



**International Workshop on Flood Risk Management
Tsukuba, 24 – 26 January 2006**

**Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Actions in the area
of Water-related disasters**

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What ISDR expects in general

ISDR has been supporting the development process of IFI and ICHARM

- ISDR welcomes IFI/ICHARM's leading roles **for implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action** in the area of water-related disasters, namely, floods

What ISDR expects in the area of risk assessment (1)

- Risk assessment needs to be based on solid scientific knowledge and good statistics
- Both flood hazard database and flood disaster database are needed and they need to be combined
- Flood hazard map is an excellent tool for disaster risk reduction and should be promoted further
- Flood hazard map needs to be well understood by residents

What ISDR expects in the area of risk assessment (2)

- Concept of 'people-centered early warning system' (e.g. a user friendly flood hazard map) needs to be adapted into country/region's various socio/economic/cultural differences – link with social science
- Provide educational and awareness materials for policy makers, disaster managers, as well as local people
- Application of flood hazard map – e.g. Town-watch workshop (adoption at the community level)
- Non-technical risk assessment needs to be intensified as $\text{Risk} = \text{Hazard} + \text{Vulnerability of people}$ (Do not dissect risk as physical phenomenon, separating from social scheme)
- Decision making process at the personal level is missing - why some people take actions (e.g. evacuation) and others do not during the flood warning – how people make a choice?

What ISDR expects in the area of risk assessment (3)

Facing the climate change/variability

- Scenario building for changing patterns of precipitation and their impacts on society (again, hazard map is a good tool)
- Build strategy to cope with emerging risk
- Pilot projects

Disaster reduction – an agenda in progress

1989: International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR, 1990-1999) – promotion of disaster reduction, technical and scientific buy-in

1994: First World Conference on Disaster Reduction: Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action – Mid-term review of IDNDR, first blueprint for disaster reduction policy guidance (social and civil society orientation)

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

2005: Second World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe): Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (“Yokohama+10”):

- ✓ Strategic goals
- ✓ Priorities for action
- ✓ Implementation and follow-up



International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

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

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



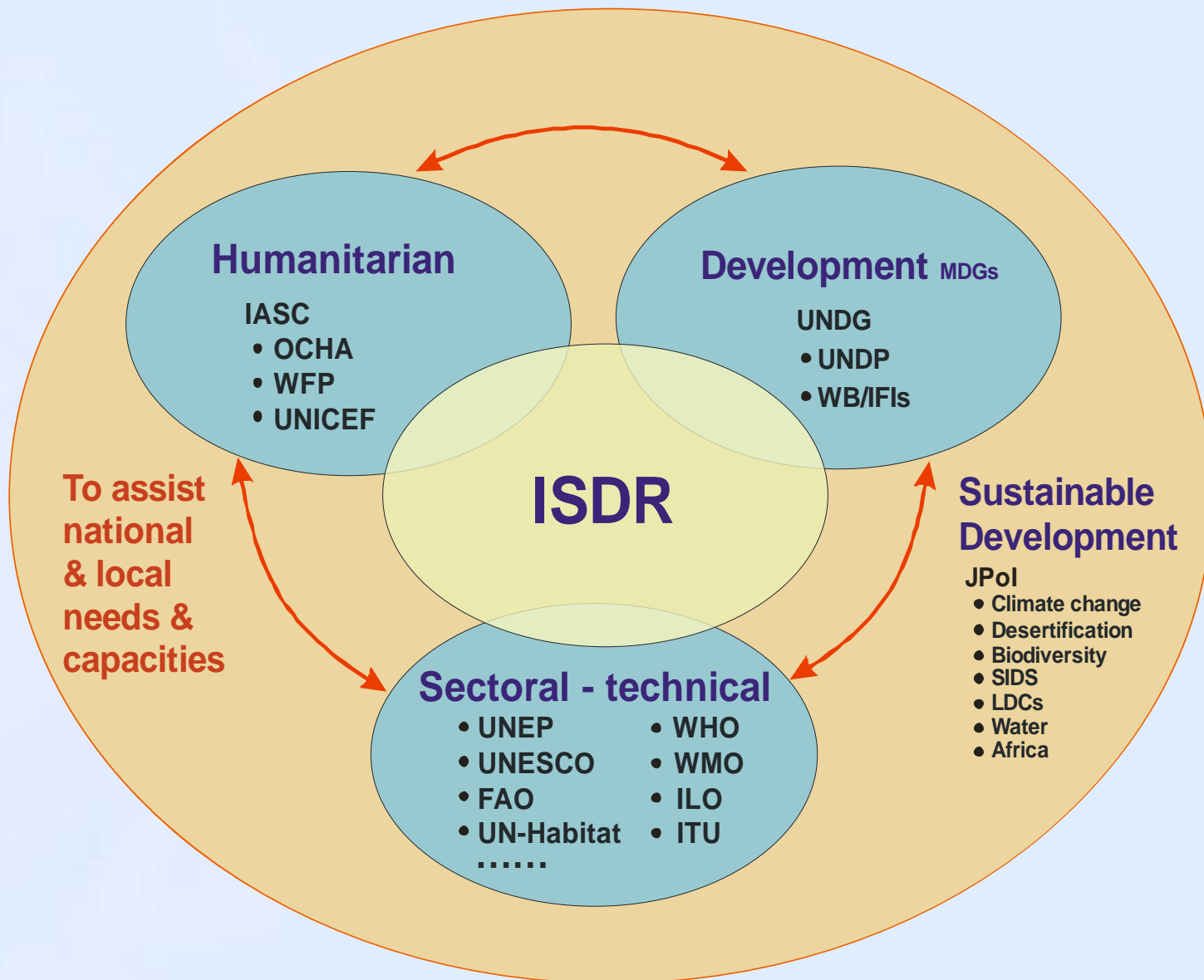
ISDR System

1. **Inter-Agency Task Force for Disaster Reduction (IATF/DR)**
(2 meetings/year: May and Nov. in Geneva)

2. **Inter-Agency Secretariat of ISDR**

- **Headquarters in Geneva**
- Regional offices (LAC, Africa, Asia, planned in Europe)
- Thematic Platforms (Platform for the Promotion of Early Warning in Bonn, International Recovery Platform in Kobe, CIIFEN in Guayaquil, Global Wildland Fire Network in Freiburg)
- Partner Networks and Regional Centres (ADPC, ADRC, SOPAC, CEPREDENAC, CDERA, CAPRADE, AU/NEPAD, COE, CIS, etc)
- National Committees/Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction

UN landscape: scope for mainstreaming of Disaster Risk Reduction

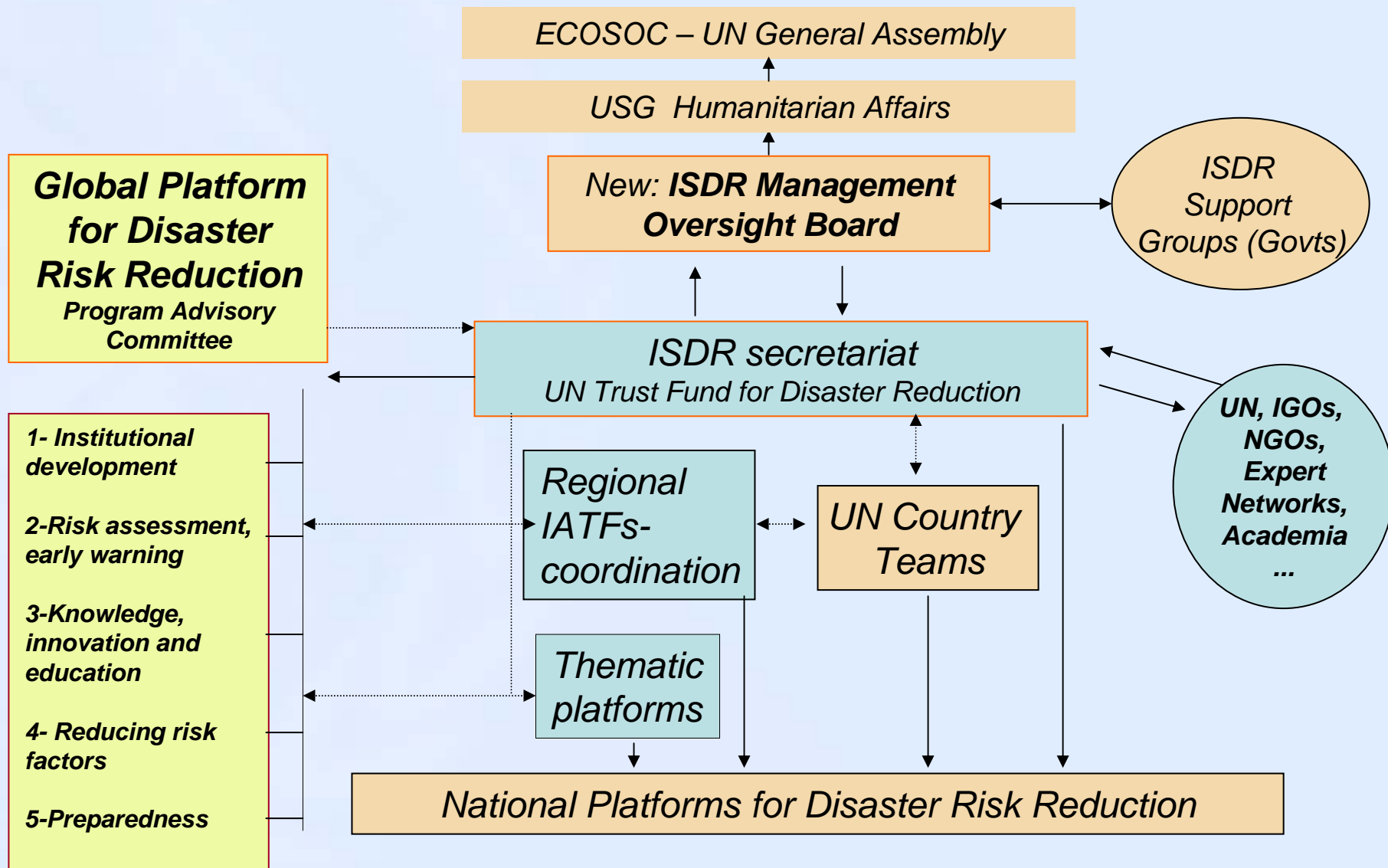


ISDR Main functions:

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



Elements for renewed ISDR system for implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action



The World Conference on Disaster Reduction and Hyogo Framework for Action 2005 – 2015

- ✓ Major review of disasters and disaster reduction efforts
- ✓ Hyogo Framework for Action – 2005-2015 - a roadmap negotiated by Governments
- ✓ Five priority areas, each with specific actions
- ✓ A demand for systematic, concrete action
- ✓ Stronger cooperation and international support encouraged.

Values of HFA

- Negotiated by all the UN Member States
- Therefore, HFA is a great tool to promote the importance of integration of disaster risk reduction (action before disaster) into actual policy at national level for both developed and developing countries – basis for seeking budget!
- Contributing to MDGs, WSSD, etc.
- Applicable for all hazard
- Needs to be implemented at various levels
- ISDR secretariat is currently developing a guideline, which would aid in implementing the HFA

Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015:

Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters

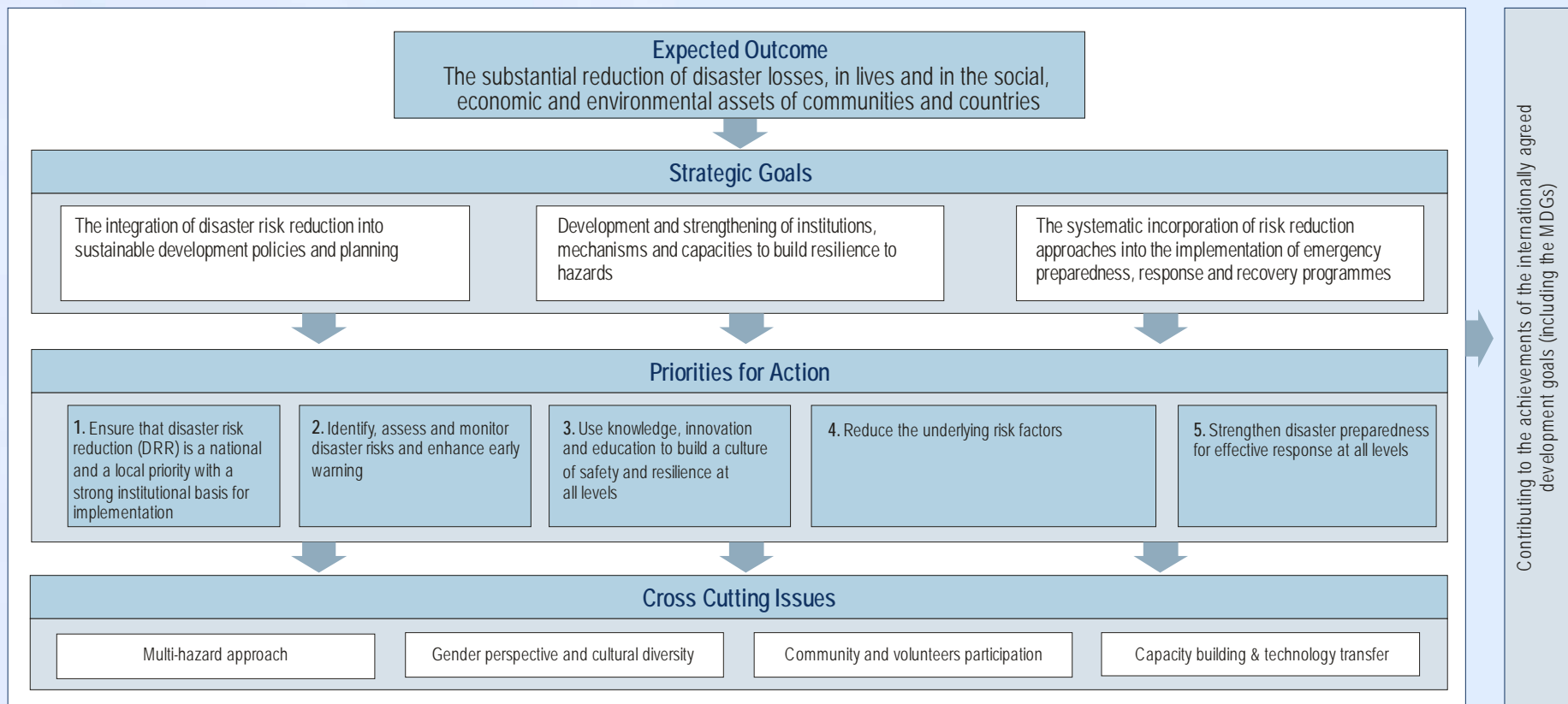
1. Preamble

2. Objectives, expected outcome and strategic goals

- The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning.
- The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards.
- The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes.

3. Priorities for action 2005-2015

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



Priorities for action 2005-2015:

1. **Governance:** *ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with strong institutional basis for implementation*
2. **Risk identification:** *identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*
3. **Knowledge:** *use knowledge , innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels*
4. **Reducing the underlying risk factors**
5. **Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response**

Priorities for action 2005-2015:

2. Risk identification: *identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*

- the basis for national strategy for disaster reduction
- technical inputs to decision-makers
- public participation, local views and knowledge
- community dialogue
- risk identification, awareness = basis for early warning
- seismic risk knowledge = basis for known practices