complements the Yokohama Strategy by identifying the collective and individual roles and responsibilities of key parties in its implementation and follow-up. *States* are primarily responsible for Hyogo Framework implementation. They need to build a strong sense of ownership by developing deep-rooted collaboration with civil society and ensuring capacity at local government levels to implement national policy. *Regional and international organizations*, including organizations of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and the ISDR system<sup>4</sup> need to provide guidance in the identification of tasks and responsibilities. The Hyogo Framework also outlines specific resource mobilization strategies. The structure for follow-up under the Hyogo Framework is presented graphically in Annex 1.
5. The commitments expressed by States and other stakeholders in the Hyogo Framework and the Hyogo Declaration provide for a quantum leap in building capacities to reduce disaster losses as part of both development and humanitarian strategies, by:

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<sup>2</sup> Referred to as Hyogo Framework in the rest of the document.

<sup>3</sup> ISDR, when mentioned alone, refers to the Strategy. References to the system, the secretariat and platforms are specifically indicated.

<sup>4</sup> "ISDR system" refers here to its Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction (IATF/DR), the ISDR secretariat, in addition to national platforms, thematic platforms and networks, disaster reduction experts and regional constituencies and programmes (sometimes referred to as "ISDR regional platforms").

- a) “building upon relevant international commitments and frameworks, as well as internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration”;
- b) “recognizing the intrinsic relationship between disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and poverty eradication”;
- c) “recognizing that a culture of disaster prevention and resilience, and associated pre-disaster strategies, which are sound investments, must be fostered”.

6. The adoption of the Hyogo Framework is spurring the design and implementation of myriad disaster risk reduction activities worldwide. Several Governments, UN agencies and regional organizations have already embarked on redefining national plans and strategies and in setting up promotional campaigns and institutional plans for further action. The Government of Bangladesh provides one such example. It adopted its *Corporate Plan 2005-2009 - A Framework for Action*, which lays out the national vision to “...reduce the vulnerability of the people, especially the poor, to the effects of natural, environmental and human induced hazards...”. It defines goals and key result areas, drawing from global agendas and national inputs, including the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, the WCDR outcome and Hyogo Framework, the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the national platforms, the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Poverty Reduction and Strategy Papers (PRSP) and the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF).

7. As agreed in the Hyogo Framework, the ISDR system will work with national, regional and international partners in carrying out support functions to provide coordination of action and to ensure assistance in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework. In response, the ISDR system presented at its eleventh session of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction, held in Geneva, the following main elements of a strategic direction for implementation of the Hyogo Framework.

## **II. Elements of the Strategic Directions for the ISDR System to Assist Implementation of the Hyogo Framework**

### **Guiding Principles of the Strategic Directions**

8. The objectives of the Strategic Directions are to:
  - ensure broad ownership of, and commitment to implement disaster risk reduction, within the context of the Hyogo Framework, *and*
  - make disaster risk reduction an integral part of strategies and programmes of action (mainstreaming) adopted by a broad range of stakeholders.

The Strategic Directions provide a series of concrete elements for how the ISDR system will assist countries, practitioners and policy makers with tools and guidance to support planning and reporting on progress.

9. Guiding principles:

- a) The Hyogo Framework is the cornerstone of the ISDR. Consequently, the primary task of the ISDR system will be to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework in the coming years.
- b) National and local level implementation of the Hyogo Framework is the ultimate goal. All key actors (national, local governments, civil society, regional and international organizations and ISDR system) should join forces toward this objective.
- c) Disaster risk reduction is an integral part of sustainable development and one of the essential prerequisites for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.
- d) Disaster risk reduction diminishes the need for humanitarian emergency interventions in the aftermath of disasters.
- e) Investment in disaster risk reduction thus enhances sustainable development and enables humanitarian assistance capacity to be applied more effectively.
- f) The Hyogo Framework puts forward a very ambitious agenda. Therefore, a selected number of priorities and actions will have to be established at local, national, regional and global levels.

**Overview of Strategic Directions to Support the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework**

10. The following section provides an overview of initiatives and tools intended to support actors at global, regional, national and local levels in the implementation and monitoring of the Hyogo Framework through the use of existing institutional mechanisms. The ISDR system will support the five areas for action outlined below, drawing as well on other coordination mechanisms within the UN system, in particular the UN Country Teams and Resident Coordinator system, the UN Development Group (UNDG) and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). Further information on some of these initiatives is provided in the annexes.

(A) Institutional Commitments:

- Support the development of national action plans and priorities to implement the Hyogo Framework, including support to national platforms for disaster risk reduction (see Annex 2);
- Facilitate the preparation and the sharing of institutional strategies and related action plans<sup>5</sup> in response to the Hyogo Framework and the identification of organizations' major activity areas in disaster risk reduction. Furthermore, facilitate completion of a matrix of commitments and initiatives of the ISDR system outlining responsibilities, resources, and programmes of action in support of Hyogo Framework implementation, to enable organizations at

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<sup>5</sup> Relating specifically to IATF/DR members, the ISDR secretariat and national platforms for disaster reduction.

international, regional and national levels to determine potential collaborations and to promote national commitment, as well as for IATF/DR to identify its special and unique contributions to the implementation of the Hyogo Framework.

- Promote and facilitate multi-stakeholder post-WCDR partnerships of the ISDR system and other collaborating agencies;
- Facilitate regional initiatives to address Hyogo Framework implementation.

(B) Planning and Programming:

- Develop planning and programming tools for the inclusion of disaster risk reduction into Common Country Assessments, UN Development Assistance Frameworks (CCA/UNDAF) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), with guidance notes to be used by aid agencies to adapt existing project appraisal and evaluation tools with disaster risk assessments;
- Produce practical policy briefs and planning guidance for specific sectors at the national level translating the Hyogo Framework into prioritised action in each context, for sectors such as environment, health, education, water, agriculture and telecommunication, and for use by cities, local administration and disaster managers (to be developed by specialized organizations and expertise).

(C) Awareness and Advocacy:

- Produce promotional products and information packages on the Hyogo Framework for universal use or to be adapted to local needs, including brochures, audiovisual tools, media briefs, case studies and PowerPoint presentations;
- Prepare annual awareness campaigns and special activities during the International Day for Disaster Reduction to promote specific Hyogo Framework themes;
- Make available training tools and workshops for raising awareness and fostering capabilities, such as the inter-agency Disaster Management Training Programme (UN/DMTP) hosted by UNDP, UNITAR's training modules, as well as training modules of other organizations.

(D) Reporting on Progress and Monitoring:

- Identify benchmarks and generic indicators to measure progress on the goals and priorities of the Hyogo Framework, both to set global benchmarks for the international community and to assist local and national stakeholders in developing their own;
- Incorporate disaster risk reduction parameters into existing UN, intergovernmental<sup>6</sup> and national reporting requirements such as mid-term appraisals and those of the Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development and climate change adaptation;

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<sup>6</sup> Such as mandated progress reporting on UN-HABITAT policy document HSP/GC/20/5.

- Nominate lead organizations to follow up on specific areas of the Hyogo Framework to ensure effective guidance and reporting (see matrix-based reporting below).

(E) Roles and Modalities of the ISDR System:

- Establish a focused ISDR-governance structure and set of tasks and responsibilities for IATF/DR members and other elements of the ISDR system;
- Develop and monitor bi-annual work programmes for the ISDR system (mainly for the IATF/DR and the ISDR secretariat).

### III. Main Tools to Assist the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework

The tools to assist in the national implementation of the Hyogo Framework in the five categories outlined above include the following:

**(A) Institutional Commitments:**

12. *National workshops:* Encourage national platforms or other national mechanisms to convene workshops to review national commitments to the Hyogo Framework. Such national workshops should bring together all stakeholders, particularly those present at WCDR and all others interested, to outline a plan of implementation over a one-to-five-year period (depending on each country).

13. *Guiding principles for developing and strengthening national platforms:* Based on past years' experience and in broad consultation with national and international partners, the ISDR secretariat developed a set of guiding principles to expand multistakeholder participation for disaster risk reduction at the national level (see Annex 2). During the second half of 2005, the ISDR secretariat will work with existing national platforms and IATF/DR members to further develop the document and complement it with a number of case studies of successful national platforms, as well as guidelines for catalytic action.

14. *Matrix of commitments and initiatives for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework:* the ISDR secretariat and a group of IATF/DR members began developing a matrix of commitments and initiatives<sup>7</sup> immediately after the WCDR. The matrix includes an analysis and definition of "expected results" related to the main activities and priorities defined in the Hyogo Framework. It can be used for internal consultation processes<sup>8</sup> within and among agencies; for review of existing or planned programmes, initiatives and resources; as well as specific partnerships and initiatives launched to contribute to the implementation of the Hyogo Framework. The ISDR secretariat will collate and update the information based on inputs from partners and the IATF/DR. The matrix will be used to define key responsibilities, which will

<sup>7</sup> As requested in the Hyogo Framework paragraph 33 (b).

<sup>8</sup> The template can be used by any stakeholder group at any level to support planning, coordination and identification of resources.

also include development of indicators and proper progress reporting against these. The results will be posted on the ISDR website. This initiative will serve as a key guiding and coordination tool in the implementation of Hyogo Framework (see Annex 3).

15. *Regional initiatives:* As requested in paragraph 31 of the Hyogo Framework, a number of new initiatives at the regional and sub-regional level in support of national implementation of Hyogo Framework are being planned. At the eleventh session of the IATF/DR (May 2005) members and observers reported on the successful initiatives of the African Strategy for Disaster Reduction, the South Pacific Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Andean Programme for Disaster Prevention (Preandino) and subsequent establishment of the Andean Centre for Disaster Prevention and Response (CAPRADE) and the Asian Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) Program on Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction into Development. Other regional organizations, UN and other international actors at the regional level are also undertaking initiatives. The ISDR secretariat will compile and table at IATF/DR-12 (November 2005) a list of such initiatives for easy consultation.

16. *Hyogo Framework partnerships:* Based on the call for stakeholder partnerships to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework voiced at the WCDR, several partnerships have been launched at WCDR and thereafter. The UN Commission for Sustainable Development encourages civil society organizations in particular to form and register such partnerships as a follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development mandate reflected in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation for Sustainable Development. A list of partnerships already registered and/or launched at the WCDR is attached (see Annex 4).

## **(B) Planning and Programming:**

17. The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning is a strategic goal of the Hyogo Framework. To sustain and mainstream this process, the following guidelines are being considered or are under development. A number of target or pilot countries will be selected by the ISDR system to test and further develop these guidelines, among them UNDP-led projects.

18. *Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in the Common Country Assessment/UN Development Assistance Framework (CCA/UNDAF) process and UN Country Teams (UNCT):* Poverty reduction and disaster risk reduction are mutually supportive objectives requiring accelerated efforts at community, local government and national levels. The CCA/UNDAF process is undertaken at country level by the UNCT in close collaboration with Governments, NGOs and civil society, Bretton Woods institutions and the private sector. A tangible way to include disaster risk reduction into sustainable development planning at country level is to integrate disaster risk reduction elements into the CCA/UNDAF process<sup>9</sup>. Considering that efforts related to sustainable development at country level must be coherent in their aims and objectives, the inclusion of disaster risk reduction issues within the Hyogo Framework context in the CCA/UNDAF process will have the additional advantage of pushing

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<sup>9</sup> National reports submitted in preparation of the WCDR highlighted the usefulness but also the difficulties of including disaster risk reduction into sustainable development plans and programmes.



forward disaster risk reduction issues in a number of other efforts related to sustainable development, such as PRSPs. The engagement of local governments in this process will provide multiple platforms for national implementation. UNDP with the ISDR secretariat and other UN partners are developing guidelines for the CCA/UNDAF to be used by the UN Development Group and UN Country teams. The ProVention Consortium is developing a set of mainstreaming tools as well, including guidance notes for the PRSP processes, programme/budgetary support, country strategy papers, economic and environmental appraisal, monitoring and evaluation, and logical frameworks.

19. *Policy briefs and guidelines:* Individual members of the IATF/DR are encouraged to prepare thematic papers and guidance to ensure that disaster risk reduction is prioritised and mainstreamed into specific sectors. The ISDR secretariat will support this work and engage with experts, specialized agencies and organizations to promote the development of a series of practical policy briefs and guidelines to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework.

20. *Mainstreaming of the Hyogo Framework within the context of the Millennium Development Goals and development reports:* The critical importance of disaster risk reduction for the achievement of sustainable development is specifically recognised in the Millennium Declaration, section IV, “Protecting Our Common Future”, which states the need “to intensify our collective efforts to reduce the number and effect of natural and human-made disasters”. Furthermore, the Roadmap for the Millennium Development Goals calls for the use of the ISDR as a basis to further commit to this goal. Disasters frequently result from development failures that increase vulnerability to hazards. To promote awareness of the crucial link between disaster risk reduction and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, the ISDR secretariat has made available on its website background information to support the understanding of these concepts. The ISDR secretariat is currently working with partners and agencies to include the disaster risk reduction dimension in key development reports such as Millennium Development Goals Reports, the Human Development Report and the Global Environmental Outlook, in addition to agency-specific statutory reporting, thus contributing substantively to the overall aims of the Hyogo Framework.

### **(C) Awareness and Advocacy:**

21. *Disaster risk reduction training and the Hyogo Framework:* States and other stakeholders identified capacity building and training on disaster risk reduction as core components of the Hyogo Framework. The UN Disaster Management Training Programme, with UNDP and the UN Staff College, will engage in 2005 (June-December) in a “future search” exercise to identify a common implementation plan with key institutions around the world to develop a common implementation plan on disaster risk reduction and the Hyogo Framework. It includes UN/DMTP’s plans to provide a multi-stakeholder platform for enhancing the capacity of disaster-prone countries to develop their national strategies and capacities in support of Hyogo Framework priorities.

22. *Awareness-raising material:* The members of the IATF/DR and the ISDR secretariat are developing targeted material to raise awareness among international

and regional agencies, UN country offices, civil society, NGOs and the private sector. This material includes:

- (a) *Hyogo Framework graphic summary*: This structure represents the Hyogo Framework graphically (see Annex 1).
- (b) *Power-point presentation*: A generic presentation<sup>10</sup> is available to stakeholders for their own use. It provides slides on the context and origin of the Hyogo Framework, its content, the main elements for follow-up (outlined in this document) and links to sustainable development issues.
- (c) *Audio-visual material and brochure on the Hyogo Framework for Action*: The ISDR secretariat is developing a video explaining the Hyogo Framework following consultations with partners and a media producer. The material will be produced in all official UN languages and further translation into other languages will be explored through partners. A brief brochure for stakeholders is also in design.
- (d) *Examples of good practices, initiatives, tools and technologies*: the ISDR website, the websites of all members of the IATF/DR and the information products of all ISDR system members will include examples of good practices, initiatives, tools and technologies.<sup>11</sup>
- (e) *Terminology*: The ISDR secretariat, in consultation with experts, developed a glossary of terminology and basic definitions related to disaster risk reduction in order to promote a common understanding on this subject. This core terminology is available on the ISDR website, in ISDR publications and on the CD-Rom distributed during the WCDR.
- (f) IATF/DR members will develop a section on their respective websites related to the Hyogo Framework and produce an information brief on their agencies' activities to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework (to publish and to be submitted to the ISDR secretariat).
- (g) The ISDR secretariat will maintain on its websites a record for dissemination of initiatives taken by all stakeholders in support of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework.

#### **(D) Reporting on Progress and Monitoring**

23. Reporting on progress in implementing the Hyogo Framework at the global and national levels will be based on the following initiatives:

24. *The development of Hyogo Framework benchmarks and indicators*<sup>12</sup>: The ISDR secretariat with a group of IATF/DR members and NGOs (ActonAid and others) have developed a plan, including background material, to support the

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<sup>10</sup> Available at the ISDR website [www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org)

<sup>11</sup> As requested in the Hyogo Framework, paragraph 33 (f).

<sup>12</sup> As requested in the Hyogo Framework, paragraph 33 (c).

identification of benchmarks and indicators in relation to the Hyogo Framework goals and priorities, taking into account existing sets of indicators and background material drawn from discussions at the WCDR, IATF/DR Working Group 3, Hyogo Framework negotiations and selected national plans. The process of developing the guidelines (key actions, actors and timeframe) is a bottom-up exercise that will involve local stakeholders, Governments, national disaster risk reduction programmes and experts, NGOs and the international community. It will be complemented by consultations linking indicators related to disaster risk reduction to internationally agreed development goals. The definition of benchmarks or targets will complement the development of a set of generic indicators (see Annex 3).

25. *Sustainable development initiatives and programmes:* CCA/UNDAF provides a useful reporting tool as UNDAF developments are monitored and documented with internationally agreed indicators and specific country development indicators. Millennium Development Goals reports, in particular from disaster-prone countries, PRSPs, the UN Resident Coordinator's reports (RC), National Human Development, World Health and Global Environmental Outlook reports should serve as monitoring tools and consider a section on disaster risk reduction<sup>13</sup>. These existing tools should be used to report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework (pending further coordination with UNDG and other bodies).

26. *Reports to the UN General Assembly and other bodies, global reviews, and briefs:* The ISDR secretariat will continue to draft the UN Secretary-General's reports on the implementation of the ISDR and the Hyogo Framework to the UN General Assembly and other UN bodies as required. In addition, the ISDR secretariat will publish periodic reviews on progress and initiatives in support of the Hyogo Framework and promote an information collection system drawing on the networks and constituencies of the IATF/DR members, as well as the UNCT and RC system. Finally the ISDR secretariat will coordinate the preparation of a periodic progress report (tentatively every two years) and an updated global review of disaster risk reduction (*Living with Risk*) as part of its mid-term review. Further, in September 2005, the 60<sup>th</sup> session of the UN General Assembly will include a summit to address the reform of the UN as proposed by the Secretary-General in his report *In Larger Freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all (A/59/2005)*. The outcome of the summit is expected to include a call for strong commitment to implement the Hyogo Framework, as proposed by the Secretary-General.

### **(E) Roles and Modalities of the ISDR System:**

27. An evaluation process of the ISDR secretariat and review of the current governance structures of the ISDR concluded in mid-June 2005. Further consultations were carried out during the eleventh session of IATF/DR, with the ISDR Support Group and parallel to the ECOSOC (July 2005). The Secretary-General will propose elements for a strengthened ISDR system in his report on the implementation of ISDR to the UN General Assembly, 60<sup>th</sup> session, in support of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework. These elements include:

- a) A widened and reformed IATF/DR as a global forum or platform for disaster risk reduction with participation of Governments in addition to UN agencies,

<sup>13</sup> Information will be continuously updated on the ISDR website.

- regional organizations and civil society, with a particular role to advise on and commit to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework;
- b) Consideration of a new ISDR governance mechanism in support of the ISDR secretariat management;
  - c) Consultations on a strengthened UN Trust Fund for Disaster Reduction that can be used to support implementation of the Hyogo Framework for the development of national programmes; thematic, regional and global platforms; and the management of the secretariat;
  - d) An ISDR secretariat, as an independent entity within the United Nations Secretariat, with a line of accountability to the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, to serve as broker, catalyst and main focal point within the UN system on disaster risk reduction issues, to continue to promote ownership and commitment to disaster risk reduction with national, regional and international constituencies, and to report on progress.
  - e) Regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, including inter-agency task forces and networks of national platforms for policy guidance, coordination and mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in regional settings, advocacy and information networking<sup>14</sup>;
  - f) National platforms for disaster risk reduction, with designated responsibility as national forums for coordination and follow-up for Hyogo Framework implementation and with appropriate links to the UN Country Teams, where applicable<sup>15</sup>;
  - g) Thematic platforms or networks of expertise in support of priority areas identified in the Hyogo Framework, led or supported by IATF/DR partners and key stakeholders<sup>16</sup>.

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<sup>14</sup> Based on recommendations of IATF-10 and the Hyogo Framework, paragraphs 31, 32 and 33.

<sup>15</sup> Based on recommendations of IATF-10 and the Hyogo Framework, paragraphs 15 (a), 30, 32 and 33 (d).

<sup>16</sup> Based on recommendations of IATF-10 and the Hyogo Framework, paragraphs 32 and 33.

# Annex 1

## SUMMARY of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (Hyogo Framework)

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

**Expected Outcome**  
The substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries

#### Strategic Goals

The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning

Development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes

#### Priorities for Action

**1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation**

Key Activities  
 DRR institutional mechanisms (national platforms); designated responsibilities  
 DRR part of development policies and planning, sector wise and multisector  
 Legislation to support DRR  
 Decentralisation of responsibilities and resources  
 Assessment of human resources and capacities  
 Foster political commitment  
 Community participation

**2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning**

Risk assessments and maps, multi-risk: elaboration and dissemination  
 Indicators on DRR and vulnerability  
 Data & statistical loss information  
 Early warning: people centered; information systems; public policy  
 Scientific and technological development; data sharing, space-based earth observation, climate modeling and forecasting; early warning  
 Regional and emerging risks

**3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels**

Information sharing and cooperation; Networks across disciplines and regions; dialogue  
 Use of standard DRR terminology  
 Inclusion of DRR into school curricula, formal and informal education  
 Training and learning on DRR: community level, local authorities, targeted sectors; equal access  
 Research capacity: multi-risk; socio-economic; application  
 Public awareness and media

**4. Reduce the underlying risk factors**

Sustainable ecosystems and environmental management  
 DRR strategies integrated with climate change adaptation  
 Food security for resilience  
 DRR integrated into health sector and safe hospitals  
 Protection of critical public facilities  
 Recovery schemes and social safety-nets  
 Vulnerability reduction with diversified income options  
 Financial risk-sharing mechanisms  
 Public-private partnership  
 Land use planning and building codes  
 Rural development plans and DRR

**5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels**

Disaster management capacities: policy, technical and institutional capacities  
 Dialogue, coordination & information exchange between disaster managers and development sectors  
 Regional approaches to disaster response, with risk reduction focus  
 Review & and exercise preparedness and contingency plans  
 Emergency funds  
 Voluntarism & participation

#### Cross Cutting Issues

Multi-hazard approach

Gender perspective and cultural diversity

Community and volunteers participation

Capacity building & technology transfer

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

## Implementation and Follow-Up

In order to achieve the goals and act upon the priorities identified in this Framework, the following tasks have been identified to ensure implementation and follow-up by States, regional and international organizations in collaboration with civil society and other stakeholders. The ISDR partners, in particular the Inter-agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction and secretariat, are requested to assist in implementing this Framework for Action.

### General Considerations

Implementation by different stakeholders, multi-sectoral approach; participation of civil society (NGOs, CBOs, volunteers), scientific community & private sector is vital

States primarily responsible; an enabling international environment is vital, incl. strengthened regional capacities

Build multi-stakeholder partnerships

Particular attention to:  
 - Small island developing States: Mauritius Strategy;  
 - Least developed countries;  
 - Africa

States, regional and international organizations to foster coordination among themselves and a strengthened International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)

Follow-up integrated with other major conferences in fields relevant to DRR; reviews as appropriate

### Actors

Critical tasks

#### States

Designate national coordination mechanisms for the implementation and follow up, communicate to the ISDR secretariat;  
 National baseline assessments of the status of DRR;  
 Publish and update a summary of national programme for DRR including international cooperation;  
 Develop procedure for reviewing national progress including systems for cost benefit analysis and ongoing monitoring on risk;  
 Consider acceding to, approving or ratifying relevant international legal instruments and to make sure they are implemented;  
 Promote the integration of DRR with climate variability and climate change into DRR strategies and adaptation to climate change; ensure management of risks to geological hazards.

#### Regional Organizations and Institutions

Promote regional programmes including for technical cooperation, capacity development, the development of methodologies and standards for hazard and vulnerability monitoring and assessment, the sharing of information and effective mobilization of resources;  
 Undertake and publish regional and sub-regional baseline assessments;  
 Coordinate and publish reviews on progress and support needs, and assists countries in preparation of national summaries;  
 Establish specialized regional collaborative centers;  
 Support the development of regional mechanisms and capacities for early warning, including for tsunami

#### International Organizations (including UN System and IFIs)

Engage in the implementation of the ISDR by encouraging integration of DRR into humanitarian and sustainable development fields;  
 Strengthen the capacity of the UN system to assist disaster-prone developing countries in DRR and implement measures for assessment of progress;  
 Identify actions to assist disaster-prone developing countries in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework, ensure their integration and that adequate funding is allocated; assist in setting up national strategies and programmes for DRR;  
 Integrate actions into relevant coordination mechanisms (UNDG, IASC, RCs and UN Country Teams);  
 Integrate DRR into development assistance frameworks such as CCA/UNDAF, PRSP;  
 In collaboration with networks and platform support: data collection and forecasting on natural hazards and risks; early warning systems; full & open exchange of data;  
 Support States with coordinated international relief assistance, to reduce vulnerability & increase capacities;  
 Strengthen international mechanisms to support disaster stricken States in post-disaster recovery with DRR approach  
 Adapt & strengthen inter-agency disaster management training for DRR and capacity building.

### ISDR (Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction & secretariat)

Develop a matrix of roles and initiatives in support of follow/up to the Hyogo Framework;  
 Facilitate the coordination of effective actions within the UN system and other international and regional entities to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework, identify gaps, facilitate processes to develop guidelines and policy tools for each priority area;  
 In broad consultation, develop generic, realistic and measurable indicators. These indicators could assist States in measuring progress in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework;

Support national platforms & regional coordination;  
 Register relevant partnerships with Commission on Sustainable Development;  
 Stimulate the exchange, compilation, analysis and dissemination of best practices, lessons learnt;  
 Prepare periodic review on progress towards achieving the objectives of the Hyogo Framework and provide reports to the UNGA & other UN bodies

### Resource Mobilization: States, Regional and International Organizations

Mobilize resources and capabilities of relevant national, regional and international bodies, including the UN system;  
 Provide and support the implementation of the HFA in disaster prone developing countries, including through financial and technical assistance, addressing debt sustainability, technology transfer, public-private partnership and North-South and South-South cooperation;  
 Mainstream DRR measures into multilateral and bilateral development assistance programmes;

Provide adequate voluntary financial contribution to the UN Trust Fund for DR to support follow-up activities to Hyogo Framework; review usage and feasibility for the expansion of this fund;  
 Develop partnership to implement schemes that spread out risks, reduce insurance premiums, expand insurance coverage and increase financing for post-disaster reconstruction, including through public and private partnerships. Promote an environment that encourages a culture of insurance in developing countries.

## Annex 2 Summary of Guiding Principles for National Platforms on Disaster Risk Reduction

### Introduction

The need to systematically reduce the impacts of natural and technological hazards is gaining recognition and commitment among authoritative decision-makers. This was promoted during the International Decade on Natural Disaster Reduction 1990-99. Subsequently UN Member States adopted the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and called for inter-disciplinary involvement to coordinate, guide and implement disaster risk reduction with development agents and in close coordination with disaster management institutions. Member States have repeatedly called for appropriate national disaster reduction mechanisms to be established and continually strengthened.

The UN Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1999/63, “called on all Governments to maintain and strengthen established national and multi-sectoral platforms for natural disaster reduction in order to achieve sustainable development goals and objectives, with the full utilization of scientific and technical means.” The UNDP led<sup>17</sup> Thematic Paper on Governance for Disaster Risk Reduction submitted at the WCDR, recommends a multistakeholder process to strengthen partnerships across sectors and disciplines, as well as civil society organisations, volunteer groups and the private sector.

The *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters* defined as one of its strategic goals the “development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards”. It calls on all nations to “support the creation and strengthening of national integrated mechanisms, such as multisectoral<sup>18</sup> national platforms” to ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority. It also calls upon all States to designate a national mechanism for the coordination and follow-up to the Hyogo Framework and communicate the information to the ISDR secretariat (paragraph 30).

**Why national platforms?**  
Disaster risk reduction is an issue of great complexity that requires close cooperation among stakeholders representing comprehensive skills and knowledge needed for disaster risk reduction and its mainstreaming into development planning and practice.

National platforms for disaster risk reduction represent such a coordination mechanism and, in order to be effective and sustainable, they need to be built through a nationally-owned and led participatory process that includes different sectors’ perspectives and actions, and a multistakeholder composition. *National platforms should be embedded in the broader national systems for disaster reduction and development as their influence on national development and resource mobilization will depend on their effective integration into the existing governance, decision-making and institutional frameworks.*

<sup>17</sup> Other collaborating partners included: ProVention Consortium, United Nations Volunteers, UN-Habitat, ISDR secretariat.

<sup>18</sup> *Multidisciplinary and multisectoral perspectives*: Refers to conventional economic sectors and/ or ministerial or departmental divisions within the public sector, such as agriculture, finance, health, education etc, and disaster management institutions and systems. These vary in each country

### Scope of national platforms

A national platform for disaster risk reduction can be defined as a nationally-owned and led mechanism—adopting the form of a forum or committee—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. It should be integrated in the existing disaster risk management as well as planning system and be developed as a forum to facilitate the interaction of key development players from line ministries, disaster management authorities, academia, civil society and other sectors around the disaster reduction agenda. The national platform 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.

National platforms for disaster risk reduction work toward more resourced, effective and integrated efforts of risk reduction amongst national stakeholders<sup>19</sup> and amongst national, regional and international parties in support of development goals.

National platforms for disaster risk reduction lead to informed decision making by providing a framework for systematic thought and commitment to priority actions across sectors and territory. They support national consultation and consensus building, as well as identification of priorities for disaster risk reduction. They also support the formulation of policies and monitor the implementation and regular review of disaster risk reduction activities. The emphasis should be on managing progress toward disaster risk reduction objectives rather than producing a “plan” as an end product.

National platforms for disaster risk reduction are mechanisms by which countries can address inter-related social, economic and environmental problems and support the identification of needs in the area of disaster reduction, as well as allocate limited resources rationally and present timetables for action.

National platforms will facilitate the allocation of resources of UN agencies that are not represented in-country and advocate for the work of the UN in support of national goals.

Disaster risk reduction is a country-specific long-term process. Its success relies heavily on sustainability, national ownership and leadership of the process. Therefore, each country needs to determine for itself how best to approach national platform

**Who are the members?**

- Representatives from major line ministries;
- Representatives from civil societies, including NGOs, private sectors, media and academic institutions.

**Key objectives of national platforms:**

- Increase national leadership and commitment to the sustainability of disaster risk reduction and implementation of the Hyogo Framework;
- Enhance collaboration and coordination among national stakeholders in order to increase levels of knowledge and skills on disaster risk reduction;
- Increase national commitment to help the most vulnerable and at-risk population;
- Serve as national focal points in the ISDR system and strengthen links with the ISDR secretariat and Task Force.

<sup>19</sup>This refers to the five main stakeholder groups of a national community, which are public sector (government and statutory bodies), private sector (profit-oriented enterprises), NGOs and other civil society (including individual community leaders), academic and research institutions and the media (Conventional definition of "multistakeholder" taken from IUCN's National Conservation Strategy (NCS) model).



establishment and activity plans depending on the prevailing economic, social, political and ecological circumstances. In most situations, national platforms will be developed in the context of existing mechanisms and processes. In some cases, an existing committee or fora with a disaster reduction mandate can take over the platform role. National platforms through their coordination, exchange, lobbying and awareness raising roles, contribute to strengthening present structures or national systems, institutions and processes,. Existing disaster risk reduction national groups or committees will also have the opportunity to increase their access and linkages with other relevant bodies nationally, regionally and globally.

A “blueprint” approach for national platforms for disaster risk reduction is neither possible nor desirable. However organized, what is important is the consistent application of the major guiding principles and ensuring that economic, social and environment context are being addressed. Additionally, national platforms must be flexible. Dynamic national situations, mainly in terms of political and economic factors, also require that they be responsive and adaptable to change.

The Hyogo Framework provides a reference for assessing and monitoring achievements on disaster risk reduction, thus facilitating the work of national platforms when undertaking roles such as:

- establishing existing baselines;
- identifying existing trends;
- benchmarking progress;
- ascertaining challenge areas and concerns;
- redirecting and refining efforts;
- exchange lessons learned and best practices;
- setting forth accepted targets;
- establishing credibility across different institutions and interest groups; and
- recording and reporting.

National platforms for disaster risk reduction should demonstrate added value to all parties and should as much as possible:

- a) Reflect shared strategic and pragmatic vision;
- b) Build on existing processes and strategies and be nationally owned and driven;
- c) Be spearheaded by a strong representative of an institution;
- d) Ensure the widest possible participation;
- e) Anchor the development and tasks of the platform in sound technical analysis;
- f) Be integrated and balanced across sectors and territories;
- g) Link national and local priorities and actions;
- h) Build mechanisms for monitoring, follow up, evaluation and feedback;
- i) Give priority to education and public awareness; and
- j) Ensure continuity of the platform development process ultimately strive towards a national system for disaster risk reduction.

<p><b>Major requirements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Work towards clear and pragmatic vision of disaster risk reduction at national and community levels;</li><li>• Strong national ownership;</li><li>• Adequate consultation in identifying problems and areas of priority;</li><li>• Strong individual and institutional commitment.</li></ul>
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**Major guiding principles for effective platforms include:**

- Disaster risk reduction should be regarded as a national and cross cutting issue within sustainable development;
- National platforms should utilize a participatory process that includes multidisciplinary and multisectoral perspectives and actions, linked to existing systems;
- National platforms should influence positive changes through concerted and coordinated efforts particularly in policy, planning and decision-making process;
- National platforms should encourage national adaptation and ownership of the Hyogo Framework.

*The ways and means by which these principles are realized will be case-specific, and tailored with and by each country, seeking international support, if needed. Where applicable, the UN Country Team will support and participate in national platforms for disaster risk reduction.*

**Four processes to realize the principles:**

- **Political process** involves ensuring strong political commitment from the top leadership;
- **Technical process** involves various activities such as developing knowledge bases on disaster risk reduction, developing a methodological framework for the national platform including a set of disaster reduction indicators;
- **Participatory process** implies the full involvement of relevant groups, including government, private sector, NGOs and academic organizations;
- **Resource mobilization process** involves the availability of resources required for the development of national platforms for disaster risk reduction and its planned tasks.

**The role of the ISDR—its secretariat and Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction—in supporting national platforms**

The ISDR<sup>20</sup>, primarily through the UN Resident Co-ordinator system (RCs) and the UN Country Teams (UNCT) but also through individual IATF/DR members and regional bodies, can play a critical advocacy, catalytic and facilitating role in the process of establishing and strengthening national platforms for disaster risk reduction under national ownership and leadership. It can likewise support the development of national baseline assessments, national programmes or action plans, and promote/mainstream risk reduction as part of development policies and programmes, as stipulated in the Hyogo Framework (see paragraph 30).

The role of the ISDR secretariat is to support this work mainly through its regional outreach programmes and units, through the following types of activities:

- Assist the process of establishing national platforms by providing national authorities with advice, contacts, information and, when relevant, cost-sharing based funding, working closely with key collaborating organizations;

<sup>20</sup> ISDR secretariat and Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction.

- Support partners with the development of guiding principles for disaster risk reduction, including the preparation of sector-specific policy briefs, guidance for the preparation of baseline assessments and indicators for progress reporting, awareness raising material as well as the compilation of country experiences and lessons learned, and make them easily available to national authorities, national platforms and other interested parties, using the UN system and regional networks;
- Identify information gaps and outsource the elaboration of specific studies and policy briefs to national platforms capable of preparing them, for use regionally or globally;
- Facilitate exchange of information, know-how and expertise through the ISDR website and information products;
- Provide opportunities and foster collaboration and dialogue among national platforms regionally, and among platforms from different regions (promoting bilateral cooperation and the wide exchange of experience and information among national platforms);
- As the designated UN focal point for disaster risk reduction, serve as a networking hub and liaison within the UN system, in which the IATF/DR is the main instrument for coordination. Regional coordination platforms and networks for disaster risk reduction are increasingly being developed; these will be particularly valuable in supporting national platforms;
- Work in partnership with national platforms on resource mobilization for disaster risk reduction, nationally and regionally.

### **Actions by UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams to promote appropriate national platforms**

One of the critical objectives of the UNCT articulated through the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF) is to strengthen national capacities in line with the principles of national ownership and leadership. By supporting the creation or strengthening of national mechanisms, such as national platforms for disaster risk reduction, the UNCT and UN RCs can promote and enhance effective national disaster risk reduction capacity. Specific actions recommended for the UNCT include:

- Strengthen awareness of roles and responsibilities among all stakeholders and assist them building the skills and capacities to carry out assigned functions.
- Assist with assessing existing capacities, gaps and needs upon request from a country authority.
- Identify relevant actions to assist with the implementation of the Hyogo Framework.;
- Assist with setting-up national strategies, policies and plans of action and programmes disaster reduction and to develop the institutional and technical capacities in the field of disaster reduction, as identified in the Hyogo Framework.

- Establish links and exchanges between different levels of action (local and intermediary as well as national, regional and international) or foster collaboration and dialogue among national platforms members.
- Strengthen decentralized local governance systems for disaster risk reduction and the clear identification and allocation of decentralized responsibilities.
- Ensure the link between national needs and UN assistance in disaster risk reduction at national and community levels.

### **Official recognition of national platforms for disaster risk reduction**

The establishment of a national platform can be announced directly to the ISDR secretariat in Geneva or ISDR regional programmes in writing, preferably through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or channelled through the UN RC. The notification should include the following information: (a) name of the national platform; (b) contact information; (c) composition of platform, (d) focal point and her/his contact information, (e) any relevant documentation explaining the functioning or status of the platform (if existent).

Officially designated national platforms express the interests of various national and local stakeholders in disaster risk reduction. Through the legitimacy conferred upon them by their respective governments, national platforms can serve as effective instruments for promoting disaster risk reduction at the international level based on their individual experience and in cooperation with the ISDR Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction, the ISDR secretariat and other ISDR partners.

The information should be communicated to:

ISDR secretariat  
Palais des Nations  
CH-1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland  
Fax. : +41(0)22 917 05 63  
e-mail: isdr@un.org

## **Annex 3**

### **Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015:**

#### **Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters**

#### **Developing a System to Support Its Implementation:**

#### **Matrix of Commitment and Initiatives in Support of the Hyogo Framework and Process to Develop Generic Indicators and Guidelines to Measure Progress and Achievements**

### **Background**

The *Hyogo Framework* calls for actions by all stakeholders in disaster reduction to achieve the goals and priorities adopted at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction. It identifies critical tasks for States, regional and international organizations. It requests the ISDR partners to assist in the implementation and follow-up to the Hyogo Framework. It calls upon the ISDR<sup>21</sup> Task Force and secretariat to identify roles, initiatives and partnerships that could assist in implementing the Framework (by developing a “matrix”), and to facilitate effective coordination within the UN system and other international and regional entities [paragraph 33 (a) and (b)]. As a starting point in this process, the ISDR secretariat, in consultation with partners, developed a draft matrix template, to help map existing commitments and programmes, identify gaps and serve as a basis for planning and reporting on progress.

In addition, this exercise includes the development and identification of "generic, realistic and measurable indicators" as required by the Hyogo Framework [paragraph 33 (c)] to monitor progress and achievements in the implementation of the Hyogo Framework. The ISDR secretariat in consultation with Task Force members has developed background material for defining expected results, tentative benchmarks and material to draw from for indicators.

### **Objectives, use and content of the "matrix of commitments and initiatives"**

The matrix template is built around the Hyogo Framework’s five "Priorities for Action". Its aim is to serve as a tool for a systematic process to support planning, guidance and reporting on accomplishing the goals of the Hyogo Framework. The purpose is for the IATF/DR and partners to use it to map existing commitments, programmes, partnerships and resources. It is also a tool that can be used by stakeholders at different scales to assist in planning, defining institutional or programmatic priorities, determining responsibilities, allocating resources, and reporting at regional, national or local levels. The appropriate content on expected results can be determined by each set of users. National platforms for disaster reduction will be encouraged to use a similar process and matrix based on their priorities.

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<sup>21</sup> "ISDR" refers to the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction (IATF/DR) and the inter-agency secretariat, if not specified otherwise.

The matrix should also serve to identify key organizations willing to assume responsibility for the promotion of networks or other operational platforms in support of specific priority areas. This responsibility may involve the development of such critical measures as benchmarks, indicators of accomplishment, resources or the elaboration of new approaches to support a specific priority area and to collect information at different levels of progress.

In addition to the main elements and primary expected results based on the priorities and activities indicated in the Hyogo Framework, the matrix will list related commitments already demonstrated by organizations, their programmes (initiatives/tools) and resources. The matrix should also reflect existing reporting mechanisms in the areas concerned that can contribute to monitoring progress.

The Matrix will be made available on the ISDR website in an easily searchable format to provide access to all stakeholders and to allow for continuous updating.

### **Implementation steps**

- 1.- Following decisions taken at the eleventh session of the IATF/DR (May 2005), the ISDR secretariat requests Task Force members and other relevant stakeholders to review their own commitments, capacities, existing and planned institutional strategies and programmes. The USG will address in written to Head of Agencies to strengthen the request of commitment.
- 2.- Task Force members are requested to provide information on their institutional strategies or programmes in support of the Hyogo Framework to the ISDR secretariat, who will compile it as an initial overview of available commitments and resources.
- 3.- Meanwhile, it is expected that the strengthened ISDR system will further develop a set of technical networks and platforms, led by designated focal points, to serve as catalysts, advocates, and providers of technical support to promote capacities and reporting capabilities in support of local and national efforts.
- 4.- The ISDR secretariat will serve as depository and facilitator for the continued development of the system and updating of the information, while the Task Force shall act as the policy coordination and advisory body for the networks and platforms, identifying gaps in disaster reduction policies and programmes.

### **Generic benchmarks and indicators**

To monitor the implementation of policies and actions as defined in the Hyogo Framework a limited number of generic and realistic indicators will be made available to decision makers at the international, regional, national and local level. In addition, a comprehensive list of possible benchmarks and indicators based on each key activity will be developed to measure progress and inspire the development of customized indicators to monitor the Hyogo Framework at the national level. These elements will be part of a guidelines document to support the process of measuring progress on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework. To be useful, these generic indicators<sup>22</sup> should be developed based on local, national and international processes to reduce

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<sup>22</sup> Based on the Hyogo Framework's expected outcomes and strategic goals.

disaster risk and losses. Each country, constituency or institution will need to define its own targets and indicators.

One of the main tasks at the international level should be the harmonization of efforts and methodologies in the development of indicators that can be used to report on progress on the Hyogo Framework.

Based on the initial consultations that the ISDR secretariat held with national and international experts, it appears that the most feasible approach for development of generic indicators for reporting on the Hyogo Framework is to define a global set of indicators on processes. These processes should be framed against the expected outcome (reduced losses) and the three strategic goals (integration of disaster risk reduction in sustainable development policies and programmes; strengthening of institutional mechanisms and capacities; and systematic incorporation of disaster risk reduction approaches in emergency preparedness, relief and recovery programmes).

### **Implementation steps**

1.- As a first step, the ISDR secretariat compiled and analysed background material from existing documentation and projects on indicators related to disaster risk reduction, including from the WCDR and the thematic segment<sup>23</sup> held in Kobe. A compilation of background information for each priority and key activity of the Hyogo Framework is available and will represent the backbone of guideline development on indicators to monitor the implementation of the Hyogo Framework.

2.- Considerable work on indicators for disaster risk reduction, to be reflected in the guidelines, was documented through the IATF/DR Working Group 3: Risk, Vulnerability and Impact Assessment, chaired by UNDP.<sup>24</sup> Two online discussions organized by ISDR with UNDP in 2003 and 2004 on the framework for monitoring disaster risk reduction provided and will provide additional elements to the process. The secretariat will contact all relevant stakeholders to ensure participation in the Hyogo Framework process.

3.- The ISDR secretariat will act as a facilitator in an interactive process to take into account regional and national initiatives in preparing the generic list of indicators and the comprehensive list of possible benchmarks and indicators, based on each key activity, to promote the development of customized indicators to monitor the Hyogo Framework at the national level.

4.- Simultaneously, the ISDR secretariat in consultation with IATF/DR members will develop a guideline document including generic indicators and the comprehensive list of possible benchmarks and indicators for specific key activities.

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<sup>23</sup> The WCDR convened thematic sessions (composed of 5 clusters), regional sessions and high level round tables.

<sup>24</sup> Reflecting in particular on the initiatives by ProVention Consortium "Hotspot project", the Inter-American Development Bank and UNC/IDEA-Colombia "Indicators of disaster risk and risk management programme" applied in 12 countries; and the Disaster Risk Index developed by UNDP with UNEP-GRID. The World Water Assessment Programme developed a set of nine indicators on water-related risks in an inter-agency effort led by WMO and the ISDR secretariat (UNESCO-WWAP, 2003).

### **Sequence of action 2005**

**March-April:** ISDR secretariat to consult with key stakeholders on the process and content. Prepare basic documentation and drafts.

**9-11 May:** Distribute the matrix to all IATF/DR members, requesting comments on the process. Solicit information from Task Force members and other relevant stakeholders about their institutional commitments or plans to support the implementation of HFA.

**24-26 May:** Discuss and adopt the process with any necessary adjustments to the methodology at the eleventh session of the IATF/DR. Hold consultations with the ISDR Support Group.

**June-September:** Develop system to collect information for the matrix.

**13 July:** Co-sponsored by several Member States, conduct a briefing at an ECOSOC side-event in New York for delegations on the outcome of the WCDR, current follow-up by different stakeholders, and the elements developed in the “Strategic Directions for the ISDR System to Assist the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework”.

**July-August:** Develop draft guidelines for the use and development of generic indicators.

**August-September:** Hold online consultation on benchmarks and indicators of technical and scientific institutions, involving national, regional and international expertise (tentative dates). Also review and technically refine the guidelines and a basic set of generic indicators.

**October-March 2006:** Test guidelines in selected case-study countries in consultation with partners (such as UNDP and IFRC).

**August-December:** Develop, fill in and update the matrix as part of the ISDR information system. Define inter-institutional cooperation and follow-up responsibilities. Disseminate the methodology and matrix, consult with national platforms and identify countries that will use the matrix systematically for planning and for the further development of benchmarks and indicators.



**List of Main Elements and Tentative Expected Results Based on the Five Priority Areas of the Hyogo Framework**

Notes:

- Most of the expected results can be referred to at local, national, regional and/or international scales and used as benchmarks.
- Full matrix template in Word and Excel programmes are available at the ISDR secretariat.

<b>PRIORITY FOR ACTION 1. ENSURE THAT DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IS A NATIONAL PRIORITY WITH A STRONG INSTITUTIONAL BASIS FOR IMPLEMENTATION.</b>	
<b>MAIN ELEMENTS</b>	<b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b>
<b>Multisectoral policies and plans</b>	1.1 DRR <sup>25</sup> integrated into development policy, planning and programmes by countries
	1.2 Multisectoral national platforms or other coordination mechanisms for DRR created and functioning
	1.3. Increased resource allocation for DRR
<b>Legislation</b>	1.4 Legislation adopted or modified to explicitly support disaster risk reduction; Compliance of normative regulations
<b>Decentralisation</b>	1.5 Empowered subnational authorities to deal with DRR issues supported by policy and designated resources;
<b>Community and volunteers' participation</b> (crosscutting)	1.6 Community and volunteers empowered and involved in DRR planning and activities
	1.7 Community and the media engaged in building resilience to disasters
	1.8 Specific mechanisms developed to engage stakeholders, communities and volunteers.
<b>Gender</b> (crosscutting)	1.9 Gender perspective integrated in all disaster risk management policies, plans and decision-making processes
<b>Multihazard approach</b> (crosscutting)	1.10 Multihazard approach integrated into disaster risk management policies, planning and programming
<b>Capacity building</b> (crosscutting)	1.11 Human resources assessed and capacity-building plans and programmes developed
	1.12 Capacity built, supported and strengthened at all levels in all sectors

<sup>25</sup> DRR refers to disaster risk reduction.

<b>PRIORITY FOR ACTION 2. IDENTIFY, ASSESS AND MONITOR DISASTER RISKS AND ENHANCE EARLY WARNING.</b>	
<b>MAIN ELEMENTS</b>	<b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b>
<b>National and local risk assessments and monitoring</b>	2.1 Statistical information is maintained and shared on disaster occurrence, impact and losses
	2.2. Indicators on disaster risk and vulnerability developed to assess the impact of disasters on social, economic and environmental conditions at national and subnational scales
	2.3. Risk assessments and maps (hazards/vulnerability) updated and disseminated to the general public
<b>Early warning</b>	2.4. Observation, modelling and forecasting of hazards
	2.5. People-centred early warning systems developed and communication systems to those at risk reviewed and assessed
	2.6. Early warning systems' policies and practices linked to emergency management operational capabilities
	2.7. International and regional efforts are harmonized for cooperation and support of standards in early warning capacities and procedures
<b>Emerging risks</b>	2.8. Research, analysis and reporting undertaken on long-term changes and on emerging issues that might increase vulnerabilities and risk exposure
<b>Regional risks</b>	2.9. Regional data and information on hazards and risks are compiled and exchanged
	2.10. Transboundary hazards are monitored

<b>PRIORITY FOR ACTION 3: USE KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION AND EDUCATION TO BUILD A CULTURE OF SAFETY AND RESILIENCE AT ALL LEVELS</b>	
<b>MAIN ELEMENTS</b>	<b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b>
<b>Information management and exchange</b>	3.1. Easily understood information on DRR gathered, analysed and disseminated
	3.2. Good practices and lessons learned collected, disseminated and used
	3.3. International standard terminology related to DRR widely used and disseminated
	3.4. Network among disaster experts strengthened together with dialogue and cooperation among scientific communities and crossdisciplinary professional interaction
	3.5. The use and access of recent information, communication and space-based technologies to support DRR promoted together with the transfer, technical training and information management concerned
<b>Education and training</b>	3.6. Disaster risk reduction knowledge included in school curricula; primary, secondary and higher education
	3.7. DRR training and learning programmes developed targeting specific sectors

	3.8. Equal access to appropriate training and education ensured for women and vulnerable constituencies
<b>Research</b>	3.9. Improved methods for predictive and multirisk assessments and socio-economic cost-benefit analysis developed

<b>PRIORITY FOR ACTION 4: REDUCE THE UNDERLYING RISK FACTORS</b>	
<b>MAIN ELEMENTS</b>	<b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b>
<b>Environmental and natural resource management</b>	4.1. Environmental management and risk reduction practices integrated particularly in ecosystem conservation
	4.2. DRR integrated into existing climate variability and future climate change strategies
	4.3. Climate-related risk information collected and applied by decision-makers
<b>Social and economic development practices</b>	4.4. Social protection and safety nets identified and promoted for marginalized and underserved populations
	4.5. Critical public facilities and physical infrastructure protected and strengthened
	4.6. DRR is integrated into public health measures and facilities
	4.7. Public-private partnerships promoted to advance DRR in practise
	4.8. Financial risk-sharing mechanisms and diversified income options for populations in high-risk and underserved areas promoted to reduce vulnerability
	4.9. Refugees and internally displaced people return and reintegration programmes do not increase vulnerability to hazards or risk
<b>Land-use planning and technical measures</b>	4.10. DRR incorporated in urban development plans and management practices
	4.11. DRR incorporated in rural development planning
	4.12. Mechanisms ensuring that codes and norms are publicly known and implemented established
<b>Recovery</b>	4.13. DRR integrated into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

<b>PRIORITY AREA 5: STRENGTHEN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSE</b>	
<b>MAIN ELEMENTS</b>	<b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b>
	5.1. Coordinated regional approaches developed and strengthened
	5.2. Disaster preparedness and contingency plans prepared and reviewed periodically (local, national, regional, international)
	5.3. Emergency funds with seed-funding for risk reduction and preparedness established

**Format to Submit Summary Information to the ISDR Secretariat on Strategic Plans and Programmes to Support the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework**

Name of the organization, division concerned:

Contact information, coordinates of focal-point, information provider:

<b>Main element and expected results of the Hyogo Framework addressed</b> (refer to number, see Annex 1)	
<b>Name of strategy/programme</b>	
<b>Scope</b> (short description, max 60 words)	
<b>Resources available</b>	
<b>Key-partners</b>	
<b>Responsible organization/s</b>	
<b>Reporting requirements by countries, if applicable</b>	
<b>Contact information, web address</b>	
<b>Comments, additional information</b>	

Attach if possible the full document (strategy/programme)

Return to:

[albrito@un.org](mailto:albrito@un.org)

Paola Albrito

Programme Officer

ISDR secretariat

*Matrix Terminology*

**Main elements and expected results** have been developed by the secretariat in consultation with Task Force members. They are based on the five priorities and main

activities defined in the Hyogo Framework. Each needs to be complemented by tentative benchmarks and generic, realistic and measurable indicators.

***Institutional strategies and/or programmes*** refers to existing or planned implementation strategies and programmes of the institution, including those that address any priority area of the Hyogo Framework (such as partnerships, methodological tools or systems). Organizations should identify existing country reporting arrangements on matters relevant to the Hyogo Framework, such as mechanisms defined in the World Summit on Food Security, or national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) and national communications related to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, among others. Each organization or entity may indicate programmes and initiatives relevant to more than one area of the Hyogo Framework. Additionally, one programme might address several priority areas or expected results.

***Scope*** refers to the various qualifying dimensions or extent of a specific programme. This may, for example, refer to an activity's geographical coverage, such as national or local in scope, or regional or sub-regional (indicating which countries are involved). It may equally refer to a specific duration, or to the main function (such as to provide financial or technical assistance, methodological approaches, planning or implementation)

***Resources*** identifies funding, human, material or other resources available for the development of the programme or activities.

***Key-partners*** refers to the main participating organizations in the programme contributing resources or other types of support.

***Responsible organizations*** refers to the organization(s), and if applicable the specific division of an organization, leading or managing the programme or activity listed.

***Reporting requirements by countries, if applicable*** identifies already existing reporting mechanisms on activities listed.

***Contact information*** identifies corresponding email, website or other information.

***Future focal points to facilitate follow-up and reporting on specific priority areas or expected outcome:*** The focal point should be identified based on capacity, commitments and leadership to facilitate networks, platforms and development of guiding tools and progress reporting.

**Annex 4**  
**Initiatives and partnerships launched in the context of the WCDR**  
**to support the implementation of the HFA**  
**(May 2005)**

	Name of the Initiative/Partnership	Partners involved	Summary description (aim, activities)	Contact	Links to Hyogo Framework priority areas
1	Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction into Development Policy, Planning and Implementation in Asia	ADPC, RCC countries of Asia (supported by Australian Gov)	<p>-To increase the awareness and political support for the mainstreaming of disaster risk management into development policy, planning, and implementation in the RCC member countries.</p> <p>- Advocacy and capacity building of RCC member countries.</p> <p>- To enhance the capacity of National Disaster Management Systems to work with development sectors and development planning processes and into specific sectors.</p> <p>- Promote the integration of disaster risk management into sustainable development policies and practices amongst members of the Regional Consultative Committee in Disaster Management (RCC) linked to other efforts at the regional level and build on successful experiences within the region.</p> <p>- The 5<sup>th</sup> RCC meeting in Vietnam in May 2005 focused on identifying priority needs of member countries for disaster reduction and on learning lessons from experience.</p> <p>- The RCC Program of Advocacy and Capacity Building for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management (MDRM) into Development Practice was launched at the 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting in Bangladesh in March 2004</p> <p>- This initiative has been registered in the CSD Database in March 2005</p>	ADPC <a href="mailto:adpc@adpc.net">adpc@adpc.net</a> , <a href="mailto:ajrego@adpc.net">ajrego@adpc.net</a> <a href="http://www.adpc.net">www.adpc.net</a>	Priority 1
2	Disaster Risk Reduction for Megacities in Asia: Planning and Implementation	Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative (EMI)	<p>Declaration was made at WCDR Public Forum and at WCDR Symposium “Disaster Risk Management for Megacities in Asia: Planning and Implementation.</p> <p>-To encourage cities around the world to engage and contribute to vulnerability reduction for their citizens, institutions, and physical infrastructure. Megacity participants, those who signed, are recognized for achieving progress in disaster risk reduction and committing to achieving the objectives of MDG and WCDR goals.</p>	<a href="http://www.earthquakesandmegacities.org">www.earthquakesandmegacities.org</a>	Priority 1

3	International Recovery Platform (IRP)	UNDP, OCHA, ISDR, ILO, World Bank, IFRC, Government of Japan, ADRC, other Governments and UN agencies	<p>The Platform, supported by UN agencies, programme countries, donors and international financial institutions, will provide the knowledge base and capacity building support to UN Country Teams, national and local authorities and communities in post disaster recovery to enhance capacity for more effective recovery. The Platform will promote shared vision, common approaches and standards, and strategies for its members through sharing of expertise, knowledge and lesson learned on recovery efforts from major and medium seize disasters.</p> <p>An International Seminar on Recovery, organised by UNDP, OCHA, ISDR, ILO, World Bank, JICA, Government of Japan (including Hyogo Prefecture) and ADRC, was held in May 2005 to support the development of the IRP, while the platform was officially offices opened in Kobe, Hyogo.</p>	<p>IRP Secretariat Mr. Masahiko Murata murata@recoveryplatform.org</p> <p>UNDP/ISDR secretariat Mr. Praveen Pardeshi <a href="mailto:pardeshi@un.org">pardeshi@un.org</a> <a href="http://www.recoveryplatform.org">www.recoveryplatform.org</a> <a href="http://www.recoveryplatform.org">www.recoveryplatform.org</a></p>	Priority 4
4	International Early Warning Programme (IEWP)	<p>ISDR/PPEW, WFP, WMO, OCHA, UNEP, UNESCO, DKKV (Germany) and other stakeholders</p> <p>This initiative was proposed at the EWC-II, Bonn 17 -18 Oct 2003.</p>	<p>The International Early Warning Programme is a vehicle by which partner organizations cooperate and develop shared and systematic approaches to advancing early warning systems worldwide.</p> <p>IEWP aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop international dialogue and a common framework for action, and promote early warning in policy debates and as a development priority. <a href="http://www.unisdr-earlywarning.org/">http://www.unisdr-earlywarning.org/</a></li> <li>• Collate and disseminate good practices and other information on early warning systems.</li> <li>• Define and support capacity building projects in priority areas of need, involving humanitarian and development communities.</li> <li>• Develop improved tools and techniques, including guidelines and performance standards for early warning systems, and formulate priorities for further research and development.</li> </ul>	<p>ISDR/PPEW Mr. Reid Basher <a href="mailto:Reid.basher@un.org">Reid.basher@un.org</a> Mr. Yuichi Ono <a href="mailto:onoy@un.org">onoy@un.org</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.unisdr-earlywarning.org">www.unisdr-earlywarning.org</a></p>	Priority 2
5	Platform on Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction	Disaster and Gender Network (International, regional, national, local,	Developed in the preparation for the WCDR in a workshop on Gender Equality and Disaster Risk Reduction in Honolulu, HI (August 2004). This is an international coalition of non-governmental and governmental organizations to develop and promote policy and implementation strategies about disaster reduction, issues of gender equality and social equity. Primary goals and objectives: Mainstream a Gender Perspective in all Disaster Management Initiatives	Disaster and Gender Network <a href="http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn/">http://online.northumbria.ac.uk/geography_research/gdn/</a>	Priority 1, cross cutting



		and community-based governmental and non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions, and disaster risk managers)	Build capacity in women's groups and community-based organizations <i>Ensure Gender Mainstreaming in Communications, Training and Education</i> Ensure Opportunities for Women in Science & Technology Ensure Gender Mainstreaming in Program Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation		
6	Science Policy Initiative for Implementation Strategies:	MEXT, NIED, DPRI, Kyoto University (IIASA, UNESCO, NSET-Nepal, CRID)	This initiative focuses on policy enhancement and necessary actions to effectively utilize Research and Development (R and D) results into disaster reduction practices.  - International Framework for Development of Disaster Reduction Technology World List Based upon Implementation Strategies has been developed to aim at bringing results of Research and Development in the field of disaster reduction into practice, and emphasizes the incorporation of implementation strategies and stakeholder involvement into the areas of R and D planning and activities	Hiroyuki Kameda, National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention (NIED): <a href="mailto:kameda2@minuet.pla.or.jp">kameda2@minuet.pla.or.jp</a>	Priority 3
7	Alliance for Earthquake Risk Reduction in Developing Countries	The International Institute of Earthquake Engineering, Seismology (IIEES), the Earthquakes and Megacities Initiatives (EMI), UNHabitat UNESCO	- Expanding scientific and applied research, technical infrastructure and capacities for implementation of an effective risk mitigation action. - Reducing of risk of all types of structures, lifeline and infrastructure; especially low-cost traditional building, and ensuring that the future constructions are seismically safe. - Enhancing the level of disaster preparedness by increasing public awareness and promoting collective prevention culture. - Developing initiatives for the mitigation of earthquake risk in the rural areas with emphasis on the provision of Realistic, Doable, Affordable, Simple methods and methodologies. - Activities: Post-Bam Earthquake Actions, Long-term Earthquake Mitigation Vulnerability of large cities and megacities to sudden-onset hazards and disasters is becoming a source of greater concern. A special effort will be jointly spearheaded and pursued by involving other partners and stakeholders, to provide assistance to	IIEES: <a href="http://www.iiees.ac.ir">www.iiees.ac.ir</a>	Priority 3

		ISDR secretariat	cities to implement sound practices for earthquake disaster risk management.		
8	Resilient Communities and Cities Initiative	ICLEI, UN-Habitat, Many NGOs and cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launched by ICLEI at WSSD 2002, to increase communities' resilience to crisis and change, thereby increasing their sustainability (CSD database).</li> <li>- Resilient Communities and Cities Partnership Program: multiyear program aims to develop and introduce a resilience planning process for local governments to respond to natural, industrial, social, and economic disasters. Utilizing local Agenda 21 principles, the model will allow municipal staff, elected officials, and community stakeholders to identify and prioritize their community's vulnerabilities and build on its strengths and capacities. Through action research with cities and communities, the program will design and test methodologies and mechanisms that build local resilience.</li> <li>- Resilient Communities Network: the network provides a forum for local governments staff and elected officials to share their experience with resilience building and broaden their expertise.</li> </ul>	la 21@iclei.org	Priority 1
9	UNISDR Wildland Fire Advisory Group/ Global Wildland Fire Network	FAO, GFMC, national organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To evaluate the current status of wildland fires globally,</li> <li>- To prepare recommendations to support the Framework for the Development of the International Wildland Fire Accord (International Accord on Cooperation in Wildland Fire Management)</li> <li>- First meeting held in Germany 3-4 December 2004</li> <li>- Directed to the FAO Ministerial Meeting on Forests (Rome, March 2005), the UNFF Ministerial Meeting on Forests (New York, May 2005), and WCDR</li> <li>- Preparation of the assembly of the Global Wildland Fire Network at the 4<sup>th</sup> International Wildland Fire Conference, Madrid, Spain, May 2007.</li> </ul>	GFMC Mr. Johann G. Goldammer: Johann.goldammer@fire.uni-freiburg.de	Priority 2
10	International Flood Initiative/Programme	UNESCO IHP UNESCO PWRI Centre WMO UNU ISDR IAHS	<p>An International Flood Initiative/Programme, aimed at promoting research, training and capacity building, information networking and technical assistance against flood-related disasters.</p> <p>An international centre for water hazard and risk management will be established under the auspices of UNESCO in Tsukuba, Japan in late 2005 to serve as a global facility for the initiative.</p>	Secretariat for Preparatory Activities of UNESCO PWRI TsukubaCentre: <a href="mailto:whrm@pwri.go.jp">whrm@pwri.go.jp</a>	Priority 2
11	Global Open Learning Forum on Risk Education (GOLFRE)	Sustainable Environment and Ecological	This is the forum of NGOs, universities and international organizations to bring the professional knowledge to the field practitioners in remote areas. It fosters open dialogue and exchange of information and knowledge, transferring academic	<a href="mailto:Shaw@global.mbox.media.kyoto-u.ac.jp">Shaw@global.mbox.media.kyoto-u.ac.jp</a>	Priority 3

		Development Society (SEEDS) India, UNESCO, Kyoto University Graduate School of Global Environmental Studies, and in partnership with different other universities and NGOs.	<p>knowledge to practitioners through updated analysis on field practices and interaction with people in the field. This forum will be up-scaled through conducting training programs, certified courses in the open-university model and conducting regular meetings and workshops in different regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This forum is functioning on its website (<a href="http://www.golfre.org">www.golfre.org</a>).</li> <li>- Curriculum material for a foundation course on disaster management for field workers has been developed, and the course will be delivered through case studies. The test version of this course is launched in April, and the final version will be launched in October 2005.</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.golfre.org/">http://www.golfre.org/</a>	
12	Transfer Live Lessons Network (TeLL-Net)	Disaster Reduction Alliance (DRA) Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institute (DRI), Japan; other partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This is a network to share the lessons from past disasters from different parts of the world. Several counterparts have been identified from the recent disaster-hit areas. This partnership is regarded as the educational opportunity to raise awareness among people and communities.</li> <li>- The idea of this network was originated from sharing lessons out of the Great Hanshin Awaji Earthquake through a Muesum, and will be expanded to the areas of other disasters. It also aims at development of mechanism for preserving and sharing visual data of Tsunami Disaster on 26<sup>th</sup> Dec 2004.</li> <li>- First preparatory committee held on 19<sup>th</sup> Jan 2005</li> </ul>	DRA and DRI : <a href="mailto:pro@dri.ne.jp">pro@dri.ne.jp</a> Mr. Hirazawa: <a href="mailto:hirazawayri.ne.jp">hirazawayri.ne.jp</a>	Priority 3
13	Global Risk Identification (GRIP)	ProVention Consortium, UNDP, World Bank IADB Columbia Univ CRED	<p>Aims to improve the evidence base for disaster risk management and thus enable the application and prioritization of effective disaster risk reduction strategies. GRIP will provide a framework to support and guide two key parallel programmes of activities.</p> <p>Loss Estimation to provide a more comprehensive and accurate accounting of disaster-related costs and losses (e.g. economic losses; relief costs, GLIDE implementation; disaster databases)</p> <p>Risk Estimation to improve the availability of information and analysis on disaster</p>	<p>UNDP Andrew. <a href="mailto:Maskrey@undp.org">Maskrey@undp.org</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.proventionconsortium.org">www.proventionconsortium.org</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.undp.org/bcpr/">www.undp.org/bcpr/</a></p>	

		ADRC ISDR secretariat and IATF WG	risk and risk factors (e.g. hazard characterization and data; vulnerability assessment; risk indexing) Timeframe: preparatory phase during 2005 to design a program framework and outline of activities, identify participating partners and ascertain a feasible and appropriate government and management structure.	dru	
14	International cooperation for landslide- research	UNESCO ICL (International Consortium on Landslides) Kyoto University Disaster Prevention Research Institute (DPRI)	The International Programme on Landslides will aim to strengthen the research cooperation for earth system risk analysis and sustainable disaster management within the framework of ISDR as regards of landslides, guided by the International Consortium on Landslides, under the coordination of the Research Centre on Landslides at Kyoto University.	ICL Prof. Kyoji Sassa sassa@scl.kyoto-u.ac.jp	Priority 2 and 3
15	Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN)	ADRC, UN/OCHA Kobe, 21 NGOs in Asia	The ADRRN is a network of NGOs working in the field of disaster reduction and response to build safe community environments and disaster resilient societies. Its mission is to promote coordination and collaboration among NGOs and other stakeholders for effective and efficient disaster reduction and response in the Asia-Pacific region. The objectives of the ADRRN is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop an interactive network of NGOs committed to achieving excellence in the field of disaster reduction and response.</li> <li>• To raise the relevant concerns of NGOs in the Asia-Pacific region to the larger community of NGOs globally, through various international forums and platforms</li> <li>• To promote best practices and standards in disaster reduction and response</li> </ul> <p>To provide a mechanism for sharing reliable information and facilitating capacity building among network members and other stakeholders.</p>	Secretariat Fax : +6-03-42518435  Email : feedback@adrrn.net	Priority 3 and 5

