

## **HYOGO FRAMEWORK OF ACTION (HFA): BUILDING THE RESILIENCE OF NATIONS AND COMMUNITIES TO DISASTERS 2005-2015**

CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP ON PARTNERSHIPS FOR  
IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF WATER UTILITIES IN THE  
ASIA AND PACIFIC REGION, Bangkok, 25-27 July 2006

### **Planning Framework for Disaster Prevention in Water and Sanitation under HFA**

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR)  
[www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org), [www.unisdr.org/asiapacific](http://www.unisdr.org/asiapacific)

## **ISDR – Who are we ?**

- Mandated by UNGA as UN coordinating mechanism for DRR worldwide – successor arrangements to IDNDR
- Long-term development activity complementary to disaster relief and rehabilitation in disaster management cycle
- Cross-sectoral nature – drawing expertise from a wide range of disciplines, background and sectors, including water and sanitation
- Recognized as integrated part of SD at WSSD (Johannesburg, 2002)
- HQs in Geneva and regional / thematic programmes (LAC, Africa, PPEW)
- Set up regional programme for Asia and Pacific (June 2005): HFA implementation – TEWS – advocacy and awareness-raising, networking, partnership-building for DRR
- Work at national level (Governments, NPs, UNCTs..) and regional level (reg. prog for DRR, IAP and other regional mechanisms)
- ISDR is **not operational** and has no country offices
- ISDR strongly relies on in-country operational / implementing partners to implement DRR (technical institutions, IFRC, UN in-country partners etc.)

## The HFA in Brief

1. **Main Outcome** of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction January 2005, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan was ***The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*** – *Recognized global guide to facilitate effective implementation of DRR at int'l, regional, national and local levels*
2. **Expected Outcome:** *The substantive reduction in losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries.*
3. **Political commitment of 168 Governments** to implement HFA, allocate necessary resources and set up the appropriate institutional and legislative frameworks to facilitate its implementation
4. **Importance of political commitment to engage action and necessary reforms – but DRR is everybody's business** - *DRR in daily life and work, especially of communities, from all sectors of society*
5. **Strategic Goals to attain the expected outcome**
  - a) A more effective **integration of disaster risk into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels** with emphasis on prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and vulnerability reduction.
  - b) The **development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, especially community level**, to build resilience to hazards.
  - c) The **systematic incorporation of risk reduction measures into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes** in the reconstruction of affected communities.

## The HFA in Brief

2. **Priority Actions:** The WCDR and members countries adopted five priority actions to guide the implementation of HFA and translate political commitment into action  
***Priority 1: Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.***
  - 1.1 Foster political commitment to integrate DRR into national development planning
  - 1.2 Evaluate existing legal and institutional mechanisms and policies and strengthen clear distribution of tasks and allocation of responsibilities.
  - 1.3 Engage in dialogue with all relevant national actors in disaster risk management to set up a multidisciplinary and multi-stakeholder national coordination mechanism for DRR.
  - 1.4 Establish a national risk management vision, strategy and implementation plan, including benchmarks and allocate necessary resources.
  - 1.5 Institutionalize DRR and establish mainstreaming mechanisms.

## The HFA in Brief

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

- 2.1 Elaboration of risk mapping and hazard monitoring system
- 2.2 Collect, review and synthesize existing knowledge, including sound practices and lessons learned; publish and disseminate.
- 2.3 Build the national knowledge base on risk and disaster risk management.
- 2.4 Establish a hazard monitoring program including effective, timely and reliable people-centered early warning and alert systems at the national and local levels.
- 2.5 Promote scientific and technological research and development, including space technology applications for DRR
- 2.6 Identify emerging risks (climate variability and regional threats like tsunamis)

## The HFA in Brief

### ***Priority 3: Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all level.***

- 3.1 Develop a public awareness system, including educational campaigns; community and neighborhood drills, simulation games, media arrangements, and business agreements.
- 3.2 Incorporate disaster risk and disaster risk management into school curricula and non formal education programs at all levels.
- 3.3 Promote school safety programmes
- 3.4 Establish strategies to involve the media community in risk assessment and risk communication – educational and warning dissemination roles to play
- 3.5 Enhance access to information and understanding of risk and risk management
- 3.6 Promote enhanced knowledge management and capacity-building through training exercises and fellowship programmes

## The HFA in Brief

### ***Priority 4: Reduce the underlying risk factors.***

- 4.1 Establish DRR mechanisms related to land use planning and construction standards.
- 4.2 Establish mechanisms for protecting the poor and the more vulnerable. Promote the integration of DRR into PRSPs (Regional event planned in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in September 2006 (with WB and UNDP)
- 4.3 Establish financial risk transfer mechanisms – enhance micro credit
- 4.4 Establish programs for vulnerability reduction of critical facilities and infrastructure (disaster resilient school, water and sanitation and health-related infrastructures).

## The HFA in Brief

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

- 5.1 Assess disaster response and recovery capability.
- 5.2 Develop evacuation plans, undertake drills .
- 5.3 Develop and test mechanisms for organizing and coordinating emergency operations.
- 5.4 Mainstream DRR into contingency planning
- 5.5 Enhance capacity-building through knowledge sharing and training development

## HFA IMPLEMENTATION

- **At international level** – restructuring of ISDR into ISDR System comprising of:
  - Global Platform for DRR: IATF + Governments and civil society: advise and commit to devise strategies for DRR and HFA implementation – May 2007
  - MOB - Management Oversight Board: Strategic, managerial and financial guidance
  - PAC – Programme Advisory Committee - support and coherence, workplan
- **At regional level:** Beijing Action (Ministerial ACDR, Sept 2005) - ACDR (Seoul, March 2006) - Pacific Framework for Action (SOPAC) - ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response – ESCAP’s integrating DRR and referring to HFA in most activities – IAP
- **At national level:**
  - India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Mongolia are revising their legislation on disaster management – shift to disaster risk reduction
  - Other countries are developing their national plan / strategy for DRM along the lines of HFA: Sri Lanka (Roadmap), India (Emerging Framework), Vietnam (S&AP), Thailand (SNAP), Mongolia (National Action Plan)
  - NPs under establishment: Thailand, Vietnam, (Maldives)

## Proposed tools to facilitate the implementation of HFA at national and community levels

### Technical tools

- Strategic directions to implement HFA
- Guidelines for the integration of DRR into CCA/UNDAF jointly developed by ISDR and UNDP
- Brochure on HFA with concrete examples of HFA implementation
- DVD on HFA
- Guidelines illustrating concrete activities to implement HFA – ***Under finalization***

### Policy tool

- Joint letter UNDP Administrator and USG for Humanitarian Affairs

### ***A joint approach and team effort***

- Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP)

## What is the Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) ?

- **Nothing NEW !! Building on existing actions/initiatives, structures and actors**
- **Initiative of the ISDR Asia Partnership** – joint missions/actions to approach Governments and involve UNCTs, raise awareness on their leadership role
- **A joint and inclusive approach** - with **long-term vision** and **short-term action** - at the regional, national and local level to assist the Government in developing or re-formulating a comprehensive national strategy for DRR on the basis of existing initiatives
- **All national partners**, including Government, in-country UN, technical experts, civil society, local communities, private sector, media, donors
- **A purely country-led and country-oriented initiative** – is a **commitment** by Government to implement DRR at the national level along the lines of HFA and to commit resources to it – Government takes the **leadership but all national and in-country actors contribute to its formulation and implementation**

### Why SNAP?

- No concrete coordination of DRR activities at the national level - No real understanding of who is doing what and where
- Most countries have scattered short-term projects (1 year or less) with very little cohesiveness and coordination of any form and have low impact.
- Governments / donors often lack resources and capacity and therefore have difficulties to prioritize funding between so many initiatives / projects

## Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) – Cont'

### SNAP's objectives

- To identify, enhance and support ongoing successful disaster reduction initiatives and projects to ensure sustainability
- To have a **cohesive and integrated DRR programme that Governments are committed to implementing.**
- To establish the mechanisms at the country and regional levels to support the effective mainstreaming and implementation of DRR
- To improve the efficiency of resource allocation and utilisation through clearly defined objectives, activities and outputs in one integrated programme.
- To strengthen the cooperation and coordination of existing national and regional partnerships through their involvement in design and implementation of DRR

### Main points of emphasis of SNAP process

- Country-led initiative – commitment, ownership, responsibility of Government
- Consensual agreement at the national level through national consultation
- Expected outputs:
  - a) Mainstreaming DRR into relevant national agendas
  - b) Establishment of National Platforms as a coordinating and decision-making entity on policy and programmes
  - c) Strengthened capacity-building
  - d) Strong partnership-building component (national/local, regional and global)

## Why water and sanitation in the context of HFA ?

- Direct relationship / impact of natural disasters on availability of potable water and secondary impact on health through illnesses outbreaks
- Growing population in disaster-prone areas – challenge on W&S management – urgent need to reduce their vulnerability and increase their quality of life
- Damage, shortage or deterioration of W&S services caused by the impact of natural hazards reduces the resilience of affected communities as well as relief and rehabilitation efforts
- Disaster Risk Management is of utmost importance to achieve sustainable W&S services during emergency situations and all phases of the disaster management cycle
- Access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation services is a basic human right goes beyond technical risk and political aspects of acceptable risk and investment protection — their improvement, sustainability and increased resilience to disasters represent motors of development – DRR is a must to protect such a right
- W&S services are critical and vital infrastructures (like hospitals and schools) and their provision a social responsibility – therefore deserve full recognition and related protection as vital services providers
- By adopting HFA, Governments committed to reduce vulnerabilities and increase quality of life – importance of including criteria of vulnerability to the impact of nat hazards in W&S sector - opportunity today to translate political commitment into action
- The reduction of vulnerabilities entails multi-disciplinary work with other actors from DM and W&S to foster exchange of knowledge on protecting water and sanitation systems against ND – DRR is multisectoral and multidisciplinary by nature, drawing on expertise from various ranges of disciplines and background
- W&S is a key sector in advancing the goals of HFA and should not be overlooked when addressing the challenge of DRR as part of SD and critical factor for MDGs achievements

## Conclusions

Disaster risk reduction is everyone's business. States are responsible for the welfare and safety of their people. States must create appropriate legal, socio-economic, political and physical environment for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into the development process at all levels of society. The people themselves must do all in their means to reduce their own vulnerabilities.

**Thank you  
for your attention**

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